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BY
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F. T. LUSE, Editor.

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SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1889.

REPUBLICAN CIVIL SERVICE.

In nothing else Ben Harrison is correct, his observance of the civil service humbug is about as it should be. He thinks and feels that to the victor belongs the spoils, and indicates and gives tone to this idea by bouncing promptly from office those of opposite party to his. This is certainly just. He illustrated this last week by bouncing every democratic post master in Montgomery county in one day, but Mr. Booze of this city. There were a dozen or more of them who are ordered to walk the plank, and he is using the power evidently all over the United States. Why did Cleveland do this? Because his platform and its civil service feature said so. The consequence was thousands of republicans remained in office, and when the campaign came around last year these same republicans knifed him at every opportunity, and labored for the success of Harrison. The civil service law would not allow Cleveland to bounce them. Now we trust we have seen enough of the operations of this civil service humbug that hereafter, it shall be understood among democrats, that when they may be victorious they may enjoy the fruits of the victory, and that every one of an opposite political belief and action may be dismissed. Harrison is acting according to the wishes of his party in this matter, and strengthens it in so doing. Cleveland should have done the same, and the result of the last November election would have been different, we believe. It is an axiom among political textbooks that to the victor belongs the spoils, and while politics last it will and should be observed.

MINES AND MINERS.

It is predicted that there will be 5,000 miners on a strike in this state by the first of this month. The business of mining seems to be badly in need of regulating all over the country. There seems to be an irrepressible conflict between miners and proprietors almost all the time. It demoralizes likewise other lines of business. Miners, considering the hazardous and extremely laborious nature of the pursuit, are the lowest paid of any, and there seems to be often an extreme desire among mine owners to tyrannize and oppress them. At the same time the professional miner is often the least desirable and most dangerous citizen to be found, and quite often the demands of miners are unjust and unreasonable. So dangerous are they become in Pennsylvania during and for a short time after the war that extreme measures had to be resorted to and large numbers of them were executed for crimes. As stated, the business needs to be regulated by more general laws than appear to be now in force. It is one of the most important industries of the country, but at the same time it is the most demoralized. There are some 18 or 20 counties in this state where mining for coal is carried on, and the business is yet in its infancy. It needs better safeguards, both in the interest of owners and employees, to be of still greater benefit and importance to the public.

DISGUSTED OKLAHOMIANS.

Already several thousand persons who rushed into the territory of Oklahoma immediately after its opening for settlement have left there, disgusted and badly disappointed. It is not, it seems, a land flowing with milk and honey, and is not half what it has been pictured. The soil in most localities is of a dry, brickdust hue, resembling as a correspondent says the remains of an immense brick kiln. In addition to other disadvantages water through the territory is generally very scarce. One-fifth of the territory is first-class land, one-fifth medium, while the other three-fifths is not fit for any cultivation, nor even for grazing purposes, so say many of the people returning from there. Many who have left comfortable homes in Iowa and Illinois to rush to Oklahoma are now returning thoroughly satisfied with their sojourn experience. The trains which were crowded in going to the new territory are equally jammed with people coming back. The Oklahoma boom will soon burst, judging from present intelligence from there.

NO PROHIBITION.

In every New England state where the question has lately been tested the majority has been strongly against prohibition, the latest being Massachusetts which at an election had the other day decided against it by a majority of near 40,000. In New England, the birth place of all the fanatical questions which agitate the country, prohibition should receive such blows as is to be expected from all other portions of the country? The Prohibs. may talk of the early trials and tribulations of the Abolitionists and the subsequent growth of that party. They generally recounted these things to give stiffening to the backbone of their followers. It did so for awhile but will no longer. Slavery and prohibition are two entirely different questions, and the followers of and believers in prohibition can in all reason see that the movement cannot be a success. The will of the present generations of nations, at least, cannot be brought around to favor it.

THE APPOINTMENT of two of the physicians on the pension board, and which was probably brought about by the visit of John H. Burford to Washington City lately, has created anything but satisfaction in the republican camp in this county. About every other physician in the county, who is a republican and has given any work to the party, had expected or been given to understand that they could have the positions. They are said to be worth from \$700 to \$800 to each physician, do not consume a month's time in a year, and are neat little plums to possess. Dr. Keegan, of this city, Dr. Berryman, of Burlington, Dr. Dunaway, of Waverly, and others in different localities all expected the places. They all got left. The appointment of Dr. Talbot, of Alamo, seems especially distasteful to many of them, out this should not be, as he probably did as much dirty work for his party and more than did many of those disappointed individuals. One thing appears certain, and that is Burford is not near so popular with many of the pill peddlers as he was before his late pilgrimage to Washington City.

