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No day passes which does not present fresh evidence that Democracy in the government is a misfit.

The President cannot satisfy the hungry Democrats in Indiana. They are political Oliver Twists crying "more, more."

And now the keen-scented New York Herald, free trade at heart, warns the Democratic Congress against radical tariff legislation.

Every foreign newspaper, from Canada to Hungary, will applaud the Wilson-Bynum tariff bill because it yields American markets to them.

If the opponents of Powderly in the national meeting of the Knights of Labor should evict him, the organization would seem to be without a purpose.

It is a question in diplomatic circles in Washington which will freeze the other out, Secretary Gresham or Minister Thurston. The relations between them are very icy.

When Great Britain covets an African market it goes for it with muskets, but when it seeks the American market it espouses the cause of the Democratic party.

Those papers which exploit the crowding of bank vaults with unused money seem to ignore the fact that it stays in the banks because no prudent man dare put it into business.

In every considerable New York city in which the Democrats have been in power for several years nonpartisan committees have been appointed to pursue and punish ballot-box stuffers.

The Democratic leaders of Indiana beseeching the Hoosier people to suspend hostile judgment regarding Judge Gresham until he has time to vindicate himself is—well, it is just too awfully funny.

Great Britain protects her manufacturers who use spirits by remitting the tax, but the Wilson-Bynum crowd cut down the duties on the goods made of it and increase the tax on the raw material.

And now the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which was calling upon General Harrison, when President, to lay aside prejudice and make Judge Gresham a higher judge, stigmatizes him as a "pigmy" compared with the most of his predecessors as Secretary of State.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, in a communication to the New York Herald concerning the Hawaiian revolution, says: "Mr. Stevens pretends there was a threat of disorder, under which he landed troops. But, on the contrary, overwhelming evidence shows that the town was entirely quiet." Captain Wiltse, in his official report to the Navy Department, dated Jan. 16, 1893, said: "While there has been no demonstration so far, there can be no doubt that the prompt landing of the battalion has saved life and property." Captain Wiltse was on the ground and Mr. Nordhoff was not.

First and last there has been an enormous amount of lying about the mortgages on farms in this country. Early it was a device of the Democratic howler, who made false figures; then the professional calamity howler, now known as the Populist, took it up. Now the country has the facts, which are given in an article taken from the American Agriculturist, prepared from the official reports of the Census Bureau. Over two-thirds of all the farms of the country are without mortgage incumbrance. More than four-fifths of the mortgages on the other third are for a portion of the purchase money or to pay for improvements.

The Charleston News and Courier prints a communication of considerable length from "Colonel" Manning, of Wedgefield, S. C., in which he argues in favor of the enactment of the Australian ballot law in that State. Concluding, he gives three reasons why such a law ought to be passed, the first of which is as follows:

It would insure the maintenance of white supremacy, because a large majority of the negro vote of this State is illiterate, and even many of those who can read will not be able to exercise the suffrage under this system. I estimate that this law would change our voting population from 100,000 whites and 120,000 colored voters to 70,000 whites and 20,000 colored voters.

This is the Southern Democratic idea of a good election law, viz.: A law that purposely disfranchises a large proportion of the voters and places the governing power in the hands of a favored few. And Southern Democratic ideas rule the Democratic party.

Ira Parker writes to the Springfield Republican from Jacksonville, Fla., asking it to warn workingmen and mechanics against going South for work this winter. A circular which he inclosed stated that every year "thousands of men come flocking to a place where the home labor is starving for want of work, and by Christmas time we find hundreds of men begging jobs for their board." Workingmen in one section of the country ought not to allow themselves to be deceived by rumors of better times or abundant employment in some other section. The present depression is the result of general causes, and the condition is much the same in all parts of the country. There is no inducement for any Northern workingman or mechanic to go South unless he has money enough to buy land and engage in truck farming or fruit raising.

THE WILSON TARIFF BILL.

The outline of the Wilson-Bynum tariff bill indicates very clearly that the Democratic Congress, if it indorses the ways and means committee, will come very close to the pledge made in the Chicago platform. Although the government's expenditures are largely in excess of its receipts, the free list is increased by the addition of wool, lumber, flax, coal, iron, silver and lead ores, and salt will be added. The duties on hay, poultry, vegetables, animals, oats, barley and eggs, which secure to the farmers of this country the American market, are sacrificed to Canada. The duties on all textiles will be cut an average of more than 50 per cent., and specific duties changed to ad valorem. The duties on the glass products of Indiana are to be reduced at least 50 per cent., giving the extensive Eastern markets to Belgium, because of the cheaper water transportation. The cut on pig iron is from three tenths of 1 cent a pound to 5 per cent. ad valorem—a vicious blow at the iron-producing interest. The duty on steel rails is reduced about one-third. On the other hand, the duty on sugar is made 25 per cent. ad valorem as the bill now stands. That is, the man whose wages will be reduced in all iron, pottery, glass and like industries in order to compete with the cheap labor productions of Europe will be compelled to pay 25 cents of every dollar he expends for sugar into the treasury of the United States—in the aggregate amounting to $30,000,000 annually. There will be no increase of tax on tobacco or beer, but a large increase in the whisky tax. There will be an income tax, but the details are not yet agreed upon.

