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Barcelona has reiterated its claim to the proud title of the Paterson, N. J., of Spain.

A Yale professor declares that the masses eat too much. Happy is the country where they can!

Mr. Sully denies that he is bankrupt; and Russia denies that the Japs sunk the Petropavlovsk.

A terrible retribution awaits the Japanese. Russia's patience is exhausted and General Tschichokschenck is on his way to the front.

If it should prove to be true that Port Arthur is blockaded it can hardly be called a "pacific blockade" such as the powers made of Venezuelan ports.

The paragraphers who are having fun with Professor Bell's tetrahedron kite would better not. They used to make jokes about his telephone, too.

The windstorm which destroyed a statue of Jefferson in St. Louis the other day cannot but be regarded as an omen of what will happen at the convention.

If the Democratic leaders keep on bolting the St. Louis convention hall will have the appearance of a cotton mill when the walking delegate has announced a strike.

A Chicago minister says the church is too feminine. A little more muscle and fewer frills on the part of the ministers might help it along toward the virility he desires.

Mr. Wall, of Wisconsin, confesses that he is a candidate for Democratic presidential honors. People outside of his native State thus learn that there is a Mr. Wall, of Wisconsin.

The Confederate veterans have set the stamp of their disapproval on Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic." However, the hymn is expected to survive for a few years yet.

For a man who is "out of politics" ex-President Cleveland gets an amazing amount of "roasting" from members of his own party. Mr. Cochran, of Missouri, lambasted him as if he were a live issue.

Editor Hearst asserts in poster type and with much repetition that he secured lower coal rates for Chicago and is therefore entitled to the franchises of its citizens, to say nothing of their everlasting gratitude. Now that Indianapolis is trying to get cheaper coal Willie ought to see his opportunity and come to the rescue.

In the present war in the far East the Russians have not, thus far, given any evidence of ability in sea fighting. They can buy ships, but they do not know how to handle them. Their greatest ambition is to be a naval power, but as yet they have not shown any ability in that direction. The Japanese, born and brought up on the edge of the water, are natural sailors and sea fighters.

Not for many years, if ever, has crime been as prevalent in Indianapolis as it has been during the last few months, and especially during the last few weeks. The city seems to be infested with prowlers, porch-climbers, burglars and thieves of all kinds. Some of the recent robberies have been unusually large and perpetrated in a way that indicates professional skill. The present reform administration—perhaps it should be written with a big R—does not seem to have accomplished any remarkable results in the way of lessening crime.

Present indications are encouraging that the County Council will vote an appropriation sufficient to build all the bridges now demanded within the city limits, over White river and Fall creek. The council is said to have been converted to concrete bridges by its recent visit to Ohio. Concrete as a building material has grown very rapidly in public favor. It combines the elements of strength, durability and adaptability to architectural effects. It is a near approach to solid stone and probably the best material that could be adopted for the new bridges. The latest engineering authorities give it a very high place among building materials. The city is to be congratulated that the County Council seems disposed to reach so liberal a conclusion on the bridge question.

THE NEED OF CHEAP COAL.

The movement to secure legislation for the appointment of a State railroad commission emphasizes the necessity of doing something to remedy a condition which has become almost intolerable. This is the practice of railroads in charging discriminating rates against the shippers of particular localities. The practice affects different interests in different localities, but in this city it affects all manufacturing interests because it affects the coal supply.

It needs no argument to prove that cheap fuel is the life of the manufacturing business. It has determined the location of many thriving towns, converted villages into cities, changed the currents of population and turned States that were almost wholly agricultural into great manufacturing communities. In the form of natural gas it was the means of bringing many millions of dollars into this State, some of which has left and more of which will leave unless cheaper coal can be secured. The only manufacturers who are independent of railroad tyranny are those whose plants are located in the coal fields or in river cities.

No other city in the State has suffered more from this tyranny in the past or is suffering more from it at present than Indianapolis. For more than a quarter of a century the manufacturers of this city have felt the necessity of cheap fuel. Although the city is located within a reasonable distance of extensive coal fields, it has never had cheap coal. What growth it has made in manufacturing has been in spite of the fact that its manufacturers paid more for coal than those in cities with water communication. This situation has been recognized for more than twenty-five years, and various remedies have been proposed and discussed at intervals without bringing any material relief. During all that time local manufacturing interests have been more or less under the tyranny of the railroads. If it had been possible for the city to have built a coal road twenty-five years ago, owned and controlled in the exclusive interests of the city, it would have paid for itself several times over in cheap fuel and the cumulative growth of manufacturing.