HE DON'T CONSULT DUDLEY.

"Blocks of five" Dudley, in answer to an applicant from this state for a position under the new administration, wrote thusly regarding Harrison:

He has lost his backbone and is too cowardly to be seen consulting with me, for the simple reason that the copperheads and rebels of Indiana have trumped up a lot of charges against me. He seems entirely oblivious to the fact that it was through my efforts that Indiana was saved to him.

The scoundrel tells the truth in this even if he is deserving of the penitentiary. It was through the illegal, sneaking efforts of Dudley that Harrison got 2,200 majority in Indiana. He knew how to buy, and who to buy, what money was needed and where it could be best used. All the combined work of the republican leaders of Indiana did not have as much force as the "efforts" of Dudley. And disreputable as is the man under the circumstances, Harrison should consult him. And the "copperheads and rebels" have done a good thing in the work last fall, in driving into obscurity the leading rascal of the party, Dudley.

SUGAR TRUST.

There is a trust now upon about every thing eaten or worn in the country, but the trust hardest to make firm and reliable is that formed for keeping up the price of sugar. A German named Claus Spreckels, worth \$20,000,000 residing in San Francisco, will not allow the trust of sugar makers to control him. He has immense interests in the sugar business, proposes to manage them himself, and regulate his own prices for the product. But for Spreckels the public would be compelled to pay much higher rates than it now does. The trust, has been unable heretofore to draw him into the combination, and he does not propose that it shall. It is a great pity that there are not more Spreckels to fight the other trusts.

Was Grover Cleveland "todying" to anybody when he wrote that "unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation"? This was one of the main causes of his defeat—will the REVIEW say he was wrong?—Rockville Tribune.

Where the Tribune can see any similarity between a truthful political axiom and a number of sore-headed republicans in 1884 is something we cannot divine. The mugwumps did not vote for Cleveland in 1884 for any love for him or his political belief or actions, but simply because they considered it the most effectual way to demolish Blaine. Because they were temporarily engaged in a good work is not a reason that they should be rewarded any beyond their merits.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY BUSSY, one of the new appointees of the pension department, must be a man of remarkably wise ideas of justice in regard to the claims of some soldiers for pensions coming under his jurisdiction. He recommends that where soldiers may have injured each other while in the service they be granted pensions. For instance if two enlisted men get into a personal quarrel and either or both are injured thereby they are paid pensions. Applications of this kind were refused, and just too, when Gen. Black was at the head of the department, for the simple reason that there is no sense, justice or honesty attached to them, but under Tanner everything will probably go through.

By all means should President Harrison appoint Woods, of this state, to the supreme judgeship. He would be a very fit symbol of justice and equity—from a republican standpoint. Then if he were placed in some other position there might be some hope that republican corruptors of elections and "blocks of five" rascals would hereafter have their just dues administered to them by some other man, who would be an actual judge by instinct and practice, instead of a political trickster. Let Woods be appointed by all means. Anything that would cause his removal from this part of the country would be the correct thing.

REPUBLICAN politicians believe in negro suffrage for revenue only. The colored vote is very acceptable, whether tricked in Louisiana or colonized in New York; but when there is a question of distributing the offices the beloved "man and brother" must be content to serve as messenger or janitor. The New York Star well says that "General Harrison's talk with the Louisiana colored delegation that visited the White House shows that the official chief of the republican party is in accord with the other machine managers of his organization on this interesting subject."

THE COUNTRY is just now seeing the hand of trusts, combines and monopolists raised to file back the gold that was wrong from them by the republican fat-friers. These bloodsuckers have formed a collusive trust and can follow their victims even to the grave's brink. Washington is alive with monopolists and men of influence who seek to control important appointments. Let the people watch the actions of the millionaires, and they will then discover why the money kings were opposed to the election of a man so courageous and incorruptible as Grover Cleveland.

