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MAY 12, 1894.

ELECTION REFLECTIONS.

In most of the municipal elections held in Indiana last week and in a few other States, the results showed republican gains and a large falling off in the democratic vote. A different result was not expected by the intelligent and thinking voters of the democracy. The contemptible, the despicable actions of many of the leaders of the party have brought around this state of affairs. Take for instance the cowardly, the hesitating, the vacillating actions of our leaders in the Senate, on the Wilson tariff bill, and where can there be found men seemingly more time-serving, more unfit for their positions. The party everywhere is angered at them. If there were a popular election now with Cleveland, Hill, Voorhees, Bryce, or Gorman as candidates, not one of them would receive a half of the party strength. They, one and all, are to blame for the unfortunate position the party now occupies, for the discouraging prospects ahead for the party, and the democracy would gladly retire every one of them into oblivion. Instead of taking hold of legislation with a determination to succeed and carrying out the party's wishes they have pursued an entirely different course, and brought it almost to the verge of ruin. Democratic principles if our present form of government is to continue must continue. They are the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and other great leaders of the party in the past, and are the principles of the people, but the party has lost faith in the men now at the helm, and these results of the late city elections in a half dozen States are the expressions of the people toward them. They have todied to patronage, to wealth, to trusts, and thrown the interests of the people to the winds. Their actions in the present session of Congress clearly shows this. The tariff bill could have been settled months ago in the hands of men with determination. A majority in the Senate that can do nothing is as good as no majority. A brighter day will come again, however, but the party must purge itself of the pigmies, the time-servers and the incompetent men who have heretofore posed as leaders. We are facing a fact, not a theory, that to succeed hereafter, a new class of men with brains and determination is necessary, and the party will cease not until they have them at the head.

THE COXEY MOVEMENT.

The Coxe movement seems to be spreading and various "Generals" with from 200 to 700 men under their command are appearing in different parts of the country, and all heading for Washington City. It will not, we believe, be a cause for any particular alarm, and after a few weeks the "armies" will rapidly dissolve. Tramps and cranks are numerous of course in the movement, yet there are some deep reasonable principles among a mountain of foolishness in it. There are many thousands of men in this country who are idle from no wish of their own. There is something ante-dating this that arises from a time longer than a year or two past. Our law makers have seemed too often to consider the wishes of those only possessed of much property, while the middle and poorer classes of the country have been forgotten. The tariff laws, the laws on financial matters, seemed to be constructed for one class only. The wealthy do not rebel at their condition. It is the other classes that are injured. Is there anything to be wondered at that anarchy, strikes, riots and troubles come so regularly? There would be little of these if the laws were just and equitable to all classes.

CITY INDEBTEDNESS.

The Journal stated a few days since that the indebtedness of this city per capita, was about \$1.45. The falsity of the assertion was apparent to almost every one, yet the Journal has never taken the opportunity to correct it, doubtless thinking many would believe it. Allow that Crawfordsville has a population of 7,000 people, not including the suburbs, according to the Journal the total indebtedness would be but about \$10,000. This would look very nice if it were but a tenth of the truth. The truth is as near as can be ascertained the debt is between \$9 and \$10 per head, that is the city owes between \$60,000 and \$70,000. The fact is, such is the loose system by which the financial affairs of the city have been managed that not a man connected with it can today tell just how much we do owe. Everyone knows that the city is paying interest on a large amount of borrowed money. We understand that the city is paying interest to the Citizens Bank on sums reaching over \$50,000. The Journal will do well to consult A. F. Ramsey, for instance, before hereafter making such rash assertions as above. The truth of the matter is bad enough, but false assertions make it worse.

STATE MILITARY EPOORS.

It has been the suggestion for some time past that in representing by stone statues surrounding the soldiers' monument the epoch typifying the Mexican war cannot be better represented than by a statue of Gen. M. D. Manson. He was in that war as a soldier from Indiana, was in several of the engagements that culminated in victory for this government, and besides the surviving soldiers of that war in this State are unanimous that a statue of Gen. Manson is perfectly suitable and proper for the monument and desiring that it should be so executed. The name of the late Gov. Whitcomb has been suggested for the place, but he was not a soldier of the war, had little to do so far as the State was concerned in raising and equipping soldiers for that war, but was Governor of the State only at that time.

The republicans in their State platform say that the democratic party by its proposed tariff legislation has brought on business depression, closed banks and factories, etc. Such talk is cheap but the republican politicians should remember that the people have memories. From 1873 to 1878 when there was no talk of reducing the tariff and while the republican party and high tariff had full control of every branch of the government there was 47,195 failures with liabilities aggregating \$1,200,000,748 (see First Annual Report U. S. Commissioner of Labor for 1886, page 67.) The report of the same department for 1887, on strikes and lockouts, is a book of 1172 pages devoted entirely to labor troubles such as strikes against reduction of wages and lockouts, nine-tenths of which have occurred under high protection and while the republican party was in control of every branch of the government.

