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The fight is to kill the Wilson bill, and it seems a winning fight.

This administration may yet have to accredit a minister to the Hawaiian republic.

Will Senator Brice, of Ohio, be as wise a Democrat in the Senate as is President Ingalls, of Ohio, out of it?

Like most of Mr. Cleveland's acts, his Hawaiian performance will call forth admiration in Great Britain.

They are what the Democratic orator called "common people" who are now protesting against the Wilson bill.

"Free bread!" shouts the New York World, meaning charity bread for the unemployed. That sort of free bread goes with free trade.

A remark of Senator Voorhees to the effect that tobacco, beer and whisky are luxuries is likely to cast suspicion upon his Democracy.

The Wilson committee could not be influenced by the protests of 1,400,000 flockmasters, but a committee of brewers brought it to its knees in one evening.

Look out for the reply of the Hawaiian provisional government to Mr. Cleveland's demand as formulated by Minister Willis. It will be a scorcher on the administration.

Manufacturing towns which have complained for years of the smoke nuisance have found an unexpected remedy in the Wilson tariff bill. There are remedies which are worse than the disease.

If the deposed Queen of Hawaii asserts her "constitutional rights," and asks for British protection, she will be pretty sure to get it. Then what will the opera bouffe statesmen at Washington do?

The People's Church in Boston, largely attended by work people, has been opened day and evening for the signing of petitions against the Wilson bill, whereat the mugwump newspaper is shocked.

The Democrat who was trying to find something to say in favor of the Democratic administration, after a long period of silence, remarked: "No administration ever furnished such fine winter weather."

There is nothing so superlatively disgusting as the speech of a village Democrat who mistakes bombast for eloquence and judges a speech by the time the maker of it occupies in shouting nonsense and swinging his arms.

"Paramount" Blount, summoned to appear before the Senate investigating committee, arrived in Washington yesterday and reported at once to the Secretary of State. He will probably learn before he leaves Washington that the State Department is not running the Hawaiian business now.

It may turn out that there has been a collision between Asiatic and American civilization in Honolulu. A Japanese man-of-war has been lying there for some time watching the course of events. There are thousands of Japanese in the islands, and if an outbreak occurred Japanese troops would be pretty sure to take a hand.

Having read the Cincinnati Enquirer out of the Democratic party, the Sentinel should now proceed to excommunicate President Ingalls. If, however, it is going into the reading-out business, it should hire a hall and excommunicate Democrats by the hall full. And then it could not keep up with the march of dissenters.

"The provisional government was not established by the Hawaiian people, nor with their consent or acquiescence, nor has it since existed with their consent." This is what Mr. Cleveland's minister, Willis, said to the President of the government to which he was accredited. It is safe to say that history furnishes no parallel to this exhibition of diplomatic gall.

The Senate committee on the judiciary has instructed Senator Hill to make a report adverse to Mr. Hornblower's confirmation as justice of the Supreme Court, on the ground that he is not properly equipped for the position. Good lawyers in the Senate, Democrat as well as Republican, have been very open in their criticism of Mr. Cleveland's judicial appointments.

Marion county is paying for the trial of most of its man slayers in other counties. In most cases this is undoubtedly due to the suggestion of the counsel. There is no sense in it whatever. Henderson and Reed would be as sure of a fair trial and a fair verdict in Marion county as in neighboring counties. These and similar cases have been sent to other counties with the hope that more lenient juries can be found there than here, where the crime was committed. To the onlooker it seems that as soon as a man commits manslaughter in this county all the machinery of the law and the money of the people are devoted to clearing the accused. Of Reed's crime there can be no doubt. The only question was as to its degree—whether murder or manslaughter. Nevertheless, the trial is taken miles away, five lawyers are employed at the expense of the taxpayers, where one on each side would have been sufficient, and all will be paid by the long-suffering tax-burdened people of this county. Witnesses will be taken from here in both cases, and, as the result, at least five, and probably ten, dollars will be expended where one would have sufficed. One of the first evils which the next Legislature should reform is that connected with criminal prosecutions in regard to change of venue and the employment of counsel. At present it is a system to pile up expenses for the people to pay and to encourage the commission of crime.

"MY PLANS."

The latest news from Honolulu by way of Victoria, B. C., fully confirms a previous report by way of Auckland that the Queen had accepted Mr. Cleveland's conditions of restoration and that Minister Willis had communicated this fact to the provisional government and requested it to abdicate. The text of the minister's statement on the occasion of his interview with President Dole, as contained in the dispatch published in the Journal yesterday, is undoubtedly correct. The revenue cutter Corwin left Honolulu Dec. 24, and reached San Francisco Jan. 5. She undoubtedly brought full dispatches from Minister Willis to the State Department, including the text of his statement to and demand on the provisional government. On the arrival of the cutter at San Francisco the captain doubtless forwarded the dispatches by mail, and they ought to reach the State Department to-day. They will not contain the reply of the provisional government to the minister's demand, because that had not been sent when the Corwin left Honolulu, nor yet when the Warrimoos left there, seven days later. Evidently, the provisional government was taking its time and preparing a long reply. The text of the reply may be brought by the steamer which is due at San Francisco to-day, but whether it be or not its substance can be easily forecast. It will deny the right of Mr. Cleveland to arbitrate Hawaiian affairs or to wipe the provisional government out of existence, and will flatly refuse to comply with the minister's demand that it surrender authority to the late Queen.

