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You cannot put your finger on the pledge in the Republican platform that the Harrison administration is not carrying out.

The way the ways and means committee is jumping into its work proves that it means to keep the pledges the Republican party made in Chicago in June, 1888.

If Canada is not increasing in population and wealth as rapidly as the United States, it can boast of a regular increase of its public debt at a more rapid rate than any similar people ever accumulated that sort of an attachment.

It seems strange that Democrats who are always denouncing Wall street should favor a candidate for the presidency whose financial policy while President was distinctively of the Wall-street variety. We allude to Mr. Cleveland, his hostility to silver and his policy of loaning the banks \$500,000,000 without interest.

Nor only is Colonel Brice capturing the Democratic newspapers in Ohio, one by one, but now and then a remote Republican weekly bears evidence that the kindly agent of the C. O. D. candidate has been round. But one Republican editor declined a trip to Bermuda rather than to delicately express appreciation of Mr. Brice from a disinterested stand-point.

The statement that Mr. Cleveland thought of moving to Connecticut to get rid of the importunities of society and personal beggars seems wanting in the element of good sense, since beggars can reach the Nutmeg State without difficulty. The later reason why Mr. Cleveland should move to Connecticut is a very sensible one, since it will transfer him to a State of which he can secure the delegation to the Democratic national convention, which he cannot do if he remains in New York.

A SOUTHERN paper, talking of blood-hounds, says there are no such dogs in the South, and that the animals of which the Abolitionists used to tell such terrible tales were simply fox-hounds. Perhaps the Southern paper is right, but it doesn't alter the fact that savage dogs were employed to run down escaping negroes in slavery days, and refugees from the convict camps, now. A dog by any name will serve the Southern gentry, if he is big and savage enough.

The excessive Democratic vote in Hudson county, New Jersey, at the last election has led to a partial investigation, which has warranted the conclusion that ballot-box frauds of the grossest character were perpetrated. The devices were various, but one was perpetrated by running through the patent ballot-boxes, which stamp and number the ballots, large numbers of tissue ballots the night before the election, which are got into the ballot-box the day of election by being folded in a large ballot. The regular Democratic heeler in New Jersey, as in Indiana, takes to ballot-box frauds with the same sort of instinct that a duck takes to water.

In no other State are the common-school teachers and higher educators as well organized as they are in Indiana, and nowhere else are the annual meetings and discussions as interesting, practical and useful. To outsiders the able and thoughtful papers which characterize these occasions are suggestive of hard work, but they are the teacher's recreation, and the discussions they incite are an important part of his mental gymnastics and intellectual training. Out of this personal contact and attraction of ideas come new knowledge and inspiration for work, broader ideas and better equipment, and thus the educational standard of the State is constantly lifted up and carried on.

The recent riot at Jesup, Ga., has recalled the fact that Mr. Henry W. Grady, during his last trip North, talked very despondingly concerning the race question, and expressed the opinion that it would take very little to bring on a race war, even in Georgia. Some think the recent riot a verification of this prediction. The Journal does not share this opinion, nor the views expressed by Mr. Grady on the subject. The Jesup riot does not present any of the elements of a race war. It was a sudden outbreak among the bad characters of a typical Southern village, in which bad whisky doubtless played a prominent part, and the participants were the local rowdies of both races. Meager as the dispatches are, they show that the rioting was confined

to the class indicated, and that the better class of citizens of both races, for there is a better class even in such a place as Jesup, had no part in it. The alacrity with which the military were hurled to the scene of action is more suggestive of a guilty conscience and fear of retribution on the part of the whites than of any real necessity. A Christmas riot among the local roughs of a remote Georgia village is very different from a race war, and, bad as the situation in the South is in some respects, we do not apprehend so great a calamity. There are enough conservatives on both sides to prevent it.

SCHOOL ENUMERATION.

