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To the credit of the Iowa Democrats it may be stated that when they are bought they stay bought.

Mr. Bryan declares that he has always been frank with the people. He can't say the people haven't returned the compliment.

There are signs of a revival of the Gorman boom. If it gets too active Mr. Bryan may have to hire another hall and tell what he knows about it.

Grover Cleveland's explanations of his administrative acts look like the preparations of a man who is about to ask the people to let him try again.

The national Socialist platform, as published, has nothing to distinguish it from Mr. Hearst's platform, excepting the slight advantage of age and respectability.

Cleveland has given a very good explanation of some things that happened while he was President. Still, people do not want administrations that have to be explained.

The "great Russian generals, January, February and March," being out of business just now, Kuropatkin seems disposed to withdraw to Harbin and await their arrival.

From the precision with which they do things it is evident that the Japanese know the ground in Manchuria better than do the Russians who have been occupying it all these years.

Hearst is not by any means the only Democrat that ever bought what he got in the way of party honors, but the others made some little pretense of putting it on some other ground.

If England would only permit the Turk to open the Dardanelles for the passage of the Black sea fleet! But England will do nothing of the kind. She is getting too much enjoyment out of the present situation.

"Parker will defeat Hearst, and Hearst will defeat Parker," says President Ingalls, of the Big Four Railroad, "and then we will nominate the right man." It has been suspected all along that this was to be a case of Kilkenny cats.

Ensign Worth Bagley, the first American naval officer to fall in the Spanish war, was killed at Cardenas six years ago to-day. We lost so few that the names of those who gave their lives are the more easily and gratefully remembered.

The dispatch stating that James S. Sherman wants to be speaker of the House is not exactly in the nature of news. That has been the case for a number of years, but the chances are that Mr. Cannon will keep the place as long as he wants it.

The general cast-up of the results of Democratic conventions thus far held throughout the country shows that Hearst has almost as many votes instructed for him as any other candidate. Evidently the young man is "getting a run for his money."

The young men of Indiana are nothing if not politely thoughtful. What could surpass the delicate thoughtfulness of young Mr. Quick, who, before committing suicide in the Peru jail, dispatched to his sweetheart an invitation to come and view his corpse?

A fire having been built under City Controller Dunn, he moves with sudden agility to provide fire escapes for the City Hospital. Another one may be needed to enable him to see that new plumbing and heating plants are needed—in fact, a new hospital.

There is a point for curious speculation in the career of Henry M. Stanley, who has just died in London. While he was a poor and obscure soldier of fortune he did strenuous things. Serving through our civil war on both sides of the game, and later serving as newspaper correspondent, he fitted himself well for the great work he did in exploring central Africa, where he endured the greatest hardships and conquered very great obstacles. His work and his account of it created a great furore throughout the civilized world, and he was in a position to easily take the lead in the work of empire building on the Dark Continent. But a title, a wealthy marriage, honors and ease seduced him away from the world's more rugged activities, and it is Cecil Rhodes, not Henry M. Stanley, that stands in history as the uncrowned king of Africa. In so far as the world exists outside the narrow limits of London society Stanley has been dead for decades.

LIBERTY IN COLORADO.

The News appears to have gained the impression that the Journal would have the federal government take the State of Colorado by the nape of the neck and shake it into submission, so to speak, by declaring a state of anarchy or something of the kind and proceeding to set up another government directed from Washington, but the Journal submits that its recent comment on the Colorado situation is not susceptible of such interpretation. Our neighbor seeks at great length to show that there is no possible opening for federal interference.

If the Nation, through its national or federal government, does anything in the Colorado situation it will do it in orderly fashion. The individual guarantees of the Constitution, of which this paper spoke, were threshed out early in the history of the United States and were first incorporated in the fifth amendment, in this clause, "nor (shall any citizen) be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Again the same principle is set forth in almost the same language in the first section of the fourteenth amendment, as follows: "Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Unless the dispatches from Colorado have grossly misrepresented the situation, the courts of the State on the one side have sought to deprive certain persons of the use of their property without due process of law, and the militia, on the other hand, has deprived a number of persons of their liberty without legal process. Some of these have been deported, and the detention of Moyer, the president of the miners' orgnization, by the militia and the futile efforts of the State courts to liberate him have become a celebrated case.

Moyer certainly has the right to appeal to the Nation to make good its constitutional guarantee of liberty, by applying to the federal courts, and there can be no question of the right of a federal court to take up the case. If it shall find that he has been deprived of his liberty without due process of law, it may and doubtless will mandate the state authorities to release him; and, if the Governor and his military officers should treat this mandate with the same contempt they have shown toward the mandates of the state courts, the whole military power of the Nation would stand behind this decree of its court.

