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To-day the anti-Breckinridge campaign will open with an "ovation" to his competitor, Hon. W. C. Owens, at Frankfort. The indications point to a large meeting.

If the Republican Senators would express a desire to vote upon a tariff bill to-day, the Democrats could refuse because they have no bill before the Senate upon which they are agreed.

Is there not a Democratic paper in Indiana that has the courage to come to the defense of Senator Turpie? Many of the Democratic papers outside of Indiana have assailed him.

It is a very bad year for men who have failed in Republican conventions to set up as independents. In fact, it is a year when the more Republican the ticket is the more readily it will be voted.

The Journal is well aware that civics are taught in the Indianapolis High Schools, and well taught. If all of the higher schools were as intelligently managed as those of Indianapolis there would be little cause for criticism.

The parts of the speech which Coxey proposed to deliver from the Capitol steps, which have been published, are less objectionable than portions of the speech of Senator Voorhees when he presented his tariff bill to the Senate.

The Evansville Courier laments that a duty has been placed upon sugar by the Senate bill, when free-trade doctrinaires like Mills and Watterson assert that sugar is the first article which should be placed in a tariff for revenue only.

The Madison Courier rebukes the Democratic Council of that city for its display of partisanship in the election of a sexton for the cemetery. The Courier is wrong. The Democratic party ought to control every graveyard in the country, this year, at least.

Reports from one hundred manufacturers and employers in the State of New York show that in 1892 they employed an aggregate of 22,026 hands, in 1893 they employed 17,480, and in 1894 only 12,650. In two years there was a decrease of 42½ per cent. in the number of hands employed.

In his inaugural address of March 4, 1893, Mr. Cleveland said: "If we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice." He probably did not refer to the reduction of the inordinate wages of workingmen too long enjoyed, but Democratic tariff reform has brought about a great reduction in them.

Representative Burrows is wise for not wishing to be transferred to the Senate. He knows how to be a commoner, as a leading member of the House may be called. He has acquired the experience and the knowledge which are essential to leadership, or at least to influential prominence in the House. Besides, he has the vigor which is essential to a conspicuous career in the lower branch.

A reporter who called on Colonel Breckinridge at Lexington apologized for intruding by saying that newspaper men knew no law when news was concerned. The Colonel rose from his chair, and, straightening himself up to his fullest height, remarked: "If you will pardon me, I will say that my experience with newspaper men during the past two months leads me to believe that they do not know how to tell the truth." The craft is to be congratulated upon censure from such a source.

If legislation is necessary to make all pensions payable by checks, it is important that it should be had. Every payment shows the evils of having men come to the agency for their checks, as there is a small percentage of pensioners who will waste the money paid them at the barrel houses and dives. There is a law which puts all such men under guardianship for the drawing and expenditure of pensions. In this State the Grand Army has undertaken to have guardians appointed for such men, but its efforts have been but partially successful.

The managers of the May music festival have set a very high standard for the event in the character of the singers and orchestra they have engaged. It is no exaggeration to say that such an aggregation of talent has never appeared on a like occasion in any Western city. The managers could have saved a large amount of money in the first instance by engaging second or third rate artists, but they would have lost in the end. Their object, and it is one with which every resident of the city and State should sympathize, is to establish the reputation of Indianapolis as a musical center by making the May festival a permanent institution. To do this they must win the largest degree of popular confidence and support, and this can only be done by giving high-class performances. Readers of the Journal throughout the State can rest assured that the coming festival will be well worth a journey to the capital to attend. They should also understand that nobody is to make any money out of the entertainment. It is a public enterprise undertaken solely in the interest of musical culture, and as such is deserving of liberal support from all who believe in cultivating the spiritual side of life.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The movement to introduce military instruction in the public schools, of which the Journal was one of the earliest advocates, is meeting with much favor. The city of Rochester, New York, has just introduced the system. The school authorities of the city of New York have it under consideration, and in the grammar schools eighty-seven battalions have been formed. Similar action is being taken in other cities of New York, and the Brooklyn Eagle says the matter will soon be brought to the attention of the Board of Education in that city.

