

THE DAILY JOURNAL MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1900.

Telephone Calls (Old and New) Business Office, 2381 Editorial Rooms, 2400

Circulation Statement.

The regular daily issue of the Indianapolis Journal for the week ending Nov. 3, 1900, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Monday, 29th: 25,380; Tuesday, 30th: 25,530; Wednesday, 1st: 25,700; Thursday, 2d: 26,190; Friday, 3d: 26,470; Saturday, 4d: 26,830; Total: 156,050.

Table with 2 columns: Metric and Circulation. Daily Average last week: 24,957; Daily Average week before: 24,923; Daily Average week before: 21,270; Daily Average week before: 21,842.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS AND SUBURBS Daily, Sunday included, 10 cents per month. Daily, without Sunday, 8 cents per month. Sunday only, 2 cents per month. Six months, \$5.00. One year, \$9.00. In advance. Foreign postage, 5 cents. BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE: Daily, per week, 10 cents. Daily, Sunday included, per week, 15 cents. Daily, without Sunday, per week, 12 cents. Sunday only, per week, 5 cents. BY MAIL PREPAID: Daily edition, one year, \$9.00. Daily and Sunday, one year, \$12.00. Sunday only, one year, \$5.00. REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS.

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INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper without postage stamp, on a two- or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

Selected manuscripts will not be returned unless postage is inclosed for that purpose.

Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis, Ind., postoffice.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House and Fifth-avenue Hotel. CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. F. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 226 Fourth avenue.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON-D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

The Journal's Election News

The Journal will issue extra editions to catch all trains up to noon, Wednesday, Nov. 7 and to 8:30 a. m. Thursday, Nov. 8, as follows: First Edition-For trains leaving about midnight, Tuesday and Wednesday, and for local street sales.

Second Edition-For trains leaving about 2:30 a. m. to 4:30 a. m. Third Edition-For trains leaving about 7 a. m. to 8 a. m. and for local street sales.

Fourth Edition-For trains leaving about 11 a. m. to 12 noon, and for local street sales.

Complete election returns will be displayed by stereopticon in front of THE JOURNAL building during Tuesday evening, and they will be continued Wednesday evening if it becomes necessary. The facilities of The Journal for the collection and presentation of the news are unsurpassed. To the service of the Associated Press, with all its great resources, will be added the facilities of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Long Distance Telephone Company, and the dispatches of our special correspondents all over our field. This will make up a report that will be as perfect as modern enterprise can produce.

Dreadful Jones is too modest; he ought to claim Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Do not fool with the great prosperity that is in our hands. Vote the whole Republican ticket to-morrow.

The trouble with all of Mr. Bryan's remedies for alleged evils is that they are worse than the disease.

Four years ago McKinley was called "the advance agent of prosperity." Prosperity came as promised.

It is a foul bird that soils its own nest and a nasty American who defames the army that fights for the flag.

If the campaign should continue a week longer the betting would be in the ratio of 15 for McKinley to 1 for Bryan.

Why should any sensible man believe a Sentinel rookback, when wide-awake Democrats do not put up a dollar on its predictions?

The vile lie started by the Sentinel relative to army immoralities in the Philippines was promptly and completely exposed.

After to-morrow Republicans can point to about twenty-seven States and say of each one: "There she stands; she speaks for herself."

Do not forget that the country's abounding prosperity is due to the McKinley victory of 1896, unless you desire the conditions of 1894, 1895 and 1896.

"Business will leap forward after Tuesday," said a merchant Saturday; "if Bryan is not elected," added another. "There is not such an 'if,'" was the quick retort.

The keynote of all the Republican speeches during this campaign has been patriotism and prosperity and the sum of all their teaching is "Let well enough alone."

During the term of President McKinley the administration of the State Department has been such as greatly to increase our influence and prestige with other nations. Would any secretary of state appointed by William Jennings Bryan be likely to maintain this position?

The New York Chamber of Commerce has issued an address pointing out the danger involved in the election of Mr. Bryan as President, and urging "commercial bodies and all men, whether engaged in farming, manufacture or trade, to

unite in removing from political agitation once and forever the question of the standard of value which all the business of this country is transacted upon." The address was adopted by the chamber without a dissenting vote.

CHAIRMAN SULLIVAN ON ILLEGAL VOTING.

