

Politics of the Day

MC KINLEY THE CANDIDATE.

The probability that Maj. McKinley will be the Republican nominee for President gives sincere pleasure to all Democrats. No other candidate stands so clearly for the odious policy of protection, nor would any other Republican leader incur the same deep-rooted hostility which the American people showed toward the author of the tariff law of 1890. Viewed in the light of past history there is every reason why the Democrats should welcome the choice of the Ohio Major as the standard-bearer of the party of trusts and monopolies.

Six years ago the tariff bill, to which the accident of his selection as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means fastened Mr. McKinley's name, was passed through Congress. The new measure was extolled as the embodiment of all protection wisdom and wonderful results of prosperity and political success were predicted by its friends. Both prophecies were doomed to signal failure.

Instead of becoming more prosperous the country began to show signs of business depression. Prices of goods advanced, and with dearer goods consumers could not afford to buy as much as formerly, so manufacturers found the demands for their products decreasing. The people grumbled because they had to pay higher prices, and wherever it was possible they bought less. Thus instead of a business boom the McKinley law brought decreased consumption, the first step toward industrial stagnation.

The political results of the new tariff were no less discouraging to the protectionists. In the fall elections, held the same year in which it was passed, a House of Representatives was elected in which there were only eighty-seven Republicans. The Republicans lost the States of Connecticut, Nebraska, Indiana, Michigan, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and even the high-tariff stronghold of Pennsylvania. Kansas was carried by the Populists, and the States of Minnesota, Iowa and Mr. McKinley's own Ohio were carried by very narrow Republican majorities. In New York State only eleven Republican Representatives were elected as against eighteen in the preceding Congress, and in Ohio only seven Representatives instead of sixteen as before. Maj. McKinley was among the defeated candidates. This showed what the people thought of McKinleyism.

In 1891 there was a repetition of the Democratic victories in the various State elections. The Republicans who had been claiming that their defeat in 1890 was due to a failure on the part of the voters to understand the new tariff law began to invent other excuses. In 1892 the whole country was again called to vote on the square issue of the McKinley law versus tariff reform. The Republicans insisted that each vote for the Democratic candidates was a vote against protection. The Democrats accepted the issue and everywhere denounced the tariff of 1890 as a fraud and robbery. Once more the American people expressed their opinions in emphatic form by triumphantly electing a Democratic President, House and Senate. As the result of their swindling tariff scheme the Republicans lost control of the entire administration of the Federal Government.

These are the plain facts of recent history. What reason is there for supposing that the policy of McKinleyism, so obnoxious in 1890, 1891 and 1892, will be regarded with more favor in 1896?

Has Earned His Hire.

Republican anti-McKinley organs are indignant at the lavish use of money in behalf of protection's candidate. The country, they think, is menaced with a new danger and they are warning the Republican party to beware.

There is nothing new in the situation, unless it is that new hands are distributing the funds. McKinley has earned all and more than the barons of protection will expend in his behalf. They are supplying him with money from the motive which has always led them to equip the Republican party.

As long as this fund was utilized for the defeat of Democrats the organs of Allison, Reed and Morton saw nothing censurable in it. Only a short while ago these same organs now berating the manufacturers were advancing arguments to prove that Republicans who grow rich off the tariff were not only justified in making large campaign contributions, but should be applauded for their patriotism.

McKinley is now getting the bootleg because he will give the barons more for their money than the other candidates. He will be nominated in June because he is the logical candidate of a party which has been supported by the men whom it has enriched at the expense of the people.

Clarkson, Platt and Quay are, after all, only sub-bosses. The real bosses are the protection barons, who will use any one or all the little bosses if it becomes necessary to do so in order to nominate McKinley.

Surely the laborer is worthy of his hire.—St. Louis Republic.

What Was Done with the Wool?