The movement had its origin in an address made by General Benjamin Harrison to the National Association of Teachers. In the course of his remarks he said:

The strength and defense of our institutions, not only in peace, but in war, is to be found in the young of the land who have received from the lips of patriotic teachers the story of the sacrifice which our fathers made to establish our civil institutions, and which their sons have repeated on hundreds of battlefields. The organized army of the United States, even if we include the militia of the States, is of insignificant proportions when put in contrast with the armies of the other great powers of the world. Our strength is not in these; it is in the great reserve to be found in the instructed young of our land, who come to its defense in time of peril.

These remarks attracted attention, and some posts of the G. A. R. passed resolutions indorsing them and recommending that military instruction be introduced into the public schools. The committee on resolutions of the last National Encampment of the G. A. R. approved this recommendation, and reported a resolution requesting the new commander-in-chief to issue a general circular calling attention to the matter and inviting the co-operation of department commanders "to the end that special effort be made toward the accomplishment of this object." The circular issued by Commander-in-chief Adams recites some of the arguments in favor of the movement and recommends "that the posts in the various cities, towns and villages, by committees, public meetings and other means, give their earnest co-operation and support in securing necessary legislative, municipal and school board action, as well as to obtain, where required, national aid by provision of arms, equipments and instructors." Thus the movement is fairly launched with the full approval of the G. A. R. and of many educators and public men.

The arguments in favor of it are educational as well as patriotic. Under the latter head it is urged with much reason that as this government does not maintain any standing army to speak of, nor any military reserve corps, some means should be adopted of instructing American youth in military tactics in connection with the duty of giving their services to the country when needed. The United States cannot expect to remain always exempt from war. It is impossible to predict when or from what quarter it may come, but when it does come the country ought not to be wholly unprepared.

The physical and educational arguments in favor of the movement are not less strong than the military and patriotic. The physical development of the young, which is so carefully looked after in European schools, and regarded as quite as important as the mental education, is wholly neglected in our schools. That is, there is no regular system of physical culture. Military drill would supply this want admirably. It develops every part of the body and furnishes the mental interest that makes exercise beneficial. Outside of physical considerations, the mental and moral results of military training are valuable. One of the strongest arguments in favor of it is its effect in impressing on the minds of scholars the idea of proper subordination to lawful authority. Teachers in schools where it has been introduced say that not only is military drill enjoyed by the pupils, but it gives them habits of subordination, discipline and obedience which makes them better scholars and easier to manage. American boys are sadly in need of this sort of training, and American citizenship is the sufferer. The habit of prompt obedience to superior authority, which lies at the foundation of military instruction, is a vital element of good citizenship and sadly needed in these days of popular turbulence. The Journal is distinctly in favor of the movement to introduce military instruction in the public schools and heartily commends it to the consideration of our school authorities.

DEMOCRATIC PROTESTS AND PRAYERS.

The attitude of several Democratic papers in the North toward the tariff measures which are of Southern origin might afford much amusement if the matter were less serious. The fact, however, that these papers admit that the South controls the Democratic party in Congress and shapes the legislation proposed in regard to the tariff is one which should not be lost sight of. The Brooklyn Eagle, which has always zealously supported Mr. Cleveland, in the course of a long editorial in which it frees its mind, speaks thus plainly of the animus which inspired the whole series of Democratic tariff bills:

A measure that came from the House named the Wilson bill has been changed in nearly everything but its name. Virtually nearly all but the enacting clause has been stricken out, always excepting the income tax, which has been preserved as a fetich to sate Southern hate and Western revenges on Northern thrift. * * * If forced to choose between evils the New York Democracy would far rather let McKinleyism remain, with Republicanism responsible for it, than tolerate a trust-pudding aggravated by highway robbery as the Senate bill, plus the income tax attachment, now is.

The Manchester (N. H.) Union, which is one of the ablest Democratic papers in New England, situated in a cotton mill city, has made the following protest:

Northern States are in no mood to receive or accept absolute dictation from the Southern States, and, as much as honest Democrats desire a reasonable reduction of prohibitory tariff duties, they will neither be coaxed, cajoled nor coerced into an aproval of a sectional law that means great injury to their great industries.

