THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1894.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—1410 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Telephone Calls.

Business Office.....238 | Editorial Rooms.....242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month	$ .70
Daily only, three months	2.00
Daily only, one year	8.00
Daily, including Sunday, one year	10.00
Sunday only, one year	2.00

WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS.

Daily per week, by carrier	15 cts
Sunday, single copy	5 cts
Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier	20 cts

WEEKLY.

Per year	$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

☞ All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places—

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and Astor House.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, cor. Lancaster ave. and Bering st.

CHICAGO—Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel and P. O. News Co., 91 Adams street.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine st.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 356 Fourth ave.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 1424 street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

The international troubles precipitated by the Democratic tinkering with the tariff and the repeal of reciprocity illustrate the danger of playing with edged tools.

If one were asked for advice by the capitalists who keep up the free-silver coinage agitation, the first item would be that they discharge such ridiculous persons as Taubeneck from their lobby.

Representative Taylor's scheme to divide Indiana into two districts, that there may be another United States marshal, district judge and attorney, will die when he bids adieu to public life, March 4, 1895.

It may be remarked that Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, does not speak for any considerable portion of the American people when he gives out the impression that we are all exceedingly anxious to annex Canada.

The record of Secretary Carlisle and his son Logan as reformers justifies a suspicion that the so-called reorganization of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury is nothing more than a scheme to get rid of Republican employes and appoint Democrats.

Judging from the temper of such members of the Legislature as the Journal has seen and heard from, the scheme for a lobby to press the levy of a State tax for the support of the State University will result in the assessment of the projectors for the expenses of the persons employed as a third branch, and nothing more.

During the first year of this administration there was a good deal of gossip concerning the rivalry between Secretaries Carlisle and Gresham to be Mr. Cleveland's successor, and speculation was rife as to which one he would make his political legatee. Now it is only a question as to which is politically the deader of the two.

That distinguished political economist and financier, "Lieut." Carl Browne, of commonweal fame, is helping to run the Populist convention at St. Louis. Concerning the currency question, he says, "The time is coming when we've got to demonetize both gold and silver. Until we realize that paper backed by government credit is the only money affairs always will be involved." He does not state what, in the absence of gold or silver, the government credit would rest on.

Congressman Breckinridge's lecture tour does not open very auspiciously. The filing of an attachment against his box receipts at Cincinnati resulted in a fist fight, and now it is announced that the attorneys of the Pollard woman will endeavor to attach his receipts wherever he lectures in favor of their client. This will be done, it is said, by filing a transcript of the judgment rendered in Washington, in each place where the Colonel is to lecture and basing a creditor's claim on it.

The government authorities do not seem to attach much importance to the suit that has been instituted to test the constitutionality of the income tax. It is claimed that the courts have invariably ruled in favor of the government in all suits to restrain the collection of taxes or test the constitutionality of revenue laws. Perhaps, also, the authorities rest their confidence somewhat on a two-line paragraph in the income-tax law which says, "No suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any tax shall be maintained in any court." If the law itself is unconstitutional this provision could not cure that defect, but it would probably be sufficient reason for the court declining to enjoin the collection of the tax.

The appointment by the Chinese government of the Hon. John W. Foster to assist the Chinese commissioners in negotiating terms of peace with Japan probably has no precedent in history. There have been examples of the head of a friendly government acting as mediator between two belligerents, and it is not uncommon for high government officials or representative citizens to act as members of tribunals of arbitration, but this is not either of those cases. Colonel Foster is not a government official and is not to act as an arbitrator, but as an agent of China. His appointment seems to indicate that the Chinese government distrusts either the honesty or the ability of its own commissioners.

The New York Sun asserts that a combination has existed all along between ex-Boss Croker, of Tammany, and Mr. Cleveland. When Mr. Cleveland wanted the assistance of Tammany, Mr. Croker has always secretly pulled the wires for him, and in turn Mr. Cleveland's friends, even the mugwumps, have stood by Tammany when the fortunes of the President were in issue. At Chicago, in 1892, the Sun says that at heart Croker was for Cleveland. On the other hand, Croker has covertly been hostile to Hill. This is because Croker knew that the mugwumps and millionaires of New York were worth more to him than the influence of Hill. And the Sun is ungracious enough to intimate that these Cleveland reformers, when they gave Tammany their support to secure Tammany for Mr. Cleveland, knew as much about Crokerism as at the present time.

SLANDEROUS ATTACKS.