A tariff-mongering organ in Boston asserts that "the worst injury" which the Wilson tariff has inflicted upon the woolen manufacturers of this country is in "compelling" them "to turn their attention to the manufacture of low stock and the production of cheap and inferior fabrics to compete with the shoddy goods sent in such huge quantities from abroad." There is not an honest and intelligent manufacturer who will endorse this assertion. The best answer to it is in the enormous importations of the finest fleeces which formerly found their way in extremely small quantities to this country. What use do American manufacturers make of all this fine wool, if they do not convert it into fine fabrics to clothe the American people? Do they eat it, or do they let it lie idle for the consumption of moths in the warehouses of importers?—Philadelphia Record.

The Latest Protection Scarecrow. Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, has joined the McKinleyites, who are trying to scare the American people into voting for protection by holding up the alleged danger of the competition of cheap Japanese goods. In a telegram sent to the Republican convention of his State Senator Davis urged the adoption of a high-tariff platform for the special purpose of shutting out the low-priced products of Japan. The Minnesota Republicans have never been in favor of high protection, Senator Knute Nelson having voted for the Mills bill when he was a member of the House, but in response to Senator Davis' appeal they put themselves on record as favoring the policy which has done so much to impoverish the farmers of their State.

That the men who four years ago howled for protection against the pauper labor of Europe are now using Japan and China as an excuse for heavier taxation on imports is an encouraging sign. It shows that they realize that the European cheap-goods scare is played out, and that a new dodge must be worked. But their anti-Japanese campaign has no better foundation than that of 1892. Its sham is exposed in a recent statement issued by Joseph Nimmo, Jr., a Republican, who was formerly chief of the United States Treasury Bureau of Statistics, who says: "The value of our trade with China and Japan, as compared with certain other countries for the year ended June 30, 1894, was: China and Japan, \$51,513,149; Great Britain, France and Germany, \$803,042,815.

"In connection with this it is also of interest to advert to the total value of our foreign commerce, and to the total value of our internal commerce. The total value of the foreign commerce of the United States during the year ended June 30, 1894, was \$1,547,135,194. It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the value of the internal commerce of the United States, but from all we know it appears safe to say that it amounts to fully \$25,000,000,000 annually. How absurd, then, to attempt to delude the people of this country with the idea that our trade relations with China and Japan constitute a governing condition of a total commerce fully 500 times as great.

"To assume that American farmers, miners, manufacturers and industrial workers can be reduced to the level of Chinese coolies by a trade of such comparatively insignificant proportions, and consisting, in so far as relates to imports, almost exclusively of tea, silk and other commodities not produced in this country, and which, therefore, does not compete with American farmers, miners, manufacturers and industrial workers, is a vagary too absurd for serious consideration, even in the conflicts of partisan warfare."

This testimony of an eminent Republican should be conclusive reply to the absurd stories of the threatened flood of cheap goods from China and Japan which are being spread through the country by the McKinleyite orators and press. The so-called "Japanese danger" is merely a fake devised for political purposes. It should not mislead a single voter into supporting the party of high taxation.

Did McKinley's Tariff Make You Rich? Major McKinley's high taxation scheme for making everybody wealthy by taxing everything they used, was in full operation for four years. It certainly had a fair trial, and there is no doubt but that it enriched a few protected trusts and monopolies. But did it make the millions of farmers rich? Did the workmen in the mills, factories and mines become capitalists through a policy which increased the cost of the goods they used?

It would be only fair that at the coming elections the votes of eleven million citizens should be cast in proportion to benefits received. Those who were made rich by McKinleyism should vote the Republican ticket. All the rest should support the Democratic candidates. Did protection make you rich?

New Southern Cotton Mills. President Dwight, of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, Nashua, N. H., recently visited Cordova, Ala., and selected a site on which his company will at once erect a \$600,000 cotton mill. The new factory will be the largest of its kind in Alabama, and will be equipped with all the latest and best improvements in machinery.

Calamity-croaking McKinleyites will please take notice that their efforts to scare business men from undertaking new enterprises are not meeting with much success. Lying stories of industrial ruin caused by low tariff taxes are of little weight when compared with one fact such as the above.

