

ROLES OF THE DAY

WITH A STRING TO IT.

Reed—
McKinley is a daisy,
And I would like to see
Him get the nomination
And lead the G. O. P.

Nit!

Morton—
I want to help the party
With heart and head and hand,
And shall be happy having
McKinley lead the band.

Nit!

Allison—
On serious reflection,
I have concluded that
McKinley is a leader
Who knows where he is at.

Nit!

Manderson—
I'm glad to know McKinley
Has joshed me, and I'll see
That later at St. Louis
He wins the victory.

Nit!

Davis—
I've always felt we needed
One like McKinley to
Come to the front, like Moses,
And take the party through.

Nit!

Cullom—
I take peculiar pleasure
In rising here to state
I'm happy to surrender
My chance to one so great.

Nit!

Quay—
I'm going to help McKinley
Swipe all the other States,
And by and by I'll throw him
The Pennsylvania delegates.

Nit!

McKinley—
Ah, gentlemen, I thank you
For what you've said to-day;
You know that I'm relying
On every word you say.

Nit!

And, gentlemen, I hasten
To give you now a bit
Of news; to wit, you're booked for
McKinley's cab—Nit!

—New York Sun.

More Protection for German Meat.
The agitation for the exclusion of American meats from Germany has recently been taken up in the Prussian Legislature, a story of an old woman who was alleged to have been made ill by eating too much American corned beef serving as an excuse for an attack on all kinds of our meat exports. A strong sentiment against American meats was shown to exist among the representatives of the German landlords.

From the standpoint of the German meat producers, who are simply trying to carry out the doctrines of the American McKinleyites, it is, of course, highly desirable that the importation of the cheap meats of the United States should be forbidden. With a monopoly of the entire home market the German meat raisers would be enabled to charge much higher prices, and the landlords would get bigger rents.

But the forty-five millions of Germans who are not engaged in the meat business would find the exclusion of American meats a serious hardship. Each and everyone of them would be compelled to pay more for an important article of their daily food, and the poorest classes would find it impossible to get as much meat as they need. The result would be that the masses of the people would be underfed, or robbed, by monopoly prices, for the sole advantage of the rich aristocrats who own the soil of Germany.

While thus injuring the great majority of the German people, the exclusion of American meats would also severely injure our own farmers. With the loss of an important market the price of meats in this country would quickly fall, and a large number of our stock raisers would find themselves unable to dispose of their products. This would mean ruin to many farmers who are now prosperous, and who would have only protection to thank for their losses.

The American farmer has only to figure out for himself the probable result of all the countries to which he sells his products enacting trade-excluding laws, to see that protection is a dangerous system, which curses both the people adopting it and those against whom it is aimed. When it becomes sound public policy to shut our cheap wholesome meats out of Germany, then and then only will there be any justification for the protective swindle.

A Sample Calamity Yawn.

Under the scare heading "Wilson Law Prosperity" the New York Press published a number of news items referring to strikes and business difficulties in the textile industry. This was intended to show that the Wilson tariff has not given business to incompetent mill owners, nor has it enabled factories using old out-of-date machinery to compete with more enterprising mills. Among other alleged effects of the low tariff was the following: "A strike was inaugurated at the works of the Firth Carpet Company, West Cornwall, N. Y., the latter part of last week, by six boys, who refused to work on the new fast machines, and were promptly dismissed. The action of the superintendent, who, it is claimed, also discharged the relatives of the boys, so incensed the operatives that they all went out."

Nothing can be clearer to the mod-

dled protectionist mind than that this strike is due to the wicked Wilson law. If good Mr. McKinley's tariff was it force the bad boys would never think of refusing to work on new machines. So there would have been no strike, and the Press would have had no calamity how to use as an argument for restoring a panic-breeding tariff. Great is the wisdom of the pessimistic weeper who runs Republican organs.

Trying to Tax Foreigners.

The New Hampshire Republican State convention distinguished itself by inserting in its platform the old high-tariff chestnut: "The foreigner pays the tax." After some stereotyped abuse of the Democracy for "three years of disappointment, privation and distress," the Granite State Republicans demanded "the speedy repeal of the Democratic tariff and the substitution thereof of one based upon the principles of the McKinley act, for the procurement of national revenues as far as possible from foreigners who market their merchandise in competition with our productions."

