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more than the Wilson ways and means committee of the House, which ignores the statements of American manufacturers and workmen and accepts those of their foreign competitors as the truth.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

Mr. James Hyde Pratt's interview with President Cleveland relative to Hawaiian affairs brings into conspicuous view a phase of Mr. Cleveland's character with which the public is already pretty well acquainted. Mr. Pratt has relatives in the Hawaiian Islands, has lived there much himself, and has large personal knowledge of the situation and conditions there. This knowledge was so entirely at variance with the statements in Secretary Gresham's letter that Mr. Pratt hastened to Washington to do what he could in preventing the President from being misled or influenced by the specious pleading of his Secretary. He was able to lay a great deal of information before the President, but, to his surprise and disgust, he found that the President did not want it. After he had talked for some time without making any impression on the presidential mind Mr. Cleveland finally asked Mr. Pratt if he thought he had as good opportunities of information as he (the President) had after a careful investigation and study of the subject for eight months. To this Mr. Pratt quietly replied that he had been in intimate relations with the islands for thirty years, whereupon Mr. Cleveland abruptly closed the interview by assuring his caller that he fully agreed with every statement in Secretary Gresham's letter. Those who have studied Mr. Cleveland's character long ago reached the conclusion that he is vain, opinionated and arrogant, but it is doubtful if he ever gave a more striking exhibition of these qualities in a single sentence than he did when he asked a gentleman who had been making a study of Hawaiian matters for thirty years if he thought he knew as much about them as he (the President) did after a careful investigation of eight months.

In giving his full approval to Secretary Gresham's one-sided statement the President indorses the charges therein contained against Minister Stevens, Captain Wiltse and other American citizens. Captain Wiltse is dead and cannot defend himself, but no doubt Mr. Stevens will be heard from in due time. There is abundant contemporary evidence that the charge that he took an active part in bringing about the revolution is false, but this evidence is carefully excluded from the Gresham letter. If he had chosen to search the files of the State Department he would have found evidence there that Mr. Stevens took no part whatever in the events that led up to the revolution, and, in fact, was not in Honolulu. A press dispatch from Washington of Feb. 3, 1893, said:

Mr. Thurston stated that the report telegraphed from Omaha that the bearers of a letter from United States Minister Stevens to the officials of this government was incorrect. "Mr. Stevens," he said, "sent a letter to the Secretary of State, which we brought with us on the Clarendon, which was forwarded by mail from San Francisco." This letter to which Mr. Thurston referred was received at the State Department this morning, and contained one fact which has not heretofore appeared in the dispatches on the subject, and that puts a somewhat different aspect on Mr. Stevens' actions from that previously reported—that was that the revolution was a complete surprise to the minister and to the commander of the Boston. Mr. Stevens said he left Honolulu on the Boston early in January, for a visit to some of the other islands, with no idea that any trouble was pending. The Boston did not return to Honolulu until Jan. 12, and the minister says he was very much astonished to find the government in a state of revolution. The extent of the revolution was not known until the arrival of the Boston, which was in the city in the department of Queen Liliuokalani.

This shows that the official files of the State Department contain a letter from Mr. Stevens himself, written immediately after the revolution, showing not only that he had had nothing to do with bringing it about, but that it practically culminated during his absence from Honolulu, and that its occurrence was a complete surprise to him. Mr. Stevens' word on this point is better than that of Mr. Blount, who was sent out to act the part of a snook and spy and to make an ex parte report on which Secretary Gresham might base a bitter and venomous letter. It is worthy of remark that from the beginning to the end of the Secretary's letter there is not one patriotic word, not a word recognizing the importance of controlling the Hawaiian Islands or their trade by the United States. The march of empire and the manifest destiny of the Republic receive no recognition from the jealous and irate Secretary. This is a plain departure from the American policy for forty years past. During all that length of time one President after another, one Congress after another, one Secretary of State after another, all our naval officers, every broad-minded statesman, every sagacious business man, every intelligent American has recognized the fact that the Hawaiian Islands constituted an outpost of the United States and that there were special and strong reasons why this government should establish, maintain and protect American interests in the islands. Even President Cleveland, who now insists on the restoration of a corrupt monarchy, which would be equivalent to the disfranchisement and ultimate banishment of all the American residents was not always of this way of thinking. In his annual message to Congress in 1883, he said:

I express my unhesitating conviction that the intimacy of our relations with Hawaii should be emphasized. As a result of the reciprocity treaty of 1875, those islands, on the one hand, and the Hawaiian Islands, on the other, are virtually an outpost of American commerce and a stepping stone to the growing trade of the Pacific. The paramount influence we have there acquired, once relinquished, could only with difficulty be regained, and a valuable ground of vantage for ourselves might be converted into a stronghold for our commercial competitors.

Here was some recognition of the importance of maintaining American supremacy in the islands. Here was some recognition of the fact that three-fourths of the business and money interests of the islands are in American hands. But Mr. Cleveland has changed his mind since these patriotic words were written. His recent investigation of the Hawaiian question leads him to no other conclusion than that it is the duty of the United States to re-establish a monarchy which the people of Hawaii have overthrown and to restore a Queen whom they detest.

The public may never know whether the President dictated to his Secretary the course that should be pursued in this matter, or whether the Secretary cunningly drew the President on to indorse his plan, but between them they have brought lasting disgrace on the American name.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

As early as the first of January Republican organization in Indiana with a view to carrying the State should be begun in every county. It is not enough that the official county committees organize. The clubs of the Lincoln League should be revived and an organization for political education effected which will reach every township, and ultimately every voting precinct in the State. The events of the past six months have proved that the Republican party is on the right side of all economic questions—that its policy will insure general prosperity, while the proclaimed policy of the Democrats will lead in practice to general disaster. The votes of last Tuesday, as votes never did before, declare the renewed faith of the masses in the Republican party. What is needed in Indiana is to bring to the practical mind of the voters the superiority of the Republican policy and purpose during the winter months, when they have the time to read, discuss in the neighborhood circle and reflect upon them. An hour's work in the interest of the Republican party before the busy season will be worth more than whole days of effort a month before the election. The voter who has a sound Republican paper to read every week during the winter under existing conditions will be much more likely to vote the Republican ticket in November than if he is left until October to be deluged with campaign pamphlets and to be talked to by the campaign orator. The man who reads Republican literature, no matter what else he reads, will be more likely to vote the Republican ticket than ever before, for the reason that there have never been so many and so cogent reasons for being a Republican during the past twenty-five years as there are to-day. In addition to the circulation of newspapers, clubs should be organized, or at least large and effective committees formed in every rural precinct, village and ward in cities to secure and circulate the speeches of the Republican leaders, which can be obtained at small cost. One such pamphlet in the hands of a voter during the winter evenings would be worth an armful two months before the election. The winter evenings afford opportunity for club meetings which can be addressed by Republicans who have posted themselves upon the topics relative to the currency, the tariff, and State and county affairs.

Last year several thousand farmers, it is said, were led to vote either the Democratic or Populist ticket because Democratic demagogues assured them that 65-cent wheat was the result of Republican control, and that the election of Mr. Cleveland would insure them a dollar a bushel. Such a condition of dense ignorance on practical subjects allied to politics betrays a neglect on the part of Republican local leaders to adopt the educational policy, which is essential to Republican success. The Lincoln League already has a State organization, with branches in every county. The League has always made itself felt in Indiana, but if, this year, it begins the work of educating the people in Republican truths at once, its past usefulness will be as nothing to its exceeding usefulness in 1894.

CORRUPT POPULIST LEADERS.

Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, has been telling the people of that State that all, or nearly all, the men whom the Populists have put in office are corrupt. As Mrs. Lease calls them by name and states the particular offense of each, she is doubtless telling a great deal of truth. The particular point in her testimony is that most of these officers whom she has flayed are men who had been set back by the old political parties because they had proved to be unreliable and unpopular. This is not a new, but an important fact. The greater part of the leaders of the Populist party are men whose political aspirations have not been favored by the old parties, and particularly by the Republican party. They have asked and impudently for honors and office with emoluments until they have discovered that their entreaty had been and will be in vain. Thereupon they became dissatisfied. Ere long they announced themselves as reformers and put themselves at the head of any movement that could promise them office, and, above all, salary, or an opportunity to get at the people's money. But, while they are doing this, they are so infamous! But as soon as in office they cannot restrain their propensity to pilfer and to do mean things, for the commission of which they were kicked out of the Republican party. In the late election it appears that the people of Kansas, in a single year, have had enough of that particular kind of political fake called Populist. Compared with the vote of a year ago, 23 per cent. of the Populists of 1892 did not go to the polls last Tuesday. No more timely announcement could be made for Kansas than the desecration of the Populist leaders by the voters who sustained them a year ago.

of the countries which make his district. In most cases he will find that his majority has melted away, and that the other party has it. He wants another term, since he can count on nothing from Mr. Cleveland. If he is a more sensible man than Mr. Bynum, and is as sensible as Captain Conn appears to be, he will arrive at the conclusion at an early day that he will not support Mr. Wilson's free-trade tariff. Such an act may not save him next year, but it is his only hope. It is possible there will be enough such men to save the McKinley tariff.

It cannot be possible that ex-Governor Gray is yet the victim of the hallucination that the Democratic party will be so desperate as to fall back upon him as a presidential candidate in 1896. Doubtless he realizes that he is more of a man for the position than is Walter Q. Gresham, and so he is. But the Hawaiian affair has buried Judge Gresham so deep that a whole band of Gabriels cannot resurrect him.

The "impressionist" idea in art finds a vigorous defender in Sophia Antonette Walker, who writes to the Independent outlining the theories of this school of painters. She says:

An impressionist is not only a sun worshiper and fire worshiper—he deserves his impressionist in this unappreciated and large, but a true, carefully considered and unimpaired impression. Perhaps an impressionist is one who paints the subject under one condition of atmosphere and light, so that it makes a unit of impression upon the mind, using the light for its purpose. If the effect be that of a rainbow in a mist, it may be but a veil for earnest work and study. There are two subjects which cannot attract an impressionist. He will not enter into competition with the wide-eyed and unimpaired painter of a large, historical picture, giving the true likeness and expression of a number of individuals. If you are talking with two men and wish to observe the effect of your words you cannot take in even two faces at once, but you must focus the eyes successively upon the different faces. In one impression you can conceive truly of only one expression of the human mind, and the other garments of the person upon whom attention is riveted, are but blots of color more or less distinct.

But with all she says she does not prevent the man who asks her at the beginning why his wife should be painted lavender and his horse pink, when the wife is not lavender and the horse not pink.

The forthcoming report of the First Assistant Postmaster-general will, it is said, condemn the system of free delivery in the smaller towns and villages. The report will say that in forty-six towns and villages, ranging in population from 800 to 4,000, the system has been in operation two years, with unsatisfactory results. It is said to have worked well at first, but after the novelty wore off the people in these small towns showed a preference for the mail at the postoffice for their mail matter, and the anticipated increase in postal receipts did not keep pace with the expense of the free delivery service. The result is said to be that the extension of this service to small towns has caused an increased expense of \$10,000,000 without adequate returns. For these reasons the First Assistant Postmaster-general will recommend free delivery in towns of the class named, shall be discontinued at the close of the current year. This will be the first backward step that has ever been taken in the postal service, and is not likely to be popular.

Many of the silver mines of Colorado are resuming on schedules of reduced wages and prospecting for gold is very active. A Colorado writer says: "Gold mining is more profitable than silver mining, not only on account of the greater variety of the yellow metal, but because it is carried on at less cost and is sure in results. Gold is a surface mineral, while silver is found at great depths, and is carried on at great expense. The gold mine, whether it be lode or placer, is the poor man's mine; silver mines are for the millionaire. The gold mine, when it pays, is profitable from the grass roots down; the silver mine only pays when large sums have been expended to develop it and costly machinery supplied to bring the ore to the surface and keep the workings free from water.