Anyone who has given the least attention to tariff matters, unless he is a mere doctrinaire, knows that the bill which is foreshadowed, if it should become a law, will either compel a heavy cut on American wages or a suspension of competing industries. It, therefore, involves the needless sacrifice of American industries and interests to foreigners. But there is hope that this measure, fraught with so much disaster to the American people, will be defeated in the Senate.

THAT DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

From the Republican point of observation there could be nothing more ridiculous than the Democratic conference of Thursday. In the first place, there was no occasion for such an assemblage. Knocked out by every Northern election a few weeks ago as their party was not during the war when it espoused the cause of the South, the best thing that the Indiana Bourbons could have done was to remain in seclusion until they had so far recovered from the blow as to speak with something like coherency. Bewildered and dazed, these Bourbon leaders talked and talked as only the very bewildered and thoroughly dazed can. Senator Voorhees spoke of rebel bullets and Hoke Smith depleting the pension rolls, as if Hoke Smith were not carrying out the policy of President Cleveland. Representative Cooper, on the other side, declared with vehemence that Hoke Smith is the pensioner's best friend. Several very bewildered persons declared that Democratic defeat in Massachusetts by 35,000, in New York by 30,000, in Pennsylvania by 125,000, in New Jersey by 20,000, in Ohio by 80,000, in Iowa by 32,000, in Nebraska, by 10,000—majorities in the aggregate three times as large as were given during the war, were not Republican victories, but the results of "Democratic overconfidence!" Could anything done with a sober visage be more comical? Then the attempts at explanation regarding silver—why they had ceased to shout for free coinage and how the use of silver could be largely increased while Mr. Cleveland is President, remind one of the badly fuddled man trying to prevaricate. The whole performance was a public confession that in the judgment of the people the Cleveland administration is such a succession of blunders as constitutes a dreary and unbroken wilderness. The defense of the Democratic policy and administration in the address of the State committee is a confession of the failure of the administration, emphasized by being official. It declares, in effect, that the country has a right to believe it incompetent, but asks for it the clemency which is besought for the offender in the Police Court, a suspension of sentence until it has time and opportunity to make amends.

UNIQUE PULPIT PERFORMANCE.

Rev. Wilbur G. Warner, of Springfield, O., believes in the object lesson system of teaching sinners. Not that Mr. Warner's congregation is entirely made up of sinners; there may be saints among the others, but if the saints do not learn all the tricks of the wicked it will not be their pastor's fault. He has undertaken to impart worldly wisdom to them in large chunks, and opened out his winter course of instruction last Sunday night by showing them just how the three-card monte men handle the pasteboards in that interesting but deceiving game. He stepped out in front of the pulpit and manipulated the cards with the skill of an old performer, and with unfailing certainty turned up another card than the one the knowing citizens in the congregation would have bet on. He did not call for bets, however, and, so far as known, no private wagers were made on the little game. It is but just to say that Rev. Mr. Warner did not announce this proceeding as a lesson in vice, and probably did not so consider it. At all events, he said it was a warning against games of chance and a demonstration that would enable his hitherto unsophisticated hearers to steer clear of any three-card emissaries of Satan they might meet in their journeyings to and fro on the earth. Springfield nature is different from human nature elsewhere, however, if every small, as well as some larger ones, in that congregation has not been practicing the three-card game at every opportunity since. Perhaps they will never be taken in by any bold, bad professional, but is it altogether certain that they will never take anyone else in with the trick they learned at church, even though the pastor did tell them that gambling was very, very wrong.

Next Sunday Mr. Warner has promised to show the effect of alcohol on the human brain, and it is not unreasonable to infer that to this end he will give his congregation realistic imitations of a "jag" in its various stages of development.

What he will do next it is impossible to predict, the editorial mind being unable to so much as guess at the workings of a mentality so original as that of Mr. Warner, but that it will be something highly instructive to the members of his flock there can be no doubt. Whether they will be led by such instruction to turn their steps heavenward is a matter concerning which there may be more room for discussion. The results of these novel ministrations will, at least, be looked for with interest by sinners outside of Springfield who have not the benefits of such teaching.

It may be worth while to note that Rev. Mr. Warner is very severe in his denunciation of the sensational press, and says he thinks many crimes result from newspaper publication of similar crimes. Evidently he believes that sensationalism should be confined to the pulpit.

MONARCHICAL SCHEMING.