It is just possible that the benighted McKinleyites of New Hampshire are still living in the mists and darkness of the ages when it was believed that taxes on imports were paid by the foreign producer. Whether real or assumed their ignorance shows that in spite of our great public school system there is still a deplorable need of the study of elementary arithmetic. If the men who talk of collecting revenues from foreigners were able to add and subtract correctly, they would not try to impose their theory on the public. The notion that duties on goods are not paid by the consumer cannot be honestly held by any one who understands that two and two make four, or that five from six leaves one.

The facts of every day business experience show so plainly the absurdity of the delusion that we can tax the people of other countries for the support of our government, that it is unnecessary to seriously argue against it. A mind so constituted that it believes that although the importer adds the customs duties to the price of the goods he buys from abroad and the retailer charges the tariff tax to the price at which the goods are finally sold, the foreign producer pays the additional cost due to the tariff, cannot be influenced by facts or logic. The idea put into the platform of the New Hampshire Republicans is not a doctrine or a theory, but a superstition, and will only disappear when the people become generally enlightened. In 1892 a majority of more than a million Americans by their votes showed that they knew who pays the tariff taxes. In 1896 the majority against McKinley scheme for higher duties should be even larger. By 1904 even the New Hampshire protectionists may find out that taxes are always paid by the consumers of the goods on which they are imposed.

International Trade.

A protectionist, whose letter to the Herald was printed in full on the 14th inst., seeks to bolster up the old theory that if the value of a nation's imports exceeds the value of its exports it has an adverse balance of trade, and is impoverished to that extent. To make out this proposition he relies upon the supposed case of a farmer who sells \$2,000 worth of his farm products in a year and buys \$3,000 worth of goods from outside.

The writer assumes that merchants in the international trade are simpletons, such as he depicts his imaginary farmer. The two cases are essentially different. Our importers do not import what they cannot sell, and the people do not buy 50 per cent. more of imported goods than they need.

If our importers import more than home consumption demands, their capital enables them usually to hold the surplus till the demand equals the supply. Moreover, in international trade, any country's imports are what it gets in return—for its exports of surplus produce—which if not exported would in some cases perish or rot. If our agriculturists and mill owners can not produce and export more than the home market consumes, they must at times let their lands and mills lie idle. Every tariff duty or restriction on our imports necessarily injures our export trade, and is therefore a blow dealt at both our capital and labor.

Is it not perfectly clear that when the ascertained value of our imports most exceeds that of our exports our foreign trade is, as a rule, most profitable, and the balance of trade is not adverse but really favorable?—New York Herald.

Fat Fries in Front as Usual.
The fat-frier of the present seems to have the call in the Republican party over the Credit Mobilier statesman of long ago. Mr. Allison has been respectable too long to make him a hot favorite for Republican honors. The most prominent man in the latest "iniquity" stands the best chance. William McKinley leads all the rest. He commands the most "fat"—Utica Observer.

Harrison as the Bogey Man.
There begins to be a tinge of seriousness, especially to the McKinley forces, in the candidacy of Harrison, which refuses to be downed. The New York end of the political wires is becoming much agitated, and the leaders have convened to discuss the new condition of affairs.—Dubuque Times.

INDIANA'S FAVORITE SON.

GOVERNOR CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

The earnest efforts which have been inaugurated by Indiana Democrats to secure the presidential nomination for Gov. Matthews are bearing such fruit that his friends are looking forward with confidence to his triumph at Chicago. Though Indiana has put forward candidates for the presidency before, it is conceded that the canvass now in progress is singular in the fact that it embraces all shades of Democratic sentiment. The reason of the cordial unanimity in the Governor's support is his personal popularity, coupled with the firm belief that the party could win the national contest with a Western man. The three years of Gov. Matthews' administration have been clean years, free from official scandal and pregnant with energy and executive ability. In all the relations that he has borne to the people he has secured their approval and, by a dignified, conservative and fearless discharge of his duty, has intensified the admiration of party friends and won the respect of his party enemies. His official acts have received commendation from the Republican and independent press as great measure as praise was accorded him by the Democratic papers. His private life, like his official career, has been above reproach, and his supporters believe that a campaign with him as the party leader would inspire confidence in the people and lend enthusiasm to the Democrats that no other candidate would give.