The New Hampshire paper no doubt speaks for thousands of Democrats in the North who are engaged in manufacturing, but who have been ignored by the ex-confederates who have framed the tariff bills which are under consideration. The protests quoted from the Brooklyn Eagle and the Manchester Union are manly and spirited, but the New York Times, the proclaimed organ of the Cleveland Democracy in the East, makes itself a spectacle of abject subserviency by using the following language:

The East may, without presumption, ask this small favor. The Eastern Democrats have protected the South from the force bill and the West from bankruptcy. If they are to be plundered by those gentlemen, whose battles they have fought, they ask that the plundering be done with such fairness as the nature of the act permits.

In the days of Democratic doughfaceism before the war such an exhibition of servility by a Northern Democratic organ cannot be found as the foregoing paragraph presents. But the value of the three Democratic protests is in the fact that they recognize that the Southern leaders are shaping the financial policy of the country with a view of checking the overwhelming prosperity of the North under the policy of protection.

The latest decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that commercial travelers representing houses located in one State cannot be compelled to pay a license in another is not the first in that direction, but it is true that the two decisions to that effect set aside a decision of the same tribunal made years ago, when it held that a Connecticut drummer who solicited trade in Tennessee must pay a fine for selling his goods without a license from the local authorities. This shows that the highest tribunal in the land has been led to regard the interstate-commerce provisions of the Constitution in a different light than it did a quarter of a century ago. In the latest decision that court says:

No State can levy a tax on interstate commerce in any form, whether by way of duties laid upon the transportation of the subjects of that commerce or on the receipts derived from that transportation, or on the occupation or business of carrying it on.

Such a decision would not have been made by the Supreme Court before the war, when the sovereignty of the State may be said to be regarded as paramount, and no implied powers now conceded to the federal government. Now the State may tax its own, but it cannot tax citizens of other States who solicit orders within its jurisdiction.

If the House committee has found no ground for the impeachment of Judge Jenkins for his injunction it must seem to the outsider that it had no right to criticise his action. It certainly has no right to censure a judge for honestly discharging his duty as he saw it, and no right to express an official opinion upon his conduct. The action of the House committee in this case will become a precedent, and hereafter it may become a custom for Congress to send committees to investigate the action of judges and pass judgment thereon, which cannot be otherwise than a harmful invasion of the constitutional rights of the judiciary and detrimental to its independence.

The American Economist indorses Senator Lodge's proposition to use the tariff for the promotion of international bimetallism. "The enactment of Senator Lodge's amendment," it says, "would strike a double blow at the theory on which British trade has been built and at British trade. It would still further hinder access to her largest market, and, what is worse, it would encourage the manufacture of goods that can be made in England in other countries, surely reducing their price." The Economist prints a letter from Judge William Lawrence, of Ohio, in which he quotes and strongly approves the resolution of the Indiana Republican convention on this subject.

The new tariff bill will not impose an income tax on workingmen, but loss of work and reduction of wages are as much a direct tax as if the laborer were required to pay a fixed per cent. in cash. Suppose, for example, that a man who was earning $1.50 a day was thrown out of work three months and has suffered a reduction of 10 per cent. for the last six months; he has paid $117 for the three months of idleness and $23.40 on account of reduction of wages, making an aggregate of $140.40 which he has contributed during nine months to the cause of Democratic tariff reform. This is a pretty stiff income tax.

There are sixteen States of the Union, Indiana being one, in which aliens are given the right to vote before they become citizens. The law should be amended in this respect, and should also prohibit the taking out of naturalization papers within a prescribed time before an election.

