

The Democratic Sentinel.

"A FIRM AD ENCE TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES."

VOLUME XVI

RENSELAER JASPER

INDIANA FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1892

NUMBER 41

THE FORCE BILL.

A Republican Measure Which President Harrison is Committed to Revive.

Republican Success Would Insure the Return of Tom Reed and the Success of the Force Bill.

The Most Infamous Measure Devised to Perpetuate the Power of the Party of the Carnegies.

An Army of Pinkerton Thugs to Be Forced Upon the Country to Invade Homes and Take Possession of the Polls—Backed by Bayonets and an Unlimited Treasury Murder Might Be Committed by Davenport Heelers and No State Court Could Bring Them to Justice.

For more than fifty years the inviolable rule has been that the party which elects the president only controls the house of representatives elected the same year.

Every time the Republicans have elected a president they have also elected a Republican house. Since 1872 the Republicans have elected only two houses—in 1880, when Garfield defeated Hancock, and in 1888 when Harrison was elected. In 1876 a Democratic house was elected, but Hayes although inaugurated by the aid of returning boards was not elected by the people. This is generally admitted now.

With this unbroken precedent it is reasonably safe to predict that the new president and the next house will be elected politically; that if the people ratify at the polls next November, the nominations made at Minneapolis by the office holders of the north and the negroes of the south, then every branch of the government will be under the control of the Republican party.

Once restored to power, in all the departments, the Republican party will never again let go. It will entrench itself behind the "force bill" and no tidal wave of popular indignation at the polls will ever be able to dislodge it.

Under the reign of "force billism" the voice of the people will be nullified at the polls by the same army that vanquished Blaine at Minneapolis, the office holders and the negroes.

"We must do our own voting, our own counting and our own certification," said Tom Reed at a banquet given by the Pittsburgh tariff robbers. Republican success would continue the retention of Benjamin Harrison in the White House for four more long years, but also the reinstatement of Tom Reed in the speaker's chair to count quorums in many billion-dollar congresses to come.

The wild revolutionary scenes of the Fifty-first congress would be re-enacted in the Fifty-third congress. It is true there would be no more surplus to squander and no reason for Corporal Tanner to proclaim "God help the surplus." But Oklahoma, with her "bob tail" population, would be made one of the states of the Union to maintain a Republican majority in the senate as was done in the fifty-first congress when a few raising camps in Idaho and cattle ranches of Wyoming were manufactured into two sovereign states.

The tariff issue, the Republicans say, was settled when the McKinley bill became a law.

So there would be no more "tinkering" with the tariff and relief from trusts and national taxation would be remote beyond generations. The Louisiana sugar growers and the Vermont apple growers would continue to pay the bounty paid them by the government at the expense of the corn and wheat producers of Indiana and the other states of the west.

Force Bill the Issue.

The tariff having thus been settled to the satisfaction of the monopolists, there remains for the government to settle the Republican election law, which is a national election law, which, through treachery of the Blaine element of the party, failed to pass the senate in the last congress. The government would drive the force bill through congress without opposition, and thus redeem the force bill pledge of the Minneapolis platform.

The platform upon which Harrison stands today betrays the people, and simply, "The McKinley tariff to stand and the force bill to come."

The force bill which President Harrison recommended in his messages to congress and which Tom Reed bullied through the house two years ago is the only interpretation that can be placed on the plank of the Minneapolis platform relating to the election laws. A review of the monstrous measure brought forward by Congressmen Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Davenport, of New York, in the last congress is therefore opportune.

force bill, the judges are obliged to appoint as many supervisors as the chief may desire. The chief has the power to remove or suspend any precinct supervisor or marshal. Of the three supervisors no more than two are to be appointed from the same political party. The other member may be taken from any party, but as the two Republicans constitute a quorum to act independently of the minority member, the latter is simply a cipher; beside, if he should undertake to expose any irregularity practice by the other two, the chief would suspend him without cause.

The chief supervisor is given authority to transfer subordinate supervisors from one precinct to another throughout a congressional district. This would enable him to send thugs from large cities to peaceful country precincts to intimidate the voters. For instance an army of negroes from Indianapolis could be made to invade Hancock county and take possession of the polling places whenever an election was held which a congressman was voted for. By a recent decision by the United States supreme court these supervisors and marshals would be exempt from prosecution in the state court for any crime they might commit, under the color of office or while assuming the discharge of duties thereof. If one of the marshals or supervisors should kill a citizen an indictment by a state court would not reach murder. He could only be tried in a United States court and before the partisan judge that commissioned him.