Friend (reading manuscript)—A poor beggar—Why poor? Do you know of any rich beggars? Author—Lots of them. They're howling for a higher tariff.—Puck.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

New Jersey has had a collateral inheritance tax a little more than three years, but its State Treasury has been enriched to the amount of \$303,085.59 by the tax during the time.

The United States Postoffice Department now uses over 3,000 railway cars on 150,000 miles of road, and keeps 6,000 clerks on the move, traveling in crews 140,000 miles a year, during which time 9,000,000,000 pieces of mail matter are handled.

St. Louis has organized war against the new woman. Her most exclusive feminine club is responsible for the crusade. A tendency to revolt against the restrictions of conventionality has been observed, and although nothing definitely monstrous has been done, it is deemed wise to meet the emergency at the start.

A new field for feminine energies is always a theme of interest. Miss Harriet Louise Burns, of Chicago, deserves the congratulations of the business world, and the thanks of woman-kind, for her womanly and devoted to pretty gown. Gentle, womanly and devoted to pretty gowns, she is still actively engaged in the hotel business, and is making of it a success.

The annual waste of the British army is always a theme of interest. The entire army of the United States! There has been much talk of reserves. England has over 80,000 reserves, all supposed to be mature and experienced soldiers. The Duke of Wellington, when asked what his reserve would be in certain eventualities, said, "The people of England!" Our reserve is the people of America.

One of these days, warns the New York Tribune, under the stimulation of British enterprise and British capital, Burma may be a serious competitor of the United States and Russia in the petroleum markets of the world. Oil wells have been worked there for 2,000 years, but in a rude and primitive manner. Now they are turning out many millions of gallons a year, and the quantity is increasing in a startling ratio. The quality of the oil is also very fine. Evidently the ancient realms of the East are by no means yet "worked out."

According to official statistics the public domain of the United States originally consisted of 1,815,000,000 acres of land, of which all but 399,000,000 acres have been disposed of. Of the land remaining unentered Arizona has 55,000,000 acres, California 45,000,000, Colorado 40,000,000, Idaho 46,000,000, Kansas 941,000, Minnesota 5,000,000, Montana 73,000,000, Nebraska 10,000,000, Nevada 61,000,000, New Mexico 58,000,000, Oregon 37,000,000 and Wyoming 50,000,000. These immense tracts include great mountain areas which will be forever worthless for cultivation, but they include also millions of acres of arid land which can be made fertile if money enough is spent in irrigating them.

In the British Medical Journal a Paris correspondent says at least 2,500 physicians in France are battling with starvation, and he adds that physicians themselves are largely responsible for this state of affairs. They "have taught lady patronesses of different societies to diagnose diseases, to dress and bandage wounds, to vaccinate their own children and those of their neighbors. Medical science is vulgarized in every way. Doctors write in important daily papers explaining how bronchitis and cramps of the stomach are to be cured, and in fashion journals they teach how to cure pimples and avert headaches. Five hundred thousand gratuitous consultations are given yearly in Paris dispensaries, and in this way a large amount of fees is diverted from the medical profession."

Speaking of women in the professions, a writer in "The Congregationalist" says: "The advance in medicine may be gauged by a few salient facts. When Harriet Hosmer, a sculptor of whom Massachusetts is justly proud, wished to study anatomy, she knocked in vain at the doors of medical colleges in New England and New York. Crossing the Mississippi she went to Dr. McDowell, dean of the Medical College in St. Louis, who said to her, with true Southern chivalry: 'You shall study anatomy in my college, and if anybody interferes with you he will interfere with me first.' Yet in her own State, not long after, the first medical school in the world for women was opened. This was in Boston, November 1, 1848, with twelve students. In the same city to-day are two hospitals, the New England Hospital for women and children and the Vincent Memorial Hospital, which were started and are managed by women."