Thomas Jefferson said, in substance, that the salvation of this government depended on its retaining the confidence of the people, and to do this it must take the people into its confidence. That is the true theory of republican government. Government by the people should not be conducted with closed doors and the people should not be treated as if they had no right to know what their servants are doing. This, however, has been the leading idea of the administration's Hawaiian policy. Its ruling motive has been secrecy, concealment, underhandedness and exclusion of the people from all knowledge of its intentions. The greatest pains have been taken to cover its tracks. Everything has been done by indirection. Paramount Blount and Minister Willis both had secret instructions. Correspondence is conducted in cipher. Secretary Gresham's letter to the President was not made public till two weeks after it was written. Blount's report was not given out till public clamor compelled its production. Every movement has been so timed with reference to the sailing of steamers as to keep the people in Honolulu and those of the United States in the dark, respectively, as to what was going on at the other end of the line. In short, every effort has been made to keep the people from knowing what the administration was doing.

Perhaps the secrecy is a cover for the most surprising revelation yet made in connection with the Hawaiian affair. It raises a suspicion that the administration is doing something which it is extremely anxious the people should know nothing about until it can spring the result upon them as a surprise. Can it be possible that it has been engaged in forming a secret coalition with other powers for the restoration of the monarchy in Hawaii? There are indications that such is the case, some of which we note. First, it is now conceded on all hands that the present administration is mainly anxious to bring discredit on that of General Harrison, and that it regards the restoration of the monarchy as the most effective means of doing this. Therefore, it is determined to restore the monarchy at whatever cost. Second, the three nations which have paramount interests in Hawaii are the United States, England and Japan, and a joint demand from them would doubtless result in the restoration of the monarchy. Third, it is a significant fact that the English people were informed as to the administration policy before the American people were, as the following Washington dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle will show:

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

President Cleveland will send to Congress in the course of this week the reports and correspondence on the Hawaiian question. It is reported that the message will be a complete disavowal of the policy of the last administration, including the action of Mr. Stevens, the American minister in Honolulu, in aiding and abetting the revolutionary movement which resulted in the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani and the recognition of the provisional government. It is understood that the President will not enter upon any negotiations with a view to strengthening the relations of the United States with Hawaii until a permanent form of government has been established by the voice of the people. The message will probably be equivalent to a declaration in favor of the restoration of the ex-Queen

This was two days before Congress adjourned. The dispatch is not quite accurate, but it shows that the sender of it had sources of information that were not open to American newspapers. Fourth, it is known that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British embassador at Washington, has been holding private conferences with Secretary Gresham. Fifth, it is known that the Champion, a British war vessel, recently arrived at Honolulu, and that the Japanese cruiser Naniwakan was due there several days ago. Sixth, Secretary Gresham intimated pretty distinctly the exact day when he thought the Queen would be restored, and this date was simultaneous with that of the expected arrival of the Japanese war vessel. Putting these things together we submit there is strong reason to suspect that the administration is engaged in an intrigue with the British and Japanese governments for the restoration of the monarchy, and that its extreme secrecy is a cover for this disgraceful coalition.

The report comes from Washington that the President has promised to provide for Wilson, of the ways and means committee, who will be defeated for his treason to West Virginia interests. Bynum is on the Wilson boat—will he be left to perish after betraying Indiana interests?

Secretary of State Myers, who appears to have undertaken to indorse the President at the big talk on Thursday, is reported to have said that Mr. Cleveland has never said anything that can be tortured into monometallism. If the Secretary of State has time he should examine Mr. Cleveland's message to the extraordinary session, which he can find in the Journal of Aug. 9, 1893. After declaring that the indefinite purchase or coinage of silver can only be carried on in connection with a continual purchase of gold by the issue of bonds, the President says:

At this stage, gold and silver must part company, and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. * * * Possibly, if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated or gauged.

The bimetallism for which Mr. Myers and the larger and lesser lights of his party have talked since 1877 until Grover Cleveland called the extraordinary session was the free and unlimited coinage of silver on the same terms that gold is coined.

This is not exactly the season of the year for good hailstone stories, but that ought not to count against one so remarkable as that brought by an ocean steamer which arrived at New York a few days ago. The story, as related in the Tribune, is as follows:

On Nov. 3, when the steamer was plunging through a northwest gale and a heavy sea, a great storm of thunder and lightning swept over the ocean. She was about three hundred miles out from the Straits of Gibraltar, and the weather was warm. The sea broke over the vessel, tore off the boat covers and did other damage about the decks. Suddenly out of the sky pieces of ice as big as a man's fist began to fall. They were not rounded pieces, like hailstones, but rough, jagged pieces, as if some one was chopping ice up aloft. The bombardment lasted for twenty minutes. The men on the bridge pulled their coats up over their ears to avoid the falling ice, but were badly bruised. The cook thought some one was throwing bricks at the galley, and rushed on deck, only to beat a hasty retreat. Some men who were taking in the storm trysail left and rushed for shelter. Two hens, which had escaped from their coop and were running about the decks, were killed.