The Indiana paper which is seeking the notoriety of being quoted has only to assail the project for a State soldiers' home and send a marked copy to an evening paper in this city to have its desire gratified. If these Democratic papers hostile to the project would consider it upon its merits there could be no objection, but when papers like the Crawfordsville Review assert that such a home is not needed because "the national home at Marion has ample room to accommodate all old soldiers who desire it during the remainder of their days" they are guilty of falsehood which is all the more deliberate because it is a fact that the Marion home was full to overflowing in August, and that its managers have so announced. Thursday at the meeting of township trustees the remarks of those officials on the subject showed that they are well aware of the fact that the Marion home can accommodate no more veterans. Papers which copy this falsehood are participants.

The same paper declares that "the Tippecanoe business is little less than a gigantic steal." This is an unfounded assumption. The property was purchased by Tippecanoe county and the city of Lafayette and donated to the committee of the Grand Army for a State soldiers' home, to be deeded to the State whenever it appropriates money sufficient to construct the executive buildings, hospitals, and by its board of trustees assumes direction. The cottages will be built by Grand Army posts, relief corps and individuals, and $100 per annum is derived from the United States for every veteran taken care of. Whence, then, the "gigantic steal?" "There is no patriotism about it," this wonderfully wise Democratic organ goes on to say, "and its purpose is to keep hungry politicians in bread and butter"—an assumption which betrays the ignorance of the paper quoted. The bill which will be presented to the Legislature provides for a board of five directors to be appointed from veterans of both parties, who shall serve without pay. The "hungry politicians" who have given their time to the promotion of the project for three years are leading members of the Grand Army selected by State encampments. Most of them are active business men, and no one of them is a "hungry politician" seeking bread which he does not earn. Chosen with care by the State encampment of the Grand Army from both parties, it is an insult to that body and to such public-spirited men as compose the committee to declare that "bread and butter is the main thing aimed at."

Both parties are committed to the project by their platforms. Both gratitude to worn-out old men who were soldiers and their wives and regard for public economy prompt to establishment of the home. Patriotic people would not have these worn-out people go to the workhouse, and it will be far cheaper to taxpayers to make them a home in which the United States will contribute $100 a year per capita for support. The bill which the Grand Army committee will present to the Legislature has been framed upon the experience of a score of States, and provisions have been inserted to prevent wastefulness and to insure such an asylum for its worn-out and poverty-stricken veterans as will be a credit to the State that sent into the Union armies over 200,000 of her sons.

THE VIEWS OF A VETERAN BANKER.

Among individual opinions on the banking and currency question that of Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, is entitled to as much weight as that of any other man in the country. Mr. Cooke is now in his seventy-fourth year, and has been engaged in the banking business fifty-five years. His experience probably covers a longer period and wider range than that of any other American banker living. During the war his prominent connection with the financial operations of the government, by which, in a way, he rendered as valuable service as any general in the field, gave him a worldwide reputation, and years afterward when a financial panic forced him into temporary bankruptcy he added to his reputation by the honorable manner in which he dealt with his creditors, all of whom were finally paid in full, with interest.

An interview with Mr. Cooke published in the Philadelphia Inquirer presents some interesting points. Having entered the banking business in 1838, he is well qualified to speak of the operation of the old State bank system, and he thinks no person who ever had any experience with it could ever wish for any system of circulation except one under control of the federal government. He says:

I remember very well when I first engaged in business in this city that the house with which I was connected had built up a very profitable system of domestic exchange, by which we made thousands of dollars every year. We would collect all the Western money we could get in Philadelphia at a discount of 4 or 6 per cent., and send it by mail to our agent in Cincinnati, who would there exchange it for Kentucky money, which ruled at a heavy discount there. This he would send to the agent at Louisville, who would exchange it for Alabama money, also selling at a discount, and send it down to Mobile to a banker, who would buy bills of exchange against cotton shipments at a discount of 2 per cent. We would get the bills of exchange here in Philadelphia and sell them to importers. We used to make as much as 15 per cent. on this whole operation.

It is evident that the cost to the people of such a system must have been enormous. The high rate of domestic exchange must have been a source of tremendous loss to business men, the continual fluctuation in the value of the notes caused heavy losses to the people, and when a bank failed its notes were generally a total loss.

Mr. Cooke says that when the national banking plan was first proposed he was opposed to it. He thought it was dangerous to attempt to establish a new system while the government was engaged in a great war and its credit so heavily strained. More careful study of the plan, aided by Secretary Chase's arguments, convinced him of its wisdom, and he became its active supporter and contributed very greatly to popularizing the measure throughout the country and securing its passage by Congress. He thinks the experience of thirty years has fully demonstrated the excellence of the main features of the system, and that it would be the height of folly to exchange it for any system not entirely uniform in its operation and under national control. He sees nothing to commend in the Carlisle or Eckels plans, and nothing but danger in any plan that would open the door to the establishment of State banks of issue. In providing for a continuance of a national bank currency he would also provide for the permanent retirement of the greenbacks and for an increase of national bank circulation commensurate with the growing demands of business. To a question what basis he would make for national bank circulation, Mr. Cooke replied:

One of the first suggestions that come to my mind is that we shall issue a government bond bearing a low rate of interest for no other purpose than to be subscribed for by the national banks as a basis for circulation. The bonds should be issued in exchange for greenbacks, which should be retired as fast as they come into the treasury until the full amount of the greenback currency is withdrawn and canceled. The banks should be allowed to issue circulation to the amount of one dollar for every dollar at par of government bonds held. The banks should also be allowed to make additional issues of currency upon the deposit of such bonds, so as to keep up a gradual increase suited to the enlarged demands of the country from year to year. As the above provisions for the increase of national currency would not be sufficient to cover all the demands and requirements of our currency system I think it would be well to form a plan, perfectly safe and secure, by which the banks could call for pro rata and receive a further amount of circulation upon the deposit of such securities as a commission composed of representatives of the Treasury Department, the banks and a committee of financial men would decide legitimate and safe, to the extent of such valuation as would leave ample margin.

The main feature of this plan, viz.: the issue of a long-time, low-interest government bond, to be exchanged for greenbacks and used exclusively as a basis for national bank circulation, has already been suggested by the Journal, and has the approval of the best banking authorities in the country. No other plan that has been suggested has anything like the merit of this. Mr. Cooke's suggestion that other first-class securities beside government bonds might be deposited as a basis of circulation evidently looks to providing for a gradual increase of the currency after the entire issue of government bonds should be absorbed. If the supervision and regulation of these securities were kept entirely under national control they would be perfectly safe and would insure elasticity of the currency, since banks would not care to invest in the securities and pay taxes on the increased circulation unless the demand for money was such that it would be clearly profitable.

Mr. Cooke's unalterable preference for a national currency might be inferred from his patriotic record, and his views in other respects are such as might be expected from a banker of his unquestioned ability and long experience.

A LOST MARKET.

There can no longer be a doubt that Spain has permitted Cuba to retaliate for the abrogation of the Harrison reciprocal treaties without notice, by the passage of the Democratic tariff law. Every effort to save those treaties was voted down and so the purpose to abrogate them appeared to be deliberate. Such an attitude has been vigorously resented by Cuba. On all the articles on which the duty was reduced in the treaty from 25 to 75 per cent. for our sole advantage Cuba has placed a higher duty than is required of other competitors. Instead of a duty of $1 per barrel on flour, while others were paying $4, we are now paying $4.75, and others are paying $4. On hams the American pays $7.50 when his competitor pays $6.50; on lards $10 to $8 by all others, and so on. We have lost a rare advantage won by the Harrison administration, and by the stupidity of the Democratic Congress and administration have been put at serious disadvantage in the markets in Cuba—markets at our very door. The result of this stupidity appears in a comparison of the exports of American merchandise to Cuba during October, 1893, when the Harrison reciprocal treaty was in force, and in October after its abrogation, which is as follows:

Articles.	Oct., 1893.	Oct., 1894.
Flour, brls	28,737	4,631
Corn, bu	62,360	1,072
Lard, lbs	3,031,219	799,461
Hams, lbs	477,281	344,232
Bacon, lbs	540,720	259,462

This list might be extended until all of the products of the country were included—all showing on the whole that our trade with Cuba will not be half as large as last year without taking into account the amount taken from the value by the imposition of highly discriminating duties against us. And this is the first fruit of the Cleveland statesmanship. It is the result of the experiment to win the markets of the world under a tariff policy which puts us on equal footing with other competitors. In it is found the contrast of the statesmanship of Harrison with the incapacity of Cleveland—the diplomacy of Blaine and Foster with the blundering of Gresham.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

The large attendance of township trustees at the annual meeting of those officials, just held in this city, is creditable to their public spirit and evinces a praiseworthy desire to give the people a satisfactory account of their official stewardship. As the law does not require them to attend such a meeting, nor, of course, make any provision for paying their expenses, it is altogether voluntary on their part, and, therefore, the more creditable. The office, though a minor one in our political system, is an honorable and important one.

The township is the political unit in our system, and its organization is the true representative of the idea of popular government and home rule. Of all forms of modern popular government it is the oldest as well as the simplest, and it is the best school of statesmanship. The inhabitant of a township is constantly reminded that "the government" is "the people." Although he may think loosely about the government of his State or the still more remote government at Washington, he is kept pretty close to the facts where local affairs are concerned, and this is valuable political training. Every intelligent citizen of a township not only has an opportunity to participate in the regulation of its affairs, but is expected to do so, and, unless quite devoid of the elements of good citizenship, does do so. Thomas Jefferson, who lived in Virginia, where the township system did not prevail, saw its merits very distinctly. He said: "Those wards, called townships, in New England, are the vital principle in their governments, and have proved themselves the wisest invention ever devised by the wit of man for the perfect exercise of self-government, and for its preservation. * * * As Cato concluded every speech with the words 'Carthage must be destroyed,' so do I every opinion with the injunction: 'Divide the counties into townships.'"