Gov. Claude Matthews is a Kentuckian by birth. He was born in Bath County in 1845. He is well preserved, and would

erty to the basis of assessment which obtained in other cases. The board at once added nearly \$100,000,000 to the railroad valuation, and this has stood since 1890 with but few modifications. When Matthews was nominated for Governor and President Ingalls, of the "Big Four," was asked for a contribution to the Democratic campaign fund, he replied in effect that he would give nothing and hoped that Matthews, whom he styled a demagogue, would be defeated. The Governor turned Ingalls' letter to good account among the farmers of the State, and the tact with which he used it to show the attitude of corporations toward a just assessment may doubtless made many votes for the ticket. The railroads united in resisting the assessment, but the United States Supreme Court sustained it at every point. Ingalls then came before the board to ask for reductions on certain roads, and the Governor was one of the first members of the board to realize that some minor discriminations had been made against the "Big Four" properties and to suggest modifications. The railroad president admitted that he had misconceived the character of the Governor and the two have been friends ever since.

In less than six months after entering upon the duties of Governor, Matthews was called upon to face a most serious situation. The coal miners of southeastern Indiana were on a strike, and conditions bordering on anarchy resulted in these localities. The strikers refused to permit any coal to be moved from the



GOVERNOR CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

ordinarily be regarded as much younger, for the years have dealt kindly with him. His hair is slightly tinged with gray, his step is elastic, his movements quick and energetic, and his manner animated. He weighs about 170 pounds, has a round, full face, a cordial grasp of the hand and a pleasant smile. The Governor was reared upon a farm, and when 18 years of age entered Center College at Danville, Ky., from which he was graduated in 1868. In the meantime he met his wife, Miss Martha Whitcomb, daughter of Gov. and later United States Senator Whitcomb. One year after Matthews' graduation they were married and came to Vermilion County to live. From that time till 1890, when he came to Indianapolis as Secretary of State, he resided upon a farm of several hundred acres near Clinton, and devoted himself to its culture and to stock raising. His interest in improved breeds of stock led him to organize the Indiana Shorthorn Breeders Association several years ago, and he was its president for several years.

In 1878 Matthews was elected to the House of Representatives from Clinton County, and in 1890 he was nominated for State Senator in the same district. The supposed necessity of nominating a farmer to head the State ticket in the same year called attention to him as the most available man for Secretary of State, and he was nominated by the State convention for that office. He made an energetic campaign, speaking in nearly all the counties in the State, and was elected by the phenomenal majority for Indiana of 21,000. Two years later he was asked to enter the race for the governorship, but withheld his consent until the eve of the State convention. Many of the counties had refused to instruct for the other candidates, and when the delegates reached the city and found Matthews actively in the race there was a hobia to his standard, and he was nominated on the first ballot. Matthews had been almost unanimously nominated in two conventions, and the ease with which he won inspired confidence and generated enthusiasm among his friends. While not an eloquent speaker, he proved a greater success on the hustings in 1892 than in the preceding campaign.

The campaign was not a brilliant one in the ordinary sense, for there was a dearth of pyrotechnics, but a Democratic majority of 7,000 testified to the aggressive spirit which the Democrats had manifested throughout the campaign.

The acts that have particularly distinguished the Governor's courageous convictions and determination of purpose are in connection with the State Board of Equalization, of which he was a member when Secretary of State, and president by virtue of his office of Governor. Prior to 1890 the railroad property of the State had been assessed at about \$60,000,000, but the Legislature passed a new law and it was determined to bring corporate prop-

erty into the basis of assessment which obtained in other cases. The board at once added nearly \$100,000,000 to the railroad valuation, and this has stood since 1890 with but few modifications. When Matthews was nominated for Governor and President Ingalls, of the "Big Four," was asked for a contribution to the Democratic campaign fund, he replied in effect that he would give nothing and hoped that Matthews, whom he styled a demagogue, would be defeated. The Governor turned Ingalls' letter to good account among the farmers of the State, and the tact with which he used it to show the attitude of corporations toward a just assessment may doubtless made many votes for the ticket. The railroads united in resisting the assessment, but the United States Supreme Court sustained it at every point. Ingalls then came before the board to ask for reductions on certain roads, and the Governor was one of the first members of the board to realize that some minor discriminations had been made against the "Big Four" properties and to suggest modifications. The railroad president admitted that he had misconceived the character of the Governor and the two have been friends ever since.

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banks, and trains were ditched that attempted to transport it through the State.

The Governor ordered out the militia, and after several days, order was completely restored and traffic resumed without interruption. It then developed that there was no provision for paying the companies that had taken the field. The Governor pledged his personal credit to the banks for the money to pay them, and the needed amount was thus raised.

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INDIANA INCIDENTS.

