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SIXTEEN PAGES

Motto of the Senate: Millions for the Sugar Trust, but not a cent for wool.

With so much sugar lying around loose about the Senate, that body can scarcely declare that there are no flies on it.

The magnates of the Sugar Trust are less nervous when in the presence of the noninvestigating committee of the Senate than the investigators themselves.

Why indict the Washington correspondents when the main points of their revelations have been confessed by those whom they connected with the reports?

It should be remembered that the Republicans in the Senate have offered to vote on the tariff bill some day this week, and that the proposition was rejected.

Inasmuch as Georgia did not participate by appropriation or State exhibit in the Nation's exhibition in Chicago, there is no reason why Congress should appropriate \$20,000 for a fair at Atlanta, mainly for Georgia.

Secretary Gresham should not have taken Taubeneck into his neat Populist scheme, since he ought to know that Taubeneck proceeds upon the theory that he has two tongues instead of two ears, and that he must tell twice as much as he should.

When one of the Coxy generals demands food in an Indiana town it is high time that the leaders should be sent to jail. Begging is bad enough, but the "stand and deliver" method smacks too much of the highway robber to be tolerated in a State more than three-quarters of a century old.

Members of the Massachusetts Republican State committee express great surprise at the statement of President Hays that the Sugar Trust contributed to the Republican campaign fund in that State. They emphatically deny that they have received a dollar from that source. Moreover, the trust people in Massachusetts are Democrats and tariff reformers.

Some ingenious antiquarian declares that Thomas Jefferson first laid down the mathematical principles that underlie the construction of the plow, and that, though plows were used centuries before his day, he was really the inventor of the modern article. It would be far better for Thomas's credit and fame if his name were to go down the centuries as the inventor of the plow rather than as the inventor of the Democratic party—a stigma it is lately sought to fasten upon him.

The South Bend superintendent of police who testified in Judge Baker's court on Friday that he had arrested a man upon a warrant improperly issued and made him "good and drunk" and kept him under arrest forty-eight hours to compel a confession for an offense against United States laws, committed an outrage for which the officer should be deposed, if not more vigorously punished. He was appointed by commissioners appointed by Governor Matthews, so that the latter may properly inquire into methods which District Attorney Burke criticized and Judge Baker denounced.

To break down the organization of the Amalgamated Iron Workers in Pennsylvania, Mr. Frick, of the Carnegie company, brought about the strike of July, 1892. The company lost money, Pennsylvania paid for the militia, and most of the employees lost time, and many lost employment. When the settlement was made the company paid higher wages than those of the Amalgamated scale. The company was making the armor plates for the navy. It now appears that the employees who got into the Homestead works conspired to turn out an inferior article, while others kept account of them. The damage to the navy was estimated to be nearly \$60,000, which Mr. Cleveland cut to \$100,000, pending the publication of the Carnegie letter indorsing the Wilson bill. The Homestead affair lost the Republicans the election of 1892, and Republican failure brought in a Cleveland Congress, which has paralyzed the business of the country. It is not often that a willful man is able to be the author of so much disaster.

Hon. William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, who is reported mortally ill at his home in that State, is a man who has been for years as near a model of American citizenship as can be found. First, he was an American. Born to wealth and eminently successful in business in his earlier years, he had broad sympathies and noble impulses. He took a deep interest and an active part in all local matters, schools, libraries, savings institutions and everything which would promote the general welfare. A savings bank suspended in

his town during a season of depression. He was not in the country, but he telegraphed home to pay off all the small depositors from his funds, and that he would see that no man who was not wealthy would lose a dollar, and he kept his pledge at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. In return for his continued devotion to the interests of his community he enjoyed the affection of all the people. In Congress he was always on the right side. General Harrison made him minister to Germany. In every respect he was nearly the ideal minister. It was his influence which secured the most favorable reciprocal treaty which again opened Germany to our meat products and secured more favorable import duties for our breadstuffs than were accorded to our competitors.

THE FLAG ANNIVERSARY.