The Journal has no belief that the Governor would carry things to such an extreme. People usually carry things just about as far as they deem it safe to go and then back down. The point made by this paper is that the Nation, acting through its proper machinery, has ample power to restore peace and order in Colorado or any other State, and, finally, that popular government cannot be regarded as a failure because its machinery either breaks down temporarily or becomes clogged up in one particular locality or in one particular State.

A TIMELY MOVEMENT.

The interchurch conference on marriage and divorce has reached the only wise conclusion in regard to the divorce evil, namely, that it can only be abated by a campaign of education on the subject. Laws can effect little while popular opinion looks leniently on the tendency, even if it does not actually approve. There is no question but that common sentiment in regard to divorce has changed greatly in recent years. It is not very long since to be divorced was to be in a measure socially discredited. Self-respecting people with a belief that marriage is something more than a mere civil contract could not rid themselves of a feeling that a divorced man and woman were lowered in moral tone, even though the offense causing separation was charged against but one, and that the severance of their bonds cast a shadow on the sanctity of marriage generally. The divorced persons lost caste and never fully regained it, no matter how well ordered their lives, the disapproval of them being in most instances less a personal matter than a protest against their act as a blow to one of civilization's safeguards. If they married again their standing was not greatly bettered; their offense was not forgotten. But these scruples have slowly vanished. Divorce has ceased to be a stigma. If a couple fails to agree for any reason whatever a divorce is obtained from a complaisant court on some convenient plea, and each of the pair marries again, often continuing to make a part of the same social circle as before. If there is any criticism of their course it does not come to their ears and no one frowns on them. Even churches now becoming roused to the extent of the evil, with the exception of two denominations, have not laid any serious impediment in the way of those who seek and obtain divorce.

It has been charged that people of prominence in the community, members of the "four hundred" for example, have been the most reckless and shameless offenders in this line, but this seems so only because of their prominence. Divorce is common in every social circle from the highest to the lowest, and the fact that it no longer excites more than passing comment shows that it meets with at least semi-approval from the public. But this approval does not make it less an evil and the task that is now before the reformers is to transform public opinion, to convince people in the church and out, all who respect themselves and hold any human institutions sacred, that marriage is a permanent obligation and divorce immoral and disgraceful. The churches can do much to impress this idea. With no churches opening a friendly door to those who have passed through the divorce court a different face will be put upon the matter at once for many who do not care to defy religious opinion, though they might be willing to disregard social disapproval. Civil magistrates can always be found to perform a marriage ceremony, but when such a magistrate's services must be obtained because no minister will officiate many will hesitate before recklessly seeking to place the ban of divorce on themselves. There is room for education in the line laid out by the conference, and the movement toward it has begun none too soon. No doubt there is something to be said in favor of divorce under certain conditions, but it is unquestionably true that the ease and frequency with which matrimonial obligations are cast aside has become a national scandal.

RUSSIA'S PLEASANT DREAM.

The overwhelming reverses suffered by Russian arms during the last month will hardly prepare the public for an announcement of an ambitious programme of conquest from St. Petersburg. One would be justified in supposing that if the Czar had any designs whatever they would be in the line of avoiding punishment as much as possible and of ending the war with as much dignity as the Japanese would consent to leave him.

But the Russians have a different idea about it. The Moscow Viedomosti, an organ which is supposed to be semi-official in nature, has chosen this time to publish a statement of what the Russian government intends to impose on Japan in the way of terms of peace. The Viedomosti has been allowed to print this programme, so it may be accepted as reflecting the government's ideas on the subject. And here are the demands, in brief:

First—Korea must be annexed to Russia.

Second—The island of Kiu-Siu is to be occupied and fortified as an advanced post of the new Russian coast. This island is the southernmost of the Japanese archipelago, and has upon it such important cities as Nagasaki and Sasebo.

Third—Formosa must be given back to China, its legitimate proprietor, and Russia will retain on it a port convenient for a coaling station.

Fourth—Japan is to be forced to pay an immense war indemnity, comprising in it all of her warships. It is of no consequence that Japan has not much money; Russia will take its state bonds. Let the Japanese pay for at least half a century and be reminded of the war which they, and not Russia, began.