This was a much more realistic hailstorm than those in which the stones are "as large as hen's eggs." Chunks of rough, jagged ice (natural, not artificial) are much more aggressive than oval-shaped hailstones. The beauty of this story is that as the phenomenon was only witnessed by the men on board the steamer there is no way of disproving it. The cook supports the man at the wheel, and both are corroborated by the common sailors. This makes the chain of evidence complete.

At the annual dinner in London, on Thursday, of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, the president said that there was only one branch of the electrical industry in which the English favorably compared with their American cousins. They were, he said, ahead in telegraphy, but behind in every other branch.

The Sentinel's headline man calls the Democratic indignation meeting held here Thursday a love feast. Love feast, indeed! There can be no love feast without pie. A collection of variegated administration roasts does not begin to fill the bill.

Claus Spreckels is making an able effort to fill the place left by Jay Gould as the great plutocratic political hoodoo.

If Liliuokalani had kept out of politics she might now be settling down to a nice, quiet, respectable old age.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

More Information.

Tommy—Paw, what does "the judgment of posterity" mean?

Mr. Figg—The judgment of posterity usually is that the old man has mighty little sense.

In the Right Hands.

Veterinarian—All your pug needs is exercise, madam. He should be taken out for a walk every morning. But you must be careful that he is walked very slowly.

Mrs. Wickwire—All right. I'll hire a messenger boy.

The Cause of the Kick.

Dimmy—What is all this kick about Uncle Isaac eating pie with a knife? Hasn't a man got a right to eat pie that way if he wants to?

Kratz—But what we are kicking about is the fact that so many of us are having no chance at the pie at all.

An Awful Expose.

First Soubrette—Poor Dollie Footlites! I do feel so sorry for her.

Second Soubrette—Why, dear?

F. S.—She was showing a scrapbook of complimentary notices to one of the chappies when one of the notices peeled off and fell out of the book. He picked it up before she could get a chance to grab it, turned it over—and on the other side was a telegram about the capture of Fort Fisher during the war. The poor girl is heartbroken.

ALL AROUND THE STATE.

Muncie has fifteen miles of the best electric railway system in Indiana, and five miles more than any other city in the gas belt.—Muncie News.

It pays young men to be kind. An old lady at Grand Rapids died recently, and in her will bequeathed $50 to John Cox, jr., of this place, for the kindness he had manifested towards her when she had visited the office in which he was employed.—Lagrange Standard.

A Mount Vernon undertaker, who has been in the business several years, has on his books the names of a number of respected citizens who are cutting a social dash with a new wife, without having paid the funeral expenses of their departed mates.—Mount Vernon Republican.

No section can be entirely free from crime, nor does Gibson county expect to escape, but in all the elements which tend to form a community singularly free from infractions of the law, and where the laws are certain to be fearlessly and impartially administered, this county stands in the front rank, which it has the will and the power to maintain.—Gibson County Leader.

The Tolleston Club, which is supposed to be composed of Chicago gentlemen, is fast gaining notoriety for the brutal acts of its employes. Several cases have been instituted against it in the Circuit Court of this county, for personal damages, caused by the employes assaulting persons whom they supposed to be intentionally trespassing upon the grounds of the club.—Hammond Tribune.

Mrs. Eisenberger, who resides near Packertown, has been experimenting in sugar-beet culture, and a sample of her product can be seen in the show window of this office. This was only an experiment, but the crop proved very successful, even though the greatest drought this region has ever known prevailed during the past summer. Mrs. Eisenberger raised two hundred bushels from a small bit of ground.—Warsaw Times.

Of the thirty-two men taking part in football practice here, this fall, just twenty-nine are church members. Of the regular eleven, every mother's son is a church member. At least three are ministerial students and several of the others are Sunday-school teachers and among the most zealous Christian workers in the college. The Wabash cannibals appear to make a tolerably decent sort of showing.—Crawfordsville Journal.

The railroad corporations that pass through Grant county owe the county treasury something near $25,000, the exact figures being $26,050.23. The Panhandle railway company has all along refused to pay their taxes until the tax case was settled in the higher courts. They owe the county $20,321.76. The Big Four railroad has always paid under protest until this fall, when they refused to pay. They owe $2,601.37. The Clover Leaf owes for a year, $4,127.10.—Marion Chronicle.

John L. Chickener has been experimenting with bass raising and finds that this most excellent of all fish can be grown better than any other. Twenty-two months ago he put eight bass into his pond, their average weight being one pound. He caught them out of Mill creek, which runs through his farm. Last week he drew the water from the pond and took out three of the bass. The largest weighed five and one-half and the smallest four and three-fourths pounds. The pond is fed by springs above the level of the water, which keeps it from entirely freezing over and gives the fish a chance to winter as they would in a creek or river.—Rockville Tribune.

Not for many years has the water supply of this county been so low. There is great need at the present time for a heavy rain. While the weather has been almost perfect this fall, in one sense of the word, still it has not been the kind that the farmers need. Many of the wells in the city are almost dry, and there has not been enough rain during the summer and fall to start the little streams which are so valuable on many farms for the stock.—Marion Chronicle.