In a speech made in the United States Senate Daniel Webster once expressed the wish that with the last lingering glance of his eyes he might behold "the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original luster, not a stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured—bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, 'What is all this worth?' nor those other words of delusion and folly, 'Liberty first and Union afterwards'; but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.'"

Daniel Webster said this when, with the presence of a statesman, he foresaw danger to the Union, to liberty and to the flag which represented both. He had not fought for the flag with sword and musket, but he had fought for its interests in the halls of Congress, and he loved it. Perhaps those who have risked something, whether it be popular esteem or their lives, to maintain the supremacy of this banner, have the most fervent love for it. Certainly, the men who fought for it during four bitter years look upon it with a feeling which a younger generation cannot yet appreciate. They venerate it; the sight of it thrills them with a feeling into which others, though they honor the symbol, can hardly enter. They followed that flag through many marches, over bloody battlefields, and through dark and sorrowful days, but always towards victory. They risked life and limb, they met with losses and made sacrifices—the losses and sacrifices of private life—which no man can measure, but because they so put selfishness aside and offered themselves to their country that flag became to them one of the most beloved objects on earth. Patriotism was no longer a vague sentiment; it was a heart-felt emotion. It is proper, then, that the celebration of the flag's anniversary held throughout the country during the past week should everywhere have been inspired and carried through by the efforts of these veterans. The young people who were called to participate may never be taught the lesson of patriotism by such stern experience, and the old soldiers will be the first to hope that they may not, but they may learn the meaning of the flag, nevertheless, and may come to love it. The duty and beauty of the love of country cannot be too firmly instilled into the minds and hearts of youth, and such celebrations as the one held in this city yesterday and at many other points on Thursday have an importance that can hardly be overestimated.

DEFECTIVE EDUCATION.

A Populist school board up in North Dakota is said to have forbidden the teaching of rules of interest and discount to the classes in arithmetic, on the ground that those subjects are immoral. Though this is in itself a vagary not worth attention, the rules of interest and discount being likely to remain a necessary part of commercial education for some time to come, it is rather interesting to hear of an instance in which it is proposed to take something from, rather than to add it to, the school curriculum. This is a period in the progress of the world when information is to be had on a great variety of subjects. In many cases the information is not very profound nor yet accurate, and in scientific realms is apt to be entirely overturned by new, if not truer, theories in the course of a very few years, yet there are few branches of learning of which a smattering is not attempted to be taught in the public schools. There must be a little botany, a little geology, a little entomology, a little biology—a little of each and all the objects that can be included under the general head of "nature" lessons. Pupils must know something of all the sciences, from the chemistry of the atmosphere to the analysis of color and sound, and that wide field of knowledge of which only students and specialists can carry through life any but the vaguest ideas. They must, nevertheless, have "science" lessons of all varieties, else the elaborate system of modern education cannot be carried out, and to fail with a system constructed with so much pains would be to fill the inventors with despair.

Now, it is not to be questioned but that a knowledge of all the sciences and of all the knowable things on earth would, if thorough, be exceedingly desirable, and even the veriest smattering might be useful, other things being equal. But other things are not equal in the public schools. To begin with, the primary purpose of education by the State is not to cram the minds of children with a mass of unassorted facts. It is to teach them certain things commonly accepted as essentials in the make-up of intelligent citizens, and in the process of so doing to give them an elementary mental training which will enable them, if they desire, to carry on their own education when left to themselves. These essentials are few. At one time, not so long ago, they consisted of the "three R's" with the addition of a course in geography and history. Ability to read and write has been held by some to be a sufficient foundation for the making of a man, and certainly men have risen to intellectual eminence who, in their youth, were taught but these two things. The Journal does not