It will be observed that Russia does not mean to be a generous victor. Japan has been extremely discourteous again and again in striking when Russia was not looking, in using such wicked articles as mines and submarine boats, and in moving into battle before the Russians had their ikons at the front and were ready to fight. For this impertinence the Japanese are to be punished severely.

When all this is to be done we are not told; these terms are probably to be dictated just as soon as Russia has completely crushed the Japanese. In view of the fact that the war is going the other way, however, this programme seems slightly premature. Russia will doubtless gain victories after awhile, but it is highly improbable that her conquest will ever be so complete as to allow her to dictate such savage terms.

And yet the announcement is valuable in showing the powers what might be expected if Russia should win. It would mean the complete Russianizing of Asia—nothing less. The nations which are joining in the cry against "the yellow peril" may well pause to consider this greater danger.

MONEY FOR NEW BRIDGES.

The public and the county authorities are to be congratulated on the settlement by the latter of the much-discussed bridge question. So many bridges were called for, even before the recent destructive high water, and the cost of the proposed improvements was so great that it was not a matter for surprise that the commissioners and County Council hesitated to make the appropriation necessary. They felt, no doubt, that at least a part of the work might be postponed without detriment to public interests, and it looked for a time as if no part of the plan would be carried out. The spring floods, however, created emergencies and convinced everyone that the needs of the community could only be met by extensive bridge building and bridge repairing at the earliest possible date. The County Commissioners and the Commercial Club Bridge commission reviewed the situation and agreed upon a plan which seemed to cover all requirements. This the County Council has accepted without change and has appropriated the fund specified, $850,000. This outlay is heavy, but not unnecessarily so. The committees and engineers who have investigated the matter have undoubtedly made the closest estimates consistent with securing substantial and permanent structures. It would be poor economy to build cheap bridges that in a year or so would call for an equal outlay for repairs. The list includes four large bridges and many small ones, and county and city will both be benefited. Marion county, which practically means Indianapolis, is rich enough to stand for this and for even more extensive improvements, and it is time citizens were realizing that the day has gone by for makeshifts in public work, and that the expenses of a rapidly growing city increase in proportion to the population.

The financial plan suggested, that of selling bonds in small installments as the funds are needed, seems a good one, and is likely to be adopted. Altogether there is every reason to be satisfied with the action of the Council, and it is to be hoped that the improvements decided on will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

THE BUILDING ORDINANCE.

There probably will be no delay about the enactment of the new building ordinance, and there should be none. It covers much ground and opens the way to the remedying of many evils that now exist. Cheap, inefficient and oftentimes dishonest building is the only cause for the tremendously high insurance rates in American cities. Admittedly we have better organizations and better equipments for fighting fire than they have in Paris, and yet our insurance rates are more than three times those charged in the French capital—and the insurance companies have no trouble in showing that, under these conditions, they make less money than do the French companies. The difference lies wholly in the building methods and in the enforcement of regulations calculated to minimize the danger of fire. Insurance is one of the things the ordinary owner of property must have, and it thus practically becomes a tax on the property—and all must pay a very high tax because some build badly. But this covers only one feature of the proposition. Safety from accidents other than fire is an important factor. Comparative freedom from the smoke nuisance is another thing provided for, and a step in the matter of regulating billboards is still another. The ordinance will not make life in Indianapolis by any means perfect, but if it is enforced in the spirit in which it is drawn it should help very materially in making life safer and more comfortable.

Parker men are talking very boldly about instructions and the unit rule, and they may be able to enforce their views in the state convention to-morrow; but Hearst men are making equally confident assertions as to what shall and shall not be done, and, whatever else comes to pass, a violent row in the convention seems to be inevitable. The acrimonious feeling which has been manifested between the factions in all parts of the State is something quite beyond ordinary political differences and is of a sort pretty sure to continue after the convention is over. A bolt by the Hearst element is one of the possibilities, with a second set of delegates. Even if this does not occur, and the Hearstites are snowed under in convention, bitterness of feeling will not be allayed. The fight between the supporters of the two New Yorkers has gone to such lengths that the wounds are not likely to be healed during the coming campaign. Altogether the situation, viewed in any light that can be brought to bear upon it, certainly offers nothing discouraging to Republican prospects, but, on the contrary, affords an agreeable, not to say a highly entertaining, outlook.

The Supreme Court sustains the ruling of the Marion county court holding that the power of citizens to decide for or against a liquor license is not judicial nor contrary to the Constitution, and that power of attorney may be given to sign names to a remonstrance against the issuing of a license. The Nicholson law stands all tests and proves to be, so to speak, thoroughly liquor-tight.