A factory for the employment of ex-convicts will be planted in Chicago if the plans of the bureau of charities of the Civic Federation are carried into effect. The proposition is that the work of the Illinois Industrial Association, represented by A. C. Dodds, shall be taken up in a larger way. He has conducted a broom factory in which convicts were employed. It has been a failure. It is proposed that an organization be formed to take charge of this factory as a philanthropic and charitable institution. It will be run whether it pays or not. It will be conducted by a board of directors of an association instead of a single person. The gentlemen interested in the scheme do not deem the reformation of convicts a hopeless task, even after hearing the experience of Mr. Dodds, who has for years made the problem of the convict his special work. In the old home, under his management, there had been posted "a set of rules."

It was the chief pleasure of the men to break these rules. They succeeded in breaking all of them. It was not uncommon for them to sally out of this philanthropic institution to "crack a crib" and bring the plunder back to the house. Once two of them had gone down into the kitchen and manufactured counterfeit money.

A new bridge to be erected over the Tennessee River at Knoxville, while not to be of unusual size, will be, the engineer in charge says, a wonder in the engineering and architectural world. It is to be built entirely of pink marble, quarried in Knox County and within a few miles of the site. It will be 1,000 feet long from "out to out" of abutments and will be 240 feet long in the main spans of arch, which, it is claimed, is twenty feet longer than the longest arch in the world. It will rise at the crown of the channel spans 105 feet above water, with four largest eldely imposing structure. It is to be a solid marble bridge from side to side, with a fifty foot roadway over 100 feet above water, with four largest spans in the world. The immense arches will be eight feet deep at the keystone, fifteen feet at the skew-backs, or spring lines, and will spring from piers thirty feet high and forty feet wide. The piers go to solid rock, the substructure limestone, twelve feet below the water surface at the bridge site. The arches and spandrel filling will be constructed of concrete. The parapet walls will be constructed of sawed marble slabs, with heavy blocks on pilasters every fifteen feet, projecting above the wall proper and giving what might be called a semi-castellated effect.

A correspondent of The Youth's Companion sends a suggestive clipping from a local paper. The idea is advanced that one reason why the farmers of the country cannot have free postal delivery is that roads are so hard to travel. If the roads were good, postmen on cycles might deliver the mails everywhere. The Companion thinks the thought is one which dwellers in the country will do well to ponder. The increasing interest in the subject is attested by the space given to the discussion of the question in the daily newspapers and other periodicals. In a recent issue of the New York Independent Prof. Shaler, of Harvard University, and several other experts, fill eight pages with their contributions respecting the need of better common roads, the best methods of construction, and the obvious value of highways convenient for travel. Massachusetts sets the example for the rest of the country, and Prof. Shaler, who is a member of the Highway Commission, gives an account of the method adopted by that commonwealth to promote the building of good roads. Under this system three-fourths of the expense is met by the State, and the rest of the cost by the counties in which the work is done. The Massachusetts plan of State aid has been tried two years without showing serious defects, and Prof. Shaler regards it as a practical method of dealing with the road-building problem. An important suggestion in these articles concerns the proper technical training of civil engineers who wish to make highway construction a specialty. The highest skill in engineering is required to exemplify the best methods in highway work. The study of materials to be used and of their proper disposition is a necessary preparation for expert treatment of the road question. The Companion concludes by asserting that the old theory in rural districts, that any one who could order workmen about vigorously and make animals do their best was fit to be a highway constructor, is giving place to the sensible conclusion that careful training is needed for work which is designed to increase the convenience and prosperity of the community.

Transplanting Teeth.