The Journal does not know how many other local interests are affected by discriminating rates on different articles, but those on coal affect a large number of interests. They not only affect every manufactory in the city but every large consumer of coal, of whom there are many in other lines than manufacturing properly so called. And it affects small consumers as well as large ones. There is not a citizen of Indianapolis who does not pay tribute directly or indirectly to the railroads that discriminate against the city in rates on coal, and they have been doing so for a generation past. The manufacturers of Indianapolis want Indiana coal, and they ought to have it at a less charge for hauling than cities from twenty-five to fifty or sixty miles east.

The only complete relief would be in the construction of a road to the coal fields owned and controlled by the city or by local capital in the exclusive interests of the city. Manufacturers, business men and the city as such ought to co-operate to bring this about if possible. If this cannot be done they should try and secure legislation for the appointment of a State railroad commission with authority to prevent discriminating rates. The matter cannot be reached under the interstate-commerce law because it relates to transportation entirely within the State. If there is any better way of reaching it through State legislation than by the creation of a railroad commission it should be adopted. Something should be done to relieve the manufacturing interests of the city from the handicap placed on them by discriminating rates on coal. It is time for something more effective than discussion, agitation and protesting. It is time for united, vigorous and effective action.

AMERICANIZATION OF CANADA.

A dispatch from Winamac, Ind., in yesterday's Journal notes the removal of a large number of Pulaski county farmers to Assiniboia, Canada, where they have bought large tracts of land. This exodus is significant as being a part of that which is going on in all parts of the country, but especially in the States bordering on British territory. For several years past Canada has been making an appeal for immigration by advertising the agricultural merits of its unoccupied lands and by otherwise promoting itself in the most approved modern style. That its appeals were chiefly directed to subjects of Great Britain and to the better class of Europeans has not prevented American farmers from investigating the claims made and availing themselves of the advantages offered. A great number of them have been suited with what they found, and colonies from the United States are establishing themselves all over northwestern Canada. The majority of these settlers are a good class of men, intelligent, forehanded and thrifty and will make the best of citizens. They are sure to be followed by others of their kind, as Canadian public lands of good agricultural quality are by no means so nearly taken up as in the United States, and will doubtless continue for some time to serve as a strong inducement to immigration.

The result of such extensive settlement is inevitable, namely, the eventual Americanization of Canada. These settlers take with them the traditions, the ideas and the methods of this country, and to a large extent will be residents of Canada but not Canadians in the sense of approving of colonial government or of subjection to Great Britain. Already the sentiment in favor of independence is sufficiently strong in Canada to have caused a note of alarm to be sounded by leading men, and this sentiment is sure to increase. Alarm, however, is not universally felt even by Canadians who discern the drift of events. Commercial interests of that country are akin to those of the United States, its prosperity to a large extent depends upon close relations with this, its nearest neighbor. Self-interest will tend to the welding of these bonds, and what can so surely make them permanent and secure as formal union? The United States is vastly more important to Canada than Canada to the United States. There will never be forcible annexation of the northern country, but it seems likely that in the natural course of events it will ask for annexation. Such a suggestion in this day, of course, throws the official Canadian into something resembling rabies, but the idea has already taken root and it will grow. American emigration will eventually solve the problem peacefully, and when Canada comes in it will be from the beginning a loyal part of the United States.

QUEER THINGS FROM CHICAGO.

Educational silliness in Chicago is not confined to the professors of Mr. Rockefeller's university, if the report of an address by Dr. Arnold Tompkins, principal of the Chicago Normal School, is correct. He is quoted as saying to the Chicago Woman's Club that spelling is a minor accomplishment. "Culture and good spelling," he says, "seldom go hand in hand. You should spell well, but not too well. The more highly educated a person is the less he cares about spelling. When the press was declaring that high school pupils could not spell it was paying them the highest compliment."

The distinction between spelling "well" and "too well" is not made by this interesting authority. Presumably he is himself a man who, in his own estimation, spells well; that is, he is pretty sure not to misspell more than one or two words in a sentence, is a little uncertain as to "ei's" and "ie's," double l's and the like, and believes pretension is spelled "tion." To spell too well would be to have all these words and all other words correct, thus leaving nothing for the editor and proofreader who handle his manuscript to do, and betraying himself as an uncultured man. Editors and proofreaders, by the way, Dr. Tompkins must regard as persons of a low order since they absolutely must spell too well, according to his standard, and cannot therefore have any culture. The old-fashioned persons who have believed that accuracy in spelling was a mark of cultivation and proved the possession of an acquaintance with language formation, its derivations and original meanings, must revise their opinion; they must look upon the high school boy who is too blundering in his orthography to write the simplest business letter without mistakes as a shining candidate for intellectual distinction. He cannot give his mind to such petty details as the order of letters in words, but spells "by ear" because his brain is dealing with larger things—baseball, perhaps, or the further elaboration of the school yell. The boy himself has never suspected how great is his promise, but will doubtless be much encouraged by the Chicagoan's pronunciamento and will continue proudly to spell sure with an "h."