The first step in reforming the distribution of the State school revenue should be to change the basis of enumeration. The present law makes the school age from six to twenty-one years, and the enumeration embraces all persons of both sexes between these ages. The limit of twenty-one years is manifestly too high. It is very rare that a pupil is found in the public schools beyond the age of seventeen. Taking one year with another a very large majority of both sexes finish their public-school course before that age. Only the fewest number continue beyond it, and these very little beyond. Seventeen should be the outside limit of school age. The present limit of twenty-one years makes the school enumeration disproportionately large in comparison with the enrollment, as of those enumerated past the age of seventeen not one in a hundred attends school. This disproportion creates an appearance of illiteracy or truancy that in reality does not exist. Thus, when Marion county shows an enumeration of 55,835 and an enrollment of only 21,814 it looks as if 34,021 persons of school age in the county were not attending school. This, if true, would be an alarming state of affairs, and would argue the rapid growth of illiteracy. But it is not true, for a large proportion of the persons enumerated are between seventeen and twenty-one years, and have finished their schooling. They do not belong to the school age in any proper sense, and should not be enumerated as such. No doubt truancy prevails in the cities to a much greater extent than it should, and, no doubt, also, many parents are far less mindful of the duty of sending their children to school than they ought to be. Both of these facts are arguments in favor of a compulsory education law and of free text-books, which Indiana and every other State must come to eventually. But making all due allowance for these causes, there cannot be so great a disparity between enumeration and enrollment of persons of real school age. Statistics show that Floyd county has an enumeration of 10,410 and an enrollment of 4,712; LaPorte county, enumeration 13,337 and enrollment 6,104; Tippecanoe county, enumeration 14,516 and enrollment 8,239; Vanderburg county, enumeration 20,678 and enrollment 8,279; Vigo county, enumeration 20,746 and enrollment 9,557, and so on throughout the State, though the disparity is much less in the counties which contain no cities or large towns. This disproportion is partly due to truancy, but in a larger degree to the enumeration of persons beyond the real school age. With the limit of the school age lowered to seventeen years, and the distribution of the school fund based on enrollment instead of enumeration, two great sources of inequality and injustice would be removed.

NOT AMERICAN.

Some years ago, when Hon. Warner Miller was an active and influential member of Congress, a class of newspapers were wont to speak of him contemptuously as the "wood-pulp" statesman, for the reason that he was, and is, an extensive paper manufacturer, and was one of the progressive and enterprising men who spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in machinery and experiments to utilize wood in the manufacture of paper. The design of affixing to one of the most useful men who has been in public life for years this contemptuous epithet was to cause the country to regard him as an inferior man, and totally unfit for political preferment and party leadership. Judged by results, Warner Miller has been one of the most useful men that the country ever produced, because the utilization of wood in the manufacture of paper has done more for the cheapness of newspapers, magazines, books and the diffusing of knowledge than any other invention. When wood pulp was made a substitute for rags in paper production, a pound of print paper cost three times as much as at the present time. Had not the discovery been made, the present wide diffusion of reading matter would have been impossible, because the price of paper would have advanced, owing to the inadequacy of the supply of the stock from which papers were then made. Yet with this fact before them, we often see references to ex-Senator Miller as the "wood-pulp" statesman.

The same spirit inspires the constant rattle of small ridicule of Postmaster-general Wanamaker. He is an enterprising tradesman. By energy and brains he has built up one of the most wonderful mercantile establishments in the world. In so doing he has invested thousands in manufactures, giving employment to hundreds of people. In his business he made a national reputation before he became Postmaster-general. Nevertheless, this enterprise in trade has been used to belittle him, and to attempt to make the country think meanly of him. But what does this attack on Mr. Wanamaker imply? Simply that a man who is engaged in trade is out of his sphere when he goes into public positions of responsibility and honor. It shows that we have among us, at least, a class of journalists who would cast a stigma upon those who are engaged in other than the learned professions, as they are called, when they aspire to high public position. The spirit which inspires such attacks as are made upon Miller and Wanamaker, because of their vocations, is the miserable spirit of caste, which has no place in this country. The insult intended by these writers, who publish lists of the

articles which Mr. Wanamaker has sold to the government, as a retailer in the past, is an insult to every retailer in the land. It is the vocation, not the man, that is stigmatized. It is a practice at war with our institutions, and deserves the severest condemnation.

A REVEREND ASS.