FOOTBALL BRUTALITY.

Twenty deaths in one year from football is a perversion of its true purpose. The ball is intended to be kicked, not the bucket.—Philadelphia Times.

Football was legislated against in England, several centuries ago, but that was in a time when people were supposed to be more or less barbarous.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Fine game or not, football cannot stand this death-roll. No game could. No game should. Let a man be killed at one of the big college games, with fifteen thousand people looking on, and the fate of football matches would be sealed. As it is a noble game is in very serious danger of suppression.—Philadelphia Press.

A game which fosters "bad blood" between young men of rival educational institutions, with the result of brutal assaults and the risk not only of life-long injury, but even of death, is a reproach to our civilization. The governing bodies of our schools, colleges and universities must put an end to it.—New York Evening Post.

On the teams where thorough attention is given to training it very seldom happens that a man is badly hurt. A high-school student or a green player should never go into a game with toughened and experienced players. The game should be limited to those who prepare themselves for it by thorough training. It is too dangerous for novices.—Chicago Record.

As played to-day, the game is a peril to life and limb. Moreover, the football players, it is noticed, have especial privileges not granted to their fellows under the college regime. So that football instead of their studies becomes the highest ambition of students. Athletics are a good thing, but there may be too much even of a good thing, even if it is football.—Syracuse Courier.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Florence Nightingale has just celebrated her seventy-third birthday. Although for many years confined to her house by constant ill health, she is ceaselessly at work for the welfare of her fellow-creatures.

Not content with spookery, telepathy and magazine publishing, the ingenious and versatile Mr. Stead, of London, has been trying on a cure of his own for drunkards, and the English papers intimate that it "works" so far very well.

Elder Ellis, of Stanford, Ky., recently "talked right out" in meeting and surprised his hearers by telling them that he saw in the audience people who hadn't paid their grocery bills for a year, their doctors for two years or their pew rent for five.

The fashionable Paris way of doing the hair is to part it in the middle, with a fringe, if one likes. Then it is crimped or waved and stuck out on the sides like the 1835 bandeau and brought down over the ears. Behind it the hair is arranged fuzzily and low or high.

Of Patti's appearance in New York on Saturday the Herald of that city says that the voice showed no deterioration, but that much of the old charm of manner was gone. It attributes the change to indisposition and treats it as a passing defect that need not be expected again.

Light blue-eyed men rank highest in the experts on target shooting of the Colorado national guard, followed in their order by dark blue, slate blue, light brown, dark brown and black. In the colored troops light blue eyes again stand at the top. Tall men shoot more accurately than short men.

Irving Blount, who has entered the Brazilian service as one of the officers of El Cid, was formerly a cadet at the Naval Academy. He was appointed a cadet from Indiana on Sept. 6, 1887, passed the requisite academic course, performed service at sea prior to final graduation and resigned on June 30 last.

A great London merchant is said to use the phonograph every day to save the time in which he drives to his office. The instrument is put in his carriage and on the way into the city he talks instructions into it. At his office the phonograph is handed over to the head clerk, who makes it repeat what it has just learned.

Phil Sheridan Catlin, an eight-year-old drummer boy who served in the procession at Carter Harrison's funeral, is the son of a veteran whose own father served with him in the civil war, while his great-grandfather went from New York to the Mexican war and his great-great-grandfather served in a Connecticut battery during the revolution.

Lord Macaulay's birthplace and country seat in England is for sale. It bears the name of Rothley Temple, is situated near Leicester and is a charming old manor house, comprising a Knights Templar chapel and crypt dating from the thirteenth century. The park includes three hundred acres and extensive rights as lord of the manor.

Sir Benjamin Richardson, the eminent London physician, has expressed the opinion that bicycling is very injurious. He says that while riding the machine the spine of the rider becomes almost an arch; the chest bone is then affected by the unnatural pressure, circulation is impaired, and no doubt the lungs are interfered with, too. In fact, there is hardly any possible evil effect it does not produce.

Perhaps the most famous distributor of Bibles in the world was Deacon William Brown, of New Hampshire. He began the work in 1849 and kept it up till his death this year, at the age of seventy-six. During that time no fewer than 129,000 copies of the Scriptures were given out by him, and despite his age, in the two years preceding his death he canvassed 239 towns and visited over 80,000 families.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Mr. Cleveland has not yet announced that his daily prayer is "God save the Queen."—Kansas City Journal.

Now that the world's fair is over, Chicago has returned to the old-fashioned mode of sandbagging.—Washington Post.

Professor Hamerick, who says chickens talk, may yet find out where the chicken got the accent.—Philadelphia Record.

"Hello!" remarked the rose in the florist's window to the yellow chrysanthemum, "can't I lend you 15 cents for a shave?"—Judge.

