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Present indications are that the Senate will improve the schedule of the tariff bill without materially affecting its ruling principle of protection to American industries.

If the managers of the University of Illinois had had a little bit of business sense they would have known that a bank which advertised to pay 4 per cent. on deposits was unsafe if not already insolvent.

Thirty-two years ago to-day Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. Nearly a third of a century after the closing of his mortal career he is more in the best thought of the people than any man who ever lived.

The proposition of some people to have Lincoln day for the schools of the country on any other date than that of his birth or his death is not wise. Such a day should be connected with some great fact in history.

If the European powers had shown a hun-dredth part as much determination to stop the Armenian massacres in Turkey as they have to prevent Greece from protecting the Christians in Crete, the present crisis would not have arisen.

Investigation shows that C. W. Spalding, president of the insolvent Globe Savings Bank, disposed of \$20,000 of the bonds of Illinois University which were deposited with him for safe keeping. Now let Spalding be disposed of.

Congress is beginning to hear from the people in regard to currency reform. Senator Fairbanks yesterday presented petitions numerously signed by citizens of several Indiana cities asking Congress to authorize the appointment of a monetary commission in accordance with the Indianapolis plan. If Congress does not do something on this line there will be a big stump in the elections of 1898.

In a case just decided by the Supreme Court of Connecticut, involving the question of "additional servitude," the novel claim was set up that laying an electric road in a highway was putting it to a use not contemplated in the original dedication, and that the adjoining land owner was consequently entitled to compensation.

Two of the judges agreed that this claim is well founded, while three think that it depends on circumstances. Both opinions are argued with great legal learning applied to fundamental principles.

Scratch a so-called bimetalist and you will find a free silver man. We have bimetalism in this country now—that is, the gold standard and a large amount of silver in circulation at par with gold or as sub-sidiary coin. That kind of bimetalism exists in every commercial country of the world. The proposition for "international bimetalism" is free silver in disguise, and a very thin disguise, too. International bimetalism in any other sense than it now exists will never come. The world has out-grown the idea of a double standard.

The commission appointed by President McKinley under the act of last March 3 "for the promotion of an international agreement for bimetalism" is respectable enough from a personal point of view, though none of its members is an expert on the money question, either for gold or silver. Senator Wolcott is a silver bimetalist of the Colorado school, Vice President Stevenson was for free silver without knowing anything about the subject, and General Faine, of Massachusetts, is a sound-money man on general principles without knowing anything of the ins and outs of the question. In a conference where technical knowledge was required none of these gentlemen could make much of an impression. However, as there is no probability that an international monetary conference will be held this commission may serve as well as any. What this country needs is an able, nonpartisan commission to investigate and report a plan for the reform of its own currency.

The proposition of Senator Elkins to investigate the operations of the bonded privilege now accorded the Canadian railways seems to have excited the managers of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways. The trunk lines in the United States have complained for years that the Canadian lines have been able to offer lower rates because they are not subject to the restrictions of the Interstate Commerce law. The Canadian roads are heavily subsidized and pay no taxes in the United States, while the Union Pacific pays \$1,548,000 to the States through which it passes, which is equivalent to a dividend on the stock of its Canadian rival. The New York Central pays \$1,900,000 in taxes and other competing lines are taxed heavily. The Canadians contend that the competition which they afford is of great advantage to the farmers in the Northwest by keeping down the rates. Beyond question the bonding privilege is of great value to the Canadian roads, and one for which they should be made to pay.

Discussion of the best-sugar question in this State is beginning to take definite form. The Indiana Herald says that three gentlemen of that city have been in correspondence for some time with persons

thoroughly conversant with the subject, and that they have secured an informal proposition or agreement from capitalists who agree to locate a factory there, provided there is any guarantee that it can be supplied with beets for a period of at least five years. After this period it is believed the culture would become so extensive that there would be no fear of any lack in the supply. The price paid for beet in Nebraska and California is \$5 per ton delivered at the factory, and it takes from 2,500 to 5,000 acres to supply a factory of average capacity. Huntington county is in the sugar-beet belt, and the Herald advises farmers in that vicinity to begin the growing of beets at once by planting an experimental patch, say one-fourth of an acre, in order to determine the percentage of sugar which beets raised on that soil and climate will produce. This would make a practical beginning, and that is what is needed.