Under our law the duties of township trustees relating to local government are numerous and important, and come very close to the people. It is an honor for any man to be elected trustee by his neighbors. There is reason to fear that sufficient care is not always exercised in the choice of men for the office, and that some of those elected do not realize its dignity, importance or responsibility. It should be one of the objects of the Trustees' Association in this State to promote a better understanding on these points and a more earnest desire on the part of these officials to vindicate the theory of popular government by giving the people a constantly improving administration of local affairs.

On the face of the returns, the Populist vote last fall showed an increase of 205,000 over that of 1892. It is, however, on the face—apparent rather than real. The truth is that thousands of disgusted Democrats voted for the Populist candidates in Illinois, Missouri and some in Indiana who are not Populists, but are more likely to be Republicans in 1896 if the Republicans now in power act wisely. In the South, in such States as Alabama, Georgia and elsewhere where there was no Republican ticket, Republicans voted for the Populists as a choice of evils. When allowance is made for these non-Populists who voted that ticket, the vote of that party is not much greater than in 1892. In those States where the Populists have had power, like Kansas and Colorado, the Populist vote in 1894 was smaller than in 1892. Of all years, 1894 was that in which a new party could have won a large following if the people had any faith in its leaders or their doctrines. In espousing Coxeyism and the lawlessness of Debsism, the Populist leaders frightened away from their organization thousands of conservative farmers who, at that time, might have been won but for that exhibition of irresponsible leadership. Populism, like all third parties, is now on the wane, even if its leaders are more demonstrative than ever.

The Proposed Street-Car Grant.

The Board of Public Works will give a hearing this afternoon on the petition of the Broad Ripple Rapid Transit Company for an independent right of way from its present terminus through the heart of the city to the Union Station. The only question which the board should consider is the interests of the city. The Broad Ripple company's desires or interests do not enter into the determination upon the petition. Has the northern portion of the city adequate street railway facilities under the existing arrangements? Do the people desire to give up more of their streets to street railways? What has the city to gain from such a franchise?

One of the routes proposed by the Broad Ripple company from the northern line of the corporation is along Delaware street to Eighth, thence east on Eighth to New Jersey street, south on New Jersey to Market, west on Market to Alabama and south on Alabama to Washington. The question for the board here is: Does the convenience of the people on or near these streets require that they should be given up to the Broad Ripple company? For nearly three miles of the proposed route, existing lines parallel the proposed line only a square distant. Do the citizens in that part of the city desire to have a line on every street? Is it not rather a fact that there are too many streets impeded by tracks, leaving too few open driving streets? Are more tracks desirable in Washington street?

There is the same objection to renewal of a franchise over the old Bellefontaine-street route. It parallels College avenue, a square distant, and is claimed by the City and the Citizens' companies. Moreover, the streets of this route are so narrow that, with railway tracks, they would be of little use for carriages. Are the city authorities going to adopt the policy of surrendering to street railways the almost absolute occupancy of streets regardless of their character and the interests of those who own and occupy the property along them?

It seems that the Broad Ripple company now has adequate means of reaching the heart of the city. The law of 1891 makes ample provision for the rights of such lines. If the sole purpose of the Broad Ripple company is to reach the heart of the city it is much more economical for it to use the lines of the Citizens' company on reasonable terms.

There is a growing opinion that already too many streets are occupied by street-railway tracks, particularly in the northern part of the city. In no other city or section of a city with a similar population can so many streets be found which are impeded with tracks, or where street-railway facilities are so ample. The Broad Ripple is only one of a number of suburban lines that are likely to be constructed very shortly, and if all are to be granted the use of the city streets it will not be long until every thoroughfare in Indianapolis will be occupied by street-car tracks. The law for the regulation of suburban roads covers the case, and the Journal is of opinion that the Board of Public Works should require all applicants for entrance to the city to secure it under that statute. In any event, abundant opportunity should be given for hearing the property owners on the streets it is proposed to occupy.

There is another consideration which should cause the board to hesitate even if increased accommodations are needed. The city is now in the courts to determine the rights of two companies to franchises over its streets. To grant another at the present time may lead to complications which will embarrass the city. This consideration should lead the Board of Public Works to postpone action until the decision of the courts has been made public.

