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House.

In the case of Clay county charity did

not begin at home. The people of that

county have contributed nothing to the

relief of alleged destitution in their

borders, and have not yet discovered that

it exists.

During the decade from 1850 to 1860,

in which, the Sentinel says, "this coun-

try had the lowest tariff that has been

in force since 1816," hundreds of thou-

sands of American workmen labored

for less than \$2.50 a week.

No decision of any Supreme Court has

been more generally and more favorably

mentioned by the press than that lately

given by the Supreme Court of Indiana

which holds that a license is not a con-

tract. This, with the opinion given a

few months ago by Chief-Justice Elliott,

that, without any legislation on the sub-

ject, the liquor traffic would have the

same rights that any other traffic has,

is likely to put the license question in a

proper light before the people of all the

States, as his arguments are unanswer-

able.

THERE WAS NEVER any doubt as to the

invalidity of the act of the last Legis-

lature prohibiting the sale in this State

of the meat of animals slaughtered in

another State and inspected in accordance

with the laws thereof. The act was

an attempt to regulate and restrict

commerce between the States, and was,

therefore, an infringement upon na-

tional authority. Judge Johnston, of

the Porter Circuit Court, has so held, in

a decision printed elsewhere. He dis-

cusses the questions involved in an able

and interesting manner.

THERE ARE indications of a great scan-

dals in the action of the last administra-

tion regarding Haytian affairs. Facts

now coming to light show that the ad-

ministration gave active support and aid

to the Haytian rebellion, and that the

United States minister and consul at

Hayti were open allies and agents of

Hypollite. Two or three cases are cited

in which the minister is said to have

made several thousand dollars by ser-

vices rendered to the insurgents, in which

he had the active support of our State

and Navy departments. The matter is

likely to undergo thorough investiga-

tion as soon as Minister Frederick Doug-

lass gets to Hayti.

SOME time ago the Washington

authorities declared that our commercial

arrangements with Canada did not

authorize Canadians to transport goods

from one Canadian port to another

Canadian port in bond, through Maine,

by the new short-line railway. This

decision has somewhat offended our neighbors

on the north; they are busy in de-

termining what to do about it, and they

are discussing the wisdom of retaliating

by not allowing the United States to

transport goods, in bond, through Can-

ada. The question before the Canadian

Cabinet is what would be the probable

result of such a policy. This, with the

Behring sea question and the export

duties on logs is creating discussions

bordering on uneasiness in the Domi-

nion.

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPUE'S impres-

sions of the President and his adminis-

tration have the double merit of coming

from one of the brightest men in the

country, one of the best Republicans,

and one who is not asking anything of

the administration. He confirms what

the Journal has always said concerning

General Harrison, viz.: that he is fully

equal to all the demands of the presi-

dential office, and that, having been

elective head of the government, with

all the term implies. He will be sole

The maintenance of Indian tribal rela-

tions has been the greatest drawback to

the solution of the Indian question in

the past, and it still the greatest hin-

drance to their advancement and civiliza-

tion. Urging the Sioux Indians to this

course, Dr. Bland is doing what he can

to prevent the opening to white set-

tlement of an immense tract of unprof-

itable land, and is encouraging the Indians

to continue a life of loafism and semi-

savagery.

Is there anything more enjoyable than

the scintillations of a young orator when

he is relieving his mind of thoughts

which to him are new, and which he

imagines are for the first time promul-

gated with proper emphasis and proper

adjectives? This is always the case

when his topic is the dangers that

threaten our Republic, and you can see

in every gesture and in every inflection

that he is sure that he has come to the

front-just in time to save a crash. Such

must have been the feelings of the

audience which recently listened to the

great speech of the great orator, Henry

W. Grady, of Georgia, at the University

of Virginia. His theme was the dangers

to the Republic growing out of the cen-

tralization of power and the increase of

wealth. The young man may not know

it, but that same alarm was sounded

more than a hundred years ago, and it

has been repeated in one form or an-

other at every college commencement

for a century. The truth is, there never

was much of a concentration of power

until the States' rights, local-govern-

ment theory began to ripen into rebel-

lion against the Union. Until then it

was dormant, though in *esse*. Perhaps

Mr. Grady, though hardly old enough to

have been an eye-witness, may remember

that there was considerable of this

concentrated power, say about the 1st

of March, 1865. There has been very

little necessity to display it for nearly

a quarter of a century, but it is there,

ready for use, when occasion shall re-

quire. As to the alarming increase of

wealth, that is merely a poetic ornamen-

tation of his speech. It is the

glory of America that she has

increased in wealth beyond any nation

on earth, and that wealth is more

generally diffused among the people. There

are not half as many millionaires, rela-

tively, as there were during the time of

the revolution and for twenty-five years

afterwards. No Vanderbilt, or Gould,

or Astor equals, relatively, the Wash-

ingtons, the Lees and others of the re-

volutionary period, compared with the

pecuniary condition of the common peo-

ple of that period. There was more

concentrated wealth in the South in

1860, counting the thousands of acres

and hundreds of slaves which were

owned by individuals, who held also

almost absolute ownership of the polit-

ics of their States. Even Calvin S.

Brice, the money king at the head

of the Democratic party, would

hardly compare with the wealthy

slaveholder of thirty years ago. There

is a hundred-fold more wealth now

than then, but through the wise

policy of the Republican party these

three years, it is more generally diffused.

Their homestead policy, their protection

policy and their currency policy have

resulted in increased wages to the wage-

worker, and increased personal and do-

mestic comfort to all. Occasionally

there crops out a millionaire, like Chair-

man Brice, who hopes to buy the sena-

torship bought by Senator Payne with

"concentrated" coal oil, but these are

the exceptions.

It is well for Mr. Grady to spread him-

self when addressing the young men of

Virginia, and to fire their hearts against

that iniquitous centralization of power

which spoiled the schemes of the States-

rights Democrats of thirty years ago,

and make the greatest speech of his life

—that is the way our great Indiana

orator always does; but the American

people will not be frightened into fits by

his eloquence. They will hold on to that

centralizing of power which holds even

Georgia and South Carolina in the family

of States, though against their choice,

and they will not readily abandon the

line of policy which makes even a Brice

a possibility while the millions are pros-

perous and happy.

If the Board of State Charities went

to Clay county in an official capacity it

should make an official report. The law

of character. She was born in Marl-

borough House, February 20, 1870. The

Empress of Germany lately the hostess.

Countess of Waldsee, formerly Mrs. Mary

Laurens, died at her residence in the

city of New York, at the age of 75.

At a dinner party given to the Emperor

and Empress of Germany lately the hostess.

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