But spelling is not all that must be far down in the list of the would-be cultured individual's accomplishments. "A person should write well," Dr. Tompkins goes on, "but not too well. When I see a person who writes too well I am suspicious of him. It is the same in dress." Whether by "writing" the Chicago school principal means penmanship or literary production is not clear, but in either case his taste is not likely to be too often offended. Few people emulate the copybook in their handwriting, and still fewer literary works approach perfection. So far from being too well done they are seldom done well. In fact, the majority are so bad that the authors thereof, measured by the normal school principal's inch rule, ought to be veritable monuments of culture.

Queer things come out of Chicago, and these latest educational vaporings are the queerest of the list.

KUROPATKIN'S OPPORTUNITY.

There was once a time when England sorely needed a great victory in order to hearten her people and her soldiers, and one Horatio Nelson, at Trafalgar, furnished the desired inspiration. It is not of record that he sounded many trumpets in advance of his heroic deed, but simply followed the line of duty and fulfilled his part as only a military genius could do. There is a great opportunity for General Kuropatkin, head of the Russian army, to emulate Nelson's example. It is not so long ago since he boasted that he would sign a peace proclamation at Tokio, and all his quoted utterances have been of a character to indicate that he felt himself to be a conquering hero who had only to appear upon the scene with his troops to sweep all before him. But as yet he has done nothing. Whenever any part of the Russian army has encountered the Japanese it has been forced to fall back. No great battles have been fought, it is true, but in the series of small engagements reported within the past two months it is invariably the Japanese who have triumphed. Continually the Russians are about to accomplish something, but somehow they fail to carry out the promise. The navy has met with one disaster after another, and the result must necessarily be depressing and discouraging to people and soldiery. Unless naval affairs take a new turn soon the only chance to redeem the situation lies with the army. An emergency exists, and it is the chance of Kuropatkin's life. Will he be equal to it, or is the remaining history of the far eastern war to be a chronicle of Japanese victories? As it stands, the situation is a very humiliating one for a great and powerful nation.

The name of Monson—Gunner's Mate Monson—must be recorded in the list of heroes. He it was who on the first sound of an explosion on the battleship Missouri sprang instinctively into the powder magazine, slamming the door behind him to prevent a more deadly explosion. And after the magazine had been flooded with water and the door was opened he was found barely alive, the water being up to his neck. But he had saved the ship. Who is Monson? Where does he come from and from what ancestor does he derive his extraordinary bravery? Was his action due to personal initiative or to naval discipline? The American people want to know more about Monson. Congress should give him a vote of thanks and a medal.

MINOR TOPICS.

The City Council of Atlantic City is to decide whether or not it is proper to bathe on Sunday. Of course, it will be a little hard to change for those whose custom it has been to bathe on this day, but after a little practice they could get used to doing it on Saturday, as they do in Missouri.

Captain Hobson made a fine campaign in Alabama, but failed to get what he wanted; and that is just what he did with the Merrimac. He would have been elected, though, if Alabama had woman suffrage.

A geological expedition has discovered in the Rocky mountains the remains of a gigantic bird with legs six feet long. Sh! Probably the corpse of Joe Smith's overworked private stork. Bury him with military honors.

A new method for increasing women's height is in vogue in London and New York, where many society women are taking treatment guaranteed to make them from one to six inches taller. It is not considered proper, however, to refer to them as "highered girls."

According to the New York Medical Journal, "to the danger from germs contracted in kissing is superadded, in the case of the neuropath, that of a shock highly injurious to the nervous system." If it affects you that way you will know that you are a neuropath.

Cannot St. Louis be induced to spare us a few of those Igorrotes for a week or so? A small but hungry band turned loose on Monument place on one of these sunny days would relieve us of this congestion of dogs.

A Philadelphia Anarchist says he will obey no commands except those which come from "the great blue vault of heaven's starry dome." The police think he has lost his sense of direction.