Baron Urecritz, of Berlin, chamberlain to the Emperor, and officer of the Royal Lancers, has been registered for some weeks at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. He brought letters of introduction which secured entrance to the swellest clubs and the most exclusive circles of society. The tale thus far is a common one, and there are those who will say that the probable sequel is the discovery that he is not a man of rank, but an impostor. Not so; the sequel is different. Baron Urecritz has suddenly departed from San Francisco, it is true, but not because he was discovered to be other than he pretends. Before his departure the Examiner secured an interview, in which he says he was driven out of San Francisco by the importunities of the city's society girls, who were anxious to exchange their hearts, and hands, and fortunes for his rank and his castle on the Rhine. Fabulous fortunes were even laid at the Baron's feet, he says. When the society women finally would give him no peace and his mail became a thing to be dreaded the Baron fled the city. It must be that he has slandered the girls, or that, through undue vanity, he has misconstrued attentions that meant nothing and that were merely the manifestations of the giddy American girls' flirtatious disposition. It may be that he tells this tale and affects coyness in order to enhance his value in the opinion of some heiress on whom he has fixed his eye. It cannot be that the girls have really been proposing to him—and in vain. Perish the thought! Foreign noblemen and their ways are too well known for such a story to be believed. It is not necessary for the girls to take the initiative in such cases. The nobleman touches the button, so to speak, by making his own proposal, and papa does the rest in accordance with the daughter's wishes. After perpetrating such a slander the Baron could do no less than flee from the city, and it is highly probable that the next thing known of him will be that he is no baron at all, but a bold, bad man without a title and with no pedigree worth mentioning.

A New York publisher makes an appeal to novel writers which, it may be hoped, will bear fruit. He advertises for manuscript stories and says:

First—If you have a pleasant little story suitable for summer reading, somewhat bright and chatty in dialogue, of no particular force; in short, the ordinary seaside novel—keep it.

Second—If you have a painstaking diagnosis of inherited taints, an anaemic, rachitic hero, a myopic and hectic heroine, done with a mass of unpleasant detail and certified to be correct in all its horrors by your family physician, leave it with him to kill or cure—preferably the former.

Third—If you have smashed all the commandments, especially the seventh, if your hero is a grand passionate man and your heroine a superbly beautiful and passionate woman, and the husband a man with but one idea, to wit: that of doing his duty faithfully—away with it, cast it from thee. It is better for thee to enter into life novelless than to add one jot to the odds in favor of outer darkness and the wailing and gnashing of teeth.

These are what he does not want. What will satisfy him is specified below:

Fourth—But and if, by the grace of God, you have a novel where lay of hopeless love or glory won rouses the fearful or subdues the proud, where in adversity the hero is a pure-minded, honorable and courageous gentleman, one whose character is mellowed and deepened by each distress, and the heroine a tender, sweet, loving woman, who will not vote unless she has to and then will do it faithfully and well, a woman of brain, character and—save the mark—wit, where the story compels attention, reads itself, carries you breathless to the end and leaves you delighted and with a bright heart, and, what's more yet, with a good, honest clean taste in the mouth, we will pay you handsomely and on a gold basis and thank you besides, and so also will our 67,327 novel readers.

When publishers recognize the fact that the public does not yearn for the unwholesome, morbid tales that have been unloaded on it recently and demand of authors something purer and sweeter and truer to life it is likely that their wants will be supplied. Writers are influenced more than they like to think by the fashion in literature, and when they come to understand that the lurid, overdrawn and overly "intense" variety of fiction is not in favor they will turn their attention to the production of a better sort. This advertiser helps to do a service to the community.

It is susceptible of easy demonstration that all the leaders of the so-called "industrial armies" are either fools or knaves. If they expect to accomplish any good by going to Washington they are the former, and if they are leading their deluded followers without such expectation they are the latter. No man possessing a grain of sense can believe that the commonwealers can get relief by going to the capital, and none but a designing and dishonest man would take them there only to disappoint them.

The Warsaw Times says that the buffalo sucker, a fish found in the numerous lakes of Kosciusko county, often grows to the weight of eighty pounds. "At this time of the year," it adds, "this huge fish is easily taken. If the water is high enough they roam out over the marshes, in shallow waters and are often killed with a club." It is not claimed that they climb trees or devastate watermelon patches.

The Chicago Dispatch credits a "Boston philosopher" with discovering that "Ships That Pass in the Night" are mostly courtships. No doubt the Boston philosopher made the discovery, but he made it in the Journal.

"Cleveland's mob disappears" is a headline in the Democratic Philadelphia Record. Somehow or other the sentence seems to have an insidious duplicity of application to different situations.