If Professor Garner is disposed to pursue the monkey business any further he should take up the Blount report.—Washington Post.

Dan Lamont's chief function as Secretary of War would appear to be to deny rumors about the old man.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The woman who has worn tight shoes for an afternoon can well understand how a man can "die with his boots on."—Yonkers Statesman.

The latest fad in New York swelldom is to appear ignorant and wear an expression of idiocy on the face—in other words, be natural.—Chicago Mail.

There seems to be enough politics in the Knights of Labor to fit out half a dozen organizations with torchlight processions and views on the tariff.—Chicago Dispatch.

Washington couldn't, when a sample cherry tree was involved; but it might have been different had he been sworn under the law as to his income tax.—Philadelphia Times.

The young man who writes love letters to Helen Gould is called a crank, but the young man who succeeds in marrying her will be regarded as one of the greatest financiers of the age.—Rochester Post-Express.

Now put your chest protector on
And heaviest brands of flannel don,
For winter's coming o'er the hills
With chills and ills and doctor bills.
—New York Herald.

Poetry That Pays.

Book Reviewer, in New York World.

I was not surprised to learn from the best authority that this volume of "Poems Here at Home," which is cleverly illustrated by E. W. Kemble, has reached a sale of many thousands. Those who say that poetry doesn't pay reckon without their James Whitcomb Riley.

EVILS OF FOOTBALL

The Game as Now Played Involves not Only Peril to Life and Limb,

But Dissipation, Gambling and Demoralization Attend Closely Upon Its Devotees and Admirers.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Please allow me to say a few words through your paper in regard to football. As my name has, by accident, been used in connection with the subject, I feel that I ought to explain my position. This discussion seems to have come about through an article in the Crawfordsville Herald, published by the Epworth League, of our church. I presume my name was connected with the article because of my relation to the church to which the league belongs. Doubtless the article was dashed off hastily and sent out to call attention to the subject. That something should be said about the evils of football is evident from the broken bones and bleeding flesh. The people of this State who send their boys to college are opposed to the brutality that is cultivated in football, and I am assured by many parents that unless there is a change they will be obliged to take their boys out of college. The sentiment of college patrons, with few exceptions, is against the game as now played. I do not wish to be understood as opposing the game when separated from the evils now connected with it. College boys need recreation. Having been over the road, I know how delightful it is for students to have some outlet for their pent-up energy. But football, as now played, evidently is not a good game for college boys to work off their extra energy in.

There are many things that cause a reasonable doubt about the game being beneficial physically, yet I believe this the great merit claimed for it. Much has been said lately about physical culture, and anything that tends to develop the physical is applauded. But violent exercise is acknowledged to be injurious rather than beneficial. Running to catch a train exhausts rather than strengthens. But, admitting that the game is a physical benefit, yet it fails to reach far enough. Take a college that has one thousand students; eleven men exercise for the entire school. If you have eleven men well developed, you have 989 sickly, puny students, watching the "team" exercise for them. Then only those who are physically strong and have little need for the "manly sport" can get into the "team." A sickly, dyspeptic, jaundiced boy would not be tolerated in the game. In the present training and playing animal rather than the spiritual or intellectual is developed. On the lower side of his nature man is connected with the brute, Darwin thought quite intimately; if he develops only this side he becomes more like the brute, an example of which is the prize fighter. Eating raw meat and being oiled and rubbed like a gladiator, or being gaunted and trained like a trotting horse is no more elevating to a college student than it was to the men who fought on the "bloody sand" at Rome. The gymnasium gives all a chance to exercise and affords a proper kind of exercise. If fresh air is necessary, there are fine walks about all our colleges. But if physical strength is all that is desired it can be secured cheaper and safer than by football. Put the boy to pitching hay, digging potatoes or chopping wood. Young ladies are now admitted to many of our best colleges, but football cannot possibly be a means of physical culture to them. Why encourage a game for exercise that half the students are debarred from?

CRUELTY OF THE GAME.

Then, there is cruelty about football that should be reformed, or else it should be ruled out of all college sports. Prize fighting is vicious because two men try to hurt each other; but in football twenty-two men try to disable each other; witness the recent game at Manhein. Such reports as the following are given of the game. One paper says: "One man had his collar bone broken in two places, while during the afternoon young men were carried off the field as white as marble, with blood running from their mouths and used up generally. The sight was sickening and many turned away being unable to look upon such a scene." The report continues: "Several physicians and surgeons of this city had their hands full in Saturday's football game."

At another game a lady was going to the grounds to see the game, but was met by a company of young men taking a player off the grounds with one ear nearly torn off and the side of his head badly cut. She turned away home, sickened.

A certain Y. M. C. A. team played a few weeks ago, with the result of several being wounded and one man had his collar bone broken and an eye badly cut. Also, in a game at ——, several men were hurt and the captain carried off the field on account of his injuries. I give here a number of notices which have been taken from papers reporting different games. There are only a few of the notices, just those that have come under my observation:

"Barns strained a tendon in his leg and gave way to Dillworth."