Silence and mystery are Democratic watchwords all around. Candidate Parker refuses to talk and Hearst men go about saying "s-s-sh!" or whispering behind their hands. It is a gum-shoo campaign, sure enough, except at such times as excitable members of the two factions fall afoul of each other. Then there is a roaring.

"Uncle Joe" Cheadle is on hand, and is for Hearst, of course, but that is because Bryan is for him. Those who knew Cheadle when he was something of a factor in the politics of the State are willing to wager that he, at least, is one Hearst man not made so by Hearst money.

MINOR TOPICS.

Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" is to be dramatized and staged in New York next season. After that we may expect stage versions of Baxter's "Saints' Rest," Fox's "Martyrs," Dante's "Inferno" and the Revelation of St. John. 'Tis thus we elevate the stage.

Don't set with your legs crossed, say the doctors. The habit causes sciatica, lameness, varicose veins, chronic numbness and ascending paralysis. And, what's worse, it causes the trousers to bag at the knees.

A circus company is suing a railway for the loss of four inches of a kangaroo's tail in an accident, at the rate of $1,250 an inch. But maybe this is only the press agent's "Tale of a Kangaroo."

A third man in the engine cab is the demand made by the commercial travelers; and they know the dangers of railroading if anybody does. Let us have an emergency engineer.

"The power of Russian arms is broken," announces an esteemed evening contemporary. But the power of Russian legs has been coming in rather handy for them, hasn't it?

Emperor William is on the water wagon now. His doctors have ordered him to drink no beer or spirits, and hereafter when der Kaiser hochs he will do it with milk.

The first shipment of the Georgia peach crop is on the way. The Indiana crop comes later; our schools do not send out their sweet girl graduates till June.

Burglar insurance, say the papers, has gone up in Chicago. It will be news to most people that Chicago burglars feel the need of any insurance.

A writer in the North American Review says that the musical center of the world has shifted to London. Now, what has Charles K. Harris to say to that?

The Pittsburg murderer who objected to being hanged with a negro had his wish gratified. They drew the color line for him very close—and tight.

Alfred Austin's latest feat in the magazines is to try to write a poem about Joan of Arc. And, poor girl, she's too dead to protest.

The Japs will isolate Port Arthur. That will be quite a welcome change for the town, which has had altogether too much company of late.

Spring having opened, the Russian Baltic fleet can get out. But it had better not; by staying in it can be the whole Russian navy.

General Kashtalinsky regrets to report "a grievous yet glorious battle." It will be observed that he has not yet cashed all in-sky.

They are throwing bricks in the Chicago bread riots. When they get to throwing biscuits it will be time to call out the militia.

A bill before the City Council creates the office of smoke inspector. Perhaps we'll have a better grade of campaign cigars now.

In Porto Rico, we are informed, cotton grows wild. Can it grow any wilder than it did in America during the past season?

Sully at last acknowledges that he is insolvent, but, he mutters under his breath, "you ought to see the other fellows."

It is reported that the Russian army is running out of vodka. But what do they care? They have bottled port, now.

The Dowieites condemn the St. Louis fair as "a carnival of vice." The Dowieites are loyal citizens of Chicago.

Are Americans Cowards?

President Eliot, of Harvard, addressing St. Louis alumni of Harvard recently, said that he was forced to believe that the American people were cowardly in that so few of them dare to stand against the crowd; and he said that he had been surprised of late to find what timidity there was among American business men, having in mind, no doubt, their supineness in the face of the demands of the trades unionists. This is no new charge against us as a people. The tyranny of public opinion and its overriding of individuals is something that impressed Lowell in 1869 when he wrote to Charles Nordhoff that "It was time to take the height of the sun of righteousness," and to quit running by dead reckoning, and he added: "Is it the effect of democracy to make all our public men cowards? An ounce of pluck now were worth a king's ransom." A year later the war broke out, which revealed the men of the North and of the South as men of courage—physical and moral. It was a purging process that revived the national health.—Harper's Weekly.

THE HUMORISTS.

Far Away.

"Jenks seems to be prosperous now. He says his income just at present is 'out of sight.'"

"I should think it would be. He lives so far beyond it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Important News.

Kwoter—Ah, yes. Death is impartial. It seeks out the poor man and the rich man alike.

Wiseman—Not exactly alike. In the latter case it is usually accompanied by reporters.—Catholic Standard.

The Strenuous Visit.

Mack—Do you think Emeline had a good time?

Kate—I guess so. Mother and I took to our beds after she left, and she writes that she took to her bed as soon as she got home.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Rather Indefinite.