It is quite possible that the minister's public declaration of Mr. Cleveland's decision may have so encouraged and excited the royalists as to have brought on an uprising and collision between them and the forces of the provisional government. In that event it is possible that the minister may have ordered United States troops ashore under the pretext of preserving the peace, and there may have been a general fight. The administration will suppress the news as long as possible, but it must all come out in a few days.

PRESIDENT INGALLS'S SPEECH.

President Ingalls is known to the people of Indiana, Ohio and other States in which he manages railroads as a man of rare business sagacity, large experience and as wide an acquaintance with the general industry and business of the country through which his lines pass as any man living within the territory. Mr. Ingalls, moreover, is known to be a Democrat of the positive type and not one of those railroad managers who are Republicans in Republican districts and Democrats in Democratic districts. When such a Democrat, in a formal and prepared speech, assails the measure of his party as he has the Wilson bill it is because he is thoroughly convinced that it is a measure which will involve the country in disaster and the party to which, during all his life, he has borne most loyal allegiance, in disgrace. In his speech in Columbus before the Jackson Club he displayed unquestioned conviction and intense feeling. He laid bare the follies of the Wilson bill and showed what the fad of free raw material means to thousands of American laborers and to New England speculators who have bought up the Nova Scotia coal mines.

Many able speeches have been aimed at the Wilson bill, but no one has approached the utterance of President Ingalls in earnestness, vigor and the power which carries conviction. It is, more than all, the utterance of one of the most sagacious business men in the central West, speaking first as a business man, and, second, as a Democrat who would save his party. In this issue will be found a few extracts from the speech, which show its earnestness and power. It is timely and excellent reading for Republicans as well as Democrats, and particularly for those business men who are assuming the part of Mark Tapley in regard to the measure which President Ingalls denounces.

THE WORLD'S FAIR FIRE.

The burning of world's fair buildings and foreign exhibits not yet removed is a most regrettable event. The destruction of the buildings themselves would be of comparatively little consequence. Their money value is not very great, and the loss could be easily borne. But there is reason to fear that the destruction of the foreign exhibits may result in a national scandal, especially as the delay in their removal seems to have been due to the dilatoriness of United States custom house officials in performing their duties. The case is aggravated by the fact that all American exhibits were long since removed, leaving foreign exhibits to stand the loss alone. It is further aggravated by the fact that foreign exhibitors are already greatly dissatisfied with some features in the management of the fair, notably in the matter of awards, which they claim was so badly managed as to deprive the awards of any commercial value. In view of the circumstances there is reason to expect that the present loss will cause a great deal of talk abroad that will be calculated to make American ears tingle.

The Chicago Tribune, of yesterday, says the loss on exhibits will reach $500,000, of which $150,000 falls on British exhibitors and $300,000 on those of France. There was considerable insurance, but the loss above insurance will be large enough to make exhibitors feel very sore. If it should appear that the custom-house officials are clearly responsible for the delay in removing the exhibits from the buildings the matter may become a subject of international correspondence and, possibly, of a claim for damages against the government.

THE TRUE AMERICAN IDEA.

In 1814 Henry Clay was appointed by President Madison one of five commissioners on the part of the United States to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain. The commissioners of both countries met at Ghent, in the Netherlands, where the negotiations continued for some months. While they were in progress some of the official dispatches to the State Department concerning them were published in this country. Lord Gambier, one of the British commissioners, took exception to this on the ground that it was not proper pending the final disposition of the questions at issue. Mr. Clay replied as follows:

> Your Lordship must recollect that if, as you truly asserted, the publication of dispatches pending a negotiation is not according to the custom of European diplomacy, our government itself is organized upon principles totally different from those upon which European governments are constituted. With us the business in which we are engaged is the people's business. We are their servants, and they have a right to know how their business is going on. The publication, therefore, was to give the people information of what intimately affected them.

This is a correct exposition of the theory of our government, and the policy it defines is in marked contrast with that of the present administration in the Hawaiian business. A conspicuous feature of this policy has been the secresy with which every step has been surrounded and its suppression not only of dispatches but of news. While it is conceded that circumstances might exist which would make it impolitic to publish official dispatches pending a negotiation there can be no justification for the suppression of information concerning acts that have been done and events which have transpired. Such information is in the nature of news which the people are entitled to have.

Mr. Clay's exposition of the theory of this government is a refreshing contrast to the recent course of the administration. "With us," said the Kentucky statesman to his British critic, "the business in which we are engaged is the people's business. We are their servants, and they have a right to know how the business is going on." This was written nearly eighty years ago, but it is as true now as it was then. It represents the American idea of government and diplomacy as against the European idea. We commend it to the opera bouffe statesmen at Washington, whose principal idea of statesmanship seems to be to keep the people in ignorance of what they are doing.

The Fire Reporter's Glittering Work.