JIM JOHNSON, ex-Congressman, is bound to have an office if possible. Having failed here, before does not discourage him nor dampen his ardor in the least. He is now, it is stated, fishing for the office of Third Auditor of the Treasury, heretofore held by John S. Williams, of Lafayette. The place is worth \$3,500 per year, not quite so good as Congressman, but much better than having no office at all. Johnson should have taken the post office at Rockville, worth about \$1,200, which would have fitted him exactly.

"The government," I was stated the other day, had paid Mr. John C. New, of Indianapolis, \$65,000, for additional grounds near the post office in that city. It is real convenient to be so handy to the "government," that you can sell real estate at a good round price. We wonder how much of "the government" was consulted in this trade, and how much compensation was paid to the party arranging the sale.

It would have saved expense to the indicted United States prisoners, lately tried and acquitted before Judge Woods, to have simply sent a sworn statement of their conduct at the last election to that tribunal. Each and every one of them men, although a number of them were no doubt as steeped in crime as Coy and Bernheimer, were acquitted.

What is it that Congressmen declare they can not live on their salary of \$5,000 and yet as soon as their constituents conclude to dispense with their services they are found fighting for offices the salaries of which range from \$1,500 to \$2,500.

THE CITY ELECTION occurs now in a few days.

Citizens regardless of party are certainly interested in having the best men for councilmen, but it has not always occurred that way. Taxpayers are complaining that city taxes are too high for the number of improvements made. Let them change to some extent the political holdings of councilmen and see if the city management cannot then be made less expensive. Said a prominent citizen "Our taxes are higher now than when we owed \$60,000, not counting the waterworks business."

HARRISON seems to have selected the members of his cabinet in strict accordance with the size of their bank account. Blaine is a millionaire, so is Proctor, also Wannamaker, and in fact all of them are men of wealth. If the cabinet does not have the brains it does the wealth, and this seems to be the one thing most desired nowadays.

IN the bestowal of federal offices in this locality it is quite evident that the G. A. R. post got left, as the positions were generally bestowed upon favorites of the republican political ring. The G. A. R., however, it has been claimed, has nothing to do with politics and of course was not caring who was favored politically.

FOUR democratic politicians at Indianapolis were arrested last week on an affidavit charging them with voting idiots from the poor farm. As they are to be tried in the Federal court before Woods, and are democrats, their chances of residing at Michigan City for a few years, behind high brick walls, are first-class.

AS an indication of the immense appetite among the republicans for office, it is stated that out of 250 consul positions to be bestowed, there have been 3,000 applications filed.

LIQUOR LICENSE.

ERRORS REVIEW:

Not long since I noticed an article in one of our local papers with regard to a temperance movement in this town to do away with saloons by getting a majority of the voters of the county to sign a petition to the commissioners against the licensing of liquor selling.

NOT long since I noticed an article in one of our local papers with regard to a temperance movement in this town to do away with saloons by getting a majority of the voters of the county to sign a petition to the commissioners against the licensing of liquor selling. The writer is a temperance man from principle and not from policy and while I know that the abuse of whisky is a curse and its effects on certain classes of society are equal to pestilence and famine, yet I have my doubts about the wisdom or practicability of such a movement, because there are many men who would sign such a petition publicly but who would vote against it privately. I say this because I know that there are men who are temperance men public but who are tipplers in secret, and all laws enacted against appetite and passion are continually being violated and ignored, and besides when you begin to legislate on those things there is no stopping place, for some one will ask for a law against tobacco and its production—which would be all right so far as the writer is concerned—another against opium, morphine and other narcotics; another against tea and coffee, as they are supposed by some to be injurious to health; another that pork and other meats that contain trichina must not be eaten; another that graham bread is the only kind that ought to be eaten because all others are unhealthy, and so on through the list to the end.

ANY one can see at a glance how absurd and unreasonable such legislation would be, and yet in this country, where the majority rules, it is not impossible to get almost any kind of a law passed because there are more fools than wise men.

THE TRUTH of the matter is we have more law now on the liquor question than there is enforced, and if our officials would do their duty there would be but little need for additional legislation on this subject. It is said that some of our saloons sell as much whisky on Sunday as they do on any work day. If any of the readers of this article wish to test the truth of this statement let them watch the back doors of the saloons on Sunday.

With these facts before our officials it can be seen how easily they could permanently close a majority of this city's saloons if they would do their duty.