It has been discovered that the law provides no penalty for ballot-box stuffing in Colorado. It is only fair to those who did it, however, to state that they didn't know they weren't breaking the law.

A janitor died in Jenkintown (Pa.) the other day, and everybody in town attended his funeral. Many Indianapolis flat dwellers would be glad of a chance to show similar honors to home talent.

John Temple Graves is Georgia's candidate for second place on the Democratic ticket. Great grief! think of "Hearst and Graves!" What more is needed for a first-class funeral?

The Treasury Department is seriously handicapped on account of inability to meet the demand for small bills. Who is there who cannot sympathize with the Treasury Department?

The New York World is publishing a series of articles on "Judge Parker's Opinions." Oh, well, of course, if the World is going to hire telepathists, nobody can stop it.

The Spanish Anarchist who tried to kill Premier Maum used a kitchen knife. He should be prosecuted not only for attempted murder, but for lese majeste.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal says: "The great question is, how are Russian troops going to live?" Well, they haven't been doing it to any noticeable extent.

Two Philadelphia men have been arrested for robbing slot machines. But really that's the only way of getting even with a slot machine. Probably it was their turn.

The Port Arthur fleet is bottled at last, and the name of Admiral Togo is stamped on the cork. None other is genuine.

Chicago has passed a rule against giving violets, lilies and other flowers to newly elected aldermen at their first Council meeting. It seems so incongruous.

Turkey has arrested the Bishop of Mush. It will take a long time for those barbarians to get educated up to the American breakfast food brand of religion.

A story from New England says that all bass caught in the Connecticut river this spring taste of coal oil. Another chance for Ida M. Tarbell to cut loose.

Shortridge High School too, it seems, is teaching the young idea how to "shoot"—and suspending the pupils because they practice the game.

More than 9,000 immigrants arrived in America last week. Now we'll have to make that official population estimate all over again.

The Commoner office at the St. Louis convention may not be located on the "Pike," but it will be in the middle of the road.

The defeat of Hobson by Bankhead in Alabama shows that mere heroes stand no chance against politicians.

The Koreans have taken the field against the bandits. The Jap idea is evidently to "ding ae dell wi' anither."

April Days.

Dip down upon the northern shore,
O sweet new year delaying long;
Thou doest expectant Nature wrong;
Delaying long, delay no more.

What stays thee from the clouded noons,
Thy sweetness from its proper place?
Can trouble live with April days,
Or sadness in the summer moons?

Bring orchis, bring the foxglove spire,
The little speedwell's darling blue,
Deep tulips dash'd with fiery dew,
Laburnums, dropping wells of fire.

O thou, new year, delaying long,
Delayest the sorrow in my blood.
That longs to burst a frozen bud,
And flood a fresher throat with song.

—Tennyson.

THE HUMORISTS.

The Modern Answer.

She—If I should die would you soon forget me? He—What a foolish question! Have I not taken the full course in the "Memory-taught-by-correspondence School?"—Puck.

Wise Man.

Klose—I'm proud to say I never borrow.
Spenders—Ah! perhaps you have money to lend, then?
Klose—No; it's because I never lend that I don't have to borrow.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Modern Version.

The boy stood on the burning deck,
And sadly murmured he:
"I 'spose I'll get it in the neck
From a court of inquiry."

—Puck.

The Real Question.

No matter what wise men may say,
The question's still the same
About this season of the year.
It is: "Whowonthegame?"

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

An Excellent Memory.

Hicks—He's very charitable, isn't he?
Wicks—Who? Pincher?
Hicks—Yes. He says he always remembers the poor.
Wicks—Well, that's all. It's a matter of memory.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Why War Was Declared.

Women had declared war on public bathing.

"Why," they exclaimed in horrified tones, "it leaves not a single revelation either to the ballroom or the short skirt."

Thereupon they took to tubbing in virtuous privacy.—New York World.

Trying It on the Dog.

North—You never seem to be impatient when somebody recommends something for your cold.

West—Oh, no; I just repeat it to somebody else for trial upon himself. If it helps him I shall know there's something in it; if it doesn't it can't have any bad effect upon me, you know.—Boston Transcript.

The Customary String.

The multi-millionaire had promised to give $1,000,000 to the campaign fund.

"But it is with the distinct understanding, gentlemen," he said to the committee, "that you procure $5,000,000 additional, and that no part of the principal shall be used or drawn upon for campaign or any other expenses whatsoever."—Chicago Tribune.

THE LITERARY FOLK.