The Associated Press man at Chicago can now be considered a full-fledged and formidable rival of the one at New York city, who thrills the country with his impassioned and eloquent words whenever a big storm comes along or the metropolis is stirred to its foundations by a football game. The Chicago man's opportunity for fine writing came with the burning of the world's fair buildings. His mind had had a rest since the fair closed and was impatiently waiting for a chance to soar. It soared. A spark from the flame of the peristyle touched it and it went off into the illimitable. Never was such a fire before. The new reporter who describes the burning of the village blacksmith shop as a "fiery holocaust" could not have been more excited. This fire was a "red-tongued fiend," but its ravages are pictured in such magniloquent phrase and the room for poetic reflections is so promptly utilized that the fiend must have been secretly regarded as a friend by the writer. At the close came the tender personal touch that lends such charm to lofty literature. "One of the most remarkable coincidences of the catastrophe," says this accomplished recorder of events, "was that while the fire was at its fiercest the great charity ball, the social event of the year, was in full progress directly to the north on the lake shore, but in the heart of the city, at the Auditorium. Hundreds of society people, who had looked forward to the event for weeks, had gathered in the great theater to head a noble measure for the destitute and needy, and while dainty feet tripped through graceful mazes and jewels flashed on rounded arms and soft bosoms, the havoc at the fair was being wrought." Just why this was a remarkable coincidence was not explained, but what is the difference? Poetic souls will know by intuition, doubtless. People who were not at the ball were at the theaters, or toasting their shins by their own firesides, or going to bed cold and hungry in convenient dry goods boxes, but there was no coincidence about such happenings. "Now and then," continues the reporter, "a fair girl would steal away from the glaring bright-robed forms on the dancing floor and in a quiet nook of the foyer weep softly over memories of sunny days spent in the now vanishing glories of the beautiful Court of Honor." It was a genius who conceived this last pathetic touch. Owing, unfortunately, to the pressure of other news of some importance the Journal was not able to favor its readers with all the eloquence inspired by the occasion, but it gladly records its belief that the New York man, who has hitherto been clearly at the front in such matters, must soon, if not at once, give up the cake to this "good Westerner."

That Chicago man who gave seventy-two square inches of skin from his own body to be grafted on that of his wife to save her from the effects of serious burns was not such a very devoted husband, after all. Seventy-two square inches is not so very much—only equal to two pieces six inches square or four strips an inch wide and eighteen inches long. If he had given seventy-two inches square of skin—ah, that would have been a very different matter.

Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, recommends the dropping of the official fast day of New England and the setting apart of April 19, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, which comes in the month of fast day, for public patriotic and religious exercise.

"Greene" Smith is making progress. He spells his name with more e's than formerly.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Proper Treatment.

"See here," said the first tough young man, "do you take me for a sucker?"

"Naw," said the second tough young man. "I guess a salt mackerel is about your size."

And, acting on those premises, he soaked him.

The Necessary Cat.

Mrs. Wickwire—Henry, I want you to get a cat as soon as you can.

Mr. Wickwire—What's the matter with a mouse trap?

Mrs. Wickwire—I don't want her for mice. This paper says that it is the custom in all refined families to save the heads and tails of the fish for the cat. How can we do that unless we have a cat to save them for?

Similar Cause and Effect.

"What makes Skribler's stories so thin lately?"

"I think it is due to a falling off of his mental powers."

Suspicious Circumstance.

Mr. Figg—I am afraid that young man who is calling on Laura so often isn't much of a success in a business way.

Mrs. Figg—Why, dear?"

Mr. Figg—He expressed himself last night as very much in favor of the proposed income tax, that's why.

STATE POLITICS.

W. H. Liggett, of Columbia City, was in town one day last week and admitted to us that he is a candidate for State Auditor. It is unnecessary for the Journal to say one word in recommendation of him.—North Manchester Journal.

Hon. J. L. Monks, of Winchester, will be a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court before the Republican State convention. Judge Monks is an able jurist and has had long experience on the bench. He is able, honest and fearless, and in the opinion of the Standard would make an ideal judge of the Supreme Court.—Evansville Standard.

There was a heap of surprise expressed among the Democratic leaders yesterday over the make-up of their new State committee. They did not expect the Shanklins to carry everything in the First, and the defeat of Jerome Herff was a big surprise party, as was that of Allen in the Ninth. In fact, but two of the old members of the committee were re-elected.

Putnam county will urge Mr. Charles B. Case as a candidate for Congress in this, the Fifth, district. Though a young man, Mr. Case is well known in politics in the State, and especially in his own district. He is a stanch Republican of the uncompromising kind, and has at all times given his time and attention to the calls and needs of his party.—Greencastle Banner-Times.

There is considerable talk about our next Representative in Congress. There are seven Republican candidates from this district—Fred Leonard and T. J. Truscott, from Posey county; Arthur P. Twineham and Robert Mitchell, from Gibson county; A. J. McCutchan and F. B. Posey, from Vanderburgh county, J. A. Hemenway, from Warrick county, with Spencer, Perry and Pike counties to hear from.—Evansville Journal.

The Republican county committees of the State will organize next Saturday. "I sincerely hope," said Chairman Gowdy yesterday, "that the selections of county chairmen will be made with the greatest care, and I am confident that they will be. The party is showing a disposition this year to put its best hustlers to the front all around, and I don't believe chairmanships, even in the worst Democratic strongholds, will go begging."