"Say," remarked the village lawyer, as he entered the general store, "I want a ribbon for my typewriter."

"All right, sir," responded the new clerk. "Do you want one for her or for it?"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

They Have Their Choice.

"Should married women work for a living?" asked one of the students.

"On the principle that anybody who is thrown into deep water must sink or swim," replied the professor, "doubtless most of them should."—Chicago Tribune.

Otherwise Occupied.

"You didn't sing at Von Gelder's reception, did you?"

"Yes, I sang twice."

"Dear, dear. But I was all the evening so busy trying to get into the refreshment rooms that I couldn't hear a blessed thing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Rivals.

The stork met the elephant.

"Why are you putting on so many airs?" asked the stork.

"I have the right," responded the elephant, proudly; "I represent the Republican party."

"What of that?" retorted the stork; "I represent Roosevelt."—Kansas City Journal.

Vanity.

Mother Eddy was going around the house with a yard of red flannel wrapped about her neck.

"Ah," we exclaimed, in deep sympathy, "have you sore throat this morning?"

"Of course, not," she responded, blithely. "I'm merely wearing this because red is so becoming to my complexion."

Realizing that Christian Science was no cure for the vanity of woman, we discreetly withdrew into our shell.—Life.

STORIES THAT ARE TOLD.

Couldn't Smuggle.

Two gentlemen on an ocean liner coming into New York harbor, after a winter abroad, after having made their declarations, met on deck.

"Well, did you make a clean breast of it?" said one.

"Oh, yes," was the response. "I can't smuggle; you know, I'm a protectionist. But how about you? Did you declare everything?"

"To be sure," said the other. "It won't do for me to smuggle; I'm a free trader."—May Century.

A New York Lid Story.

De Wolf Hopper was strolling down Broadway yesterday afternoon, with his head high in the air, when he walked into an open coal hole on the east side of the thoroughfare between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. Only his right leg went down. When he pulled it forth he was shy half a yard of trousers and skin. Striking a thinking attitude while several curious pedestrians gazed at him, Hopper sprung this original joke:

"The lid is off."

Then he limped away.—New York Sun.

Better Suited to the Locality.

"Down in Kentucky, not long ago," said a Chicago traveling man, "I saw in front of a store in one of the small towns a sign which read: 'Paints, Oils, Hardware, Books and Stationery.' I had a rather long and tedious trip before me and, desiring something to read on the way, I went in.

"'Do you happen to have any of the vest-pocket classics in stock?' I asked the proprietor.

"'No, I ain't got any of them just now,' he replied, 'but I can show you a fine hip-pocket Colt's, if that'll do. And if you'll take my advice you won't waste any money on a vest-pocket classic foh use in these pahts.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Japanese Anthem.

At a musical evening last week a singer was requested by an extremely sedate-looking individual to oblige with the Japanese national anthem. It was explained to him by the serious one that the tune was the same as the British national anthem, and that all he had to do was to pronounce the Japanese words provided for him on a sheet of paper, precisely as they were spelled. Accordingly up rose the willing warbler and burst out with the following lyric:

O wa ta na syam,
An a syam.

He was only pulled up by roars of delighted laughter from continuing the confession. There was no encore.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Tactful Miss Marlowe.

It may not be generally known that the government conducts an institution for giving pleasure to the blind. A room is set apart for them at the Congressional Library, and entertainments are given there. Miss Etta Josselyn Giffin is the official in charge, and, in addition to these entertainments, she takes parties of the blind to the theater each week, the tickets being contributed by the managers.

After Julia Marlowe's performance of "Ingomar" Miss Giffin took her blind guests up and introduced them to the star. One old gentleman, after thanking Miss Marlowe for the pleasure she had given him, added:

"And I want also to thank you for the pleasure I enjoyed in hearing your voice in "Everyman."

Miss Giffin, having heard of the jealousies of theatrical favorites, was appalled and hastened to check him.

"This is not Miss Matthison; it is Miss Marlowe, Mr. Blank," she said, hurriedly. But Miss Marlowe stopped her with a charming smile and warmly shook the old man's hand.

"You have paid me the prettiest compliment possible in mistaking my voice for such a beautiful voice as Miss Matthison,'s," she said, in a tone so sunshiny and sincere that the last trace of embarrassment disappeared.—New York Times.

American Hotels.