Ex-President Harrison has accepted an invitation to deliver a Decoration day address in Columbus, O.

The substance of Colonel Breckinridge's defense is that he was not as bad as he might have been.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Age of Desperation.

Minnie—Is it really true that Miss Parsay has gone and engaged herself to that worthless young Doolittle?

Mamie—I guess it is. I never would have imagined such a thing either. I thought she was young enough to know better.

Spring Butter.

"John," said the groceryman to his assistant, "this is spring — gentle spring. Budding trees, and all that sort of thing. I guess you better take a few onions and mash 'em up and mix the juice with some of that prime oleo while you have nothing else to do."

Sociological Discussion.

"The world," remarked the tired and downtrodden toiler, "owes every man a living."

"I guess you are right," assented the voracious plutocrat, "and if you would like to have the debt collected, I am ready to attend to the matter for about 90 per cent. commission."

As He Expected.

"Go to the circus?"

"Sure," said the pessimist. "I enjoyed it greatly, too."

"You are the last man I would expect to get any enjoyment in seeing a circus."

"Well, it was this way. It wasn't the circus I particularly enjoyed, but the fact that all the show there was worth seeing came off in the ring I was too far away from to see."

THE INDIANA PRESS.

Nothing for wage earners; everything for trusts, is the new motto of the Democratic flag.—Goshen Times.

No one except the fellow who has a cinch on an office objects to a change now. —Kendallville Standard.

Congress continues to vaccinate the public against a Democratic epidemic in 1896. —Oakland City Eenterprise.

The fact is the Democratic party is useful only as an opposition party. In power it is out of place.—Columbia City Mail.

There is no mistaking the fact that the Republicans of Indiana have enlisted again under the old flag.—Mishawaka Enterprise.

Campaign free-trade stock, which was at a premium in the United States in 1892, would sell now for the price of old paper. —Evansville Journal.

Coxey's army is the shadow of Cleveland's administration. And the administration may well be frightened at its own shadow.—Decatur Journal.

A political campaign in these days is in small need of orators. The business in every county, village and city is doing the talking.—Starke County Republican.

Laboring men who voted for Cleveland, and are now tramping and hunting for a job, ought to go and live with the Democratic politicians who misled them.—Bloomfield News.

Have you any idea that if Ben Harrison and a Republican Congress and Senate had been elected this country would be in the deplorable condition she is to-day? Not much.—Pendleton Republican.

Every time the Democracy in Congress gets the news of a Republican victory they start to form a new tariff bill. The way the news has been coming in they have been kept pretty busy of late—Elwood Leader.

The present condition of the Wilson tariff bill is like that of the boy's knife. The boy said his knife had a new handle, and new blades had been put in since he first got it, but it was the same old knife.—Evansville Standard.

Carl Browne, marshal of the commonwealers, is vigorous in remarking that "liberty is weltering in her own blood," but on closer examination he may be convinced that it is only himself floundering in the froth of his picturesque verbosity.—Lafayette Courier.

The only way for Coxey to obtain a chance to make absurd speeches in the shadow of the Capitol dome at Washington is to get himself elected to the Senate, where the police never stop such performances.—Vincennes Commercial.

If the industrial smashers at Washington can take a hint they will adjourn Congress at once and go home without further proceedings. The more they tinker with the tariff the larger the Republican majorities will grow.—Orleans Examiner.

The remarkable confusion shown in the contradictory definitions of "tariff reform" given by the Democratic Senators shows that the term does not and never did have any meaning with the Democrats beyond its purpose of misleading the people.—Richmond Palladium.

If every Coxeyite had stayed at home and obtained the privilege of cultivating a little spot of ground, and so dug a temporary living out of the earth, and then sent to Congress a written protest against any further destructive attempts at tariff legislation, there would soon have been work enough for all.—New Albany Tribune.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

All the sculptors in Warsaw have been compelled to sign a pledge to the city officials not to make busts or statues of Kosciuszko or Powniatowski.

Bishop Thoburn, of the Methodist Church, who is stationed in India has returned to this country for a six months' visit. He first went to India thirty-five years ago.