It is asserted that the county officers' association have it in for Daily, the candidate for Supreme Judge before the next democratic State convention and will aim to serve him the same as Coffey was served at the late republican State convention. Popular opinion of both parties does not approve of this style of treating a candidate for any judicial position, that of defeating any man simply because of giving an unprejudiced legal opinion which may be against a certain interest, in fact does not like to see such actions resulting from no other cause. It may be questioned whether the association has bettered itself by the change of candidates. If defeated it should be on other grounds than those asserted to be which shut off Coffey.

SEVERAL hundred Huns who have been engaged in Coal mining in Pennsylvania, and under working American labor, finding business dull and prospects ahead not encouraging, have sailed for their old homes in Hungary and many more will soon follow. They were imported here by the mining bosses who wanted tariff and protection for everything except American labor, and now may be native workmen will take their places as they should with decent prices for their labor.

JOHN C. NEW, one of Harrison's henchmen, has taken the liberty to assert that his man is not a candidate for President and does not expect to be. Tell this to the marines, but real old sailors won't believe it. Every move he makes is, no doubt, with that object in view, his friends hoping that in the contention between McKinley and Reed, Harrison will step in as a compromise candidate. You never find a republican too old or satisfied not to hold office if he can get it.

A SUCCESSFUL STRIKE.

The engineers, firemen and others, numbering several thousand employees of the Great Northern Railway, extending from St. Paul to the Pacific coast, began a strike some weeks since for increased wages. They have at last won, the company conceding their demands. This is one of the few instances of a successful strike of great magnitude.

CONGRESSMEN who are absent from duty without authority now have their pay deducted for each day that they may be away. This is correct and should have been the rule years ago. They idle away far too much time as it is when in session, and if there is any way for them to be forced to do their duty it should be done.

The price of wool in the United States was never so low as now, nor the importations so great. The price has tumbled to the free trade line.—Journal.

Yes, and did you note the fact that wool took its first tumble under the administration of Ben. Harrison when it receded from 28 to 18 cents. Don't forget this as you go along.

A Bill.

Mr. Brookshire introduced the following bill: To provide for the retirement of United States legal-tender and national-bank notes of small denominations, and the issue of coin certificates in lieu of gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes issued under the Act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that hereafter no United States note shall be issued of a denomina-

tion less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and the denominations higher than fifty dollars shall not exceed in value one-fourth of the value of the total amount outstanding at any time; and not more than one-fourth in value of the amount of circulation issued to national banks outstanding at any time shall be of less denomination than ten dollars, and no national-bank note hereafter issued shall be of a higher denomination than one hundred dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to make the changes in the denominations of the legal-tender notes and national-bank notes needed to comply with the provisions of the Act whenever said notes are received at the Treasury for any purpose.

Sec. 2. That hereafter coin certificates shall be substituted for silver certificates and gold certificates and Treasury notes issued under the Act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, wherever any such currency is authorized to be issued under existing laws; and all gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes issued under said Act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, now outstanding shall be retired, when they are received for any purpose at the Treasury or any subtreasury of the United States, and coin certificates of the denominations hereby provided for issued in their stead; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to issue coin certificates as herein provided on all the surplus silver and gold coin and gold bullion held at any time by the United States in excess of one hundred million dollars in value of gold coin, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue coin certificates in lieu of all the Treasury notes issued under the Act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, now in circulation as above provided, and shall also further issue coin certificates on the silver bullion now owned by the United States not covered by said Treasury notes until all of such bullion is covered by coin certificates not exceeding one dollar for three hundred and seventy-one and one-fourth grains of pure silver; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out the coin certificates herein provided for in discharge of all the obligations of the United States except such as have been heretofore made payable expressly in gold and silver coin.

Sec. 3. That any person or persons may deposit gold or silver coin of the United States in the sum of ten dollars, or any multiple thereof, with the Treasurer of the United States, or with any assistant treasurer at any United States subtreasury, and demand coin certificates of like amount therefor. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the United States, upon the receipt of said money or of any original certificate of deposit issued by any United States assistant treasurer at any United States subtreasury, stating that there has been deposited therein, by any person or corporation, gold coin or standard silver dollars of the United States in the sum of ten dollars or any multiple thereof, to order payment of a like amount in coin certificates, at the counter of and United States depository designated by the depositor, in such denominations as he may request in writing, of not less than one dollar nor more than five hundred dollars, subject to the limitation herein-after provided, which shall be redeemable in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the United States; and all the certificates hereby authorized, when received at the Treasury in any form or for any purpose, shall be reissued, or new certificates of the same denomination substituted for such as are returned because of being mutilated or defaced, as now provided by law in regard to the notes of the United States. No coin certificates shall be issued of a denomination greater than five hundred dollars, and at least two-thirds in value of such certificates outstanding at any time shall be of denominations not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a sufficient number of coin certificates of the various denominations hereby authorized to be prepared and distributed among the United States depositories to enable them to comply with the provisions of this Act; and the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable him to prepare and distribute said certificates.

Sec. 5. That this Act shall take effect ninety days after its passage, except as to the fifty thousand dollars appropriated in section four, and as to that appropriation it shall take effect on the passage of this Act, and said sum shall be immediately available.

Hood's Cures.

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason, because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements, which in the financial world, would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

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