In Atlanta our good Baptist brethren have a minister, the Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, who has worked himself into a fine frenzy over a very small matter. The cause of his perturbation and distress lies in the fact that some colored Baptist preachers have contributed articles of sufficient merit to be thought by the American Baptist Publication Society worthy of insertion in a monthly called the Baptist Teacher. On the face of the contributions, in the body of them and in the sentiments pervading them there is no sign of color, nothing to indicate that they emanated from "an inferior race." One must hunt for outside evidence to establish that fact. The articles themselves are good in sentiment and expression, moral and elevating in tone, and Christian in temper, their only offense being that they emanate from the brains of colored Baptist preachers. For this the Rev. Hawthorne makes a peremptory demand that the articles be eliminated, and appeals to Southern Baptists to boycott the book. The Atlanta Constitution, of the 25th instant, prints a letter from him with the headline "An Insult to Southern Baptists—Will They Submit to It?" The letter will interest the B. brethren. He says:

An institution in Philadelphia, doing business under the name of "The American Baptist Publication Society," publishes a monthly called the Baptist Teacher. The officers and agents of the society, by protesting that it was not sectional, but national, and that as truly Southern as Northern, succeeded in inducing the American Baptist Teacher into many of our Southern Baptist Sunday-schools. In the November and December issues of the Teacher were printed three or four articles contributed to its pages. These negroes, by maligning Southern white men, and advocating "arson and assassination" in hanging the "colored wrongs," had rendered themselves infamous in the eyes of Southern people.

In a communication, published in the Western Recorder, I stated my protest against what I thought to be an insult to Southern Baptists. A Northern layman, M. W. Vance, speaking for the American Baptist Association, in his issue of the 15th of December, through the columns of the Recorder, he says: "We Northern Baptists are interested in our colored brethren, for those who are not of our own blood."

Therefore, nothing could give our churches, generally, greater satisfaction than to have our society to secure articles from uneducated negroes for the Baptist Teacher. That, after having asked these colored scholars to write for the Teacher and published their names among the contributors, our society would succumb to the senseless and un-Christian prejudice of the Southern whites, and offer these gentlemen an insult by refusing to publish their articles in the Teacher, is impossible. I am surprised that Dr. Hawthorne should believe such a thing of Northern Baptists. I assure him that there are no colored writers employed upon our Sunday-school literature. Southerners were very fond before the war of insisting upon the publication of their articles in the Teacher, and I assure him that all power on the part of slaveholders to crack their whip over Northern men.

And now, to our colored brethren, I would say that if they are to be regarded as contributors to the Teacher, they must be regarded as contributors to our own business and let them alone. I suggest in all kindness that in this thing they observe that rule of action, they are not to meddle with the business of others, and it is none of their business to meddle with ours, either in regard to the doctrine taught or the writers employed.

There are no colored writers employed upon the Atlanta series. Then, in the name of brotherly love and common sense, let the Southern whites read them in peace, while the colored brethren read them in peace, and it is none of their business to know they have among them such able scholars and divines.

It is true that these words of a representative Northern Baptist will be sufficient to convince all Southern Baptists that the American Baptist Publication Society is not national and that when Southern Baptists touch it they are meddling with business that belongs exclusively to Northern Baptists. Will they put into their articles, and homes a periodical which upholds and lionizes negroes who have wickedly misrepresented them, and are ready to punish them with "arson and assassination?"

The reverend ass who wrote this letter is pastor of the large Baptist Church which the late Dr. Jeffrey, of this city, served in Atlanta last summer during the temporary absence of its pastor. The objectionable colored preachers, whose pious writings have stirred the Rev. Hawthorne's gall, are the ones who were assaulted and brutally beaten a few months ago at Baxley, Ga., while on their way to this city to attend a Baptist convention. While here they did protest in vigorous language against the outrageous treatment they had received, some of them exhibiting their wounds in proof of their assertions, but they said nothing incendiary or vindictive. The Rev. Hawthorne's statement in this regard is untrue, and his reference to the broken heads and bruised limbs of these colored preachers as "fancied wrongs" does him great discredit. Northern Baptists will be pleased to see that when he tackled Brother M. W. Vance he woke up the wrong passenger.

HOSTILITY TO FILIBUSTERING.

While the Democratic caucus managers in the House may compel the Democratic members to sustain filibustering methods, it is already apparent that they will not have the support of some of the papers and sentiment which usually take sides with that party. Harper's Weekly, for instance, in discussing the proposed change of rules by the present House, says that while certain motions, like that to adjourn, have their uses, they must not be used to embarrass the rights of the majority. It goes on to say that prolonged filibustering is essentially revolutionary, "and that the assumption that the proposition to classify and simplify the rules means a scheme of wrong-doing by means of such revision is unwarrantable. The minority ought not to be permitted practically to defeat the will of the country by preventing, after due deliberation, the action of the majority. Those who would resort to prolonged filibustering in order to baffle the majority are neither patriots, nor, in any true sense, Democrats."