The will of the late Sir James Stephens is a marvel of shortness and clearness. It runs: "This is my last will. I give all my property to my wife, whom I appoint sole executrix."

The Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson has been asked to supply the pulpit of the Salem-street Congregational Church, Worcester, Mass., temporarily, and not permanently, as was reported.

Francis Drexel, the founder of the Philadelphia firm of financiers, was killed by a street car. Since then his friends always walk to and from their homes, never riding on a car. The late George W. Childs, to please his friend, A. J. Drexel, did likewise.

There is not a spot in the world, says Prof. Henry Drummond, where pure missionary work has had a fairer trial or has made more progress than in the New Hebrides. I never met with any one in the East or South who had a single adverse criticism on these missions, the result was so palpable.

One of the most remarkable men in government employ is Second Assistant Postmaster-general J. Lowrie Bell, of Pennsylvania. He has a firmness that makes him a terror to those who seek concessions. Being an appointee of the Harrison administration, Democratic politicians have moved heaven and earth to compass his removal, but he is likely to remain as long as he chooses.

It is interesting to know that Nellie Grant Sartoris, according to her own confession, is happier now than she has been for years. She has laid aside her mourning and is looking very young and pretty. The fact that her eldest son is now seventeen shows how fast time slips by. He is being educated in England, and will probably remain there until he takes a degree at Oxford, that being the present goal of his own and grandfather's ambition.

The Rev. C. A. Bartol, of Boston, a friend of Emerson, Alcott, Thoreau, and all the members of the Concord school of philosophers, celebrated his eighty-first birthday on Friday last. A visitor says that "his step is light, he talks as directly and his mind is as intelligently vigorous as when he used to thrill old Boston with his pulpit eloquence from the old West Church. He takes long walks and drives for exercise, and he told me his health was excellent."

A Kentucky newspaper, in an extended account of Mrs. Zereida Samuels, the mother of the notorious James boys, says that their father, Mrs. Samuels's first husband, was a highly educated clergyman of gentle nature, and the fact that his wife's sharp tongue drove him away from home and out to California, where he died, indicates that the sons "inherited the devil in them" from their mother. Mrs. Samuels now lives in Missouri, and is a vigorous, good-looking woman of seventy.

One of the most remarkable men in the pulpit of the United States is Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia. He is now ninety-two years old, and has been connected with one church in the pastoral office for about seventy years. For fifty years he was the pastor, and since then has been pastor emeritus. On last Easter morning he preached on the resurrection of Jesus to his former congregation, and the next Sunday repeated the sermon in Germantown. He represents the more conservative element in the Unitarian churches. He has been especially remarkable for the spiritual quality of his work, and for the strong emphasis which he has placed upon the spiritual life and the doctrine of immorality.

Suppose—sup-p-o-s-e—
Well, just suppose
Some day my mother'd say,
"You needn't go to school, my dear,
Just stay at home and play.
And here's a box of choc'late creams"
(Or something quite as good).
"Eat all you want!"—oh, just suppose,
Suppose my mother should!

—E. L. Sylvester, in St. Nicholas for May.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Some men seem to have been made out of dust that had gravel in it.—Ram's Horn.

A man gets so that an alarm clock has no more effect on him than his conscience. —Atchison Globe.

The more the tariff bill is amended the more it resembles a protection measure. —Buffalo Enquirer (Dem.)

The Coxey scare has disappeared, but Mr. Carlisle continues to run the government on a deficit basis.—Philadelphia Press.

Advertising is expensive, but it often happens that the advertising that is not done costs more than that which is.—Printers' Ink.

No songstress can be sure that she has attained fame until she has been asked to recommend some make of piano.—Chicago Post.

The King of Italy eats only one meal a day. There are American sovereigns who don't always eat that often.—Kansas City Journal.

The Kansas man who wanted only $3,000 for being called "Breckinridge" is as modest a man as ever lived in that State.—Chicago Evening Post.

Men who were fed most bountifully by charity during the winter seem to make the most troublesome strikers in the spring. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

If General Coxey will sell his blooded horses and become a stockholder in the Sugar Trust he will have no trouble about getting up the Capitol steps.—Kansas City Journal.