It is said by those who are in position to know that taking gold and silver together the mineral output of Colorado will be larger next year than it has been for many years past. The man who was responsible for the closing of the world's fair on the 30th of October has a company in his misery. Two States Governor Stone, of Missouri, and the preposterous Penoyer, of Oregon, have issued proclamations appointing "the fourth Thursday in November" as the day for Thanksgiving observance. The 30th, the day set by the President, is the fifth Thursday. No doubt the Missouri Governor made a mistake, but it is quite possible that Penoyer "just did it to show off."

Is there something in the rose that appeals especially to the historian? The late Mr. Bancroft found his happiest recreation in his rose garden at Newport, and Francis Parkman was one of the most successful cultivators of this flower in the country.

In the language of the Irish gentleman in the song, Hoke Smith will "find it no picnic" when Senator Voorhees gets after him. The senior Indiana Senator has been a warm friend of the Union soldier ever since the war.

Score one for home talent. A Midway concessionaire met a Tammany concessionaire in New York Friday afternoon, and in less than a no time almost was bunked out of all his profits.

The fact that Kansas got away from the Populists while its greatest orator, Mrs. Lease, was at work in another State emphasizes the opinion that home is woman's real sphere.

Ex-Vice President Morton is talked of as the most Republican candidate for Governor in New York. He would make a splendid candidate and inspire genuine enthusiasm.

THE HAWAIIAN EPISODE.

Simple justice calls for the restoration of the Hawaiian government as Stevens found it.—Detroit Free Press (Dem.). Many people will dislike the idea of setting up again the feeble monarchy, which is clearly destined to destruction sooner or later.—Philadelphia Times (Dem.). Mr. Gresham has the distinguished honor to be right in his report on the Hawaiian "revolution." This will account for the unpopularity of his document, which will bring him.—San Francisco Post (Dem.).

If President Cleveland has ordered a restoration of the old order of things by force he has done a thing that will stain his administration as black as the dead and buried.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

What Mr. Gresham has recommended, what Mr. Cleveland has possibly taken some steps to accomplish, will be repudiated on sight by the American people with a hot and glowing indignation.—Philadelphia North American.

Secretary Gresham can confidently look for the unqualified support of the New York Post. The London Times says that Mrs. Lease in her efforts to restore an illegitimate and profligate monarchy in Hawaii.

A party that will barter an American ambassadorship to an English duke will not stop at accepting the price of a Kanaka throne. If there has been a barter let us know the relative values—whether Van Alen is worth as much as Queen Liliuokalani. We doubt it.—New York Mail and Express.

Are we to make war on the provisional government that we have recognized? If ex-Minister Stevens was wrong in pulling

a government (provided the fact were proved) in a foreign court, why should we not have Mr. Gresham for intervening to set up another?—San Francisco Bulletin (Rep.).

The thing to consider is that the United States, in defiance of law and morality, threw its influence to one party in the civil strife of a foreign land. This is the very point that the jingoes have dodged so far, and they can never make headway against it, except by downright lying.—Chicago Journal.

For the first time in American history it is proposed to re-establish the United States upon a free people the degradation of monarchial rule, from which, by an uprising wisely planned and bloodlessly accomplished, they have been self-liberated.—New York Press (Rep.).

Our policy toward Hawaii should not be that recommended by Secretary Gresham. If we are not to annex those islands we should not in any way interfere with the movement of them, save when they become imperatively necessary to protect our own interests and the interests of our citizens.—Springfield Republican.

Secretary Gresham's letter to the President on the Hawaiian question will be regarded by the people generally as fair and just. He says the people have a right to choose their own form of government, and therefore the United States must leave the Hawaiians alone until they shall vote themselves in favor of annexation.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche (Dem.).