The Secrecy of the Ballot Removed.

By Section 8 of the bill the chief and his subordinates are invested with the power to revise and supervise the registration of voters; to examine state ballot boxes before elections begin, to keep a poll list and to remove the voters to revise and count ballots rejected by the state inspectors; to make statements and returns to the chief supervisors in whatever form, manner and to the extent the chief requires.

The Inquisition Revived.

In a city of 20,000 inhabitants and upward the chief may require any of the supervisors and deputy marshals to make a house and home canvass which may begin five weeks before and be continued on to the day of election; inquiring into the eligibility of voters; whether they had been legally naturalized, and if so, whether they were not required that this canvass shall be made by men of different political views it was intended for the purpose of placing Republican ward workers on the government payroll and to make a list of supposed ward-heelers would be employed to invade the homes of honest people. In their domiciliary capacity these modern inquisitors are given absolute power, by the force bill, to search the homes of citizens to make a house and home canvass in the city of Fort Wayne where there is nothing in it to prevent the supervisor from sending 500 Indianapolis negroes to make a house and home canvass in the city of Fort Wayne with power to arrest any man or woman refusing them access to any part of the house, or for declining to answer any question propounded.

The infamous Returning Board.

The bill provides for the appointment in each state, by the judge of the United States circuit, of a returning board or board of canvassers who receive the returns from the precincts in the various counties to hear evidence, if they think proper. Here is where the Republicans would have a chance to do their "own counting and certification," as Tom Reed would say. For this board declares and certifies who is elected to congress and the individual so certified is to be elected by the clerk of the house, on the roll of members elected and thus authorized to participate in the organization of the next house. A severe penalty is placed on the clerk of the house for failing to so place on the roll persons certified to by the returning boards.

The board of canvassers has autocratic power far beyond the power of the czar of Russia. It has the power to make or unmake representatives of the United States; the state legislative body in the world, whatever it please to make it. Under the force bill it can certify any candidate as duly elected a member of congress, no matter if he received only 5,000 votes while his opponent receives 20,000, for the board has the right to throw out votes, and from its action there is no appeal. The candidate so counted out could contest the election of the house after it had been organized by the members counted in by the returning boards. But no sane man would attempt such a contest before a body made up, largely, of men not elected by the people.

State Authority Wiped Out.

Under the existing system which has prevailed from Washington to the present time, certificates of election to congress are given by the governor. The state returning board can not go behind the returns. In Indiana, the election boards chosen by the people receive the number of votes cast for each candidate to the county board, which board is composed of all the inspectors of the county. The vote of each precinct is tabulated as reported and certified to the county clerk. The latter certifies to the secretary of the state the number of votes received in the county by each candidate for congress. The vote of the congressional district is tabulated in the secretary of state's office, by counties. The secretary certifies to the governor the result and a commission is named by the governor, the candidates having received the highest number of votes upon the face of the returns. There is no going behind the returns, and the man who bares the commission of the governor is placed on the roster of the house by the clerk thereof.

It will be seen that under the existing system all election officers from the precinct to the governor are the creature of the people. But all this is to be wiped out of existence, and in its place, if the Republicans carry the next election, and the entire election machinery of the country will be placed in the hands of a few self-perpetuating federal office holders.

preservation. It virtually establishes political espionage over all of our naturalized American citizens, most of whom have been in this country for twenty or thirty years.

Cost of the Force Bill Army.

If this bill should ever become a law it would create an army of election officers of about 275,000 at a cost to the country, for every congressional election of not less than \$28,000,000.

To carry on an election in Indiana under this system would require at least 18,000 subordinate supervisors. If these supervisors were on duty twelve days, which the law permits, at \$15 a day, which the law fixes as their per diem, it would cost for one election in the state the enormous sum of \$1,080,000. To this army of Republican heelers another army of deputy marshals to be added at a cost of \$5 a day, swelling the total expense indefinitely.