Chairman Sullivan, of the Democratic county committee, has issued a statement in which he charges the Republicans with "a systematic scheme to colonize and repeat voters on election day." He names several hotels and lodging houses from which he says these colonized voters and repeaters will attempt to vote, and says:

"Our election officers have been posted as to who are the fictitious voters and arrangements have been made to arrest every one of the illegal voters shall be arrested on election day, but shall be prosecuted thereafter. At previous elections when committees have been formed of violations of the election law no steps have been taken to prosecute such violators. Since I have been chairman I have made an earnest endeavor to have fair and honest primaries, and I think to a very great extent I have succeeded, and I now propose to use the same vigilance in securing an honest election and intend to follow up all individuals who violate the law and prosecute them after election in every case where it is possible.

When an otherwise reputable citizen temporarily engaged in disreputable work under what Grover Cleveland calls "the stolen banners of Democracy" puts forth such charges as the above he makes himself to some extent personally responsible for their truthfulness. The Journal ventures the assertion that there is not a word of truth in the charge, and that Chairman Sullivan makes it either without any knowledge whatever or upon information that is totally unreliable. The day has passed in Indiana for colonizing or repeater voters, and, as a lawyer, Chairman Sullivan knows this as well as anybody. Our election laws, fortified by the Australian ballot law and the law of 1897 concerning the taking of polls, all supplemented by the vigilance of the poll-takers and challengers of both parties, make illegal voting next to impossible.

It is quite likely that Chairman Sullivan's "warning against repeaters" is intended to cover a scheme to exclude legal Republican voters. He says: "We have made a careful poll of all the places and know exactly the number of legal voters from each, and arrangements have been made to arrest every illegal voter who attempts to vote." The Journal sincerely hopes that every person who votes or attempts to vote illegally will be arrested and punished, but a man is not an illegal voter because his name is not on a Democratic poll list. The law provides effective means for preventing any person from voting illegally, and it also provides for getting in legal voters. The right to challenge a person's vote is unquestioned, but the law provides a simple and final way of establishing his right, provided he is a legal voter, and Republicans should be prepared to do this in every case where legal voters are challenged. Chairman Sullivan intimates that every person whose name is not on the Democratic poll list will be regarded and treated as an illegal voter, or repeater. This is very much in the spirit of Richard Croker's advice to Democrats to assemble at the polls and if the official count does not agree with the count of noses outside to pitch the election officers into the street and seize the ballot boxes. That will not be done, nor must any legal voter be deprived of his vote simply because his name is not in a Democratic poll list. The talk of colonized voters and repeaters is all a sham. The thing for Republicans to do is to be on their guard against a systematic effort to exclude legal voters and to be prepared to get the votes in as provided by law.

The Journal heartily approves Chairman Sullivan's announced intention to "follow up all individuals who violate the law and prosecute them after election," and hopes he will carry out his determination irrespective of politics. In the only case of conviction for violation of the election law that has ever occurred here, in which two members of Chairman Sullivan's party were sent to the penitentiary, it is not recalled that he or any member of his party sided in the vindication of the law.

VOTING IN THE AIR.

There will be a great many votes thrown away to-morrow. In 1896 there were cast 13,396,955 votes, of which Mr. Bryan received 6,909,052. Mr. McKinley 7,111,607, and the remaining 238,296 were cast for candidates who had no chance whatever of election. Of these 134,645 were cast for Palmer, Sound-money Democrat, 131,312 for Levering, Prohibitionist, 13,588 for Bentley, Prohibitionist, and 36,373 for Matchett, Social Labor. The total vote to-morrow will be about 15,000,000 and the number of votes thrown away will probably exceed that of four years ago. The Sound-money Democrats have no candidate in the field, and they will generally vote for McKinley, thus making their votes count for him instead of only half a vote, as in 1896. Their votes, therefore, will not be thrown away, because they will help to swell McKinley's majority and emphasize Bryan's defeat. But the Prohibitionists will probably poll a considerably larger vote to-morrow than they did four years ago, and the Social Democratic party, whose candidate is Eugene V. Debs, will probably poll a larger vote than the Prohibitionists. There are three other parties or factions which will have presidential electors in some of the States, viz., the Union Reform, the United Christians and the Socialist Labor, and in the aggregate they will probably poll nearly 50,000 votes. Thus, altogether, there will be more voting in the air to-morrow than there was four years ago. It is a curious phase of political crankism that leads men to throw their votes away, or at least to vote in such a way that it can only have an indirect bearing on the result and perhaps aid in a result they would not prefer. Of the Prohibitionists a large majority are of Republican antecedents and would prefer McKinley to Bryan, yet their votes will indirectly aid the latter. Probably a majority of those who will vote for Debs would greatly prefer Bryan to McKinley, yet by reducing Bryan's vote they will contribute indirectly to the election of McKinley. Voting in the air, as several hundred thousand persons will do to-morrow, argues either strong convictions, personal stubbornness or indifference to results. It would be more in accordance with the principles of an ideal republic if every ballot should be cast in such a way as to count for one of the two candidates of whom one is sure