In his book dealing with "Varieties of Religious Experience" Prof. William James, of Harvard University, has declared his belief that the "mind-cure" theory, in its broadest sense, is the most original contribution that America has yet made to the systematic philosophy of life.

As Ibsen has German blood in his veins and has lived twenty years in Germany, some of the literary men in that country seem disposed to claim him as their own. They point with pride to the fact that they have an edition of his works, in nine volumes, which is more complete than even the Danish-Norwegian edition.

Joseph Conrad has been granted a pension of $1,500 by the Society of British Authors. The reason is the author's ineptitude for business affairs and the desire of his friends to insure him liberty to continue his work free from the danger of financial adversity. By an accident recently the entire manuscript of a new book which he had just completed was destroyed by fire. This loss helped to bring about the action of the society.

Mr. Phillips has not abandoned poetry and the drama for novel writing, as was recently reported. "The Sin of David" is the play upon which he has been hard at work during the last three years. The play was announced two years ago under the title of "David and Bathsheba," but the drama progressed slowly and meanwhile some obscure author published a play under the name Mr. Phillips had chosen. Hence the change to "The Sin of David."

J. J. Bell, who soared into the literary firmament in meteoric fashion with "Wee Macgreegor," is the son of James T. Bell, partner in a tobacco manufacturing firm in Glasgow. He entered the chemistry class of Glasgow University in order to make a special study of tobacco blending, but the literary spirit was stronger in him than his interest in tobacco and he began contributing to the Glasgow Evening Times. There he turned in as space-fillers the stories which in book form sold to the tune of 170,000 copies in Great Britain alone. Mr. Bell has just published a second volume of the Macgreegor stories, which he calls "Later Adventures of Wee Macgreegor."

Mr. W. D. Howells has gone abroad, and a member of his family has remained in New York and has been kept busy forwarding his important mail and returning the less-pressing communications with the following printed slip: "Mr. Howells is in Europe, and during his absence it is impracticable to reply to your inclosed communication." His mail includes poems from aspiring young girls, long manuscripts from people under the mistaken impression that he is an editor of Harper's Magazine and who expect one of the busiest of authors to devote hours to their critical perusal, and of requests for assistance of all sorts. When Mr. Howells is home, in addition to his regular work, he gets through this mail somehow, but nobody knows how.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Reszke's Method.

Jean De Reszke will doubtless be about as successful as a teacher as the late Mr. Whistler was. He starts off wrong by announcing: "They cannot all have voices, and I intend to discourage pitilessly those who are under delusion on this subject." Such a sentiment, if lived up to, will bring the landlord about Jean's ears for overdue rent within the twelvemonth. The private teacher's livelihood in all lands depends upon his keeping up the bluff that the bird which never could sing may yet be made to sing.—Boston Transcript.

A Fruitful Source of Trouble.

A teacher in Philadelphia who found herself obliged to keep order in a school where four different sorts of pupils were gathered, says that she put an end to fights by forbidding the use of the words "dago," "nigger" and "sheeny." Restrained from calling offensive names, the children got along peaceably enough, although it is probable that birds of a feather flocked together out of school, as they usually do when let alone. * * * The popular epithets applied by children and thoughtless grown people to fellow-beings whom they consider beneath them, cannot possibly do any good, and they undoubtedly do harm. Nobody knows how much bitterness has been engendered by American youngsters shouting "Paddy!" at Irish children, or by the Irish, in their turn, dubbing the Italian "Dago," or by any of the other thoughtless and cruel verbal persecutions common among children. The abandonment of this form of rowdyism will not lead to undesirable racial mixtures, because such things cannot be furthered or prevented thus arbitrarily; and the cultivation of ordinary politeness certainly will tend to peace.—Washington Times.

Mosely Educational Reports.

With absolute freedom from bias, or devotion to any individual fads, these English visitors have afforded the opportunity to see ourselves as others see us. The view attracts because it flatters. Mr. Mosely himself was struck by the rich endowments of schools, the architecture of the buildings, the larger substitution of the practical for the classical, the enthusiasm in the work of teachers. He considers it a defect, however, that teachers are underpaid. His conclusions in essence are that the Briton must wake up and impart up-to-date scientific knowledge.

The surprising contrast is drawn between the secondary consideration given to sports in American schools and their superior importance in the English system, even teachers being there chosen for athletic attainments rather than academic. Many have doubtless been ignorant of this fact when deploring the tendency here to twine with the laurel the captain of the 'varsity eight and ignore the valedictorian. The pervading creed in America that education has a money value is strongly exhibited in the reports.