We notice by the Richmond Paladium of the 30th ult., that Judge D. W. Comstock, of Wayne county, has concluded to allow his name to be presented to the Republican convention as a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. This will be gratifying to the numerous friends of Judge Comstock. He is an honest, straightforward, high-minded gentleman, a sound lawyer, a man of broad culture and of great amenity of disposition.—Fort Wayne Gazette.

The Logansport Journal of yesterday announces the candidacy of Ex-Congressman W. D. Owen, of that city, for the Republican nomination for Secretary of State. Mr. Owen represented the Tenth district in Congress six years with much distinction, and did excellent service as Commissioner of Immigration during the last administration. He is an orator of much force and eloquence and a man of broad ideas. He will doubtless come before the convention with a strong following.

At the coming Republican State convention Hendricks county will present the name of William R. McClelland as a candidate for nomination as clerk of the Supreme Court. In doing so, Hendricks county will urge recognition by the State of a faithful Republican county and one of the most faithful Republican workers in the county. The office Mr. McClelland seeks is really in line of promotion, as he is fitted for it, having served four years as clerk of the Hendricks Circuit Court and most acceptably to the people.—Danville Republican.

On Thursday, Jan. 18, the Republican district conventions for the election of new members of the State committee will be held. So far as known there has been no "wire-pulling" for places, and it will be impossible to guess at the make-up of the committee. Two members, Hon. Jesse Overstreet, of the Fifth district, and Hon. J. C. Bilheimer, of the Second, have signified their intention of declining a renomination. In the second Mr. Brooks, of Bedford, has been mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Bilheimer, and in the Fifth Dr. Ott, of Franklin, Mr. Branch, of Martinsville, and Mr. McPheeters, of Bloomington, are mentioned.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The American blizzard seems to be wintering in Europe.—Philadelphia Record.

Some of the balance sheets for the year past wouldn't balance.—Hebrew Standard.

The eyes are the windows of a woman's heart. You may enter that way.—Eugene Sue.

Few things are harder to put up with than the annoyance of a good example. —Mark Twain.

The secret of success in life is for a man to be ready for his opportunity when it comes—Disraeli.

When a man approves of anything his wife does he mumbles his approbation. —Atchison Globe.

It is quite certain that the people didn't vote for an income tax in 1890 and 1892. —Washington Post.

Money would be much more plenty if it were not for the nickel-in-the-slot machines.—Buffalo Enquirer.

Recreation is not the highest kind of enjoyment, but in its time and place is quite as proper as prayer.—S. I. Prime.

So admirably does incineration do its work that the crematory may be called the "retort courteous."—Boston Transcript.

If the administration is wise it will avail itself of the assistance of the life-saving service while it can.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The bill collectors who circulate so actively at the commencement of the year are earning their salaries this season.—Detroit Free Press.

By order of Warden Bridges all the convicts in the State prison have been vaccinated. This will prevent their breaking out.—Boston Herald.

If we could read the secret history of our enemies we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.—Longfellow.

Millions of world's fair visitors will be pleased to learn that a woman has succeeded in beating a number of Chicago hotels.—Washington Post.

If Mary Ellen Lease is allowed "to walk in the middle of the road" she doesn't care a snap whether her hat is on straight or not.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

From one point of view a true friend is one who doesn't introduce you to all the people that he meets when you are out with him for a little morning walk.—Somerville Journal.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid gave a Christmas present of 500 books to the town library of Cedarville, O., Mr. Reid's old home.

The Czar of Russia dictates to his wife, who manipulates a typewriter. The Czarina is determined that Caesar's typewriter shall be above suspicion.

The late Francis Parkman left an estate valued at not less than $195,850.01, not including a summer estate at Newcastle, N. H., copyrights and stereotype plates and contracts with publishers.

At West Bay City, Mich., half the members of a girls' club put on male dress suits and waited upon the other half to, during and from an evening entertainment, and now the church wants to discipline the whole party.

Here is a pleasing extract from Mr. W. W. Astor's English newspaper of the 23d ult.: "There is something remarkable about American women. A man goes half mad until he gets an American wife, and then he'd give half the world to get rid of her."

A Widowers' Association has been formed in Dresden. No man can join unless his wife is dead, and if he marries again he becomes an honorary member merely. One of the chief purposes of the association is to help newly made widowers by looking after their wives' funerals and caring for their children.

The State Board of Health of Michigan makes the assertion that the statistics of sickness indicate a connection between atmospheric ozone and influenza. Speaking generally, influenza increased with the proportion of ozone in the atmosphere. On the other hand, remittent fever decreases as the proportion of ozone increases.

After a Halifax minister had married a young couple the other day the groom took an envelope from his pocket, and, looking significantly at the clergyman, laid it on the table. When the couple had gone the good man opened the envelope to see the size of his fee. He was surprised to read on the piece of paper inclosed the penciled words: "I'll see you later."