RECORD OF EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

fine Operator Arrested for Issuing Metal Checks in Lieu of Money—Successful Meeting of Southern Indiana Teachers.

"Straw Money" Men Arrested.

United States Marshal Hawkins, of Indianapolis, went down into the block coal mining district the other day and confiscated \$80,000 of "straw money." Seven mine operators and mine merchants were arrested for selling these tokens as money. The men under arrest are Nathan Y. Dixon of the Summit Coal Company, Finney Strong of the Linton Supply Company, Frank Martin of the Linton Coal Company, John W. Wolford, a clothing merchant at Linton, and Wolford's three sons. For some time it has been the custom of mine operators to issue to miners before pay day metal checks, which were made to represent money value. Merchants also issued these checks and they passed into general circulation in the mining district as money or its equivalent. The checks were known in the district as "straw money." They circulated at a 10 per cent discount usually, but always brought their full face value when presented to the company that issued them. The coins range in denomination from 5 cents to \$1. When times were "hard" in the mining district it was the custom to do business almost exclusively with these checks. No effort was ever made to pass them outside the mining district. So scarce is money in the district that John W. Wolford, one of the men arrested, had to borrow money to pay car fare. There were several thousand dollars of checks in his office. The men have been placed under bond of \$500 each. The Government recently sent an inspector into the district who reported to Washington the facts on which the prosecutions were ordered.

Indiana Teachers Adjourn.

The Southern Indiana Teachers' Association, which closed its session at Washington Friday night, was generally credited with being the most interesting and best managed ever held. There was an enrollment of nearly 700. An interesting program was carried out. Resolutions were adopted favoring the building of an "Abraham Lincoln Art Institute" and a committee was appointed to draft and send a memorial to Congress urging the matter forward. Officers as follows were elected: President, W. H. Senour, Brookville; vice-president, Mrs. A. R. Hornbrook, Evansville; Mrs. Hattie Head, Washington; secretary, Jennie Deming, Shelbyville; treasurer, J. A. Carnagay, Columbus; executive committee, Superintendent Featherill, Prof. R. A. Ogg, T. A. Mott, W. H. Hersham and F. D. Churchill. Franklin was selected as the next meeting place.

Miss Garrison Is Arrested.

At South Bend, Miss Harriet Garrison was arrested, charged with the theft of a horse and buggy from a man named Garwood, living near Laporte. The young woman is 18 years old and came from Starke County, Ind. She had been working on the Garwood farm for eleven weeks when she made up her mind to leave, taking with her a horse and buggy and Mrs. Garwood's gold watch. Two girls went with her, but the trio got into a fight and Miss Garrison left the others. They had driven in all over 100 miles, driving by night. Tiring of the trip, Miss Garrison sold the buggy to a farmer for \$35, and she could not find sale for the horse gave it away. Miss Garrison is said to have made a confession to Chief Cassidy.

All Over the State.

At Muncie, William C. Pyle is dead of cancer, resulting from a strain received while lifting a heavy burden some two months ago. He belonged in Bellair, O., and was betrothed in marriage to Miss Ella Hutchings, of Muncie.

Noah Arnold, a married man, about 46 years of age, a member of one of the most prominent Dunkard families of Indiana, attempted suicide by cutting his throat at Rensselaer. He will probably die. He recently lost his sight, which probably affected his mind.

About twelve years ago Miss Ella Abbott went to Lebanon and entered the millinery business. Two years later she disappeared. Thursday John O'Brien, of Lexington, Ky., arrived in search of her. His claims she has a legacy amounting to several thousand dollars awaiting her. No clue to her whereabouts has been found.

Hallie Shafer was released from jail a Muncie by Judge Koons, after being kept for three months on the charge of being illegally married. In January Miss Shafer, who is white and quite pretty, was married to James Walker, a negro. Each was placed in jail and have since been held. In his finding Judge Koons says the white or black woman who marries the opposite sex is not guilty of crime according to Indiana statutes, but that it is a felonious act on the part of the man, and Walker will likely get a term in State prison. The Shafer girl has parents near Newcastle, who are highly regarded.

An appalling accident occurred on the Bell Railway Monday morning at Bedford, when an engine and one car loaded with stone went through a sixty-five-foot trestle, killing five men instantly and badly injuring two others, one of whom has since died. The dead: —Bevins, Sherman Carpenter, Charles Davis, Warren Leonard, —Masterson, Charles Ogden. The injured: Henry De Vaulx, —Menzer, Henry De Vaulx, the brakeman