Mayor Arthur W. Black, of Nottingham, thus succinctly states his discoveries: First, that public opinion is much more strongly in favor of education than in England; second, that the scholars in America take a keener interest in their studies; third, that the teaching given in the elementary schools produces more positive mental alertness. There are a few dies, however, in this unctuous ointment. Professor Rhys, of Oxford, naturally upholds the Anglican Church extension of control in the English education act and thinks a demand for denominational teaching will arise here. He deprecates co-education.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Education Notes.

In the schools of Rhenish Prussia a change of stockings and shoes is provided for the use in school of children who arrive with wet feet.

The first strike of the school teachers' union occurred recently at Cartersville, Ill. The teachers struck because one of their number had been discharged.

Prince Cetewayo, grandson of the famous Zulu King, who was captured by the British in South Africa twenty-two years ago, is a student in London, and devoting much of his time to law and history.

As a result of several students at Missouri University, Columbia, having tried with good results going on only two meals a day 250 of the students have now decided to leave out their midday dinner for the next four months and note the effect.

"If I had a son," said Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University, Sunday, "and I knew he was destined to drive a mule cart all his days, I would send him to college. I would put as immeasurable a distance between my son and a mule as possible."

Mrs. Sarah L. Hall, of Jamestown, N. Y., has been a teacher in the public schools for fifty years and is still active in the work. She celebrated the semi-centennial of her work by giving a reception at her schoolroom, which was largely attended by citizens generally.

The schoolma'ams of Cincinnati are agitating for as good pay as the men who teach in the schools get. "I know hodcarriers in this city who are getting more pay than some of us," says one justly indignant young woman. "We know just as much as the men do," says another, "and here they expect us to work for several hundred dollars less a year, the mean old things!"

Babies and Chickens.

How much trouble a baby causes! And how little trouble chickens are! The young men in an Atchison store have 108 little chickens, hatched in an incubator. No other mother than a coal oil lamp; no trouble to any one; no croup; no bawling. Why were we discriminated against?—Atchison Globe.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS

To-day will be "cleaning up" day for the Parker forces in Indiana Democracy. A large number of county conventions will be held for the selection of delegates to the state convention, and the leaders of the Parker campaign are confident that when the returns are compiled to-night they will be able to "count noses" and show that they will have a clear majority of the delegates to the state convention, with almost a third of the counties yet to be heard from. With to-day's conventions the Democrats in sixty-two counties will have chosen their state delegates, and the total number of delegates named will be considerably in excess of two-thirds of the 1,587 that will compose the state convention, for all the large counties except Allen, Vanderburg and Vigo will have made their delegations. The Parker leaders claim that with the delegates they have already and those they are assured of to-day they will have more than 794, the necessary number to control the state convention. Consequently they designate to-day as "cleaning up" day. When all the delegates have been named, the Parker people expect to have over 1,200 of them.

Hearst's managers do not, of course, concede the Parker people such a victory, although there has been a notable decrease of confidence among those who were claiming jubilantly a few weeks ago that they would carry the State. The Hearst people received a decided stimulus in their victory in Delaware county, but the way Taggart swept the board in Marion county and the Seventh district naturally took much of the "ginger" out of them. However, they laugh at the claims of their opponents that they will have a majority of the delegates after to-day's conventions, and they say that the Parkerites may consider themselves fortunate if they are able to scrape together a bare majority after all the delegates have been selected. Hearst's managers expect to have delegates from Indiana to the St. Louis convention. They will not say how many they are counting on out of the entire delegation of thirty, but say that they will make sufficient of a showing to justify Hearst's organized efforts to capture Indiana delegates.

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Among the counties in which Democratic conventions will be held to-day are Boone, Tipton, Clinton, Carroll, Fountain (all in the Ninth district), Daviess, De Kalb, Elkhart and Orange.

The Hearst people have made extraordinary efforts to capture the Ninth district, and for this reason the conventions in the first five counties named will be of unusual interest. Hearst advertisements have appeared in Democratic newspapers throughout the district, and every Democratic voter has been fairly deluged with circulars sent out by the William Randolph Hearst League. S. M. Ralston, of Lebanon, and Capt. D. F. Allen, of Frankfort, are leading the Parker fight in this district, as candidates for delegates to the national convention, and they have fought back at the Hearst people with the same weapons, except for the newspaper advertisements. The long circular letter issued by Mr. Ralston, to which reference has heretofore been made, has attracted unusual attention because of the manner in which the Lebanon man handles Hearst "without gloves," and it is being used by the Parker people in other districts.