Among the wonders of modern surgery there is nothing more remarkable, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, than the transplanting of teeth. Some years ago a dentist created a sensation by extracting a tooth from the jaw of one person and inserting it in the jaw of another. Since that time the operation has been repeatedly tried, but with not altogether satisfactory results. At least 25 per cent. of these cases have failed of success. Considering that the experiment is in its infancy, this is encouraging. The method is to select the tooth required for the purpose, pains being taken that it is of just the size and shape to fit the space of the one removed. The crown is severed from the root, which is then deprived of its pericementum and shaped to suit the operator. A thorough cleansing of the nerve canal is next in order, then the apex of the root is filled and hermetically sealed with a tiny platinum tube carefully fitted into the nerve canal. After the most careful course of antiseptic treatment the socket is prepared to receive the new root, which is secured in place and so covered that it is safe from shocks and pressure. After about six weeks, or when the union has taken place, provided the operation is successful, a porcelain crown is attached to the root, and the patient has a fine, strong and natural looking tooth.

A Severe Critic.

Dr. Thomas Augustine Arne, the composer of England's famous national hymn, "Rule Britannia," once was called upon to judge between two very bad singers. After patiently hearing them, he said to one of the contestants, "You are the worst singer I ever heard in my life." "Ah!" cried the other exultingly, "then I win?" "No," said Dr. Arne, "you can't sing at all!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

INDIANA INCIDENTS.

RECORD OF EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

A Man with Too Much Money—Rivals for a Girl's Affections Fight a Bloody Battle—Simple Ceremonies Over the Body of Pearl Bryan.

They Find \$500 in a Satchel.

A brakeman on the Peoria division of the Vandalia Railroad, named Reed, was handed a satchel containing \$500 the other day, and the man who gave it to him evidently wanted to be rid of it for all time. A passenger who boarded the train at Decatur and left it at Mount Zion handed the satchel to Reed as he left the car, saying: "Take care of this for me." The trainmen decided to open the satchel, because the man had acted in a peculiar manner, and in it they found \$500 in bills.

Jealousy Leads to a Fight.

Henry Wilson was a suitor for the hand of Nora McIntyre, daughter of Thomas McIntyre, living near the Franklin-Kush County line, but he was supplanted in the young girl's favor by Samuel Templeton, a school teacher who recently came into the neighborhood. The other night the rivals met at a country dance, and when Templeton ventured outside the house he was attacked by Wilson, armed with a knife. Templeton used his revolver, and mutual friends joined in. When the smoke cleared away Templeton was found dangerously stabbed in the breast and back, while Wilson had a bullet in his thigh and Charles Bolster, a friend of Templeton, was shot in the neck. The condition of all three men is alarming. During the fight, which was general, brass knuckles, knives, stones and clubs were used, and everyone of the participants are bruised and battered. The participants are all members of prominent families, and discharges from the quarter indicate intense excitement in the neighborhood. The young woman whose charms caused the melee was borne to her home in a prostrated condition.

Pearl Bryan's Funeral Services.

Several hundred people were attracted to Forest Hill Cemetery in Greencastle Friday afternoon by the announcement of the funeral of Pearl Bryan, the Fort Thomas victim. The body was brought home on Feb. 9, and has been kept in the public vault in the cemetery awaiting burial. The family have hoped for the finding of the missing head, but they abandoned that idea and decided on interment. Six young men, former classmates of the deceased, took the white casket from the vault and carried it to the Bryan lot. A quartet sang two songs. Dr. H. A. Gobin, of De Pauw University, read Bible selections and spoke of the life of the deceased, and offered a fervent prayer. This was followed by more music, after which the remains were lowered to their last resting place. Numerous costly and beautiful floral offerings were placed on the casket and grave by classmates and friends of the deceased.

All Over the State.

Perry Jordan, aged 55, of Anderson, took morphine instead of quinine by mistake and died in a few hours.

A. J. Conover, the alleged forger, held at Peru on a charge of having bogus checks in his possession, has been released, the authorities finding no case against him.

Daniel Baugh, of Jeffersonville, celebrated the 107th anniversary of his birth Wednesday. He is probably the oldest man in the State. He is hale and hearty and retains his mental faculties.

Rev. Dr. John Rutledge, of Oakville, was arrested, but was released on bond of \$1,000. The indictment was returned by the recent grand jury. It is charged that on Dec. 24 last Rev. Dr. Rutledge united in marriage Charles Jones and Miss Lalo Hunt, though the United Brethren Church had revoked his license. It is alleged that he had no authority to perform the marriage, and was guilty of felony. He is one of Delaware County's oldest residents, and has been a physician and minister at Oakville for a number of years. It is not known why the license was revoked.