recommend a return to old-time limitations; it is in favor of teaching the child all that can be taught thoroughly during the years it spends in school, with the preference given, however, to the few essentials. The trouble is that the system is based on the theory that the pupil will enter school at the age of six and continue, at least, until he is fourteen, even if he does not take the additional High School course of four years. As a matter of fact, the average period of school attendance is much less than eight years, probably it is not more than four or five. Within four or five years children of ordinary ability could learn to read comprehendingly literature of quite an advanced character, they could become good spellers, they could write fairly well and be sufficiently familiar with arithmetic for all practical purposes. They might have an acquaintance with geography that would stand them in good stead in later life, and, incidentally, they would acquire a miscellaneous assortment of facts. With it all, if the teaching of these few subjects were what it should be, they would have gained a mental discipline which is one of the most important results of education. They would have learned how to study. As it is now, their time, from the first year of school, is consumed in learning such a variety of things that they know none of them well. The children of to-day have no better natural abilities than their parents or grandparents. If they leave school at the age of ten years, after spending half their time in the learning of "science" lessons and "nature" lessons, in the study of music and drawing, and other pleasant and entertaining pursuits, it follows inevitably that they are not as far advanced as they should be in certain directions. They cannot spell correctly, and they never learn to do so; the chances are that they cannot read intelligently anything outside of their text-books, and if they know the multiplication table they are surprisingly proficient. If they go on until they are four or five, the cramming and forcing process is kept up until the last, and the result is not, by any means, satisfactory. High School graduates know a vast number of things, no doubt, but the number of them who cannot write a page of original matter, expressed in good English and correctly spelled, is appalling. Every business man who has had occasion to try the ability of these boys and girls will testify to this. A system which permits such a state of affairs is at fault somewhere, and the great difficulty seems to be in scattering their forces at the start and keeping them scattered. Concentration is needed somewhere along the line.

AN UNPLEASANT TENDENCY.

When the West Point cadet enters school he is usually a very ordinary cub of a boy. He is apt to come from a very plain, unpretentious family, often of humble surroundings, and has no knowledge from personal experience of what class distinctions mean. He is an American boy who has grown up under wholesome democratic influences, and who, by the grace of his government and the favor of the Congressmen of his district, is given an opportunity to learn military science. At the end of his four years' training in the art of war he is uncommonly likely to be a snob. An instance of this has recently occurred. Cadet Lang, who was lately graduated, with a standing of ninth in a class of fifty-four, saw fit to choose for his wife the daughter of the commissary sergeant at the post. The young woman was of high character and was refined and well educated, but her father, though he had been a good soldier and had shown marked bravery in the Indian service, was a noncommissioned officer, and fifty-two of the fifty-three classmates of Cadet Lang decided to show their disapproval of the marriage. This they did by pointedly avoiding him and his bride on board the boat on which they all took passage from West Point and by refusing to extend congratulations. The noncommissioned officer was not of their social class, and in thus allying himself Lang, they held, had committed an unpardonable offense. Just why it is that West Point young men should acquire such aristocratic tendencies is not clear. The fact that he is educated at the government military school should give him no social supremacy over any other class of citizens. The pupil of the public schools might with as good a right set up an aristocratic claim. That this feeling is one not confined to veally cadets, but extends to later life, is manifested in many ways. In Captain King's novels, which are acknowledged to be realistic transcripts of army life, this sentiment is unconsciously betrayed as an animating motive for many proceedings. The theory is that any social recognition by commissioned officers of noncommissioned officers or privates is subversive of discipline at the posts and in the ranks, but this very gauzy theory does not fit in the case of Cadet Lang. The tendency is a very unpleasant one in American life, and no opportunity to discourage it should be lost. The young military snobs should be compelled to "come down" without delay.

WHO WILL PAY THE BILLS?