There is one man in this country who bears the same relation to politics that Pinkerton bears toward organized labor—and that man is the notorious John Davenport, of New York. For years that notorious political thug has been employed by the Republicans of New York to intimidate naturalized American voters of New York city. Fortified with a commission of chief election supervisor, this man has caused the arrest of thousands of honest citizens, and detained them in prison on election day, with other objects in view than to prevent them from exercising their rights, as American citizens, at the polls. The records show that not one out of a thousand of the men arrested by Davenport has ever been tried, and not one out of 20,000 of the arrests made convicted, for attempting to vote illegally. For this service, covering a period of more than a generation, Davenport has received from the treasury over \$1,000,000.

Yet this is the man that the Republicans employed two years ago to frame the force bill, which still threatens the country.

By reference to the files of the newspapers in 1890, the Associated Press reports from Washington will show that John Davenport consulted President Harrison, in relation to the provisions of the force bill, and that during its discussion in the house, Davenport occupied the speaker's private room at the Capitol, where Republican members were steered before him and counseled preparatory to the debates on the floor of the house. After the bill passed the house, Davenport moved over to the senate side, and Senator Hoar's committee room, conducted the force bill fight in the senate.

Had the force bill succeeded in going through the senate, then, John Davenport would now be in charge of an army of 100,000 political thugs, ready to invade homes preparatory to turning the country over to the Republicans. And if the Republicans succeed this fall the Davenport gang will surely make its appearance in every precinct of the country in the election of 1892.

A BOODLER CAUGHT.

More Arrests to Follow.

A systematic effort is being made by the Republicans to induce men to move out of their precincts or to abstain from voting. The Democratic state committee is determined to see that the new election law is not rendered a dead letter. That law was enacted by the Democrats to stop all the corruption at the polls and they do not propose to see the boodlers continue to buy votes. The Democratic state committee through the county and precinct organizations has been watching the operations of these boodlers. Evidence has already been secured to convict a large number of Republican workers. They will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The first boodler to be caught is James Fisher, of Richmond, Rush county. He hired Robert Hall, a Democrat of the same township, to move to Muncie. Fisher gave a suit of clothes and paid his railroad fare. Hall accepted in order to trip Fisher. He got off at the first station, returned home and has sued Fisher to recover \$300 under the McCabe bribery act. Fisher is one of Chairman Gowdy's lieutenants.

The following is the complaint filed in the circuit court Oct. 19. It has thrown the Republicans into a panic: State of Indiana, Rush county. Rush circuit court, October term, 1892.

State of Indiana on the relation of Robert Hall vs. James Fisher. Complaint for election bribery. Demand, \$300.

The said on the relation of said Robert Hall complains of said defendant, and says that said Robert Hall is a duly qualified voter of Richmond precinct, Richmond township, Rush county, Indiana; and that on the 18th day of October, 1892, said defendant, who is a resident of Anderson township, came to relation, in said Richmond township, and offered to give to said relation the sum of \$10, less the price of a railroad ticket to Muncie, Ind., a new suit of clothes, a valise and an underwear shirt, and further agreed to purchase for said relation out of said \$10, as aforesaid, a railroad ticket to Muncie, Ind., for and in consideration that said relation would agree to refrain from voting, in said Richmond township, at the coming election on Nov. 8, 1892, and further changing his residence by removing to Jay county, Indiana, on said Oct. 18, 1892.

And said relation further says that the relation pretended to accept said defendant's said proposition, and on said 18th day of October, 1892, said defendant came to Rushville with relation; that in pursuance of said agreement defendant purchased at the clothing store of Frank Wilson in said Rushville for said relation, one suit of clothes, one valise and one underwear shirt; that said defendant further purchased for relation his dinner on said day, that thereupon between the hours of 11 and 12 a. m. on said day, said Fisher took plaintiff to the railroad station of the C. W. & M. railroad company at Rushville and defendant thereupon purchased of the agent of said company a railroad ticket, good for one day only, from Rushville, Ind., to Muncie, Ind., by way of Anderson; that in pursuance of said agreement, said defendant paid to relation the sum of \$10 and the price of said ticket, to-wit, \$8.60.

about fifty-eight years old, and is and has always been a Democrat in politics and on said date intended to vote the Democratic ticket at the approaching November election, all of which facts were well known to said defendant, and that said Fisher got off of said train before it started, and relation went to Henderson, the first railroad station north of Rushville on said road, at which point he got off of said train and returned to said Richmond township on said day.