The New York Commercial Advertiser (Dem.) discusses this subject at length with sense and fairness, as follows: "Nothing was more clearly demonstrated in the last session of Congress than the inadequacy of the rules then in force for furthering the business of the Nation. In particular, the 'filibustering' evil, by which measures of great importance were prevented from consideration, was at its worst. The famous 'dead-lock' of the last Congress, by which a few members, in order to prevent a vote upon certain bills

to which they objected, delayed the entire business of the House for days, was shown to be an easy possibility to any group of disgruntled legislators. And aside from this, many of the most meritorious measures of the session were buried so deep by the operation of the rules that they never had an opportunity even for debate. There is an argument against making legislation too easy, that it paves the way for a tyranny of the majority. It is true that proper restrictions should be imposed against reckless use of power by the more numerous faction. But a tyranny of the majority, on any conceivable theory of popular government, is preferable to a tyranny of the minority, and that is precisely what Congress experienced last session.

The above is the whole case in a short space. The duty of a legislative body is to pass on measures after proper discussion, and the rules of the legislative body must not permit a few members, or, indeed, a minority of any size, to prevent action by the majority. This doctrine cannot be controverted. The talk of the tyranny of the majority where the preponderance is so small as in the present House, is so absurd as to furnish a thin cover for the revolutionary tactics of the filibuster.

Very soon after the House re-assembles it is probable that the conflict over the rules will begin, and if the filibustering tactics under the rules and rulings of Mr. Carlisle are permitted, nothing can be accomplished.

The latest decision on the school-book law, that of Circuit Judge Waugh, at Kokomo, goes even further than that of Judge Frazer in recognizing the right of local school authorities to adopt and use whatever books they please. If they choose to adopt the so-called Indiana books, then the Indiana Company must furnish them at contract prices, but the court held that the law does not abolish nor restrict the right of local authorities to use any books they please. If it was the intention of the framers of the law to make it compulsory in this regard the failure to do so goes to prove Judge Waugh's remark that "the law bears the unmistakable earmarks of hasty and inconsiderate legislative action." This is one of the results of framing a law of this character in caucus and rushing it through under whip and spur without time for consideration or opportunity for amendment.

OHIO Democrats are showing a disposition to throw off the mask that must be viewed with alarm by "tariff-reformers" of the Cleveland school. Here is a charming bit of frankness contained in a special from Springfield ament the senatorial struggle:

In speaking of Mr. Bookwiler's candidacy, his brother-in-law, Mr. Claypool, of this city, said to your correspondent: "Mr. Bookwiler is still in New York, but may be home in a week or so to look after his interests. Captain Ballentine is probably here in connection with the senatorial struggle. I am, Bookwiler is an out-and-out free-trader, and in this respect would suit tariff-reform Democrats admirably. He has no money, and is not a good earner, he will do some lively campaigning, and may be successful."

We have always maintained that it required out-and-out free-traders to suit "tariff-reform" Democrats, and it is gratifying to have the assertion substantiated by good Democratic authority.

EX-SERGEANT-AT-ARMS LEEDOM has returned to the bosom of his Democratic constituency in Adams county, Ohio, the victim of a grand disgust. In an interview he expressed himself as utterly disgusted with politics, and determined to write a book, exposing the rottenness and corruption of public life in Washington. No doubt there is plenty of rottenness and corruption there for those who seek it. Mr. Leedom is the gentleman who said Silcott had "no more than his share of vice," though he knew him to be a rum-guzzler, a libertine and a gambler.

CINCINNATI papers record the death, near that city, of Hon. Samuel F. Covington, a native and for many years a resident of this State. Born and reared in Rising Sun he held various public offices in Ohio county and also conducted with success for many years a paper called the Indiana Blade. He served in the State Legislature in 1848 from the counties of Ohio and Switzerland, and subsequently became the owner of the Madison Courier, which, after a short time, he sold to Col. M. C. Garber. After his removal to Cincinnati Mr. Covington became prominent in local politics and business, filling many important positions to the entire satisfaction of the public. At different times he served as member and president of the Board of Aldermen, member of the Board of Police Commissioners, president of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the Underwriters' Association, etc.

In the town of Economy, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, live the remnant of an organization known as the Harmonites or Economites. A branch of the society once settled in this State, and some of those who did not go back with their left families here. But the Harmonites, while they have wealth, have been dying out, because marriage is forbidden. At the present time there are not more than a score of them, and they are mostly very aged people. Recruits they can no longer get, because people who they will have cannot be induced to live lives of celibacy. It is said that the leaders have been considering the matter, and have come to the conclusion that celibacy, and not marriage, is a failure.