Practical people who have read the opinions of the disciples of Bellamy, who as college professors claim to belong to the Ely school of economists, wonder where these very sanguine advocates of State socialism will get the money which will be necessary in limitless quantities to carry out their proposition. These positive theorists have dismissed the caution of the Great Teacher, who promulgated the maxim which has been observed by prudent people ever since: "For which of you, intending to build a tower, stiteth not down first and counteth the cost? But these professors and magicians, claiming to be economists, have promulgated theories and urged their adoption without knowing the source of the money or the means to put them into execution. They demand good houses, high grade living, costly schools, libraries, expensive recreations and amusements, abundant leisure—all that great wealth can purchase, without ever hinting from whence the untold wealth will come to furnish all these things. In an article in the Forum, entitled, "Who Will Pay the Bills of Socialism?" Mr. E. L. Godkin mercilessly ex-

posed the folly of the Ely school by an array of facts and figures which would cause even the advocates of the theory to pause for an hour, they could let reason take a share of the space in their mental outfit which imagination seems to monopolize. Mr. Godkin has read all of the socialistic literature, and he finds that "the peculiarities of the social evolution" which the Bellamy economists say is now impending "is not to be a money-making but a money-spending evolution." Everybody is to live a great deal better, to have no end of fun, to revel in leisure, enjoy dinner parties and summer vacations, to devote themselves to culture and especially to art, but no one of these really Utopian economists has a word to say regarding the source of the thousands times greater wealth than the world ever knew which is necessary for the sustaining of the new social condition. Mr. Godkin brings the matter down to inexorable statistics. The wealth of the United States in 1890 was \$65,077,091,197 and the population \$2,622,250, which would give \$1,009 per capita, or for a family of five a little more than \$5,000. If each family having \$5,000 should expend it in making its members comfortable on the lavish scale set forth by the young professors in a half dozen colleges who are preaching calamity and state socialism, the entire wealth of the land would be so invested and used that hopeless poverty would result. It might be more convenient to have the wealth of the United States—houses, lands, factories, homes, railroads—so adjusted as to pay interest, to be divided per capita among the people. At 6 per cent, which is above the average return of capital invested in every enterprise, the amount received to be divided among the people would be \$3,902,225,472, or \$23.1 a head, or \$115.5 for each family of five. How much vacation at summer resorts, of leisure with costly appliances, or even of current amusements would less than a dollar a day furnish a family of five persons? And yet this theory, which is so fantastic when presented without drapery, diffuses itself through the Ely text-books and appears in the ambitious attempts of his disciples in book-making, in the literature of the Hamlin Garlands and in the sermons of excellent preachers who are so often the hopeless victims of philanthropic Utopias. It is, at the same time, the stock in trade of the political calamity, of the socialistic yawper, and of the Anarchists, who declare that the bullet and the bomb are necessary to hasten the new era.

A PLACE FOR THE BICYCLE.

The bicycle problem is disturbing municipal authorities everywhere. The "safety" is an institution that cannot be ignored; it has come, and to stay, and must be treated with respect as a very welcome modern improvement and an important element in nineteenth century civilization. But, for all the convenience the wheel affords to innumerable people, to whom it is a trial and a vexation. There seems no suitable place for it in the highway. Pedestrians do not want it on the sidewalks. There is danger of collision, and its silent and swift gliding is disconcerting even to the least nervous of persons. It is bad enough to be run over by a noisy, rattling wagon, but to be stealthily approached from the rear by a rubber-shod vehicle which terrifies if it does not actually assault is even a worse shock to the nerves, and is quite as likely to shorten life. When the bicyclist takes to that part of the street formerly given up to horses and carries the complaints are hardly lessened. The wheel frightens horses or its reckless darting in front of cars or under the heads of prancing horses risks its rider's neck and throws timid women into hysterics; besides, it interferes with time-honored privileges of drivers of horses, who have hitherto had the undisputed freedom of the highway. Teamsters know but have seldom heeded the law that gives pedestrians precedence over them upon the streets, perhaps because pedestrians are helpless and can be run down whether or no; but bicycles cannot be run down if the riders are watchful, and when they are the consequences are not always agreeable to the offending horseman. The owner of a wheel will fight for its protection when, as a simple pedestrian imposed on by the driver, he would be meek and unresisting.