Mrs. Parkhurst, wife of Dr. Parkhurst, does her share in manipulating the reform movements conceived by her husband. One of the strangest experiences of Mr. Parkhurst's life at present has developed within the past few weeks with the coming of the women driven out by the police raids. As many as possible Dr. Parkhurst receives himself; some Mrs. Parkhurst sees; some have to be met by friends of the family asked in for the purpose.

A son of Mr. and Mrs. John Maxwell, of England—Mrs. Maxwell being known the world over as Miss Braddon, the novelist—has been leading a ranchman's life in Texas for the last year and a half, and has quit it to return to England. He was in partnership for the first year with a son of Lord Stanley, late Governor-general of Canada. Mr. Maxwell did not find life in Texas all that the border romances have painted it, and lost $20,000. He is going into literature and intends to turn some of his recent adventures to account.

She was sweet and she was pretty,
She was wise and she was witty,
Her savoir faire was really comme il faut;
But she didn't know the Stoneses,
Nor the hyphenated Joneses,
And she couldn't reach the smart set, don't you know. —Detroit Free Press.

TRAINING YOUTHS TO ARMS.

How the Schools and the Militia May Supplement the Regulars.

New York Sun.

The importance attached of late to popular military education is illustrated alike in the attention given to the subject of Secretary Lamont in his report and by the recent act of Congress increasing the number of officers that may be detailed for the instruction of colleges and schools. When it is reflected that these details are made almost or quite exclusively from company officers in the line, it will be understood how much value the War Department attaches to this system. It becomes, to some extent, the economical substitute in this country for that extensive military training which, in Europe, makes such a drain on the industrial resources of the country and on the careers of young men. The American system, as at its present rate of growth it may soon come to be called, merely gives the rudiments of military drill to the youth in the schools, so that they can then either enter the organized militia, if they choose, already fitted to do duty, or will be ready and partly trained in case the country calls for their services.

In the Journal of the Military Service Institution General Wingate advocates a suggestion of Captain Zalinski that the States should carry much further this system of military education by introducing it into certain schools. In a restricted form, school drill is now practiced in some cities. In Boston, for example, the high school and Latin school battalions, formed of the pupils, have existed many years. For special purposes of school parades, marching and maneuvers are also taught, as during the Washington centenary exercises in New York. In Jersey City and elsewhere certain Sunday schools have uniformed military companies. But Gen. Wingate thinks that an excellent promoter of boys' companies would be the Grand Army of the Republic. And, in fact, that body, at its last encampment, passed a resolution on the subject. Noting that our policy is to maintain only a small standing army, and that the rapidity of modern wars makes it dangerous to rely wholly on the instruction that can be given to hasty levies of volunteers, it proposed giving to the youths at school a preliminary military training. It recommended "an organized effort to impress upon the various municipal, State and national authorities the advisability of the adoption of a system by which scholars attending the public and private schools, as well as the high schools and colleges, shall receive instructions in military matters, and to impress upon the rising generation of the country the fact that, as American citizens, it is their high duty to bring to the defense of their country, in its need, the education which they may have received in this particular in their youthful days." Of course, such a scheme should be carried out only with sound judgment, so that it may not change the character of our public school system except for the better. General Harrison well said to the National Association of Teachers that the strength and defense of our institutions, not only in peace but in war, and the great reserve, compared with which the army and even the organized militia are very small, are "in the instructed young of our land who come to its defense in time of peril."

General Wingate further suggests that the army and militia should as much as possible act in unison, as, for example, in practice marches. This has occasionally been done, as when, a few months ago, Captain Lillenback's battery marched to the Peekskill camp in connection with National Guard batteries. But the system could be carried out on a much larger scale. Says General Wingate:

> "Let us suppose that an officer having a command near a large city containing some National Guard regiments desires to take a step in this direction. He works out a plan for a march between two neighboring points affording suitable ground (as, for example, from Willet's Point to Creedmore), as if through an enemy's country, and then invites the National Guard officers of the vicinity to co-operate in carrying it out. To secure thorough instruction, parties of regular and National Guard officers, bicycle scouts, etc., are from time to time sent along the proposed route to reconnoiter and map it, and, to impress upon all concerned how this work ought to be done, are required to submit their maps and reports for criticism and discussion to joint meetings of the officers who have agreed to participate. The problems connected with the proposed maneuver relating to the calling out and transporting, marching, provisioning and fighting the command, are also submitted, studied, and discussed in the same way, until all that can be obtained from the theory of the matter has been learned. Then the march is made, at some time when the crops will permit it, with the regular forces and such National Guard organizations as will volunteer. This idea, it will be seen, presupposes a winter's work before the actual march takes place; a winter of study and thought, during which there would be an officers' meeting every week or alternate week, to discuss the practical military questions arising out of such an affair, and which meetings would be attended by the brightest of the National Guard officers, as well as by the regulars."

Such practice marches might be of mutual benefit, and this is only one way in which co-operation between the professional and the citizen soldiers could be carried out. It is evident that there is a general movement to bring to a higher standard the efficiency of the organized militia and the general military training of the people.

A FEDERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

A Definition Given to This Variety of Revenue.

Harper's Weekly.