"Jamison took Steel's place, but after running across the field with the ball he was tackled by Fry and Downy and severely incapacitated, Fitch taking his place."

"Secretary Jamison broke his collar bone, gashed his eye badly and sprained a rib."

"Allen's playing was admired by the spectators, though hundreds thirsted and cried for his blood when he knocked the immortal Finny into a cocked hat. There is only one 'sport' Allen in the State."

"Wynecoop had his eye blackened in the game last Saturday."

"Dunn, who was injured last Saturday, will never be able to play again, so the doctors say."

"Addis Herald was dangerously hurt at Franklin College in a game of Franklin College vs. the Y. M. C. A. team."

In morals the game seems to be as degrading as it is destructive physically. Gambling is the natural result of the game. The day before a game was played the following was published, signed by the name of the person who wished to do business in gambling:

"I am inquiring if there are any bets to be had on the —— football game. I will be up to-morrow with $500, which I will put up against $400."

He came, bet and won. Another paper reported the following: "Men and boys rushed frantically about with money, trying to wager it on the result of the game. Several bets of several hundred dollars each were made."

I heard a public speaker, whose name I can give if necessary, say: "At the game men with bills between their fingers were going around and offering to bet, just as they do at a horse race." Such things could and should be stopped. Of course, football is only the "occasion" for gambling. But what part should colleges have in creating "occasions" that will induce students to gamble? Parents commit their children into the care of the college with the understanding that the college will protect them, as far as possible, from all "occasions" that tend to lead them astray.

OTHER EVILS.

But gambling is only a small part of the immorality growing out of the game. A certain paper published the statement, recently, that a crowd of drunken students, after the game, went to the hotel and abused the team that had played with the college team. An eyewitness at one game told me that whisky bottles were passed as frequently as in a beer garden on a July day, and many of the students had bottles. Under the excitement of the game those who participate and those who sympathize are apt to be led into many evils unless restrained by wholesome authority. It is time that parents knew definitely about these evils. College games are mostly played on Saturday. This frequently leaves the visiting college boys to make their way home on Sunday. Sometimes they are kept up till 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning for trains. Such dissipating is dangerous to morals and ruinous to health.

The object for which young men go to college is supposed to be to improve the intellect, but the excitement of football takes the attention from study. While only eleven play in the game, on one side, unless men are injured, yet the game is detrimental to near the entire school. It draws their attention from study. It calls them away from their regular habits of work, and fills their minds with the excitement of the game. During the fall and spring college teams play match games nearly every week. To play well the team must practice much, but this takes time. Then, the one topic of conversation in college circles is the past game or the coming game. Freshmen learn more about V rushes than they do about Virgil. Living under these exciting circumstances, it is impossible to do good work as students. Doubtless an example of high standing can be cited of a student who constantly plays football, but he would be, like Socrates, rising above the ignorance around him. Any one who has tried to study in the midst of excitement, when he desired to be a part of the exciting crowd, can imagine the difficulties a student must contend with to do well in his studies while constantly excited by football.

I have been much pleased with an article in Harper's Weekly Nov. 18, in which it pleads for the elimination of evils from football. Harper's Weekly does not blame the college boys; neither do I, for they are much like grasshoppers—they jump before they know where they will light. "From his youth," says Harper's, and "lack of judgment" on account of his youth, "he places himself on the level with the uneducated brute, who for the sake of a few dollars would knock another human being down." It continues: "There is scarcely a game but contains some evidence of foul play in blows and wicked digs." It then proceeds to read a severe lecture to college faculties, thus: "Professors and instructors, gentlemen, you have delayed too long in doing your duty. You have shirked the responsibility. Some day in the near future when a player fails never to get up again because his opponent in the heat of the contest has struck a little harder than he intended you will seize the opportunity to say, 'No more football.' But the responsibility of that man's death will rest upon you." This is a rather severe arraignment, yet it is time something were said in language strong enough to call attention to the evils of the game and open the eyes of college faculties. I trust that good may grow out of the discussion of this question. I might say that since my name accidentally appeared in connection with this subject I have received a multitude of congratulations from those interested one way and another in the colleges of this State. This shows the sentiment of those who know the evils of the game.

H. A. TUCKER.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Nov. 24.

CORPORATIONS AND THE PEOPLE.

Conditions Under Which the Aid of Government Should Be Granted.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In an editorial on the Lehigh strike in the Journal of to-day the following questions are asked: "Why cannot the Interstate-commerce Commission be empowered to interfere as a court of arbitration, hear both sides and determine what is reasonable and just?" "Why cannot the federal government require corporations holding special privileges as interstate carriers to accept the decrees of such an arbitration while appeal is being taken to the courts?"

The foregoing questions are preceded by the statement that "the tying up of an extensive railway system upon which many people depend to some extent for the necessaries of life, particularly coal, is a matter of so grave importance as to demand a remedy."