There is a spark of the old American spirit left in Congress the administration will hear from it before the holidays, when that body convenes. If the Democratic majority is so craven as to support the administration in this unprincipled and un-American policy the last evidence will be furnished to prove that the Democratic party is unfit to govern this country.—Detroit News (Ind.).

It is quite outside of precedents for the chief foreign minister of a government to seek to discredit the diplomatic and naval officers of his country, and to cast odium on their action, that of his own predeceasing office and that of his government. The testimony assiduously gathered from allens and antagonists. It is something like running around among ex-convicts and testifying against prison officials.—Louisville Commercial.

The country has, practically, the recommendation of the President of the United States that the machinery of the Republic be used to compel the restoration of a monarchy. Time must be allowed the people to fairly assimilate this startling fact, than which nothing could more forcibly illustrate the temper of the present administration of the Calhounists who surround and influence the official head of the Democracy.—Party of to-day.—New York Advertiser (Rep.).

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Ever Cheerful. "So you still insist that the late landslide was due to local causes?" "Sure. That is to say, local to the United States."

A Plea for an Abused Class. "Folks is always makin' fun of de fellers dat de worl' calls 'has-beens,'" said Uncle Mosé, "but it looks to me lak it am a heap better for a man to be a has-been dan to be a nebbew was."

A Grievous Error.

City Missionary.—Why are you in here, my misguided friend? "Barl Howes—Fer stealin' haws, I guess. Howsays, that's what they say I did."

"You must realize the error of your ways by this time, I suppose?" "You bet I do. Hosses has always been my speciality."

Genius Appreciated.

"Say," said the business man to the detective, "some fellow has been running around through the country representing himself as a collector of ours. He has been taking in more money than any two of the men we have, and I want him collared as quick as you can."

"All right. I'll have him in jail in less than a week."

"Great Scott, man. I don't want him put in jail. I want to hire him."

ALL AROUND THE STATE.

Rev. E. B. Widge caught a eleven and three-quarter pound bass Wednesday in the Kanawha. He also caught six other fish, and a wall-eyed like weighing eight pounds.—LaPorte Herald.

Charles Bellville brought us in three samples of his potato crop, for which we return thanks. They are of the Ohio Bell variety, and the three weighed one and one-quarter pounds.—Rockport Journal.

To our liking a plump little country girl, dressed in a gingham gown, a snowy white apron, with little pockets, and her sweet face and neck shaded by a pretty smile, which was much more attractive than the day than the bearded beauty of modern times.—Tochester Republican.

Hiram L. King ought to be and doubtless is a happy and contented farmer, as he has at his comfortable home in Allen township an abundance of fine apples to assist in whiling away the long winter, now fast approaching. We know what we are talking about, as we tested the apples.—Kendallville Standard.

The report of Warden Patten, of the Prison South, for the last quarter shows that the county of Brown, which has no railroads and no large towns, has never had a convict in that prison. This leads to the inquiry: Do railroads and large towns tend to the development of civilization and morality.—Linton Call.

Marsh fires continue to rage in several of the country districts. In Warren township considerable damage has been done to marsh and wooded land, especially by burning holes in the former, which make mowing next to impossible. The big marshes along the Kanawha river, near the LaPorte and Porter county line, are also on fire, three miles of ground having been burned up.—South Bend Tribune.

We were at the M. E. Chihren last Sunday night and witnessed the impressive ceremony of the communion services. The presiding elder, Rev. Buckles, assisted by Rev. Colvin, two of the most prominent ministers in the State, had charge of the meeting. We are not a Methodist, but we want to say that we are always deeply impressed with the genuine whole-souled spirit in which they go about their worshiping God.—Fowler Republican-Era.

Mrs. Ella, wife of editor McCormick, of the Evening News, Princeton, has become part owner of the News, and will look after the business interests of the paper while James does the editing. Men will learn by and by how to run a newspaper. From the first issue of the Enterprise we took our year in as partner in the publication of the paper. The paper has been a success for thirteen years as much due to her hard work and wise counsel as the best labor we have been able to put forward.—Oakland City