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It may be noticed that while Democrats

in other States talk of ex-Governor Hill

for the second place on the Bryan ticket,

Boss Croker is talking of other New York

men.

Every day that passes without favorable

news from the relief expedition under Vice

Admiral Seymour increases the probability

that it has been cut off or is surrounded

beyond the possibility of rescue.

The reported discovery of wholesale

corruption in some branches of the British

military service in South Africa recalls the

fact that about two years ago our British

cousins were bemoaning the alleged rotten-

ness of American contractors and of

officials.

Chairman Weaver, of the Iowa Republi-

can state central committee, says the Repub-

licans are enthusiastic over the ticket

nominated at Philadelphia, and "I am set-

ting my stakes at better than 75,000 ma-

jority in the State this fall." This would

be an increase of 10,000 over 1896.

The most the silverites can expect is a

reaffirmation of the Chicago platform by

the Kansas City convention. The majority

of the more prominent men in the conven-

tion are opposed to 16 to 1 and would be

rid of it if they could. Unfortunately, Mr.

Bryan himself stands for the silver issue,

if there were no platform.

Hon. J. P. Dooliver, of Iowa, does not

think the Republican party will suffer any

by calling attention to its record. "If any

political party," he says, "could stand

upon its past record alone, the Republican

party would be able to. If any party could

stand on its promissory notes alone, the

Democratic party would be able to." And

its promissory notes never get into its past

record, either.

The farmer who has corn to sell is sure

of some cash at 40 to 45 cents a bushel. If

he has husbanded a considerable portion

of the abundant crop of 1899 he will not

so much miss the lost wheat crop. "The

high price of corn, with so large a crop,

would seem to indicate a higher range of

prices in the years to come, because the

value of corn as food is becoming known

in other lands.

The gold Democrats got some recogni-

tion in the Illinois convention. Of the four

delegates at large to Kansas City, Ben T.

Cable was the leading bolter from the Bry-

an ticket in 1896, and A. S. Trude refused

the nomination for attorney general be-

cause he would not run on a free-silver

platform. But Mr. Bryan has notified the

"prodigals" that they must not expect to

dictate the platform at Kansas City.

The New York Commercial predicts that

Great Britain is certain to lose its immense

trade in cotton to other countries. Hither-

to her cotton goods have monopolized all

the foreign markets, but now England

has a sharp competitor in the United

States, where the cotton mill stands in the

cotton field. It warns England to save its

domestic trade in cotton goods by put-

ting up the gates and keeping out foreign

competition.

The action of Harvard University in con-

ferring the degree of LL. D. on Mr. Hugh

Hanna, of this city, for his services to

the country in securing the establishment

of the gold standard, is a timely and ap-

propriate recognition of a great public

service. University honors are not often

conferred for services so clearly outside of

the field of literature, but in this case the

college authorities have shown rare dis-

crimination and good judgment.

The meeting of disgruntled patriots and

obsolete politicians to launch the new anti-

imperialist party would have been incom-

petent without the veteran kicker and

launcher of new parties, Carl Schurz. He

even favors the indorsement of Bryan, if

necessary, to defeat Mr. McKinley, on the

ground that "no price would be too much

to pay to defeat imperialism." It is dis-

tressing to think of what will become of

years ago he returned to Vienna and was employed there until about three months ago, when he was notified by the police that he must leave the country within thirty days or he would be arrested and imprisoned. Notwithstanding the earnest protest of Minister Harris and representatives of Fischer's rights as a naturalized American citizen the order of expulsion has been confirmed and Fischer will have to go. The order was based on the ground that he had emigrated to avoid military service and that his continued presence in Vienna was "detrimental to the public order of the state."

AN IMPOSSIBLE PARTY.