To carry the matter further, is not the tying up of any mammoth enterprise in which the people are interested or engaged a matter of such importance as to demand a remedy? I think that whenever the public welfare or the public peace is endangered in the contests between "capital" and "labor" there should be a governmental remedy. Do not the questions above point to the remedy, towit, a board of arbitration? And does not logic carry the question further than the supervision of the national government over corporations it can control? Does it not lead to State supervision of its own corporations? Is it not a fact that all labor difficulties that affect the State are with capital aggregated and in the form of corporations? The corporation is the creature of the State, of the people, and should never be permitted to pursue any course of conduct or engage in any contest that will endanger the peace of the State, unless such conduct has the sanction of the people who created it. What difference is there in the difficulties arising from the Lehigh strike and the late troubles arising at Homestead and in the New York Central railroad difficulties, for instance? All are enormous burdens on the people, all endangered the peace of the State and Nation, the public is interested in each, the military power of the State was called in in two of them, and may be in the other before its settlement. The public should not be compelled to bear these burdens if the corporations are in the wrong, and before the military power of the State should interfere all peaceable methods for the settlement of the difficulties should be exhausted. It should, first, be established to the satisfaction of the people that the corporation, their own creature, deserves protection and is right in its conduct. In this consideration of the question suggested by the queries above it is not important which side may be right in any such contest. The questions are asked in the interest and from the standpoint of the people of the national government, and, I think, logically, of the State.

It is an indefensible and erroneous position to take that the government must protect a corporation in a course of conduct that is unjust. The contrary is the true position; that no aid or protection shall be given any corporation unless its conduct is right, and before it is given it should be ascertained by disinterested representatives of the government that it is right. It is asked, "Why corporations holding special privileges cannot be subjected to governmental supervision?" Why not, indeed? They should be, without question. But do not all corporations of all kinds, national or State, have great and special privileges? Should they, then, not be compelled to so act that never, by an unjust course of conduct, will they burden the people with riots and revolution? The corporations are created by the State, and, peculiar in their nature, they have many "special privileges." They have, substantially, perpetuity; there is no difficulty in the transfer of their stocks or property; the stock is held as personal property; death of members does not interfere with the business; they are exempt in some instances from taxation; and the members are, as a rule, not liable as individuals for the debts of the corporation. The benefits are enormous, and are realized to such an extent that no large business, in this day, is carried on except as a corporation. Partnerships are behind the times. The shrewd business man no longer hazards his private property in his business. Is there any reason why, with all these special privileges, they should not be compelled to observe a just, honest and correct business course? If they do not, would it not be right to take away the special privileges? Is it not wrong to give the special privileges and uphold an unjust, dishonest and cruel exercise of them by the corporation? I think so. The privileges of a corporation are granted to be exercised for the good of the people, for the benefit of the public. They cannot be upheld, if not upon this theory, and when the powers and privileges are not exercised for the good and benefit of the people they should be taken away. The corporation has been fostered and stimulated on this theory to expand and utilize the great resources of our country, and it is all right if properly controlled, but our laws are not up with the times, have not kept march with the corporations themselves. The laws are the same substantially as when first made, except when changed to favor the corporation. The creature has grown beyond the wildest dreams of the creators. Some of the corporations control the whole population of cities, of towns, of counties, even of States, and, it is asserted, have no fear of the national government. It has come to be the question as stated by President Garfield, "Whether the corporations will be controlled by the people or whether they will control the people."

The Lehigh difficulty involves a population of many thousands, and there is no analogy between the business of one man and the business of a corporation of so great magnitude. The business of one man effects himself, he can control it; but the business of a great corporation is public, in that it effects so many people, and it is never able to control its business or property when in difficulty with its employes without governmental aid. The corporation is created by the people, and its acts affect the people in all its operations. It should never receive the aid and protection of its creators in any contest until after the settlement of the question as to the correctness of its position. It is monstrous to compel the people to protect their own creature in a course of conduct they do not approve.

And we come back to the question, "Should we not have a board of arbitration?" We think we should, and that neither the national government nor the State should ever be compelled under the law to aid or protect any corporation in a course of conduct in relation to its business that disinterested members of the government decide is unjust and wrong. It is the corporation that refuses the aid of the arbitrator; it says it can manage its own business, but it does not do this when in trouble, but always demands State protection. This should be granted when the State approves its conduct, not otherwise. If the corporation refuse to accept the decision of the arbitrators its special privileges should be forfeited and it compelled to carry on its business without government favors; if accepted by the corporation the protection should be given. "Labor" could never refuse arbitration; that would be to antagonize the people and all their power.

CHAUNCEY L. MEDSKER.

Muncie, Ind., Nov. 22.

Abe Lincoln's Trait.

Joe Howard.

Abraham Lincoln was utterly devoid of conventionalism, cared nothing for dress, and probably never gave ten minutes' thought to his toilet.