Conditions being thus, with no place for the bicycle in the present economy of the highway, some provision for it seems necessary. The city of Cleveland has struggled with the problem and has hit on a plan that may perhaps prove to be a satisfactory and final solution—final, at least, until the horse is a thing of the past. The extension of Euclid avenue is to be provided with a special bicycle path three feet wide on each side of the carriage way, wheels going in one direction to take one track, those in the opposite direction the other. This will prevent all danger of collision with other wheels, with carriages and with pedestrians. So much space, of course, can only be given to the bicycle on a very wide street, but the narrower the thoroughfare the greater need of a special track, and a single strip set apart for the wheel would save much inconvenience.

While so many varieties of vehicles and motors are in use separate tracks seem the only sure plan of safety. Now the streets are divided up into spaces for those who walk, for electric cars and for horses, and an additional division will perhaps soon be considered equally essential. Eventually, without doubt, and probably before many years, horses will not be used in city streets and will only be seen on race tracks and drives especially prepared for them. When that time comes the vehicle question will have solved itself.

DEGREES OF FORGERY.

The statement in a New York dispatch that Mr. Erastus Wiman had been found guilty of forgery in the second degree probably caused many readers of the Journal to wonder what that meant. The term is unknown to the laws of this State. At common law forgery is the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another person's right. It has also been defined "the false making or the making of any written instrument for the purpose of fraud and deceit." The crime includes not only the making of a false instrument, but any alteration or addition to a true instrument with criminal intent for purposes of fraud or deceit. Under this definition there are no grades of forgery at common law. The same principle is carried into the statutes of Indiana. Forgery in this State includes the false making or altering of any record or obligatory writing of any kind or description with intent to defraud any corporation, firm or individual. The crime has only one degree, though the punishment, imprisonment in the State prison not less than two nor more than fourteen years, may be graded by the court according to circumstances. The New York law is different. It recognizes three grades or degrees of forgery and affixes a different penalty to each. The definitions of the different grades are too lengthy to be quoted here and the distinctions too fine to be stated, but they are drawn with legal accuracy and represent different degrees of fraudulent intent. The punishment for forgery in the first degree is imprisonment in the State prison for not less than ten years; for the second degree it was formerly imprisonment for not less than five nor more than ten years; for the third degree the punishment is imprisonment not less than five years.

Mr. Wiman was charged with forgery in the second degree in a series of commercial transactions which resulted, whether intentionally on his part or not, in largely overdrawing his account with the firm by which he was employed. There was no evidence that he intended to defraud, but on the contrary his antecedents and his business character and methods afforded strong presumptive evidence that he did not intend to overstep the bounds of personal integrity or legitimate business transactions. Yet the proof was conclusive that he had committed forgery within the definition of the law. In addition to the commercial paper on which the charge was founded the following letter from Mr. Wiman, dated Feb. 20, 1893, was put in evidence by the prosecution:

My Dear Mr. Dun—I have had occasion to write you more than once in terms of great humiliation, but never before under such circumstances as now, in which I have a confession to make to you. It is that I have signed and fraudulently I have signed the name of E. W. Bullinger on the back of two checks of your firm made to his order. I will not urge that this was done without any evil intent, or that he would have signed them himself had I asked him or that I had any intention of defrauding you or him. Simply and frankly I must say that I committed this act without authority and most imprudently and can ask no excuse or palliation except such as in your abundant charity and goodness of heart you may in mercy extend to me. For the sake of my dear wife and children and for the sake of the long service rendered to you, I pray God your heart may still be softened toward me, and that I may not be made to suffer the penalty of my offense. Respectfully,  
ERASTUS WIMAN.

It is difficult to see how the jury could have regarded this letter in any other light than as a confession, and, consequently, how they could have returned any other verdict than one of guilty. The foreman expressed the regret of the jury at having to return that verdict and recommended the defendant to the mercy of the court, and it is probable that his sentence will be very light. Mr. Wiman is a bold speculator, a large operator, daring and somewhat reckless in his business methods, but his friends do not for a moment believe that he committed forgery with the intention of defrauding any person. Nevertheless every person is supposed to know the law and to intend the natural results of his acts, and if he violates the law he must take the consequences.