While this section of the country does not escape some of the cold weather of the latitude, it must have been observed that the blizzards and heavy falls of snow which make life uncomfortable in other localities, rarely reach this part of Indiana. During the past week snowstorms of the blizzard variety have swept the Northwest, including Chicago, but the belt of Indiana in which the capital is located has no knowledge of it except from the newspapers and the weather bureau. In the East, the territory from Virginia to Maine has been visited with gales and heavy falls of snow. Even south of us, heavy snowstorms are reported, Kentucky, Georgia and even Alabama having received a thick coat. For an even climate and freedom from disagreeable and damaging storms, the larger part of Indiana is singularly favored. If other localities had such conditions, their newspapers would never cease exploiting them as resorts where the worst features of winter could be escaped.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Difference.

"You seem cast down," remarked the steamship steward.

"Ugh—it is different with my dinner," groaned the passenger.

The Weather Man.

"Many visitors come up here?" asked the sightseer.

"It all depends," said the weather man. "When I hit it in my predictions there doesn't a soul come around."

Chance for Him.

He—When I think of the insurmountable difference in our circumstances I feel like casting myself from the window to the street.

She—Papa will be in in about twenty minutes.

As to Figures.

The journey was long and the old lady with the plaid shawl thought to beguile the time by a conversation with the tailor-made girl who sat with her.

"Live in the city?" asked the old lady.

"Yes. Work there," answered the girl, and said nothing more.

"Might I ask what you work at?"

"Figures."

This seemed discouraging, but the old lady plucked up her nerve and asked:

"Figures? Livin' pictures, or bookkeepin'?"

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Miss Lillie J. Martin, who has entered the University of Gottingen, is the first woman who has obtained admission to that institution.

The muscles of the hand reach their highest perfection in man; no other animal has a true hand; the muscles of the eyes, ears and nose show that several groups, which, in the lower animals, are very highly developed, in man are in an almost rudimentary condition.

The pineal gland is a small body almost in the center of the brain. It contains a cavity holding a sandy substance composed of phosphate and corbonate of lime. Its use in the animal economy is absolutely unknown. Fanciful physiologists have conjectured it to be the seat of the soul.

Another "wonder doctor" has been discovered in Germany. He is a shepherd named Ast, living in the small village of Radbruch. In the last few weeks over one thousand persons have visited him from all parts of Germany. The people stand in crowds about the man's hut, waiting for his advice. His success is said to be remarkable.

It is said that the late Hans von Bulow left directions that a post mortem examination of his brain should be made to ascertain the cause of the excruciating headache from which he was a lifelong sufferer. The autopsy revealed the fact that the end of the nerves had become imbedded in a scar in the tissue of the brain that he had received in childhood.

Josef Hofmann, Rubinstein's last pupil, gave a concert in London just a few hours before his master died. Some days later he gave a memorial recital at Cheltenham. One of his numbers was Chopin's B minor sonata. When he reached the funeral March the entire audience rose as by a common impulse and remained standing till the movement came to the end.

Sarah Bernhardt has made a public declaration of her religious faith. She volunteered her assistance for a performance given by a Catholic students' club to obtain money for the public soup kitchens, whereupon La Libre Parole attacked the club for allowing her to aid a Christian charity. In reply, it was stated that Madame was brought up in a convent at Grandchamp, that she was baptized there and took the first communion when she was seventeen.

Preachers and people in parts of the Northwestern States are at outs, and one side or other must give way before matters are smoothed out. Hop raising is one of the principal industries of the districts affected, and several of the religious bodies have lately condemned in conference the raising of hops, barley and other cereals for brewing or distilling purposes as "an alliance with the saloon and Satan in his work of ruin and damnation," and they have declared that no Christian should be connected with the business.

In society Rubinstein was a listener rather than a talker, and one of the best stories told of him was when, one night, on tour at Glasgow, Mr. Vert went to bed, and Rubinstein, smoking cigarettes (he rarely had one out of his mouth), remained up with the late T. L. Stillie. The Scotchman tried to lead the talk, and inquired: "M. Rubinstein, do you like Beethoven?" "Beethoven's good," was the terse reply. Stillie waited a quarter of an hour, and again ventured: "Do you like Wagner?" At once came the reply: "Wagner no good." After yet another quarter of an hour Stillie rose and said he thought he ought to go to bed. "No," said Rubinstein earnestly, "no; don't go. I like your conversation."

THE BRIARBROOKE MEET.