to be elected. Voting in the air is a waste of citizenship.

THE SILENT PRESIDENT.

The course which President McKinley has pursued during the campaign has been such as to win the approval of all thoughtful people. With quiet dignity he attended to his duties and refused to make himself conspicuous in the campaign. All efforts to induce him to "take the road," or even to review party parades, have proved futile. With his letter of acceptance his participation in the canvass ended. He has studiously kept away from political meetings. He has done this because he believes that the chief magistrate of the Nation should respect the dignity of the position, both in the eyes of the people and those of the world. So he has occupied himself from day to day with the affairs of state, administering them as conscientiously in peace as in war. He has not been moved by the bitter contest which has been going on about him. He has stood unmoved "in that fierce light which beats upon a throne," or the high place of power and responsibility. He has uttered no manifesto, his acts have been his arguments. He has claimed no notice. He has refused to send messages to be used in meetings, but his unflinching kindness of heart leads him to write a letter to a crippled boy in this city, who has shown an unusual silence in the election. Yet, in his dignified silence there is a stronger appeal than what Grover Cleveland calls "the stolen banners of Democracy" puts forth such charges as the above he makes himself to some extent personally responsible for their truthfulness. The Journal ventures the assertion that there is not a word of truth in the charge, and that Chairman Sullivan makes it either without any knowledge whatever or upon information that is totally unreliable. The day has passed in Indiana for colonizing or repeater voters, and, as a lawyer, Chairman Sullivan knows this as well as anybody. Our election laws, fortified by the Australian ballot law and the law of 1897 concerning the taking of polls, all supplemented by the vigilance of the poll-takers and challengers of both parties, make illegal voting next to impossible.

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A WORD TO WAGE EARNERS.

Several days ago the Journal gave some extracts from the reports of President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, showing the condition of labor at three periods. They are so suggestive that they are worth a repetition of the day before the election. In December, 1893, in his report to the meeting of the Federation, Mr. Gompers said:

"Since August we have been in the greatest industrial depression this country has ever experienced. It is no exaggeration to say that more than 2,000,000 of our fellow-tellers are without employment. Never in the history of the world has so large a number of people vainly sought for an opportunity to earn a livelihood.

To the meeting of the Federation in December, President Gompers said in his report of the year:

"That terrible period for the wage earners of the country which began in 1893, and which has been followed by others of horror, hunger and misery, practically ended with the dawn of 1897.

To the annual assemblage of the Federation last December, President Gompers said:

"The revival of industry which we have witnessed with the past year is one for general congratulation, and it should be our purpose to endeavor to prolong this era of more general employment and industrial activity. It is beyond question that the wages of the organized workers have been increased.

With the advent of the Republican policy in 1897 "the record of horror, hunger and misery practically ended," and that wonderful revival of industry came. President Gompers says it should be the purpose of organized labor "to endeavor to prolong this era of more general employment and industrial activity." Does any practical and right-minded wage earner believe that "the era of more general employment" can be continued by voting against the policy and the man that brought this condition about? Think for yourselves. Mr. Bryan declares against protection "will free trade help you? He is for the free coinage of silver, which would bring a panic-would a general financial panic serve to extend "the more general employment and industrial activity?"

All the talk about fraudulent voting, ballot-box stuffing and fraudulent counting is so very trifling and fraudulent counting is so very trifling nonsense. In Chicago, where Arkansas Jones has been most of the time for months, the registration closed more than two weeks ago. That's the time for the challenging of names. Of the thousands registered, how many names did the Bryan managers challenge? Just 156. Thus Democratic action in Chicago gives the lie to Arkansas Jones. Again, in most States, the votes in the ballot box must tally with the number of names checked, so that there can be no stuffing. Still further, both parties are represented on every election board in Northern States, which precludes systematic fraud in counting. Now and then it might be possible to bribe two or three election officials, but such bribery cannot be general. So the Arkansas fossil, who represents a State in which Republicans have been counted out time and again, and in which the last one who protested against being counted out was assassinated in the night by one of the senator's political friends, is slandering the people of the States which provide for honest elections.

