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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1893.

THE TROUBLE WITH MR. CLEVELAND'S STATESMANSHIP.

The genuine statesman is the man who has thoroughly studied and mastered the industrial affairs of his country and prepared himself to provide against any detriment thereto. Such a man Mr. Cleveland emphatically is not. His intentions may be good. No doubt he has a strong desire to gain and maintain the people's confidence; but it is evident he has never made a study of our great industrial affairs. A few maxims from the school men and doctrinaires constitute the sum of his political wisdom. He has nearly all his life engaged in narrow pursuits, and has given little attention to the condition of the people at large, their occupations, pursuits, their trials and misfortunes. He has not entered into the homes of the working people to learn from their every day life what policy is best for them. The great subject of protection to our manufacturing industries he has studied no further than the foolish idea that a tariff increases the price of manufactured commodities to the consumer; an idea that all experience has shown to be utterly groundless. The McKinley bill put a tariff on wool and increased the duty on cloth and clothing, and yet there has never been a time in the world's history when clothing was as cheap as it has been under the present tariff law. But Mr. Cleveland does not know this because he does not make inquiry at the stores where the clothing of the common people is bought and sold. He looks into his book and sees his maxim that "the tariff is a tax," and goes no further into the subject. A different kind of man is William McKinley. He has spent his life among the people. He knows how they live, what they work at, what wages they get and what they are compelled to spend for necessities, and thus masters the great problem of statesmanship. He studies markets and not maxims, to ascertain whether or not the tariff is a tax upon the people. He goes to the store to learn whether or not the McKinley bill imposed a burden on the poor by increasing the price of their clothing. It is this kind of study that has made a genuine statesman of William McKinley, and the lack of it that caused Mr. Cleveland to make a great blunder which resulted in so much disaster to the country.

WEARY OF CLEVELANDISM.

The New York Evening Post, the leading organ of the Mugwumps, and a blatant free trade paper, is very tired of the sham and pretense of the Democratic party. For ten long years it has worshiped at the shrine of Grover Cleveland. In its eyes he was the Alpha and Omega of whatever was true and beautiful. It seems to have awakened to a keen realization of the fact that it is impossible for a man to be better than the great majority of his party. The next day after the elections last Tuesday the Post broke forth as follows:

We do not suppose many, if any, votes turned solely yesterday on the Van Allen or Roosevelt appointments, or on the general "freel in spoils" which has gone on all over the country. But they have undoubtedly deepened the impression of Democratic incompetency and hypocrisy and dishonesty which the general situation has created.

The notion which seems to have taken hold of the Administration that the great rising of the people against the tariff last year was in some sort a vote of confidence in the Democratic party, is an hallucination. It would take a long period of good behavior to get people to believe in the Democrats as they have behaved, and do believe, in the Republicans.

The Democrats have not a day to spare in the criticism of their living. There is nothing whatever standing to their credit. They cannot afford a single example. Their performance in this State, therefore, for anything in American history in audacity and atrocity, must be set down as little short of treason. The open alliance of the Governor and the two Senators with the criminal classes for criminal purposes is surely an unprecedented incident in American politics.

This could not be improved on if it had been said by a straight Republican paper.

The Democratic party in Ohio is somewhat in the condition of an old gentleman in Kentucky that Henry S. Lane used to delight in telling about. He was a candidate for the Legislature, canvassed his county with great zeal, and succeeded in convincing himself that he was going to be elected. When the votes were counted out he found that he had received but a single vote in the entire county. Telling a friend of his great defeat he said he had found out, through reelection, that he was not only unpopular but blanked alone.

Two years ago the working people of the United States were persuaded to put the free trade cap to their lips. They found it exceedingly bitter and dashed it to the earth.

ORGANIZED CHARITY.

It will be accomplished this year and the dependent poor taken care of in a systematic manner.

Last February an attempt was made to organize the charity work of Crawfordsville on a basis of systematic work such as has been so successful in Indianapolis under the management of the late Rev. Oscar McCulloch. For some reason the project was not pushed at that time but the promoters never thought for a minute of giving up such a worthy object and so yesterday afternoon there was a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. to revive the interest. Among those present were Rev. G. P. Fuson, A. C. Jenison, Mrs. Cicero McCluer, Mrs. Robert Larch, Miss Mary Hovey, and Mrs. T. H. B. McCain. After some general discussion a committee was appointed to revise the constitution and prosecute the work of organizing. The committee is composed of A. C. Jenison, Mrs. Cicero McCluer and Mrs. T. H. B. McCain and they hope to have things in working order by the time cold weather sets in. The times are hard and there is every reason to expect that the organization will have plenty of work to do. There is some talk of engaging N. C. McCay as secretary. He would be willing to take the place as long as he is in the city which will probably be several months yet.

The society proposes to accomplish its objects:

By bringing about co-operation among all charitable agencies.

By a system of registration to prevent imposture.

By securing thorough investigation and the most suitable action in all cases.

By obtaining from existing charities the precise help needed; or

By giving relief when immediate aid is needed, and when all other sources fail.

By a system of visiting which shall substitute friendliness for alms, and inspire to thrift, self respect, and better modes of life.