There is a form of forgery which is often perpetrated without guilty intent or even knowing that it is a violation of law. This is the insertion of a word, a few words or changing a figure or a date in an instrument already signed. This is forgery. No person has a right to alter a word or figure in any instrument over the signature of another without the consent and approval of the signer. Such an act is as criminal as the forging of an entire instrument, signature and all.

The latest proposition in labor circles is to establish a labor trust company, in each State with headquarters at Washington, and a large capital stock, to be subscribed for by workingmen for the purpose of creating a perpetual fund for the benefit of workingmen to carry on strikes, etc. If such an organization were confined to the legitimate object of aiding workingmen out of employment, and even those on strike, there could be no particular objection to it, but if it should be used to promote lawlessness or to protect workingmen who commit acts of violence it would become a lawless organization. Capital has no right to complain of any organization that aims at the advancement of the rights of labor by legitimate and peaceable methods, even by strikes if there is such a thing as a peaceable strike. But is there?

Among all the reports of commencement exercises with which the newspapers have abounded recently none was more interesting or suggestive than that of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala. This is a school for the

education of colored youths of both sexes, and the work it is doing shows the South is making distinct progress in that direction. When this school was established thirteen years ago its only possession was a rented church. It now owns, free of debt, 1,810 acres of ground, on which are thirty-one buildings, all valued at \$200,000. It had one teacher and thirty pupils on its opening day; to-day it has 915 students and forty-eight teachers. It is a manual labor school and is gradually getting a good equipment in the way of machinery, etc. Besides turning out many manufactured products the students keep several hundred acres of ground under a high state of cultivation and are making a model farm. The graduating class this year contained twenty-six members, and the commencement exercises were attended by farmers from a radius of a hundred miles in all directions around the school.

A Pathetic Pilgrimage.

It is not often that a more pathetic journey is made than one which occurred in Pennsylvania a few years ago, when a few surviving members of the once wealthy Harmony Society made a pilgrimage from Economy, near Pittsburg, to Harmony, in Butler county. There has been a good deal in the newspapers recently concerning the dissolution of the Economy Society, and its few surviving members are quite old. Harmony was the place of the first settlement, in 1805, of George Rapp's colony, which came directly from Germany. The colony was the result of a religious secession from the Lutheran Church, and finally developed into a communistic society. Rapp had intended to locate in Louisiana, but was so captivated by the attractions of Pennsylvania that he concluded to settle there. The colony grew in numbers and prospered financially until in 1815 almost one thousand members were enrolled. Poor shipping facilities, however, caused Rapp to decide to remove to a more convenient locality. In the year 1815 the colony moved west and founded New Harmony, in Posey county, this State. The original settlement in Pennsylvania had been called Harmony, and the Indiana settlement was named New Harmony. After a few years the colony returned again to Pennsylvania, locating this time eighty miles below Pittsburg, where they bought a tract of land and founded the town of Economy. This town and the society itself enjoyed many years of prosperity, but finally both fell into complete decay. The society recently disposed of all its property, and the surviving members are now living in retirement. The recent pilgrimage to Harmony was to gratify the desire of the old people to once more look upon the lands which they parted with three-quarters of a century ago. It is a remarkable proof of their simple and economical habits that the procession which started from Economy on the excursion was led by a wagon which the society had in its journey to Indiana in 1815. The place of honor was given to this vehicle, which was occupied by a brass band, following which were carriages containing the survivors of the society, now old and decrepit. In this order the procession moved out of Economy, across the hills that border the Ohio river at that point, towards the seat of the society's first settlement. When the old men have once more beheld that they will probably be ready to die. At all events, this journey will be their last until they make the long one.

For a circumlocution office the city garbage department does very well, thank you. This is the process by which the slop gentlemen are to be gently persuaded to attend to the business which they are under contract to perform: First, the citizen complains to the clerk