The Sentinel is so zealous in concealing slanders against army officers in Manila that it has no time to note the charges made against the head of the police department for not suppressing vice resorts and enforcing other laws of the State. Yet the charges against the superintendent of police specifically name the places. Why are such places tolerated by the Taggart regime? Perhaps the Sentinel will find time to answer after the election. So far as Manila is concerned, reliable reports indicate that the rule is so stringent that it would not be tolerated in the United States. Even the Manila correspondents of the yellowish journals do not send home such stories as are made by the Sentinel to the discredit of American army officers.

Precious few newspapers, even those of the crossroads variety, have failed to offer their readers an account of the siege of Peking from a special contributor who was inside the walls at the time. The magazines are also beginning to come along with their "special" accounts by persons who were besieged. It appears from these indications that enough "foreigners" were within those walls to outnumber and "do up" the Boxers without half trying.

The Sentinel should know that the Philippines are now under the rule of a commission of as able and honorable men of both parties as could be found. In that board the Democratic party is represented by an able Southern lawyer. In the hands of that commission is the general government of the islands. When the Sentinel charges upon the President evils that do not exist it is reckless beyond its record.

While it is true that bets do not decide anything they are true indications of popular opinion, and the fact that Democrats cannot be induced to accept large odds against their candidate shows they have no faith in the rosy predictions of their party leaders.

Gen. Paul Vandervoort, of Nebraska, who knows William Jennings Bryan well personally and who denies that he is prejudiced against him, says: "I regard him

much work to-morrow, go to the polls and see if you can be of any assistance. As the Bryanite managers have given orders for their men to be about the polls, Republicans should be present in goodly numbers, especially if the Jones-Crocker orders are obeyed.

Three or four times during the day see if all the anti-Bryan men in your vicinity, or who are friends, have voted, and if they have not take some means to urge them to do so. Such service will greatly assist the precinct committee. In other words, do not leave committees to do work which many men can do as well or better.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the importance of voting early in the day. The committeeman who has but a dozen delinquents an hour before the polls are closed will be certain to get out the most of them, but if there are two dozen some of them will be overlooked.

Indiana is a close State; it is necessary, to make sure of a McKinley plurality, that every Republican shall vote. Do not forget this fact, remembering that in the maintenance of good government and in the continuation of prosperity all the effort individual Republicans put forth will be time most profitably spent. Give the day to the cause.

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Gen. Paul Vandervoort, of Nebraska, who knows William Jennings Bryan well personally and who denies that he is prejudiced against him, says: "I regard him

to-day, honestly, as a most dangerous man, with the exception of Boss Croker the most dangerous man that could be elected to the presidency, and I believe that Boss Croker would run the administration if he was elected."

The more that is learned of the shameful slander of the Sentinel upon the army officers in the Philippines, the more certain it is that the letter which it published, purporting to have come from a private soldier, was written by some one representing that paper. It is a tissue of falsehoods, by which none but the very ignorant can be misled.

Mr. Bryan has made many blunders, but the fatal one was his rushing into the arms of Tammany. He has said many harmful things, but no one will cost him as many votes as his exclamation: "Great is Tammany, and Croker is its prophet."

Of all the paramount issue hobbies that Mr. Bryan has been riding during this campaign, free silver at 16 to 1 is the only one that he insisted on being put in the Kansas City platform or he would decline the nomination.

The threats of Arkansas Jones and the infamous Croker to disperse election officers and use ball bats upon them should lead every believer in law to vote against the ticket for which these men stand.

Under the law in this State no person except the election officers and challengers are allowed within fifty feet of the polls when not voting. This is a good provision and should be enforced.

"Why don't you act upon the predictions of the Sentinel and take some of the 3 to 1 bets" asked a Republican of a Democrat. "I did four years ago, to my sorrow," was the reply.

The only class distinction recognized by President McKinley is that between Americans and other nationalities, and he is for Americans first, last and all of the time.