Wherefore relation demands judgment against said defendant for the sum of \$300 penalty, and the further sum of \$50 as reasonable attorney's fees for prosecuting this action and for all further and proper relief.

His ROBERT X. HALL, Mark.

Witness: WALLACE MORRIS, Notary Public. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of October, 1892.

DOUGLAS MORRIS, Notary Public.

Driven Into a Hole.

The Republican leaders started out to make a canvass on state issues. An attempt was made to ignore the tariff and force bill, but the game did not work and they have been forced to discuss the robber tariff and the kingly force bill. In addition the people found out that the record disclosed that Shockney, Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, and every Republican senator voted for the tax law. This closed the mouths of the Republican speakers on that question. Governor Chase, Shockney and the whole gang then commenced to talk about the extravagance of the Democrats in conducting the state institutions. Then the fact was made known that two of the most extravagant state institutions, the Feeble Minded, at Fort Wayne, and the Reform School had a majority of Republicans on the board of trustees and that the increasing expenditures must be charged up to the Republicans. Governor Chase then dropped this charge like a hot poker and devoted the time formerly given to charging extravagance against the Democrats in managing state institutions to telling how his mother made soup when he was a boy and Shockney abandoned the stump. In the meantime, the Republican speakers, from Porter down, give only a few minutes to the description of the robber tariff and the kingly force bill.

A Humiliating Spectacle.

Governor Porter as a young man was student of Governor Whitcomb and freely imbibed and advocated the views of that great man on the tariff. Governor Whitcomb's "Facts for the People," was the plainest and ablest document ever written on the tariff and we have daily the humiliating spectacle of Governor Porter turning his back on his early preceptor and his tariff views and passing the tariff question by in his speeches with a wave of his hand. Reid, the candidate for the vice presidency, says it is the leading question in the canvass. The reputation of Governor Porter has received a serious blow and he had better remain at the court of the King of Italy.

General Dan Sickles has been nominated for congress by Tammany Hall. In accepting the nomination he said he was for the whole ticket.

Can any one point to a law in favor of the farmer or workmen enacted by a Republican congress or legislature?

CAMPAIGN SONG.

One of the Best Efforts in the New York World's Prize Contest.

The hosts of the Democracy are marshaled for the fray. With Cleveland now to lead them on they're sure to win the day; Their principles are borne aloft upon their banner true, And they are the men true blue.

CHORUS.

Shout glory, glory, hallelujah! Shout glory, glory, hallelujah! Shout glory, glory, hallelujah! And they are the men true blue.

Fidelity to truth and trust, fidelity to right, Inspire them with burning zeal to meet opposition night, And fighting for the principles bequeathed to them of yore, They'll sweep from shore to shore.

No centralized plutocracy; no catering to class; No lifting high in privilege above the common mass; No legislation to annul the right of equal share, When Cleveland and his men get there.

CORPORATION TAXES.

Three-Fold More Paid Under the New Tax Law Than Under the Old.

Republican stump orators in various portions of the state are telling the people that telegraph, telephone, express and sleeping car companies pay less tax under the new tax law than they did under the old. This is not true. The reverse is the exact condition. Under the new law telegraph, telephone, express and sleeping car companies are paying into the state treasury, on account of business done in Indiana, more than three times as much tax as they paid under the old law of 1889.

This is not mere assertion. It is proven by the records in the office of the auditor of state, through which channel these special taxes are paid. The printed reports of the auditors of state for 1889, 1890 and 1891, and the auditor's books for 1892, his report for the current year not being as yet printed, furnish the incontrovertible figures which prove true our assertion. As the new tax law has been in operation but two years, a comparison of the special taxes paid by these corporations during these two years with the taxes they paid during the last two years of the old law is here given from the official records in the office of the auditor of state:

Special Tax Collections Under the Old Law.

Express companies..... \$225 03
Telephone companies..... 830 98
Telegraph companies..... 1,184 57
Sleeping car companies.....
Total..... \$1,831 54

Special Tax Collections Under the New Law.