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Edgar L. Maines, of Zionsville, president of the Indiana Jefferson League, and some times referred to as the entire league, who has been one of the mainstays of the Hearst organization in Indiana, is especially interested in the Boone county convention, for he is a candidate for delegate to the state convention, and unless he is able to win out his standing at Hearst headquarters will be appreciably depreciated. Maines is said to be making the fight of his life, and it is well that he is, for the Parker people would like nothing better than to defeat him in his own home, and it is hinted that they have a surprise or two in store for the ambitious young disciple of Jefferson, Bryan and Hearst.

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English Hotel, Republican state headquarters, is already assuming its pre-state convention appearance. With the convention but ten days off the politicians from all parts of the State are coming in to get in touch with one another and to learn what is going on, and every afternoon and evening the lobby is well filled, while the headquarters of the state committee on the second floor are overrun with callers. Most of the candidates for the important state offices are at the hotel every evening now, consulting with their managers and friends and looking after their correspondence. During the day they make hurried trips out over the State to put the final touches on their organizations in this or that county, but when night comes they make for headquarters.

Of the gubernatorial candidates Judge Penfield and Warren G. Sayre have spent the least time in the city this week. They were the last entries in the race and are working overtime now to complete their canvasses of the State before coming in to headquarters for the convention fight. Mr. Hanly was not at his headquarters during the day, but he put in an appearance late last evening. Mr. Taylor was also "gum shoeing" yesterday. Among the other candidates who were at the English last night were L. P. Newby and Hugh Th. Miller, two of the aspirants for Lieutenant Governor, and Frank Smith and L. B. Nash, who are seeking the nomination for reporter of the Supreme Court.

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As the convention draws near all sorts of rumors of "big things" that are about to occur are heard to keep the candidates and their friends on the anxious seat, but none of the rumors have so far "panned out."

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A conference of railroad passenger officials was held yesterday to fix the special rates that will be made for all roads for the state convention. The announcement of the rate agreed upon will probably be made some time to-day.

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Several state officers are aggrieved over a statement attributed to Mr. Sayre, one of the gubernatorial candidates, in a recent interview in a local paper. Mr. Sayre was quoted as follows:

"I find that public officials, from those of the Statehouse down to constables, are opposed to me. They either ignore me or belittle me. They do not come out into the open and attack me because I opposed their bills for increased salaries, but that is the ground of their opposition."

A well-known state official, who asked that his name be not used because of his official position, said last evening that he felt that Mr. Sayre had done the state officers an injustice if he had been quoted correctly.

"Personally I have taken no hand in the gubernatorial race," said this official, "and I have said and done nothing in opposition to Mr. Sayre. Naturally I felt that I had been done an injustice when, by indirection at least, I was classed by him among those who were opposing him by underhand methods. In order to satisfy myself that Mr. Sayre had done all the state officers an injustice I made a personal canvass of every man in an official position in the Statehouse without informing them what I was after, and I did not find a man who had a word to say against Mr. Sayre, although naturally some of them had their favorite candidates, and some of them were not for Mr. Sayre as their first choice."

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Governor Durbin will go down to French Lick to-day to spend Sunday and will meet Governor Cummins, of Iowa, who is spending a few days at the resort. Said the Governor of Indiana to the Governor of Iowa—"Let's go down to the spring."

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Judge John M. Morris, of New Castle, was in the city yesterday.

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James Caskey, the well-known Republican editor of Greensburg, was in the city yesterday and called on Governor Durbin at the Statehouse.

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The Journal's Washington correspondent, in commenting on the recent renomination of Representative Frederick Landis, of the Eleventh district, says:

"Great surprise has been expressed among public men in Washington at the second victory of Representative Fred Landis over Major Steele, of Marion, the veteran who served so many years in Congress. When Landis first appeared here he was regarded as an accident, and the prediction was freely made that he could not stand the heat of a second battle with the Marion man. Landis secured a renomination after a contest which was watched here with great interest. That his success was a surprise at this distance is expressing it mildly. But his victory will give him a prestige in Washington which he has not enjoyed up to this time. His committee assignments, which are of little or no importance, in no way reflect upon Mr. Landis. It is the fortune of a new member to be placed on the foot of the ladder. He will fare much better in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Landis is a young man, ambitious, and if continued in the House will no doubt reflect credit upon himself and the district which he represents."