What is generally meant by an "inheritance tax" is a tax on the transfer of the title to any property—real, personal or mixed—either by the owner's last will and testament or by the laws of descent. Mr. Gladstone put the grim name of "death duties" on the intricate system, embracing five distinct but analogous taxes then in operation in England. One is "probate" tax, which is really a stamp tax on the affidavit or inventory required before the issue of letters of administration on the estate of a deceased person. Another is the "account tax," to reinforce the former and to prevent the evasion of it by gifts during life unless made a year before death. A third is a "legacy" tax, payable out of personality coming to a legatee or heir. The fourth is a "succession" tax, imposed by Mr. Gladstone in 1853 and applicable to land as the "legacy" tax is to personality. The fifth is an "estate" tax, invented by Mr. Goschen in 1889, and increasing the progressive character of all death taxes. Under all of them Great Britain levied in 1892 as follows:

Probate and account tax	£5,622,374
Legacy tax	2,828,162
Succession tax	1,200,347
Estate tax on personalty	1,304,080
Estate tax on realty	98,640
Total	£11,053,603

The experts, economists, and specialists who have advocated, or now advocate, what is popularly known in this country as an "inheritance tax," get hopelessly "by the ears" when attempting to describe the nature, purpose and justification of the exaction. Many, and they the larger number, vindicate the assessment as a socialistic contrivance to enlarge escheat to the State, and so limit inheritances, and redistribute wealth. The contention is that the State is a co-heir. Others regard the exactment as a fee paid to the State to maintain probate courts, and for the right to receive the property of one's father or mother. Others look on the requirement as a tax pure and simple, levied according to one's faculty, or ability, to contribute to governmental expenditures. One conception is that the "inheritance tax" is a good device to collect evaded taxes after the evader is dead; another is that the contrivance may be sustained as a way to get taxes never imposed, but which should have been imposed, or to tax an heir or devisee in advance. Another argument is that the tax is supplementary to an income tax, an increased income tax, catching the heir or devisee when he is happy to divide with the State.

Whichever theory may be most defensible or indefensible, the federal government can vindicate but one, and that is tax, pure and simple. Congress cannot prescribe what shall be a valid will in New York, or regulate New York laws of descent, or New York inheritances. The federal government has no probate courts to maintain. Congress cannot constitutionally redistribute property in New York.

An Alarming Condition.

New York Mail and Express.

It is time that the country should understand the alarming condition of the national treasury. When the gold reserve of $100,000,000, established for the maintenance of the public credit, fell below that limit for the first time in its history, after the inauguration of President Cleveland last year, the first impairment of our public credit since the close of the war occurred, and this was really the main operating cause of the panic that followed. Yesterday the gold reserve declined to the very low figure of $76,867,000, and it is said that if the revenues of the government continue to decrease as they have done the reserve will fall as low as $60,000,000 before the close of next month. This is a serious situation and demands the immediate attention of the authorities at Washington and of the business and financial interests of the country. With such an alarming condition of affairs in prospect, what is this Democratic administration doing? Trying to pass a tariff reform bill to still further decrease the revenues by over $70,000,000 per annum; seeking to impose an iniquitous income tax upon the overburdened people of the country, and, worse than all, preparing once more to press to passage a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Has the Democratic party gone mad?

Startling Incident.

Dan Macauley, in Washington Post.

Last Wednesday evening a startling incident in a prominent military organization bid fair for a few thrilling moments to disrupt the society, if not dismantle the hotel in which its meetings are held. A prominent naval officer was entertaining a delighted audience of some two hundred ex-officers of the army and navy with a cleverly written paper on a famous event of the late war, when suddenly, clear as a bell, and with awful distinctness came the phrase, "I sent my paramount——" Crash! bang!—an infuriate yell and a savage rush for the reckless speaker—chairs raised on high and with a swiftness to which dynamite is slow combustion, a tableau of chaos and destruction existed where but now restful pleasure reigned supreme. Shocked and pale, but with rare presence of mind, the orator thrust his manuscript forward with quivering finger on the offending line, and with a sigh of relief the crowd sank back, seats were resumed and the exciting incident was closed. It merely said something about sending a pair o' mountain howitzers—but it was a singular exhibition of the utter ruin of a once innocent and virtuous word through bad association.

Whittier's Faith in a Future Life.

Whittier Letters, in McClure's Magazine.

A little later Mr. Whittier's large yet simple faith is thus forcibly and characteristically expressed: "My difficulty is not from doubt of the future life. I can conceive of no end to myself. I expect to live on, but how? I have a constitutional dread of change and newness. But I have a fixed faith in the goodness of God, in the wisdom and benign tenderness of His love, in all worlds and lives, and in my weakness and darkness I lean heavily upon Him. I am but too sensible of frailties and sins. I have no longer consciousness of loving God as a person or power, apart from His attribute. I have no experience of ecstatic emotions, but I know that I love goodness and mercy, charity and peace; that my soul longs for harmony and moral symmetry; that I would sooner wrong myself than my neighbor; and, at times, the sweet sense of an infinite love overwhelms me and fills me with gratitude and thanksgiving."

Wool Growers Protest.

Greencastle Banner-Times.