Harrison at New York.

New York Press.

The presence in New York of Benjamin Harrison makes America's most distinguished private citizen the guest of America's metropolis. General Harrison will receive here an affectionate welcome from the people who represent the best aspirations and the highest achievements of American life. He has a place in the confidence and regard of the public, which grows larger and more enduring as the results of his splendid administration become better understood. That General Harrison's present visit may be of the keenest enjoyment, and that it may bring him a fuller realization of the respect and gratitude with which Americans contemplate the record of his services as the Nation's chief executive will be the sincere wish of every patriotic New Yorker.

From a Democratic Standpoint.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The ruling of the Postoffice Department that a bar and a postoffice cannot be run together will not be popular everywhere. The convenience of being able to obtain a snifter at every call at the postoffice commends itself to many American citizens, and they would doubtless write many more letters and mail more newspapers if there were a bar in every postoffice building.

Charitable Construction.

Boston Transcript.

In reading Senator Turpie's recent intemperate diatribe against Senator Aldrich, one is reminded of the description of a speaker in Parliament given by Lord Derby on a certain occasion—that he did not know what he was going to say when he got up, did not know what he was saying while he was speaking, and did not know what he had said when he sat down.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

Open Letter from Judge William Lawrence to Senator Voorhees.

He Corrects Some of the Latter's Errors and Tells Why American Wool-Growers Should Be Protected.

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, United States Senator from Indiana:

I have often had occasion to admire your great eloquence and ability, which, when directed to the support of just measures of public policy in the Senate, would deservedly carry great weight, but, when on the wrong side, must correspondingly be productive of injurious results. Of your views and votes on matters relating solely to Indiana it would be inappropriate for me to write, but when they concern the whole Republic they are proper subjects of discussion by any American citizen.

I. Sheep husbandry is one of the great agricultural industries of many of our American States. The newspapers announce that you have written a letter on the free wool question to a Chicago friend, in which you say:

"It is my understanding that very few carpet wools are produced in this country and that they aggregate about three-fourths of all the wools imported. If this be true, then as to carpet wools there could be no disadvantage and must be a certain advantage to carpet manufacturers of the country and the consumers of their goods in free wool. Second, I am further advised that the largest proportion of fine wools imported to this country are wools which cannot be produced here, owing to climatic conditions, and that they are essential to the manufacturer in the production of fine fabrics. If this be true, they should also be admitted free of duty. This would leave but a small proportion of imported wools which compete at the present time with domestic wools."

First—I have not seen your entire letter, but it is my purpose to point out to you (1) the grave mistakes of fact in the quoted extract, and hence (2) the erroneous conclusions you have drawn that there is (1) "no disadvantage" to American wool growers by the importation of foreign carpet wools, and (2) that "but a small proportion of imported wools compete at the present time with domestic wools."

In this communication it will not be possible to present in extenso the evidence on which I rely, but reference will be made to documents in which it will be found, to wit: United States Senate Miscellaneous Documents numbered 35, 77 and 124, of the present (second) session of the Fifty-third Congress, which those desiring to do so can fully examine.

Second—The wool circular of Justice, Bateman & Co. of Feb. 1, 1894, entirely reliable, says:

"The total supply of raw wool for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, was about 532,000,000 pounds in addition to the importation of about $38,000,000 worth of imported cloth at the foreign value. It is estimated that the wool required to produce these goods was over three pounds of unwashed wool per dollar's worth of goods. This would therefore make a total consumption by the American people of nearly 650,000,000 pounds of raw wool."

Third—In the year 1893 there were in the United States 47,273,553 sheep, producing 364,156,666 pounds of wool on the unwashed basis, including pulled wool from sheep slaughtered for market, etc, or a fraction over one-half of all consumed in this country.