Express companies..... \$1,183 53
Telephone companies..... 938 43
Telegraph companies..... 1,215 79
Sleeping car companies..... 1,943 13
Total..... \$4,870 07

Express companies..... \$1,300 29
Telephone companies..... 938 43
Telegraph companies..... 1,489 40
Sleeping car companies..... 1,492 43
Total..... \$4,849 63

Total collections for two years under the old law..... \$3,560 15
Total collections for two years under the new law..... 9,213 60

Two express companies have refused to pay their tax under the new law, and are fighting the same in the courts on the ground that it is unjust and burdensome, and is so largely in excess of the amount they were required to pay under the old law. It is estimated that the tax on these two companies would amount to \$1,800 a year. This added to the total for two years under the new law gives \$11,013.60, or a total of more than three times as much taxes as were paid during the years under two old laws.

HOW TO VOTE.

Stamp the Rooster and You Will Make No Mistakes.

If you want to vote a STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET, stamp within the big square containing the ROOSTER at the top of the ticket. If you stamp within the big square you must not stamp anywhere else on the ticket or you will lose your vote.

You must not mark on the ballot with anything but the stamp. You must not stamp except on the squares. If you accidentally stamp off a square, return your ballot to the poll clerks and get a new one.

You must fold your ballot before coming out of the booth, so that the face will not show and the initials of the poll clerks on the back will show.

The following information will help the voter:

1. If the voter wishes any information as to the manner of voting he may ask the poll clerks.

2. There are two ballot-boxes and two ballots to be voted. One ballot-box is painted red and is for the state ballot, which ballot is on red paper; the other ballot-box is painted white and is for the county ticket, which ticket is on white paper.

LABOR AND PROTECTION.

T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, on the High Tariff Policy.

The Carnegie Steel company and like concerns owe their prosperity to the protective laws of the United States. These laws were passed in the interest of labor. During discussion on the tariff laws it was never advanced as a reason why they should be passed, that capital would be protected—the argument was always that labor would be protected. The workman has not been protected from foreign competition by the government. He has had to fight the battle for himself through the labor organization. Not only has he had to fight against foreign competition, largely attracted by our delusive tariff laws, but he had to wage war with the employer for a share of that protection which his government decreed by law that he should have. Our government has enacted protective legislation in the interest of labor, if we read congressional speeches aright, but it quiescently allows the manufacturer to absorb the bulk of protection, and then throws its arms around the establishment at the slightest provocation when the workmen ask for what their government admitted that they had a right to enjoy.

What would have averted this trouble at Homestead, is asked? Industries which are protected by tariff laws should be open to inspection by government officials. When the managers of such concerns seek to absorb all of the protection the government should interfere on behalf of the workmen. If we must have protection let us see to it that it protects the man who works.—Extract from Mr. Powderly's Article in The North American Review for September, 1892.

Honest Grover for Honest Money.

[Grover Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.]

The people are entitled to sound honest money abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs but whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or state—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

Porter and Fishback.

The Republican state committee has billed Governor Porter and W. P. Fishback to speak together. They are former law partners of President Harrison and have doubtless been instructed by him as to the kind of plea they must make for him.

Governor Porter is to present to the farmers the great blessings of the McKinley bill in protecting them from foreign competition on hay, straw, beans, cabbage, etc., and will claim that his former law partner conferred a great favor upon them by signing the bill.

What Fishback will talk about has not entered into the head of any one to even conceive. He may read his free trade letters published in the Indianapolis News or he may make a protection speech. He should do the latter while he is supporting a protection candidate for the presidency, but as he is never consistent, he will probably not do so. One thing is certain, the firm of Porter & Fishback will use a large amount of soft soap and spread it on with a large brush.

THERE ARE THIRTY-TWO CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED FOR ON THE BALLOT CONTAINING THE NATIONAL AND STATE TICKETS—FIFTEEN ELECTORS AND ALL THE STATE OFFICERS. IF YOU DO NOT WANT TO VOTE A STRAIGHT TICKET YOU WILL HAVE TO STAMP THIRTY-TWO TIMES—ONCE FOR EACH ELECTOR AND ONCE FOR EACH CANDIDATE FOR STATE OFFICE, BUT YOU MUST NOT STAMP THE LARGE SQUARE.