A petition left Greencastle, last week, bound for Washington, D. C., and it was in line with thousands of others that are burdening the mails to that Mecca. The Putnam County Wool-growers' Association, seeing that the repeal of the McKinley bill would greatly injure the sheep industry in this country, prepared a protest against the repeal of the duty on wool, and circulated it for signatures. All the Republican members signed it, and every Democrat who had sheep and was approached on the subject added his name. These same Democrats voted for the repeal of the McKinley bill in 1892, but as they see where the results will strike their pocketbooks, they are now anxious to correct their error.

An Overworked Prince.

New York Times.

Poor little Crown Prince of Germany! The drastic system of royal German education has almost killed him, according to all accounts. He has been seized with fits of trembling and nervousness, and much anxiety is being felt about him. It is at once gratifying and pathetic to learn that he is to have, "as much as possible," the life of a child for a whole year! This brief statement tells by contrast a volume of what sort of life the little soldier-student has had.

In Hard Lines.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Between the Hawaiian policy, the Wilson bill and the income tax measure the Democratic party is doomed to annihilation. While the party gropes in the wilderness the people are girding their loins. If a general election could take place now there would be a scarcity of mourners over the Democratic corpse.

Must Mean the Ind-n-p-l-s N-ws.

Puck.

Editor (of the Daily Shouter)—I don't like the beginning of your editorial on the new year.

Assistant—What is the matter with it?

Editor—You say, "We have entered upon the year 1894." Why not add, "as exclusively predicted by the Daily Shouter?"

He Points a Moral.

Lafayette Courier.

President Cleveland's experience with Gresham is valuable as a warning to others that a man who is without fixed principles is an unsafe counselor. A public man cannot successfully survive on spite, although Gresham has tried it as hard as any man who ever lived.

Horrors of Expectation.

New York Tribune.

Congress stands to the people now in very much the same relation that the noisy rooster did to the late Mr. Carlyle. "It isn't the noise of the crowing that disturbs me," he said; "it is lying awake expecting him to crow."

A Policy of Stupidity and Infamy.

Chicago Times (Dem.)

It will tax the imagination of Americans to believe that the tidings now kept so dark a secret aboard the cutter Corwin can add in the slightest degree to the stupidity and infamy of the Cleveland policy in dealing with Hawaii.

A Strange Sight.

Philadelphia Press.

An all-wise Providence is going to permit the people of this country to see some strange sights this year of our Lord 1894. One of the exhibitions will be Dan Voorhees opposing Hoke Smith's pension reduction scheme.

No Sense of Humor.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

A German cartoonist has been imprisoned for ten days for poking fun at Chancellor Caprivi. A German nobleman has no more sense of humor than a Teutonic meat ax.

Democrats Are Doing It.

New York Mail and Express.

This is no time for Republicans to try to pull Democratic chestnuts out of the fire. Let the Democrats burn their own fingers.

They Come High.

Detroit Free Press (Dem.)

A Congressman's salary seems a high price to pay for such services as some of them are rendering just at present.

Who Cares?

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Adlai Stevenson has not given his views on Hawaii or the tariff bill, but then who cares what Adlai thinks he thinks?

Seductive Argument.

Washington Post.

An income tax would mean more offices and more offices would mean more business for the pie counter.

A BUSINESS DEMOCRAT

President Ingalls, of the Big Four, Assails the Wilson Bill.

It Is a Fad of Theorists and an Experiment with Business That Will Involve Industry in Disaster.

While Henry Watterson was denouncing the Wilson bill as a "makeshift," St. Jackson's night, in Louisville, President M. E. Ingalls, of the Big Four Railway Company, a broad-gauged business man, was assailing the bantling in Columbus, O. In fact, with due deference to the genius of Mr. Watterson, the attack of the business man was the most damaging. After saying that he would, as a Democrat, cut out some of the features of the McKinley law most obnoxious to him, making some articles dutiable that are free, he tells what the framers of the Wilson bill have done:

> On the other hand, the committee on ways and means have sent to Congress a tariff bill, which, in addition to the deficit of $50,000,000, will produce $75,000,000 more of loss, leaving the government at the end of the fiscal year short $125,000,000, unless it can be made up in other ways. How do they expect to make up this $125,000,000? Cover your heads in shame, my fellow-Democrats, for your party in power in these days of peace proposes to go back and enact the war taxes of the past; and why? In order that they may make a tariff framed according to the theories of a few men familiar only with the books, and reduce the duties on certain articles which do not demand it, and make certain articles free which are not called for. Instead of obeying the mandate of the people, they propose to try a little experiment of their own and imitate McKinley. Was ever such folly? The gentleman who fathers this measure, whose name is given to it, is a distinguished member of Congress, coming from a little village up in the mountains of the State of West Virginia. He has had a large experience as a college professor and as a country lawyer, and as a member of Congress. He is a student of the doctrine of free trade and well educated as a theorist. By some chance he is made chairman of the committee of ways and means, and is put astride of the commerce of this country, and proposes to demonstrate his theories, although in so doing he may wreck the country and his party.

Proceeding to notice features of the Wilson bill, President Ingalls inquired:

> I might ask why the wool which competes with the farmer is made free, and the tax upon the brandy and champagne, which the rich man drinks, is reduced; why the duty is left off sugar and other revenue-producing articles, if this is a tariff for revenue?