One of the Participants Explains About Thursday's 'Coon Chase.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

After reading the different reports of the Briarbrooke's meet the public are still in the dark as to what constitutes a drag, or the purpose of their meeting. In the first place, it was not the intention to gallop over the different farms after a fox. This would have been impossible for several reasons. No farmer would have given permission for fifty horsemen to gallop across his farm, and, furthermore, the numerous wire fences would have been a hindrance, as very few horses will jump a wire fence. Patterning after the riding clubs in Pennsylvania and the East (and probably in England), it was decided to lay out a course, over which all who so desired could ride, fences being lowered for those that were not experts or mounted on horses not trained to jump, while those that so wished could take the fences. The course was made to cover about six miles, as ridden by the riders, and by the carrier of the drag somewhat further. On account of not securing permission of an adjoining farmer to ride across his farm, outside of myself, the riders had to take the public highway for some distance.

Considerable sport has been made over the 'coon skin used for the drag, or trail. It is well known to all that follow the chase that a 'coon throws out nearly as strong a scent as that of the fox, and, as it is the nature of a hound to run a trail of any animal that retains this peculiar scent, under favorable circumstances the dogs would have run this scent to perfection. I told your reporter before the run that the dogs would not be successful in carrying the trail, as, the ground being frozen hard and with a high wind, everything would be against them. It turned out as I expected, and those familiar with hunting know this to be a fact. Take a damp day, with the ground soft, drag a burnt shoe or anise drag over the same course, and the dogs in this chase would have given a fine exhibition of their sagacity.

It was our intention, providing the day was suitable, to turn a fox loose after the termination of the drag and let the dogs chase him, but the race would have ended far away from Marion county, and not a rider would have been in at the death; it would have been impossible to have followed the dogs, as the fox surely would have not run the highways. The riding was dangerous, as the ground was in no condition for fast riding, being frozen hard and very rough. The horse's instinct told him that he was liable to slip at any moment, and for this reason many seemed to be awkward riders; this impression, however, was not justified by previous exhibitions. My own horse, after clearing a fence, would slide and stumble, and had it not been that I wished to make a success of our first meet I would have pulled up in the middle of the circuit. Let one of your reporters take the cross country, and I will wager he will be wiser when he finishes before an admiring crowd.

E. W. SAMUELS.

Indianapolis, Dec. 28.

Paid for Under Private Contract.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Referring to an item in this morning's Journal, under the headline, "Mr. Mansfield's Walks Were Free," and in which it was stated as a significant fact that the names of the city engineer, S. H. Shearer, Mr. George R. Van Vorhees and ex-City Engineer Mansfield do not appear on the assessment roll for the Alabama-street cement sidewalks in Morton Place, I have to say that the above names were properly omitted from said record, since the sidewalks in front of the lots owned by those gentlemen were made under private contract with our company and paid for at the regular price we were then getting for that kind of work. Mr. Mansfield's walk was not free. HORACE H. FLETCHER,
Secretary and Treasurer Acme Paving and Cement Company.

Indianapolis, Dec. 28.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

A Former Member of the Legislature Thinks It Should Be Abolished.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I have read with interest your recent editorial concerning the State University, its removal, etc., and also "U. L. See's" letter touching the same question. In your article you say, and suggestively, I think, "but it may be added, if it were an original question many would doubt the propriety of establishing a State University anywhere," and in your editorial calling attention to "U. L. See's" article, you, in my judgment, put the whole question in a nutshell when you say, "Is there a necessity for such an institution in Indiana when it has a dozen or more colleges?" I do not believe it to be the prerogative of the State to engage in the work of higher education, and that when it embarks therein it is ranging in a field foreign to the purposes for which it was created, and compelling the payment of taxes the benefits of which are so remote that the exaction thereof cannot be defended logically. It is a well-established principle in the science of government that the right to levy, collect and disburse taxes is predicated upon the direct and immediate benefit to the taxpayer, and that it must not go beyond this, as, in that event, it would be a gross wrong, and amount to oppression. In view of this fact, how can money wrung from the taxpayers of Indiana for the support of such an institution be defended or justified? Wherein are they benefited by the annual assembling of three or four hundred young men within its walls to receive the instruction provided, constituting, as they do, such an infinitesimal portion of the young men of the State as to be hardly perceptible. Most certainly the results flowing therefrom in the way of adding to the material, commercial and industrial interest of the commonwealth are so insignificant as to make the right of taxing for this purpose untenable and without excuse. Any system of education, undertaken by the State, that does not directly tend to add to its prosperity on these lines, or does not so prepare those whom it thus educates to and, as citizens, to its material, commercial and industrial happiness, is wrong in principle, vicious in its tendency, and should be abandoned. In the very nature of things this university education by the State can only reach the very smallest fraction of the young men and these are educated, not to occupy and pursue the ordinary vocations of life, such as farming, merchandising, or some one of the various industrial occupations, but to be lawyers, doctors, ministers and editors, and what are known and termed the more polite professions. Now, I insist that the taxpayers of Indiana are not, in any sense, either immediate or remote, interested in the production of either one of these classes. While it is true the lawyer, as a rule, has been the statesman in all ages, yet, it cannot be denied that his system of practice has always seriously retarded the administration of justice. The doctor has come with his healing art, the minister to preach as then Christ and the world's redemption through Him, yet all these classes come fast enough without any pressure on the part of the State. The woods are now so full of lawyers that they fairly tread one upon another in their mad scramble for fees; the country is so full of doctors that the very atmosphere comes loaded with the aroma of their medicines. No longer does the declaration of the Good Master apply, "that the laborers are few." The doors of conferences, synods, associations, etc., are crowded with young men demanding admission, and a field of labor, and many of them are the most waiting for want of places. The very condition of the higher educational system in the State makes the continuance of the State University unnecessary. In the session of the Legislature in 1885, in the debate on the bill appropriating $60,000 for the erection of a new library hall, I showed by letters which I had then in my possession from all the presidents of universities or colleges of the State, for I had addressed a note to each one, that the universities or colleges, such as DePauw, Wabash, Notre Dame, Earlham, Franklin, Butler University, and, perhaps, one or two others, were educating twenty students where the State school was educating one, and had capacity for a much larger number. He who will take the time and trouble will find that these nonstate schools have ample capacity to furnish higher education to every young man or woman who has the desire and inclination to receive it, and just as cheaply and of as good an order as the State University.