A CHINESE laundryman of New York is reported to have gone home, and, by impersonating the uncle of the boy Emperor, to have "bunked" twenty-five or thirty cities in the remote provinces out of various sums aggregating nearly \$2,000,000. A few such vivid experiences as this will serve to relieve the Chinese mind of considerable of its prejudice against American railroads and telegraph lines.

Of course the scheme to build a north-and-south trunk line through South America sounds a little chimerical just now from the fact that the center of the continent is at present practically unknown country. But at the rate that immigration is pouring in within two or three decades such a line will be regarded as a natural and commonplace necessity.

The cyclone seems to have changed its habitation from the bleak plains of the West to the region east of the Alleghenies. Of course it had too much respect for Indiana to tarry here in its eastward flight.

We claim to have no privileged classes in this country, yet Congressmen and State legislators are the only ones permitted to pass bad bills.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What are the national holidays, made so by act of Congress? W. T. Y.

None. United States statutes are silent

on the subject of national holidays, except in providing that as to negotiable notes the effect of July 4, Dec. 25 and Thanksgiving day shall be the same as Sunday. Holidays are made so by State laws. In Indiana they are Christmas, New Year's day, the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving day when designated by the President.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The measure of a rich man's happiness is set forth in Senator Stanford's regular luncheon of calf's liver, banford and a bottle of beer.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND is very fond of French literature. She spends a great deal of time in reading Parisian novelists in the original.

The Rev. Edward Abbott, who has been elected missionary bishop to Japan, is said to be the original "Rollo" of the "Rollo books," written by his father, Jacob Abbott.

WASHINGTON people are said to be apprehensive that the novel which the widow of General Ricketts is writing will portray some incidents in their lives with rather too much vividness.

The President of the French Republic has no idea of allowing politics to swallow him altogether. He is a literary man, and has translated into French "Macbeth," "Hamlet" and "The Winter's Tale."

An invalid Pittsburg lady says: "During the fifteen or twenty years that I have been confined almost exclusively to my house or my bed, I've received no less than three umbrellas as Christmas presents."

The Queen's ladies-in-waiting are beginning to murmur about a dress grievance. They only receive \$300, and are expected to appear in a new costume at every dinner. The maids are compelled to trim up their old gowns in all possible ways, for the Queen has an eagle eye for old dresses, and hates them.

On Ben Butler's eccentric attire is the subject of considerable gossip in Washington. When he envelops his short, chunky figure in a thick fur overcoat, with the fur outside, and pulls a fur cap over his ears, he is said to look like an Esquimaux. He carries this costume occasionally by wearing a uniform in place of the fur.

CONGRESSMAN CANNON, of Illinois, says that in his fourteen years of service at Washington he has seen more than one thousand men come and go. Three or four have gone to the Senate, a number have joined the silent majority, while the rest consigned to the long roll of disappointed ambition.

A NEW ORLEANS letter-writer says that old Jubal Early, now an annex of the Louisiana lottery, goes searching about the corridors of the St. Charles Hotel like a ghost of the past. One of his friends says that he will never accept a national bank note with a portrait of General Grant on it. If Jubal lives long enough he will be glad to take the marks.

BISHOP POTTER, of New York, is opposed to the compulsory use of the Bible in the public schools. "Many people," he said in his Sunday sermon, "are agitated over the compulsory reading of the Scriptures in our schools. I do not believe that any good would come out of such legal compulsion. The legal service would be given to the teachers to read a passage every morning unless we read it ourselves in our closets, in our homes, upon our knees."

The Liverpool Mercury remarks: "The truth about Emin Pasha is now pretty well understood. It was the banquet in the desert that did it. For many years Emin has been deep in Africa, far from champagne. He had embraced Mohammedanism, and had followed the abstaining commands of the prophet. No sooner is he brought back to civilization than he begins to gorge himself again, with such consequences that he who was rescued from death in the wilds is very nearly a prey to death on the very confines of Christendom."