By careful study of the causes of pauperism, and of the best methods of dealing with destitution and degradation.

Under the new regime each household and each business firm would be provided with blank forms for referring unknown applicants for aid to the general secretary. Tramps and professional beggars of all kinds will then have their cases investigated and will be dealt with accordingly. Children will be saved a life of pauperism which always leads to crime, and habits of thrift and industry will be inculcated. It is estimated that each dependent individual costs the community \$120 a year. At Terre Haute the society rid the city of 60 dependents in one year and therefore justly claim that they saved for the taxpayers the sum of \$7,200. The cost of carrying on the entire work for the year was only \$1,100. Similar results might be obtained in Crawfordsville. In Terre Haute the case of 355 families were investigated and only 115 of them were found worthy, or less than 33 per cent. So it can be estimated what a waste of charity there is in Crawfordsville every year. The new society would work to save this waste.

The following constitution shows in detail the plans of the organization:

ARTICLE I.
This Society shall be called the Crawfordsville Society of Organized Charity.

ARTICLE II.
The object of this Society shall be:

1st.—To see that all deserving cases of destitution are properly relieved.

2d.—To prevent indiscriminate and duplicate giving.

3d.—To make employment the basis of relief.

4th.—To secure the community from impostures.

5th.—To reduce vagrancy and pauperism and ascertain their true cause.

6th.—To prevent children from growing up paupers or becoming vicious.

ARTICLE III.
NON-EXCITATION.

The Society shall be governed by the following principles of conduct:

1. To complete the work of charitable relief and other work of the Society from all questions of religion, politics and nationality.

ARTICLE IV.
MEMBERSHIP.

Any person contributing \$1.00 annually, or a sum less than \$25.00 shall be a member of this Society.

The Mayor of the city, the Trustee of Union School, one representative from each church and charitable organization which co-operates with the Society, shall be ex-officio members and entitled to the rights and privileges of the Society.

ARTICLE V.
SECTION 1.

The officers of this Society shall be managed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of 11 members.

The Mayor of the city, and the Trustee of Union School shall be ex-officio members.

At the annual meeting of the Society to be held annually, on the first Monday in December, all members of the Society and the twelve Trustees shall be present by the members of the Society and the twelve Trustees chosen shall be divided into 3 classes of 3 each. One class for two years and one class for three. Immediately after the first election the Trustees shall determine by lot the persons of each class, at which time thereafter four (4) Trustees shall be chosen.

SECTION 2.

The Board of Trustees shall hold monthly meetings at which reports and duties shall be assigned them shall be presented and the Board shall take such action thereon as they may determine.

Three Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION III.

The Board of Trustees may enact by-laws inconsistent with these articles of Association, for carrying out the objects of the Society.

SECTION IV.

The Board of Trustees shall appoint as many discreet visitors as they shall consider necessary to the Society and they shall be required to report to the Board of Trustees of the Executive Committee, all think advisable. Such visitors shall act under the discretion of the general Secretary according to the rules of the Society.

ARTICLE VI.
OFFICERS AND DUTIES.

The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer and a General Secretary.

The President shall preside at all meetings of this Society and in his absence the Vice-President shall perform his duties.

The General Secretary shall have charge and control of all funds and moneys contributed to the Society and pay out the same on orders from the Board of Trustees or the Secretary.

The General Secretary shall have general charge of the work of the Society, under the direction of the Board of Trustees or Executive Committee. He shall personally investigate all cases, keep a record of all applications

WASSON'S INDIANAPOLIS.

Our Great Attractions Chrysanthemum Week

WILL BE OUR

Opening of Winter Millinery

Here we will show all the latest French creations, along with those from the hands of our own able artists.

Cloaks and Furs

The Latest Effects in Cloaks and Furs. As the season advances, after a great many styles are brought out, then the artistic, tasty manufacturer discovers where a little change here or there will greatly improve a garment. We have the late ones.

H. P. WASSON & CO.

MUSIC HALL.

FRIDAY, NOV. 17.

Chas. H. Yale's

Newest

"Devil's

Auction."

ARTICLE VII.
MEETINGS OF THE MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. The annual meetings of the members shall be on the 1st day of each year.

Special meeting may be held by President or Secretary giving five days' notice in daily papers.

Six members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII.
CALLED MEETINGS OF TRUSTEES.

SECTION 2. The Board shall meet on call of the President or Secretary on 24 hours' notice by mail or in person to all the trustees.

ARTICLE IX.
AUDITING COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The President or Vice-President and Recording Secretary shall constitute an Auditing Committee to examine all accounts of the Society at any monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 2. Before each annual meeting of the Society an Auditing Committee shall appoint two accountants for the expiring year and report at each annual meeting.

ARTICLE X.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Board of Trustees shall have power to appoint members who shall with the President constitute an Executive Committee to see to and enforce the objects of the Society and the General Secretary in the discharge of his duties.

ARTICLE XI.
AMENDMENTS.

Amendments may be made to these articles by written resolution submitted at the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees and postponed to the next regular meeting of the Board and all members shall have the right to speak and vote at the time the meeting at which it shall be considered, and the amendment shall only be made on affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Board of Trustees.

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