Theodore Frank was severely injured Saturday night while attempting to clean out a dance near Inwood. Frank, Grimsley and Thompson, three of the most spirited young men in the vicinity, had partly carried out a plan to throw out the young men at the dance and take possession of the hall. Frank was the first one in the hall, and, taking hold of the smallest man in the room, received a violent blow across the head with a stove poker, in the hands of Charles Meyer. Instantly all the men present joined against the intruders. Knives, guns, stove poker and stones were freely flying in the room. Mr. Meyer, living close by, heard the racket and went over to see about it. With the help of several others he quieted the fighters. Frank, Grimsley and Thompson were arrested and put under bonds.

Early Wednesday morning the authorities of Bremen were notified to meet the west-bound limited express on the Baltimore and Ohio road and arrest a gang of thieves supposed to be on board. They had boarded the train at Garrett and, catching Theodore Beilstein, of Chicago, on the platform, robbed him and threw him from the rapidly moving car. One of the gang remarked that he believed Beilstein held the keys to the express safe. After he had recovered from the shock Beilstein crawled, bruised and bleeding, to Garrett and notified the authorities. Officers were lined up on both sides of the track, and as soon as the train slowed up a gang was looted between the cars. They made a desperate resistance and two of them got away. Four were arrested, and when about a block from the depot one of them knocked down the officer who had him in charge and made a dash for liberty. The officers opened fire, which was returned. Two of the thieves were shot and one will die as a result.

Robert Torrey, for years with Buffalo Bill's show, while going through a lively stable at Valparaiso, was struck on the head by a bale of hay and killed.

The block coal miners of the Brazil district asked the operators for a joint conference, which was granted. The miners met in secret session and formulated a scale for the ensuing year which they will present at the joint conference. It is said that they will ask an increase in the price of mining in the same ratio as that granted in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The operators say they are not in a position to grant a raise.

Needed a Double Baptism.

Mme. Leger, wife of a resident of Blauzy, near Autun, France, is the mother of a child of the female sex with two perfect heads and one body. The infant has excellent health and every chance of living. A strange feature of the case is that the parish priest has been ordered by a ecclesiastical authority to perform a double ceremony of baptism.

Man is a sort of tree which we are too apt to judge of by the bark.

Spring Medicine

Your blood in Spring is almost certain to be full of impurities—the accumulation of the winter months. Bad ventilation of sleeping rooms, impure air in dwellings, factories and shops, over-eating, heavy, improper foods, ailure of the kidneys and liver properly to do extra work thus thrust upon them, are the prime causes of this condition. It is of the utmost importance that you

Purify Your Blood

Now, as when warmer weather comes and the tonic effect of cold, bracing air is gone, your weak, thin, impure blood will not furnish necessary strength. That tired feeling, loss of appetite, will open the way for serious disease, ruined health, or breaking out of humors and impurities. To make pure, rich, red blood Hood's Sarsaparilla stands unequalled. Thousands testify to its merits. Millions take it as their Spring Medicine. Get Hood's, because

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Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists \$1. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for \$3.

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom. Ask your dealer for our \$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25 Shoes; \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 3c cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for our illustrated Catalogue to Box R. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brookton, Mass.

One as good as another.

It is easy to say that one preparation is as good as another, and it is easy to waste money by buying something you know nothing about—and receiving no benefit. When the body is weak and you want to give it strength, when health is failing, what wisdom is there in experimenting with a substitute, when for a few cents more you can buy the original article? For more than twenty years Scott's Emulsion has been the standard Cod-liver Oil emulsion. It contains more pure Norwegian Cod-liver Oil than any other emulsion in the world, and will stand the test of time as being a perfect, inseparable emulsion. You can't afford to take a substitute for it.