We have the finest hotels in the world and more of them than any other country. There are altogether 14,000 hotels in the United States, according to a New York manager, representing an invested capital of over $6,000,000,000. These establishments employ 2,500,000 persons. The hotel population is enormous and steadily increasing. Some of the finest houses cost as much as $4,500,000.—New York Press.

Wants of Langley and Bryan.

Professor Langley wants the government to appropriate $50,000 in order that he may continue his experiments with the aerodrome. Mr. Bryan would also like to receive a similar amount in payment for a year of experimenting with the government at Washington.—Hartford Courant.

Why This Silence?

Have Bostonians stopped reading the papers? Not a resolution has come from there thus far on the Belgian atrocities in the Congo region.—St. Louis Republic.

Oh, Come.

When Colonel Bryan hires a hall in which to proclaim his dissenting views, has he not entered the realm of hire criticism?—Kansas City Journal.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS

With the guns in Fort Claypool trained on Fort Grand, and vice versa, and with rapidly augmented forces in the rival strongholds eager for the big battle that will open with the district caucuses to-night, the war in the far East has little interest for Indiana politicians, especially those of Democratic persuasion, and they hold the center of the stage at present. Fully 500 delegates and visitors to the convention had arrived in the city by midnight last night and had allied themselves with either the Parker or Hearst forces at the Grand or Claypool hotels. They were all looking forward to a great fight and all were on the qui vive to learn the latest developments in the spectacular campaign, consequently all were looking for news and few were making news. There was any amount of gossip afloat, however. The Parker people were all lauding the New York jurist and arguing for instructions, while the Hearstites were sounding the praises of their candidate, denouncing Taggart and proclaiming that the adoption of Parker instructions in to-morrow's convention will split the party in Indiana and preclude any possibility of electing a State ticket in November.

The outsider familiar with the men who have long dominated Indiana Democratic affairs who visited the Claypool and then the Grand last night would have been impressed with the fact that practically all the old-timers, the party leaders, are with the Parkerites, while the Hearst forces are largely made up of young men who have never been prominent in state politics. It seems to be an array of the veterans against the novices. The Hearst managers admit that their opponents have most of the recognized leaders, but they draw comfort from the fact that in politics leaders must have followers. They say they have the rank and file of the party with them, and that they will make new leaders.

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J. B. Stoll, editor of the South Bend Times, who is looked upon as one of the war horses of Indiana Democracy, declared emphatically for Parker instructions last evening.

"There is nothing else to do under the circumstances," he said. "We can't afford to adopt any half-way measures that will give the Hearst people the slightest grounds for the claim that they have won a victory in Indiana. I was amazed to learn that some of our conservative party men, who have long been prominent and influential in party councils, had permitted themselves to be beguiled into taking the position that it would be a mistake to instruct the delegates to the national convention for any one. I believe, however, that most of them have seen the error of that position. The fight in Indiana has been between Parker and Hearst. The Parker forces have won, and they should impress their victory upon the country at large, as the Hearst people would do in the event they dominated the convention."

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Edward J. Fogarty, of South Bend, who was recently re-elected mayor, and is now looked upon as a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, is a union labor man, has made his political record on his strength with union labor, and yet he is not a Hearst man. This is somewhat surprising, in view of the fact that Hearst's managers have claimed from time to time that Hearst commanded the support of all labor leaders and of practically all laboring men.

"I am for Parker and favor the adoption of Parker instructions," said Mayor Fogarty last evening. "I have no sympathy for the Hearst movement."

Mayor Fogarty was not inclined to talk of his gubernatorial aspirations, stating that that was not a matter of interest at this time. He intimated, however, that he will be a candidate for the nomination, and he had with him an enthusiastic lot of friends from South Bend and other points in the Thirteenth district who lost no opportunity to inflate the Fogarty boom, and to declare that he will be presented to the state convention July 20 as the Thirteenth district's candidate.

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Isaac R. Strouse, of Rockville, who can lay claim to distinction as the original Hearst man in Indiana, boldly invaded the Parker stronghold last evening and asserted with equal boldness that Parker instructions will not be adopted at the convention.

"A large majority of Indiana Democrats are not for Parker," he declared. "Why there are 500 delegates to this convention that are not for Parker and not for Hearst. They are bitterly opposed to instructing the national delegates for any candidate, and with them the Hearst delegates will control the convention. I am not a betting man, but if I were I would not hesitate to back my prediction that the convention will not instruct for Parker with a good roll of money."