The thing to do early in the day to-morrow is to go to the polls and place the cross in the circle on all the ballots with the eagle. The cross must be inside the circle.

Thomas Taggart, with \$12,000 in small bills for use in buying voters, is a nice person to talk about importing men to vote in Indiana.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

"Just see how gray I am at thirty-two." "Oh, well, you'll soon be forty-two."

Foreign or Domestic Manufacture. "Aren't these lovely Jap napkins?" "Indeed they are; are they Japanese Jap or New Jersey Jap?"

The Test of Manners. "What a well-bred girl Miss Popper is!" "Yes, she is; and she'd act like a lady if she was clerking at \$3 a week."

When She's Away. "When she's away my nights are gray-I hate bears depression's stamp; she oft forgets-I hate to say-to fill our evening lamp."

A Long-Foot Want. "Clerk-This hotel is all right-fire escape at every window." "New Patron-Yes; but, say, where are your folding-beds?"

Decorative, but Unbusinesslike. "That young woman wants a place in this office." "What can she do?" "She says she can make lovely chocolate creams and Battenberg lace."

SERMON ON THE VOTER.

Rev. R. H. Moore believes in the Purcity of the Ballot.

Rev. R. H. Moore, pastor of the Madison-avenue M. E. Church, preached last night on the subject of "The Christian Voter." He said he did not believe in the province of the pulpit to try to formulate the political policy of men. "Politics," said Mr. Moore, "are necessarily one-sided, but no man is qualified to cast his ballot who has only studied one side of political questions. A conscientious Christian man should look upon political questions from all standpoints. A voter should be governed on election day by the same conscientious scruples that governed the Lord Jesus Christ in His attitude towards mankind nearly 1900 years ago." The Roman empire, he said, had nothing to fear from the prophet Jesus of Nazareth, because He did not ally himself with any political party. He was simply a humble citizen, who did his duty without regard to party or partisan influence. But Christ exercised a vital influence on politics. Mr. Moore said, by instilling Christian virtues into the hearts of men. "The Christian should be a voter," "will be governed by the same principles, and when he does that he becomes greater than any political party." The Christian voter will not be an Anarchist or a de-structured, but he will exert a powerful influence for good in the political and social world. The Roman empire in the time of Christ was agitated by many political dissensions. Yet Christ never became an agitator. His attitude should be ours with our political organizations." With reference to this thought, Mr. Moore said: "I believe that politics parties are ordained of God, and I never cry out against politics or politicians. I believe that the Republican party is ordained of God, and I believe that the Democratic party is ordained of God. The harmony of the universe is preserved by the opposition of contrary forces. In conclusion Mr. Moore said: "When you go to the polls next Tuesday you will find in your hands a ballot that you have a right to cast. The most sacred thing on earth. Next to the Bible it should be kept from profanation and corruption. Next in violence to the man who will try to corrupt a home is the man who seeks to corrupt the ballot. There is no double standard of ethics. Christian men cannot lay aside their honesty on election day."

CORONER INVESTIGATING.

Foul Play Suspected in the Death of Myrtle Teeters.

Word comes from Cincinnati that Coroner Schwab yesterday ordered an investigation of the recent death of Myrtle Teeters, of Lockland, a northern suburb. Mayor Mullin and Marshal Stewart, of Lockland, had previously investigated the case and preferred charges to the coroner against Leonard Edwards Blank, who married Miss Wade, aged fifteen. Miss Teeters, twenty-four years old, less than half the age of Mrs. Lindley, who became infatuated with him, sold her farm last Monday and eloped with him to this city. Last Thursday morning Mrs. Lindley wrote and found that over \$1,000 had been taken from her pillow and Blank was also missing.

This has caused such an official investigation in Cincinnati that the coroner has issued warrants for the arrest of Blank and the warrants will not be issued till after Coroner Schwab reports.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A Uniform Edition of Theodore Roosevelt's Works.