The prohibitionists, in national convention assembled, have made their contribution to current political literature and to the varied list of tickets for the American voter to choose from this year. If there is one feature in American politics more optimistic than all others it is the unfailing regularity with which the prohibition party holds its national conventions and nominates candidates for President and Vice President. The seriousness with which they perform this quadrennial function, without the remotest prospect of success either now or at any future time, would be amusing were it not that their convictions are so earnest and their aims, though evidently impractical, so high, from their point of view, that no one can help respecting them. Nor can it be doubted that they are accomplishing some good in American society, and politics, for while there is not the slightest probability that they will ever succeed in electing a President or getting a national prohibition law, they furnish the nucleus and motive power of a constantly growing public opinion against the liquor evil, and especially against the saloon in politics. Of course, they are visionary and unwise-visionary in imagining that they can accomplish the impossible and unwise in opposing partial reforms and remedial measures which might prove educational towards more advanced ones. Their motto is prohibition or nothing, and while it cannot be said they have accomplished nothing they are as far as ever from accomplishing prohibition. It is said they will go before the Kansas City convention with an offer guaranteeing 1,000,000 votes to Mr. Bryan. If the party will put a prohibition plank in its platform, Mr. Bryan is understood to be "a teetotaler," and even if he were not he would doubtless be willing to accept any plank that carried with it a promise of a million votes. But the traditions of the Democratic party make such an alliance impossible; and even if the prohibitionists could deliver the million votes such a plank would probably cost Mr. Bryan more than that number in other directions. As a matter of fact, they could not deliver more than a small fraction of that number. In 1892 they cast 264,000 votes, and in 1896 only 122,000. It is not likely they will cast 200,000 votes this year, and if they wish to preserve their self-respect and the respect of all who admire sincerity and honesty of convictions they will cast those for their own candidates and not sell them to the highest bidder, politically speaking. As now organized the prohibitionists are an impossible party, but they are picturesque, they fill a place of their own, and they are doing some good, morally, if not politically. Merged in the motley crowd of political heresy mongers who constitute Bryanism they would lose their individuality and whatever power for good they now possess.

AN INSULT TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. James B. Dunn, who says he is an officer of the National Temperance Society, has achieved the distinction of having insulted every officer of the United States army, thus showing that he is a very temperate person. He has gone so far as to admit that a very large majority of the officers of the army are in favor of the canteen as now managed at the army posts. This is a decided advance, since most of those who have made themselves conspicuous in their hostility to the canteen have utterly ignored the remarkable testimony of the officers of the army in favor of the post canteen. Mr. Dunn admits that the officers have testified that their experiences lead them to favor the post canteen. Because they have done so, Mr. Dunn became so excited he turned upon them with slander and insult, as follows: "Under such circumstances it was not to be expected that many officers, dependent as they are upon the secretary of war for favors, would care to put themselves upon record as adverse to the views and wishes of the department. Any public adverse criticism of an army officer jeopardizes his position and puts him out of favor with the War Department. Those who know anything about the army know that the promotion of officers until the rank of brigadier general is reached proceeds strictly upon the principle of seniority. The officer who does his duty has nothing to fear from the War Department. Except in the matter of staff appointments the department has few favors at its disposal. To show how slender and lying the assumption of this intemperate Mr. Dunn is, let us quote from the circular of the secretary of war asking the opinions of officers relative to the effects of the canteen. It can be found in the appendix of the report of the secretary of war for the year 1899, Page 55, and reads as follows: "With a view to a proper understanding of the situation, the secretary of war desires that commanding officers of every troop, battery, company and regiment in your command be called upon to report, based upon his experience and observation, as regards the benefit or injury to the army in point of temperance, morality and discipline as the result of the exchange system, and particularly as to the sale of beer. It has been publicly asserted by the opponents of the exchange system that the officers of the army are restrained from expressing their true opinion on the subject by reason of the belief that the War Department has determined to maintain the exchange in spite of the opposition. It is said that the secretary may be able to place before Congress at the next session a correct report of the merits and defects of the exchange system as reported by those who are best qualified to judge. The extract here quoted shows that the secretary of war is not in favor of the canteen system unless it is for the best interests of the enlisted men of the army. He asked for the experience of those best qualified to judge and urged that the officers exercise the utmost freedom in expressing their opinions. Yet, in spite of these facts and the well-known integrity of the army officer, this virulent and vehement zealot charges the entire body of officers in the army with preparing their reports to suit the War Department lest they incur its disfavor. Who are some of the five hundred officers who have de-

clared that a canteen which sells beer under the most stringent rules is in the interest of sobriety and discipline? Major General Thomas M. Anderson, retired, the first general officer to reach Manila; Brigadier General J. F. Wade, Brigadier General Henry C. Merriam, Col. Philip Read, Inspector General U. S. V.; nine of the ten commanding officers of the cavalry regiments, the commanding officers of the seven regiments of artillery, the commanding officers of the twenty-five infantry regiments, with the single exception of Colonel Liscum, who gives a qualified approval. Are these men who would be likely to give other than their honest opinions on any subject? Is it not probable that the 510 commissioned officers declaring that the canteen has had a beneficial effect upon the discipline of the army and the morals of the enlisted men are better judges than all the fanatical Dunn in the country, who have no experience and no capacity except in vituperation and falsehood?