He then criticised what he styled "the great fad of free raw materials," iron ore, coal, lumber, etc., adding:

> You will hear it said that I am interested in coal, and hence that is one of my reasons for objecting to this tariff. I am interested in coal, but only as the president of several railway corporations, a large part of whose business is in the transportation of this article. They had upon their pay rolls twenty-five thousand names, and each and every one of these is interested to know why, when the government needs revenue, coal, which has paid a large amount, and with injury to no one, should be made free, while the goods which the coal-producers use are still taxed. I say we had twenty-five thousand names, for the depressed business has forced us to discharge one-fifth of them, and they have gone to swell the grand army of cold and hungry unemployed that fill our streets; the saddest sight there is in the world—men hungry and willing to work for bread, but no work to be had. I am interested, I repeat, for if this bill passes with its free coal and free ore, more of these faithful employes will have to go.

President Ingalls follows the foregoing sad story and sadder predictions with a pointed inquiry about free coal, as follows:

> What justification is there for free coal? None, except that the books say that raw material should be free, and this committee, with no business experience, but wedded to their theories, have classed coal as a raw material, when every ton at the mouth of the pit represents 90 per cent. of labor and 10 per cent. of raw material, and when it comes in competition with foreign coal in England it represents 96 per cent. of labor and 4 per cent. of raw material. It would seem to me that if you wished protection for labor here was a better chance for it than anywhere else. Who asks for free coal? The people? No; no one except a few New England and New York speculators, who rushed over into Nova Scotia the week after election, when they thought they could establish free trade, and bought everything that could be brought in here if the duty were taken off, from a coal mine to a lime kiln. While this committee of ours graciously allows the coal of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, to come in here and displace our own, and break down a half million of our laborers, the thrifty Canuck smiles and still charges us 60 cents a ton for all that we sell in his Western dominions. Verily, this committee of ways and means are great and patriotic gentlemen.

After declaring that it is in harmony with the Democratic platform to lay a tax on sugar and to increase the tax on beer, Mr. Ingalls closes as follows:

> In behalf of the great body of business men of this country, I protest against experiments at this time. In behalf of the Democratic rank and file, I protest against a measure which, if passed, will turn the country over to the Republicans. I wish I could reach every Democrat in the land to arouse them to action so that they would make their objections felt with their Congressmen. It is a time of peril to the party. I would sound the alarm, "To your tents, O Israel." Unless we can bring about a change in the administration, unless we can stop this so-called Wilson bill in Congress, we shall go down as a party to hopeless defeat at the next election, and it will be years before the people will trust us again. We want Congress to stop experimenting for the benefit of a few theorists and scholars. Let them turn their attention towards providing for the exigencies of the treasury; let them reduce the expenses of the government in every way possible. If this is all done, while we may lose temporarily, on account of mistakes already made, the people will soon realize that they can trust us and will be with us. In the success that will then come, none will rejoice more than we, the followers of our patron saint. If, on the other hand, all wisdom has left our leaders and they persist in their course, we shall go down in the ruin that they cause. But we will not be disheartened; we will still keep the camp fires burning and imitate the virtues of the Hero of New Orleans, and resolve that "by the Eternal" in other years and with other leaders we will renew the fight, and hope for more wisdom in our hour of success.

President Ingalls has voted three times for Mr. Cleveland, but when he refers to him in his speech he says:

> The theory that "the King can do no wrong" will never succeed in this country. Neither does all knowledge, all wisdom lie with the President and his advisers, nor with the Senate or the House. We might say, perhaps, to each, sarcastically, as did Job of old to his accusers: "No doubt ye are the people and wisdom shall die with you." But we do not believe it will.

After Hostetter's Millions.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 9.—J. H. Hostetter and Christian Stoner, surviving executors of Jacob Hostetter, have filed a suit in equity against D. Herbert Hostetter. The bill alleges that David Hostetter, George W. Smith and Charles Boughter, in 1853, entered into a partnership to manufacture Hostetter's bitters. The recipe for the mixture was the exclusive property of Jacob Hostetter, who, later, purchased the interest of David Hostetter. It is charged that, at that time, Jacob Hostetter was in a state of imbecility and could not understand any business. The complainants ask that said assignments be set aside, and that an accounting since 1858 be rendered so that they may receive their share. The suit involves several million dollars.

Kentucky Lottery Indictments.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9.—The grand jury to-day returned indictments against J. J. Douglas, of the Frankfort Lottery Company, and forty-four agents, under the Goebel felony act for setting up and operating a lottery. All of the parties are joined in one true bill. The parties will be arraigned to-morrow. The appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Court of Appeals, declaring the lottery a corpse, will, doubtless, be pleaded as a defense in these cases, under the claim that the lottery has the right to operate pending final adjudication.

There, Now!

New York Herald (Dem.)

The people did not return the Democrats to power for the purpose of levying an obnoxious, monarchical, inquisitorial tribute repugnant to the fundamental principles of our government, and they will visit with swift condemnation any party that makes such a blunder. The popular fiat has gone forth that no income tax will be tolerated in this country. The sooner the Democrats take notice of that significant fact the better it will be for their party.