It is impossible to make it a great university, as the territory from which it must draw its students is already occupied by the schools named, having as their special agents all the ministers of the religious organizations which are behind them, and whose duties, in part, are to encourage the young men and women of their congregations and churches to attend the respective school which they thus represent. In view of these facts, let the coming Legislature adopt measures looking to the closing of the university and turning over into the hands of the citizens, either in their individual or corporate capacity, the whole question of higher or university education. This is where it properly and legitimately belongs, and where all experience demonstrates that it can be as well done, if not better, than when undertaken by the State. The member of the Legislature who votes to so enlarge the university, under existing circumstances, as to make it a great one, thus saddling an additional tax of a quarter of a million dollars upon the already overburdened taxpayers of Indiana will suddenly find his political stopping place and he himself will be laid to a rest so profound that he will know no waking therefrom.

E. B. REYNOLDS.

Hagerstown, Ind., Dec. 27.

Insane Persons in State Prisons.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I wish to call attention to a condition that exists in the Prison North for which the prison management is in no way responsible—a condition that the Legislature alone can change, and one that every dictate of justice demands should receive the earliest possible attention of the incoming Legislature. I refer to the presence in the prison hospital of persons who are hopelessly insane. I will mention two cases—Ralph Teal, who has to be kept strapped to a rocking chair, whose body is, during the day and evening, constantly in motion and who is, at intervals, boisterous; and George Bennett, who stands in the corner of his room where, for three years, he has stood as mute as the rocks, not one word escaping his lips, his mind shattered beyond recovery—as sad a sight as eyes ever gazed upon. There are five or six others who are insane, but harmless, who wander around the prison aimlessly during the day, and who must be locked in cells as common prisoners are at night. The mere statement of these facts must convince all fair-minded people that Indiana cannot longer afford to permit such a condition to exist. A law should be enacted at once authorizing the removal of insane persons from the State prisons to the proper hospitals, where they can be treated and cared for as every dictate of conscience demands. To keep hopelessly insane people in a hospital where all the prison sick are cared for cannot be justified. It is so radically wrong that for the coming Legislature to neglect to provide a remedy would amount to crime. Let the disgrace of Indiana keeping hopelessly insane persons in prison be at once removed.

J. B. CHEADLE.

Frankfort, Ind., Dec. 28.

A Guarded Compliment.

Kansas City Journal.

The women who undertook the task of bringing out the Christmas edition of the Minneapolis Journal succeeded in making a very creditable showing. It is easy to see that the paper was in the hands of amateurs, but if it had not possessed earmarks of this sort it would have been a disappointment. The readers expected something unusual, and they got it. The lady editors have talent, and with ten or twenty years of practical newspaper experience would no doubt rank up well with professional journalists.

Got Rich in Spite of Himself.

Hartford City Times.

Hiram Tewksbury, a well-known farmer east of Montpelier, was very fortunate a few days ago, even when he believed that he had fallen in hard lines. When the Patty Brothers were at Montpelier leasing oil territory Mr. Tewksbury, being well known, was employed by them to assist in securing leases on farms. The Howard farm of 160 acres was for sale by the heirs, but they would not lease it. The Pattys prevailed upon Mr. Tewsbury to buy it, telling him that they would take it off his hands presumably at a fair advance over the price, $50 per acre. He bargained for the land, but the Pattys could not raise the money, or at least did not and he made an effort to get rid of taking it, as he already owned more land than he wanted at the time. The Howard heirs instituted and brought suit for fulfillment of contract and won the case. To-day the farm so forced upon him yields a revenue of over $100 a day, and Mr. Tewksbury is a rich man, made so by the enormous oil product of the farm he was forced to buy.