Few men of his age have achieved distinction in as many different lines as has Governor Roosevelt. Barely forty-two years old, and graduated at Harvard only in 1886, he has won distinction in civil and military life, as a statesman, author, traveler, soldier and reformer. He is, besides, noted as an athlete, a sportsman, a hunter of big game and a man of symmetrical development morally, mentally and physically. He has been a member of the New York Legislature, civil-service commissioner, president of the New York Police Board, assistant secretary of the navy, soldier and Governor of New York, and to all appearances will soon be elected Vice President of the United States. If Colonel Roosevelt had done nothing else his literary work would have given him a national reputation and a high place among American authors. He has been a student and writer of history, making some valuable contributions to American history, and has written entertainingly and instructively on a variety of topics. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, has issued a complete set of the Governor's literary volumes divided as follows: "The Winning of the West," six volumes; "The Naval War of 1812," two volumes, and one volume each of the following: "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," "Hunting Trips on the Prairie," "Hunting the Grizzly," "The Wilderness Hunter," "Civil Service Reform," "American Ideals" and "The Rough Riders." The six volumes which constitute "The Winning of the West" treat respectively of the following topics: The spread of English speaking peoples; in the West; the revolution; the war in the Northwest; the Indian wars from 1754 to 1787; St. Clair and Wayne; Louisiana and Aaron Burr. The last volume covers the celebrated Lewis and Clark exploring expedition to the far West in 1804 to 1807. The entire series covers the earliest settlement of the West by whites to its final conquest and occupation by the Americans. The volumes of "The Naval War of 1812" cover the whole of that interesting passage in American history, and the literary value and the historical and high ideals of patriotic convictions and of intense activity. In his histories Governor Roosevelt has drawn largely from new and original sources of information and has thrown new light upon fields that have been neglected by others. His narrative and graphic descriptive style that gives added interest to them is interesting to the reader even when the subject is not American historical literature, and his hunting stories are among the best that have ever been written. The literary volumes will make a desirable addition to any library.

A Century of American Diplomacy.

That branch of our government called the Department of State, corresponding to the Foreign Office or Department of Foreign Affairs in other governments, has contributed its full share to the high standing and political prestige of the government. Our foreign relations have been usually in the hands of very able men, and in American jurisprudence they have had some of our ablest jurists who have had wide opportunities in giving shape and permanence to the modern code of international law. The exposition of the law of nations, as set forth in the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States has had a great influence in molding that law, and its opinions are recognized as of the highest authority by foreign publicists. Among writers on this department of law none carry greater weight throughout the world than Story, Kent, Wheaton, Hack, Woolsey, and other American writers. The diplomatic negotiations of a government which has exercised so potent an influence in the affairs of the world and in the molding of international law must needs have been well and varied. The correspondence relating to it fills many large volumes, embracing a vast number of important state papers of the past century, which is aptly entitled "A Century of American Diplomacy," is an analysis and summary of the results of this diplomacy divested of unnecessary forms and set forth in a clear and calculated to interest the general reader as well as the student of history or of international law. The author, John Paul Jones, W. Foster, has had a varied career in diplomacy at home and abroad and is admirably equipped to write a history of the preparation of such a work. The opening chapters deal with the diplomacy of the colonial and revolutionary periods, and the following chapters treat of the diplomacy of the Federal period, the period of the adoption of the Constitution, and then each successive administration down to the close of the civil war. In this volume an important event in our diplomatic history is reviewed, its course followed and its results analyzed in every detail. The author has cut many features, drawn from original sources, and invests the affairs of diplomacy with a new interest. The following chapters treat of the diplomacy of the Federal period, the period of the adoption of the Constitution, and then each successive administration down to the close of the civil war. In this volume an important event in our diplomatic history is reviewed, its course followed and its results analyzed in every detail. The author has cut many features, drawn from original sources, and invests the affairs of diplomacy with a new interest. The following chapters treat of the diplomacy of the Federal period, the period of the adoption of the Constitution, and then each successive administration down to the close of the civil war. In this volume an important event in our diplomatic history is reviewed, its course followed and its results analyzed in every detail. The author has cut many features, drawn from original sources, and invests the affairs of diplomacy with a new interest.

Making a Life.

The author of this work, Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, speaks vigorously and helpfully not only to young people who have the world before them, but to all who would consciously by purposeful direction make their lives well with the living. Huxley wrote: "No human being and no society composed of human beings ever did, or ever will, come to much unless their conduct is guided and governed by the love of some ethical ideal." This seems to be the central thought of this work, which is based throughout on high ideals. The author's style is abundant and picturesque and abounds in frequent illustrations which aptly illustrate his argument. His style is clear, simple and easy to understand. The present edition has a full and carefully edited glossary of such words as are obsolete or archaic, and of archaic words. An interesting feature is several illustrations of pages of ancient MSS. The work makes two good-sized volumes.