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Mr. Strouse voiced the sentiments of practically all the supporters of Hearst. It was apparent yesterday that they are working solely to prevent Parker instructions, and that they rely upon the support in this of a large number of the delegates counted on by the Parker leaders. Under no circumstances, however, could they be prevailed upon to give out any figures of their strength, other than the assertion that at least 500 delegates are opposed to instructions for any candidate, in addition to an indefinite number that are for Hearst.

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Dan W. Simms, of Lafayette, who created a sensation the other day by declaring publicly that Hearst's managers had offered him the nomination for Governor and a campaign fund of $200,000 provided he would organize the State for them, appeared at the Grand last evening attired in a handsome new suit of clothes.

"Dan," remonstrated one of his friends, "you shouldn't have come here with that new suit—somebody will be mean enough to say it's prima facie evidence that you took the money."

Mr. Simms declares that the Tenth district will line up for Parker by a substantial majority. This will be brought about by the recognition of Parker delegates in all the counties where there are contests.

"We have a majority in the district," he said, "and we will elect the national delegates."

The Tenth district caucus to-night will be a complicated affair, owing to the fact that the Hearst people are contesting for enough delegates to give them control, and the result may be two district caucuses. In that event it is a foregone conclusion that the Parker caucus will be the one that is recognized by the convention.

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Thomas J. Newkirk, of Richmond, former clerk of the lower branch of the State Legislature, walked up to his old friend, Hosea Hawkins, last evening, in the lobby of the Grand, and greeted him with:

"Hosea, who are you for?"

"I'm for Parker, of course," rejoined Hawkins. "Who're you for?"

"Well," replied Newkirk, "I was elected as a Parker delegate, and if I haven't been tampered with I'm still for Parker."

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Former United States Senator David Turpie, who is not able to take an active part in these tumultuous Democratic affairs, received a number of callers yesterday at his home on North Meridian street. To his callers he displayed a surprising knowledge of the Democratic situation, both local and national, and expressed himself as strongly in favor of Parker instructions in to-morrow's convention. Ordinarily, he said, he would oppose instructions, unless the State had a distinguished son to honor in that manner, but the character of the contest between the Parker and Hearst forces has been such as to lead him to believe that the only manner in which to indicate unmistakably that Indiana Democrats are not for Hearst is to instruct the delegation for Parker and apply the unit rule.

Senator Turpie's views were industriously disseminated among the Parker people at the Grand last night.

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C. A. Walsh, secretary of the Democratic national committee, who arrived here yesterday from Iowa to assist in marshaling the Hearst forces for the convention fight, and Charles F. S. Neal, of Lebanon, who has shared honors with J. Oscar Henderson as the manager of Hearst's Indiana campaign, strolled into the Grand about 11 o'clock last night and inquired for Mr. Taggart. A sensation was instantly sighted by the newspaper men, while everybody in the lobby craned their necks to see what happened when the leaders of the rival forces met. Nothing happened. The trio chatted for a few minutes, laughed and slapped each other on the back, and to all appearances were not men who have been engaging in a political fight in which personalities of the bitterest kind have been exchanged. Later it was explained that Mr. Walsh had merely called to pay his respects to Mr. Taggart, as one member of the national committee to another.

Mr. Walsh maintains that there is nothing to occasion comment in his visit to Indiana at this time.

"I have been attending Indiana Democratic conventions ever since 1896," he said, "and, of course, I wouldn't miss this one."

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"They say I did not vote for Bryan," plaintively protested "Jack" Nolan, of Evansville, after he had been in the city for a few hours, had got his bearings, and was in a humor to talk. "Why, I walked more miles in Bryan processions, shouting for Bryan, than any other man in Indiana. I marched seventy-nine squares one night and carried a torch and shouted myself hoarse for Bryan, and yet they say I didn't vote for him. I wonder just what kind of a fool they take me for."

Mr. Nolan is here at the head of the Parker delegation from Vanderburg county, whose seats in the convention will be contested by a delegation headed by William Reister. He says the Parker delegates will be seated, and it is altogether probable that he knows whereof he speaks.

"You can say that the First district Democrats in their caucus to-morrow night will indorse Parker for President, elect two Parker delegates to the national convention and indorse Tom Taggart for national chairman or anything else he wants," declared Mr. Nolan.

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Adam Heimberger, of New Albany, former member of the Democratic state committee from the Third district, has been classed as a Hearst man, and has been designated as one of the men in charge of Hearst headquarters for his district, but he will not go on record as favoring Hearst's nomination.

"I have not said that I favor Hearst," he said. "I am not taking any stand on that question. I am merely here to do all I can to elect Dick Milburn as one of the national delegates from our district."