A Lover Draws the Line.

Lovely woman may take all the latitude
That the law allows, and I'll love her still;
She may multiply both her braid and brawn
And divide her skirts at her own sweet will;
As a rustler abroad she may make Rome howl,
As a hustler at home she may make things hum;
She may be a "revolted daughter," indeed,
And I'll love her still—if she won't chew gum.

I'm no stickler for strait-laced manners, no prim
Puritanical preacher 'gainst modern modes
Of thought or of action, tho' beauty, I vow,
Is handicapped sometimes by heavy loads;
I can look with a lenient, loving eye
On a woman's ways, tho' they're not quite plumb
With propriety, spelled with a big, big P,
But it's good-bye love, when a girl chews gum.

—Boston Globe.

REED AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Unable to Reach an Agreement with Long—His Platform in 1888.

Washington Special to Chicago Record.

Mr. Reed has not always contemplated his own nomination for the presidency in a serious manner. In 1888 a New England newspaper declared that the most available men for the Republican nomination that year were Congressman Reed, of Maine; Hiscock, of New York, and Long, of Massachusetts. "As soon as we saw this," said Mr. Reed to me at that time, "Long and I assembled ourselves together, held a caucus and agreed that the announcement, so far as we were concerned, was timely and judicious, but we decided by a unanimous vote that Hiscock was not available for reasons that must suggest themselves to every thoughtful and patriotic man. This action having narrowed the contest down to Long and myself, I suggested, with the kindest and most disinterested motives, that for the sake of harmony he ought to withdraw. He demurred to the proposition and did not appear to take much interest in it until I offered to make it an object to him. I volunteered to pay him $5 in lawful money if he would agree to retire and make a speech nominating me in the presidential convention. He replied that he was not a five-dollar man, whereupon I raised him to $8. If there is anything I despise it is avarice. I am not a man to let a few dollars stand in the way of harmony, so when he refused my second proposition, I asked him how much he would take. He replied that he would not withdraw from the canvass and make the speech for less than $15, and was willing to let me write the speech, or he would submit it for my approval. This was pretty steep, as Long has not the slightest chance of getting the nomination and is not much of a speaker; but I agreed to pay $5 down and the balance in the event of my nomination. Long said he never did take a contingent fee and never would, so there the matter hangs. If he won't agree to share the risk he can't have any of the peaches."

"I'm running for the presidency," continued Mr. Reed at that time—this was in the winter of 1887-88—"upon a broad and comprehensive platform, and if I don't get the nomination it won't be because I'm not willing to give satisfaction to people of all colors, races, religions and political views. I believe in giving every man equal rights and a fair show; I believe that it is the duty of Congress to pass the judicious silver bill, and am in favor of such a revision of the tariff as will give the capital and labor employed in the manufacturing industries of the country every concession they ask, but at the same time place the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life within the reach of all. I believe that every man, woman and child should receive a pension who is entitled to it; that every just claim upon the government should be promptly and fully paid with interest to date; that the sectional strife should be smothered in fraternal love, and that the dead issues of the war should be decently buried at government expense. I am in favor of applying the principles of civil-service reform to all the offices of the government, so as to give entire satisfaction to those who are in as well as those who are out, and that legislation intended to promote the prosperity of the country should be promptly enacted by Congress.

"On the labor question I am as sound as an oak sawlog, and urge upon Congress the passage of a bill that will forever settle and set at rest all controversies between the employer and the employed. I believe that the surplus in the treasury should remain unimpaired so far as is consistent with the financial welfare of the country, and that Congress should take such action in reference to the finances as to bring the greatest good to the greatest number. I hold it to be the duty of the President to protect the prerogatives of his office and to hand them down unstained to his successor, done up in tissue paper or a silk handkerchief; and I will further say that if I have omitted to declare my position regarding any interest representing a considerable number of voters it shall be my earnest endeavor to amend and enlarge my platform accordingly. The motto on my escutcheon is: 'I strive to please,' and my aim is to merit the approbation and secure the support of all Republicans, Democrats and mugwumps. I desire to be considered a nonpartisan candidate, and would prefer that my nomination should be unanimous."

Uncle Sam's Unearned Income.

Harper's Weekly.

Recently the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York city has turned into the Postoffice Department fund the sum of $1,300,000, which has been accumulating in the subtreasury during the last thirty years from the funds paid to the money-order postoffices for remittances which have never been claimed. Old money orders are presented at the Postoffice Department almost every day,