VERTICAL HANDWRITING.

Several years ago a change was made in the system of penmanship taught in the Indianapolis public schools and also in the schools of a number of other cities, vertical writing being substituted for the slanting. Elaborate arguments were used to show that not only was the vertical writing more legible than the other, but that the position taken by the child in the act of writing was more erect and healthful, and that he was less likely to grow lopsided than by the use of the other system. There was some suspicion at the time that the agitation was raised in the interests of copy book publishers rather than of the children, but however this may have been, the arguments prevailed and vertical writing was introduced by the school authorities with the virtuous air of conferring a great benefit upon the rising generation. Now it appears the vertical method has a fault from which the other was free. The change from one to the other was made in the New York City schools about the same time it was effected here, and the board of superintendents of the various districts there have just decided to recommend an abandonment of the vertical and a return to the slanting system of handwriting. The complaint made against the former is that, although it is legible, those using it cannot write rapidly and are therefore at a disadvantage with boys and girls who seek employment in commercial houses. One who has had experience with both kinds of penmanship says a pupil who has been taught the slant system and is otherwise as apt and intelligent as one who has learned the vertical method can write forty-five words to the other's thirty. Complaints came from pupils who found themselves handicapped by the fact that they wrote the vertical hand, men to whom they went for employment objecting to their style of penmanship as slow. One superintendent made the comment that a man's real handwriting, that which becomes distinctively his own and shows his personality, is not acquired in school but in later life. This is no doubt true, for most men write a hand very different from the one they were taught in school; but at the same time the boy who learns to write slowly is likely to find it hard to overcome the habit, and the objection of employers has a sound foundation. So far as the Journal knows this objection has not been raised in this city, perhaps because it has not been in use long enough for pupils practicing it to have entered commercial life; but it is likely to come up and may call for a return to the old method. Although it is the day of the typewriting machine, the day has not yet come when handwriting can be dispensed with, and the man who can write rapidly and legibly has a distinct advantage on many occasions.

It is announced that the lockout and strike in the building trades in Chicago is at an end. It began in early winter without a real cause and has continued until the present time with loss to everybody directly or indirectly involved. There has been violence, lawlessness, idleness, poverty and suffering. For five months from 30,000 to 50,000 men, upon whom at least 200,000 people depended for support, have been idle. No question of wages or hours was involved, but a conflict between contractors and an organization known as the Building Trades Council for control. This council has ruled the unions, and its decisions made it almost impossible for contractors to have any control over their own business. The contractors held out for the abolition of the council and won, but at great cost to themselves. The whole affair has been unfortunate to the last degree. The season's business has been largely sacrificed, and a loss incurred which reaches millions of dollars. How many more such illustrations of the utter ineffectiveness of strikes and lockouts to adjust disagreements between employer and employee must we have before such evils will be abandoned by both sides for some reasonable method of arbitration?

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Convention Echo.

"Sara, were you much excited when the President was nominated?"

"Excited? I think so. Henry threw away my new silk umbrella."

At the Commencement.

When Julia's thesis deed it heard;

I might say wisdom-note it heard;

But I let slip each precious word—

She looks so sweet in cap and gown.

Fair Enough.

"Do you go away this summer, Mrs. Woots?"

"Oh, yes; we spend two weeks in Michigan with my people, and two weeks in Ohio with my husband's people; then we come home and let them visit us."

Up-to-Date Decoration.

"Ma, haven't you got an old door plate or an old brass knocker somewhere around the house?"

"What do you want with it, daughter?"

"Why, ma, I need some kind of a stunning gimcrack to wear on the back of my belt."