General Sickles lost a leg in battle fighting for the Union. He says that every private pension bill vetoed by Mr. Cleveland was a fraud; that Mr. Cleveland only did his duty in vetoing these bills, and that he (Sickles) if president would have done the same thing. Recent Republican certificates to General Sickles' patriotism give special emphasis to this endorsement by him of Mr. Cleveland's pension vetoes.

vote right Democratic ticket stamp within the square enclosing the rooster at the top of the ballot, and nowhere else. If any other square is stamped in addition to the large square the ballot will be thrown out. After stamping fold the ballot so as to leave the initials of the poll-clerk on the outside and hand to the election officers.



NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President, GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.
For Vice-President, ADLAI STEVENSON, of Illinois.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

Governor, CLAUDE MATTHEWS, Vermillion.
Lieutenant Governor, MORRIS W. LAFORTE.
Secretary of State, WILLIAM R. MYERS, Madison.
Auditor of State, JOHN O. HENDERSON, Howard.
Treasurer of State, ALBERT J. W. MARION.
Attorney General, ALONZA G. SMITH, Jennings.
Reporter of Supreme Court, SIDNEY RAMON, Fulton.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, HERVEY D. VOYLES, Johnson.
State Statistician, WILLIAM A. PEBBLE, Jr., Marion.
Supreme Judge, Second District, JETHRO D. NEW, Jennings.
Supreme Judge, Third District, JAMES MOCABE, Warren.
Supreme Judge, Fifth District, TIMOTHY E. HOWARD, St. Joseph.
Appellate Judge, First District, GEORGE L. REINHARDT, Spencer.
Appellate Judge, Second District, FRANK E. GAYEN, Decatur.
Appellate Judge, Third District, THEODORE P. DAVIS, Hamilton.
Appellate Judge, Fourth District, ORLANDO J. LOTZ, Delaware.
Appellate Judge, Fifth District, GEORGE E. BOSS, Cass.

For Congress, THOMAS HAMMOND.
For Representative, J. W. ROLAND.
For Judge Circuit Court, JAMES T. BAUNDERSON.
For Prosecuting Attorney, FRANK DAVIS.

COUNTY TICKET.

For County Treasurer, WALTER FOMALIER.
For County Recorder, JUDSON J. HUNT.
For County Sheriff, BENJAMIN F. ROBINSON.
For County Surveyor, FLEASANT A. GANT.
For County Assessor, GEORGE E. VINCENT.
For County Coroner, WILLIAM E. MOORE.
County Commissioner, 1st District, R. L. P. MABSEY.
County Commissioner, 2nd District, FRANCIS M. PARKER.

For Next United States Senator, DAVID TURPINE.

Following Republican Advice.

The first prosecution under the new tax law was filed in Kokomo Saturday morning, and it is likely to be supplemented by a prosecution of perjury, says the Miami County Democrat. Henry Bernard & Son are extensive junk and hide dealers in Kokomo. When Deputy Assessor Jackson called on them to list their property, Benjamin Bernard, a junior partner, gave the value of all hides on hand at \$300, his father agreeing that this was a fair estimate. Assessor Coffin was not satisfied with this and made a personal call on the Bernards.

The elder Bernard, after a time, admitted that the value of the hides might be \$1,000, and upon being pressed expressed a willingness to list them at \$2,000. The assessor called in two disinterested parties experienced in the hide trade, and they appraised the disputed property at \$3,800. Assessor Coffin at once notified the state's attorney and action was brought under Section 55 of the new tax law, which imposes a penalty of from \$50 to \$5,000 fine for falsely listing property. Besides this a prosecution for perjury against Henry Bernard, who qualified to the list, may follow.

"Holy" John's Experiments.

The always present administration scandal has temporarily shifted from the pension office to the postoffice department, where Pious John Wanamaker is charged with being interested in a pneumatic tube company, of Philadelphia, to which he has shown especial favor in the way of postoffice contracts, discriminating against other companies, one of which has memorialized congress in the matter. He has been "experimenting" with pneumatic tubes in Philadelphia and St. Louis, though the world knows that the pneumatic system of short-route mail delivery has been in successful operation in numerous European cities for years and that no "experimenting" is necessary. With the knowledge the country has of Wanamaker's connection with the great corruption fund of 1893, with the rotten ballot-box stuffers, the people are almost ready to believe anything of this hypocritical old fraud.