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Jerome Herff, of Peru, one of the most active of the Parkerites in the State and a right-hand man of T. Taggart, received a black eye yesterday when the delegates from his home township to the state convention were selected. Mr. Herff is slated as one of the Parker candidates for delegate to the national convention from the Eleventh district, but despite this, and the added fact that the Parker forces were in control of the organization, the Hearst people captured all the delegates in the township. Seven avowed Hearst men, with one lone Parker man, were named and then the convention adopted a resolution instructing the entire delegation for Hearst. Mr. Herff is now in a position to appreciate the force of the proverb, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

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R. Harry Miller, of Fairmount, was among the callers at Republican state headquarters.

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H. P. Loveland, of Peru, who was one of the leaders of the Landis forces in Miami county in the recent congressional contest between Representative Landis and Major Steele, was in the city yesterday on legal business, and, incidentally, he said, to talk politics a little. Mr. Loveland will be one of the delegates from the Eleventh district to the Republican national convention.

"There will be considerable politics in Peru and Miami county for some time to come," he said yesterday afternoon. "We're just out of the congressional primary campaign in time to pitch into the municipal campaign. Conditions are ripe for a Republican victory in Peru this year, and I believe we'll elect the mayor and a majority of the members of the Council."

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There are two nominations to be made at the coming state convention for which no candidates have thus far appeared—two presidential electors at large are to be selected. No one is openly seeking these positions and no "booms" have been heard from until yesterday, when a little talk was started of bringing out E. P. McClure, of Marion. Mr. McClure has a long record of valuable party service, and during all the time he has taken an active hand in politics he has never sought nor received personal preferment of any kind, save the distinction of being a member of Grant county's delegations to almost all state and district conventions for the last twenty or twenty-five years.

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John E. Lamb, of Terre Haute, who is a Parker candidate for delegate to the Democratic national convention from the Fifth district, was in the city a few hours yesterday in consultation with Mr. Taggart and other party leaders.

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Gilbert H. Hendren, of Bloomfield, member of the Democratic state committee for the Second district, was at the Grand yesterday. He says the Spencer convention Thursday was one of the best ever held by Second district Democrats.

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Former Lieutenant Governor W. S. Haggard, of Lafayette, was in the city yesterday and called on a number of friends at the Statehouse. The activity of the Hearst people, says Mr. Haggard, is the most interesting phase of Tippecanoe county politics at present. While many Republicans would like to see Hearst nominated by the Democrats, believing that he would be the easiest man to defeat the Democrats could put up, Mr. Haggard is one who is opposed even to Hearst's winning the nomination.

"With me it is not a question of how easy it would be to defeat Hearst," he said. "We have nothing to fear from the strongest ticket the Democrats can name. But it appeals to me as a matter of patriotism. I would hate to see the day when a man like Hearst, using his methods, could secure a presidential nomination even from the Democratic party."

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Helen M. Gougar, of Lafayette, does not agree, apparently, with Governor Haggard's estimate of Hearst, for in the current issue of the Lafayette Home Journal Mrs. Gougar has a signed article in which she extols Hearst to the skies and commends his use of money as a presidential candidate. The article is headed "Use of Money by Mr. Hearst," and among other things Mrs. Gougar says:

"It appears that God has raised Hon. William Randolph Hearst up for a special work."

And again:

"Thank God that Mr. Hearst has money and that he is using it as he is in the war that is on between the people and the power of monopoly. Hearst is the Grant of the battle that is being waged in this country to-day and it should be a cause of rejoicing to all right-minded Americans that he is able and willing to equip his army and defy the corrupting and bulldozing methods of trust magnates that have held away in politics from Cleveland's reign to the present hour. Mr. Hearst's manner of spending money is legitimate, patriotic and does honor to his heart and brain.

"He is a man of whom every American should be proud."

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It goes without saying that there are numerous Democrats throughout the country, and especially in Indiana, who are thankful that Hearst has money and is using it.

ATTORNEY CHANLER IN CONTEMPT OF COURT

New York Philanthropist Fined $100, with Alternative of Ten Days in Prison.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, the attorney and philanthropist, to-day was adjudged in contempt of court for his conduct during a larceny trial recently and was sentenced by Judge Newburger to pay a fine of $100 or be committed to jail for ten days. In the Supreme Court later Mr. Chanler applied for a writ of habeas corpus, argument on the writ being set for next Thursday. In the interim he was paroled in the custody of his counsel.

To-day's proceedings is the outcome of the trial of Martin Conlon, also a lawyer, for larceny. During the trial Mr. Chanler insisted upon asking a question of a witness after a recess had been declared, and when he was not permitted to do so withdrew from the case. He was summoned to appear before the court to answer to contempt proceedings.

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