A Financial-Political Coup D'Etat.

"McLean sent Bryan a check for \$25,000, it is reported, but he won't take it."

"Yes, say, he's not a good hand; he knew he would spend more than that if he stayed here and got into the clutches of a Kansas City hotel."

A New York man who is in the gas business

has been interviewed to the extent of a column and a half by a New York paper, and the burden of his cry is that the gas meter is a much maligned instrument. "Although I have been in the business many years," says this ingenious person, "and have made a pretty careful study of the meter question in all its phases, I am still in the dark concerning the genesis of this widespread popular distrust of our meter and our measures. Its origin is shrouded

in mystery. We generally attribute it to ignorance, and most gas men agree that if the ability to read meters were as common as the ability to tell time consumers would practically cease to kick and the bill for gas would be looked upon merely as a necessary evil, just like bills for groceries and meat." There is one way, and but one, whereby this innocent seeker after light—gaslight—can solve the mystery which has so long puzzled him. Let him go out of the manufacturing business and buy gas.

An advocate of woman-in-the-home-and-nowhere-else who lately made a speech at the commencement of a girls' college in Georgia is quoted as saying, among other things of the same sort:

"The good old-fashioned woman, who came from the hands of the Great Creator 'a perfect woman nobly planned,' is about to be supplanted by the new—a woman impudent and arrogant. She has forgotten the divine injunction which declares that the woman who wears man's apparel is an immodest person. Unless she is a prostitute, she has no business to wear man's apparel."

This interesting gentleman's tact and intelligence are only excelled by the character of his acquaintance with "divine injunctions." He evidently carries a revised version all his own.

POSSIBLY SAFE.

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

ginners barricaded themselves in the machine shops and held the Chinese off for some time, but they were not to be. They were driven from their position in the shops untenable, and some of the Chinese rushed in and set fire to the shops. The Boxers found their position in the shops untenable, and some of the Chinese rushed in and set fire to the shops. The Boxers found their position in the shops untenable, and some of the Chinese rushed in and set fire to the shops.

Japan Will Spend 50,000,000 Yen. YOKOHAMA, June 27.—The consent of the Emperor to the expenditure of 50,000,000 yen toward the cost of military operations in China, was given at a meeting of the Private Council, at which the Emperor was present. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Komura, pointed out the need of more troops, and the former said the money would be drawn from the reserve funds.

Italian Cruisers Ordered to China.

ROME, June 27.—The Italian armored cruiser Vettor Pisani and the protected cruiser Strozzi and Vesuvio have been ordered to Chinese waters.

BANKER PLAYS CUPID.

How a Georgian Induces His Cashiers to Wed Charming Women.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A "matrimonial excursion" reached New York yesterday, personally conducted by V. S. Witham, who, while in Georgia, induced his cashiers to marry. The excursion was a success, and the cashiers were married to charming women. The excursion was a success, and the cashiers were married to charming women.

TROUBLE FOR GERMANY.

Disquieting Reports from the Kiaochow Sphere of Influence.

BERLIN, June 27.—A prominent member of Emperor William's entourage who has just returned to Berlin from Kiel, where the Emperor is, says that the situation in the Kiaochow sphere of influence is very serious. The German government is facing a difficult situation, and the Emperor is deeply concerned.

HEATH WILL NOT RESIGN.

First Assistant Postmaster General Not Out with the Administration.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Fletcher Heath, president of the Seventh National Bank and brother of First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, denied to-day the report that the latter had any intention of resigning his position in Washington. "My brother was in New York on Monday," said Fletcher Heath, "and talked freely about the official affairs of the government. Nothing that would warrant the publication of the story that he is at variance with the administration."

Merely a "Yellow" Story.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A Washington special printed in the New York Journal says that "First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath has tendered his resignation or will do so in a few days," and then lamely adds: "This information is based on the highest authority." Then follows a vicious attack on Mr. Heath. It is recalled that the New York Journal is edited by William R. Hearst, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. It is possible that this attack may be merely a "yellow" story.

THINKS THE WORST IS OVER.