When questioned as to Senator Milburn's attitude on the presidential fight Mr. Heimberger said the senator had not committed himself to Hearst or to any other candidate.

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J. W. Spencer, of Evansville, one of the "three Jacks," and former Congressman A. H. Taylor, of Petersburg, are said to be slated as the Parker delegates to the national convention from the First district.

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When it became noised about the Grand last night that Judge McCabe, of Williamsport, had given out a statement in which he charged that Mr. Taggart had received a fund of $100,000 from "Wall-street Shylocks" with which to conduct his fight for Parker in Indiana, the wily boss found himself in hot water. He was assailed from all sides with demands for "a piece of that money" and generally subjected to an endless amount of chaffing.

"Does Judge McCabe say that I have had $100,000 to use in Indiana?" asked Mr. Taggart, when first told of the McCabe interview. "If that's the case I think I'll have to make the judge prove it. I'm awfully busy now, and will be for the next day or two, but as soon as I can get around to it I think I'll bring suit for defamation of character."

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Back of the Hearst victory in the Twelfth district—and it is now generally conceded that Hearst has a majority of the delegates in the district—there is a story that involves the redoubtable Senator Stephen B. Fleming. The story is in effect that Fleming threw the district to Hearst, or at least permitted the Hearst people to win their fight when he might have headed them off.

"The senator, it will be remembered, wanted to be the chairman of the state committee when Mr. O'Brien was first elected. He is said to believe that T. Taggart was responsible for the defeat of his aspirations. In such cases the senator usually carries a knife. When the Parker-Hearst fight came up this spring an intimation reached Indianapolis that Senator Fleming would like to be one of the delegates at large to the national convention, and that the Twelfth district would be for Parker. An intimation went back to Fort Wayne that the senator's name was not on the slate, and that a place could not be made for it. Then came the answer that the Twelfth would probably go for Hearst. It did. Senator Fleming has been spending most of his time in New York, but he returned home a day or two before the Allen county primaries in which the Hearst forces "cleaned up."

There doubtless is a moral to this story, and there may be a sequel.

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A dispatch to the Journal from Laporte throws some light on the Parker-Hearst fight as follows:

"Mayor Lemuel Darrow, Hearst's representative in Laporte county, headed a delegation of forty-three Hearst boosters that left this afternoon over the Lake Erie for Indianapolis to attend the state convention. Another Hearst crowd departed from Michigan City. Tickets were dealt out to all who desired to go, and they were also assured that all their expenses would be paid. The Parker delegation will leave to-morrow morning. County Chairman Mann, who is a Parker man, left to-night. Although the Hearst crowd is the larger and from indications will be able to control the Laporte county vote, the Parker men claim they will be able to get many of the Hearst men away from Darrow, even though he is paying their expenses. The Hearst men will be quartered at the Claypool and the Parker men at the Grand. County Chairman Mann has called the Laporte county delegates to meet at the Grand to-morrow night at 7:30 o'clock. In view of the make-up of the Laporte crowd, which includes prizefighters, sports, etc., a lively time is looked forward to. Attorney M. R. Sutherland, who was offered the support of the Tenth district for Governor by the Hearst forces, but refused it, after which it was tendered to Mayor Darrow, is with the Parker crowd."

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There were a few Republicans in the city yesterday, prominent among them being State Chairman Goodrich of Winchester, Representative James E. Watson of Rushville, Sidney W. Cantwell of Hartford City, and Senator Eben H. Wolcott of Wolcott.

Chairman Goodrich expects the Democratic state convention to instruct for Parker.

"Judging from the way the Parker people are lining up their forces in Randolph county, they will accomplish it easily," he said.

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Mr. Cantwell, who was a member of the House during the last session of the Legislature and is a candidate for renomination, has been frequently mentioned as a probable candidate for speaker of the next House. He admited yesterday that he was giving the matter some little consideration.

"It's altogether premature, however, to be discussing the speakership," he said. "I haven't been renominated or re-elected yet."

The Archslayer of Men.

Whenever you see ten people together, ten average people of all ages, you may say: One of those ten will die of consumption. In the long run you will be more than justified in your prophecy. It will be nearer one out of every nine born into the world. We are horribly afraid of cholera and all bowel diseases, of diphtheria and of scarlet fever. Add to these the annual deaths from measles (measles is far from being harmless) and the sum total is not half of what the great white plague claims. Only pneumonia approaches it as a slayer of men.—Eugene Wood, in Everybody's Magazine for May.

Bees in Warfare.

There are at least