Fourth—The imports of wools in the fiscal year 1893 were as follows:

	Pounds.
Class 1—Raw wool, chiefly Merino	43,311,565
Wool in wool manufactures	114,000,000
Class 2—Chiefly the long wools	6,736,200
Class 3—Cheaper wools, which include carpet and coarse clothing wools	122,386,072
Total imports	286,433,838
Domestic product, as stated	364,156,666
Total consumption, 1893	650,590,604

Now (1) if American wool growers can produce all the wools needed in this country, and (2) if American wool manufacturers can manufacture all woolen goods needed, the result would be that our present number of sheep would be increased from 47,273,553 in 1893 to about 115,000,000, and instead of paying $38,000,000 for foreign woolen goods all would be made by our own manufacturers.

CAN FURNISH OUR OWN GOODS.

If the present duties of the McKinley law on woolen goods were permitted to remain in force, undisturbed, in fact, or by threat of reduction, in three years our manufacturing industry would be sufficiently increased to produce all needed woolen manufactures. It is now proved that the best woolen goods in the world are produced in this country. (Tariff hearings before House committee on ways and means, Fifty-third Congress, p. 984; Boston Wool Manufacturers' Bulletin, December, 1893, p. 278; Switzler's United States Treasury Department Wool Report, 1887, p. 36; United States Senate Mis. Doc. No. 149, Fifty-first Congress, first session; Senate Mis. Doc. No. 35, second session, Fifty-third Congress, p. 67.) If any American citizen will have foreign goods it will be no misfortune if he should be required to pay even double the present duty for the privilege of patronizing foreign manufacturers rather than American.

Your letter says you are advised "that the largest proportion of fine wools imported to this country are, first, wools which cannot be produced here, owing to climatic conditions, and, second, that they are essential to the manufacturer in the production of fine fabrics." Here are two statements, and you have been wrongly advised as to both. The finest wool in the world is the Saxony or pick-lock. It is very expensive, comparatively little used, but it is grown to a limited extent by Hon. John McDowell and others in Washington county, Pennsylvania, some in Ohio and elsewhere, and the American product is equal to the best in the world. The wool to which your advice refers, which "cannot be produced here owing to climatic conditions," is the Australian Merino. It is an American wool bred from American sheep, chiefly exported from Vermont by Albert Chapman and others to Australia, and from their descendants.

Our best clothing goods are made from wools embraced in the McKinley tariff law as Class 1 (Merino, etc.) and Class 2 (Southdown, Cotswold, Shropshire, etc.) You have the evidence of the Democratic free-wool chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department under President Cleveland's first administration, who, in his wool report of 1887, said (page 35): "It is the current popular opinion that English and Australian wool surpasses American in quality, but the reverse is true. * * * American wool and American manufactures excel those of the rest of the world."

To the same effect is the testimony of "a cloud of witnesses." (See Senate Mis. Doc. No. 35, chapter 1, pp. 11-62; Mis. Doc. No. 124, p. 24.)

That eminent and candid manufacturer, Charles Fletcher, of the Providence worsted mills, in a letter Feb. 18, 1890, to the Boston Home Market Club, said: "The talk of 'mixing' Australian wool to make goods required for this market is all nonsense, as Australian wools are only used largely here when they are cheaper than domestic wools."

Thus it is shown that you are in error in supposing that there are any foreign wools "essential to the manufacturers in the production of fine fabrics," and you are in error when you say "but a small proportion of imported wools compete with domestic wools."

The imports of 1893, as shown, were: raw merino, 43,311,565 pounds; wool in manufactures, 114,000,000, and Class 2 wools, 6,736,201, or a total of 164,047,766 pounds. This is not "a small proportion." But if the imports were much less than they are, with free wool the foreign low free wool price would fix the American price for all our wools made into clothing goods.

AS TO CARPET WOOLS.

Your published letter says: "Very few carpet wools are produced in this country, and they aggregate about three-fourths of all the wools imported."

Here, again, are two statements, both mistaken. By "carpet wools" you doubtless mean "third-class" wools as designated in the McKinley law. Not one-half of the third-class wools are properly carpet wools. The imports of third-class wools for the fiscal year 1893 were 122,386,072 pounds; the imports of other raw wools and in manufactured goods were 164,047,766 pounds, so that, estimating all less than half the imports are even third-class wools. Not one-half of these wools were made into carpets. American wool growers are just as much injured by imports in manufactures as in raw wool. Your designation of "carpet wools," whether so intended or not