President McKinley Believes the Chinese Situation Will Soon Clear.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—President McKinley expressed the opinion to his callers to-day that the worst of the trouble in China has been passed. He looks forward hopefully to less gravity in the situation and a speedy settlement of the disorder, thus restoring order and furnishing protection to American citizens and interests. The President further expressed the opinion that the invasion of the Chinese coast by the Japanese and the Chinese situation will soon clear.

Death of Miles Ogile.

COLUMBUS, O., June 27.—Miles Ogile, the celebrated counterfeiter, died to-day at the Columbus Hospital, aged sixty-six years. He was recently released from the Ohio Penitentiary, after ten years' confinement under a sentence pronounced on him at Memphis, Tenn. A wife and several children resided at St. Louis, but they have been estranged for many years.

THE REPUBLICAN CHIEFS

POINTS FROM THE CAREERS OF THE MEN WHO HEAD THE TICKET.

The Services Which Entitled McKinley and Roosevelt to the Support of the Country's Voters.

New York Tribune.

William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, is now filling the twenty-eighth quadrennial term of that office. By his enthusiastic action this week it is evident that the Republican party is well satisfied to have four years more of McKinley. Though his commanding figure is so constantly in the eyes of the people and his name so frequently on their lips, yet a renewed acquaintance with the career of McKinley the man and the public servant is not superfluous. He again returns to the source of his power and asks for another term in the office he has filled so brilliantly.

The McKinleys are of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to America about 150 years ago. William McKinley, the father of the President, married in 1829 Nancy Campbell Allison, who was of English and Scotch-German descent. The President is the seventh of their nine children. His father was an iron manufacturer. He was a man of high character, a devout Methodist and in politics an ardent Whig and Republican. He lived to see his son Governor of Ohio. Mrs. McKinley saw her son President, and died on Dec. 12, 1897, at the age of eighty-eight. The son, who was born at Niles, O., on Jan. 29, 1823, began his education in the public schools of his native place, but when he was nine years of age he was removed to the Union Seminary, where he continued his education. He entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in 1841, and was a member of the Phi Kappa Phi society. He was a student of law, and he was called to the bar in 1848. He was a member of the Ohio bar, and he was a member of the Ohio legislature. He was a member of the Ohio legislature, and he was a member of the Ohio legislature.

A PRIVATE IN THE CIVIL WAR.

On June 11, 1861, McKinley enlisted as a private in Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Among the officers of this famous regiment were General W. S. Roscoe, Rufus B. Hayes, who became President in 1877; E. P. Scammon, James M. Comley and Colonel Stanley Matthews. McKinley served on the staff of General R. B. Hayes, George Crook and Wignell S. Hancock. Of his military career it may be said that both as a private and as an officer, both in the ordinary duties of a soldier and in the line of battle, he was a brave and a brave man. For services rendered in the winter camp of Fayetteville he received his first promotion, becoming a second lieutenant. He was promoted to first lieutenant on April 15, 1862. After the summer's campaign in Virginia McKinley's regiment was sent to Reservoir, Va., where it was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness. He was promoted to second lieutenant on July 25, 1862, and it was for his extraordinary services as a commander of a company that he was promoted to second lieutenant. Not long after this the regimental colonel, R. B. Hayes, ordered his diary: "Our new second lieutenant, McKinley, is a young man of exceptional ability, intelligent and gentlemanly young officer. He is a native of Ohio, and he has a little later date he added: 'He has kept the promise in every sense of the word.' By the time he was promoted to second lieutenant, he was a brave and a brave man. For services rendered in the winter camp of Fayetteville he received his first promotion, becoming a second lieutenant. He was promoted to first lieutenant on April 15, 1862. After the summer's campaign in Virginia McKinley's regiment was sent to Reservoir, Va., where it was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness. He was promoted to second lieutenant on July 25, 1862, and it was for his extraordinary services as a commander of a company that he was promoted to second lieutenant.

ENTRANCE INTO POLITICAL LIFE.

Returning home, he studied law with Judge Charles E. Giddens, of Canton, and at the Albany Law School. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1867, and settled in Canton, which has since been his home. He was a member of the Ohio bar, and he was a member of the Ohio legislature. He was a member of the Ohio legislature, and he was a member of the Ohio legislature.

BLOW AT COEDUCATION.

Women Will Be Given Little Encouragement at Wesleyan University.