In an old Vincennes shop, which was once a smithy, there has just been discovered a celebrated wooden leg. According to the Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, there is abundant evidence to prove that the relic in question is the sham limb which replaced the leg which General Dumesnil lost in the big wars of the First Napoleon. This rugged old warrior defended the fortress of Vincennes against the allied army, and is famous for having said to the invaders, when summoned to give up the place: "Bring back my leg which you shot off, and you shall have my keys." There were no keys found had been sent by Dumesnil to a Vincennes smith in order to be "shod," as the General himself expressed it. Before the article was sent back the smith died suddenly, and his sham limb remained in the ancient smithy until the present day. It will now be placed in the Army Museum of the Hotel des Invalides among many other martial and historic souvenirs.

LAY OF THE SEASON.

Oh, now, the citizen Straightway sets his mettle up As tradesmen ask him when He's going to settle up.

—Chicago News.

Napoleon Business Played Out.

The sentence of the late editor of the Chicago Times to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary is significant. It shows that the law is as able to punish "Napoleons of finance" as plain every-day criminals who both are equally guilty. There was a time when this Napoleon business had quite a run. Bright, brainy rascals, who did manipulate finances on a large scale, and take hundreds of thousands of dollars by their shrewdness, found a way of escape. But the poor wretch who stole to supply the necessities of life went over the road every time. The very audacity of the greater crime seemed to attract public admiration for the perpetrator. Napoleon's finances sprang up in all parts of the country. Ward in New York, Ives in Cincinnati, and West in Chicago, were among the men who attracted attention from the rapid way in which they made money and the bold and reckless schemes they undertook. Justice, in time, laid hands upon the first two, and the third has been convicted, tried, and sentenced to the penitentiary.

The fate of these men will suggest a lesson which young men will do well to heed. The great passion for getting rich fast has driven many men to ruin. The old-fashioned way of thrift, economy and inflexible honesty will always win in the long run, and will develop Napoleons of finance, but it will never lead to the penitentiary.

While the Farmers' Home Market Lies East.

Kansas City Times. The Massachusetts farmers and newspaper men have an idea that Western agriculture has been too much for the Eastern farm and should be restrained. They are not mistaken, but they do not follow the question to its end. While the competition of Western farms has reduced the value of Eastern lands, the development of the West has not the only market which has consumed Eastern manufactures. Eastern trade and manufactures have been built up by the purchasing power of Western agriculture. The famous home market we hear about so much lies west of the Alleghenies.

Sturting Mr. Cable.

Charleston News and Courier. The New Orleans Times-Democrat suggests that, as the Haytiens object to having the United States represented in that country by a colored man, Geo. W. Cable should be appointed to take the place of Frederick Douglass. This appears to be the best suggestion that has yet been made on the subject. Mr. Cable comes very near to being a colored man, it is true, but his skin is white he will serve admirably well to fill the breach in St. Domingo.

Giving Too Much of a Good Thing.

Nebraska Journal. The friends of the late Dr. Cronin are prosecuting everybody connected with the defense with the greatest vigor. It appears by the Chicago papers that they have been employing detectives to hunt up the record of Mr. Forrest, the leading lawyer for the defense, not to develop Napoleons of finance, but that they have published charges against the youthful career of the great criminal lawyer of the most serious character, involving his conviction and punish-

ment on a charge of petty larceny up in Wisconsin. The bitterness of the feeling extant in Chicago and elsewhere is apparent from this rather original attack on an attorney. Usually the lawyer is held exempt from the penalties of the law, except in the suit he conducts as a paid advocate.

NEW IDEAS IN TEMPERANCE WORK.

Dr. Leonard W. Bacon Would Have Saloons but Not Tipping Houses.

The opening of the Legislature is at hand and we shall, no doubt, witness the usual amount of agitation for laws to make bad men good. If the temperance reformers confine themselves to perfecting our high license system there might be some substantial gains made. Nobody can view the crowds in the street saloons and the "overflow meetings" on the sidewalks in their vicinity, or in the nearest coffee-houses where enlightening charity has organized any, without agreeing with Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon's declaration in his article in the New England and Yale Review for December, that the saloon does, in its mischievous way, supply a real want, or, as he expresses it, "an absolute necessity in a city like New York, with its hundreds of thousands of homeless boarding-houses or lodging-house populations, is something of the nature of saloons—places where one can pass an hour or an evening in comfort and not in solitary confinement, or to our civilization that the sole provision which it makes for this necessity is a drinking-shop. But so it is, and as long as it is so the drinking-shop will not go. Dr. Bacon does not expect, in trying to be reasonable on this matter, anything but opposition and obstruction from Abolitionists. He proceeds:

Doubtless it is a small matter to the malignant philanthropist and destructive reformer what becomes of these hundreds of thousands when he has locked them out of the saloons with his prohibitory law—let them sit on the curb-stones. But it matters very seriously to them and to the rest of us. It is, in fact, to get this temperance business out of the rut of mere negation in which its whole philosophy of reform is summed up, and to get rid of it and prohibit—first, what I won't do; second, what you shan't do. In the order of rational and stable reform one thing comes before prohibiting, and that is providing it is the proper business of us who demand to shut up the liquor saloons to be ready with an answer to the question, What do you propose instead of saloons? I must be understood that prayer-meetings and the Young Men's Christian Association do not alter the whole thing in this question. But the requirement of saloons is an absolute requirement of a liquor trade—an absolute necessity to society, as every "Prohibitionist" knows. Ample provision must be made not only for saloons, but for saloons, but for all sales against which the law cannot make some reasonable provision. Unless this is done you will have a law, no matter what name you call it by, will work with such friction that presently it will stop working, and the saloons must be provision for saloon-keeping. But the study of reformers and legislators should be to make sure that the saloons should never come into the same hands nor under the same roof. The device by which this end is to be legally secured is that very obvious and ancient one, the license law, under which, for two hundred years, such a thing as a legalized tipping-house was unknown in New England—the provision that no license should be given authorizing liquor to be sold to be drunk on the premises. The law permitted the vender, under the best practical limitations and safeguards, to sell to those who came to the shop to buy and take away. But one thing (it said to the licensee) you shall not do: you shall not organize temptation and coax people to drink.

It is often forgotten that, as Dr. Bacon points out, "that characteristic American institution, the American liquor saloon, is a very modern affair, it dates from the beginning of the American temperance reformation, of which it is the offspring." Dr. Bacon says he is in favor of the saloon warfare he has entered—that he will have enemies in front and in rear; in front the immense vested interest of the saloon, with its host of retainers, and in rear the organized bigotry and fanaticism of the professional reformers, resolved that no good shall be done unless it is done in their way, and thus engaged in shooting him in the back.

It Didn't Come Too Soon.

New York Tribune. When the railway was first introduced into England its adoption was greatly hastened by the fact that the existing means of transport had long been outgrown. It was not by accident that the old roads were full of merchandise that the canals could not carry. Passengers hired special conveyances, and the railway coach, and every night 1,400 coaches rolled on the London yards. If you were in haste you might post the 210 miles from London to Liverpool in twenty-four hours for \$100. The world was ready for the new order.

An Unnecessary Excessiveness.

Nebraska Journal. It is a pity that the work of Congress cannot be done promptly and satisfactorily without the intervention of a lobby. Perhaps it could if there was a better organization of committees, and an understanding that each committee and sub-committee should "clear up its docket" every session, and have all the bills referred to it disposed of in some way, either recommended to pass or to be indefinitely postponed.

Argument in Favor of Protection.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In the last ten years more progress has been made in and around Birmingham, Ala., than the whole South experienced during sixty years of Democratic rule. There could be no stronger argument in favor of protection; and it is to be hoped that the people of other Southern localities will give it the attention that it deserves.

The Jury System.

Omaha Republican. There is a clamor in certain sections demanding that the jury system be abolished. Be careful about blotting out the old landmarks of liberty. It required a thousand years of blood and courage to secure to the people that beacon light of freedom that shields from tyranny, and that beacon must be tried by twelve men his peers, and only condemned by their unanimous vote.

Boles Says It Was Prohibition.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Eastern and Southern free-traders still contend that it was the tariff that beat the Republicans in Iowa; but Boles, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who carried the State, says it was prohibition which did it. On this matter Boles' testimony is better than that of outsiders.

A Good Gift.

Pittsburg Chronicle. The corner-stone of one of the finest public schools in this country, to be capable of accommodating 4,000 pupils, has just been laid in New York, and, with happy fitness to the season, at the corner of St. Nicholas Avenue. That is the end, and the good Saint likes to see going to the children.

Equals the Cost of Great Armies.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The United States has the smallest standing army of all the great nations, and yet it spends almost as much per head for military purposes as Prussia or Russia. This is explained, of course, by the fact that we maintain the most liberal pension system in the world.

Something Democrats Do Not Understand.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is generally conceded by the Democratic organs that the Australian ballot system was the cause of their party's recent defeat in Boston. Hence they do not quite understand why Mr. Cleveland