TAXING LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

It was hardly to be expected that the State Board of Tax Commissioners would yield to any argument made before it against its decision regarding the taxation of paid-up life insurance policies and policies with a surrender value. No doubt the board considered the case carefully before making its first decision, and did so with the feeling that its decision would be reviewed by the Supreme Court, and, if wrong, set aside. That being the case, it was hardly to be expected by anything short of such reversal. The position of the board is wrong. To say that the assessment and taxation of paid-up life insurance policies or the surrender value of such policies would relieve other taxpayers and be popular with the masses, is not to the point. The question is whether such taxation is just and legal, and whether, in the absence of any law to that effect, the Board of Tax Commissioners has a right to order it. The Journal believes such taxation is inequitable and unauthorized by law. It is inequitable because whatever value a paid-up policy may have or whatever the surrender value of a partially paid-up policy may be, the money which is the basis of the value has already been taxed once in the hands of the policy holder and a second time in the assets of the company. But even if this were not so the tax would be illegal. The clause of the tax law under which the decision of the Tax Board is made is that which says personal property shall include "all indebtedness due to inhabitants of this State above property amounts respectively owned by them, whether such indebtedness is due from individuals or corporations." It requires a great stretch of language to call a paid-up life policy a debt due to the person who paid the premiums. In many cases it does not become due until the death of that person, and then it becomes due to another person. In the case of partially paid policies, whatever the debt may be, it does not become due until the policy itself, the evidence of the debt, is surrendered. In any case it is a prospective value, as much so as that of fruit in the bud or a crop of wheat in the ground. Some States levy a succession and inheritance tax, but it is never levied in advance of the realization of the legacy or inheritance by the beneficiary. An income tax is not levied on prospective income. The true theory of taxation is to tax property in esse, not in posse—existing and not conjectural values. It would be almost as reasonable to require a person to return for taxation his prospective interest in the will of a rich relative who had already returned all the property for taxation which he already owned, and to tax the prospective and unrealized value of a paid-up life insurance policy which has already been taxed once if not twice before.

LIMITATIONS OF THE PARKS BOARD.

The Council does well to stand upon its rights in restraint of the disposition of the Board of Public Parks to exercise unauthorized power. The law creating the board gives it very large and arbitrary power in some directions, and for this reason perhaps it is disposed to stretch its power in other directions. But, by the same token, for this very reason its power in all directions should be held within the strict limitations of the law. The law creating the parks board is in the nature of an amendment to the city charter, and the board itself is as much a part of the city government as the Board of Public Works or Public Safety. It has no authority except what is expressly conferred on it by law, and least of all any authority to exercise power that belongs to the Council. It is the plain intent of the charter to give the Council exclusive control of the municipal purse strings. It says: "No appropriation shall be made for the payment of money otherwise than by ordinance, specifying by items the amount thereof and the department for which such appropriation shall be made." This implies not only that every department of the city government is dependent on the Council for appropriations of money to be expended by it, but that money must not be expended for any purpose not indicated in the appropriation nor diverted from one purpose to another. The employment by the parks board of a legal firm to attend to its law business was clearly in excess of its authority. Special counsel can only be employed by authority of the Council, presumably on the request or at the suggestion of the city attorney. The charter says the head of the department of law, or city attorney, "shall have the management, charge and control of the law business of such city, and for each branch of its government, and shall be the legal adviser of all its departments and officers." It looks now as if the parks board would, first and last, require a good deal of legal advice and assistance, more perhaps than the city attorney, with his increasing duties, can render. If so, it will be for him to indicate the need of help and for the Council to authorize the employment by the board of an attorney, making an appropriation therefor in advance. The board has large powers, but it is not an independent government, nor a law unto itself.

COST OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Some of the statistics presented in the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections for the quarter which ended Jan. 31, 1897, are worth considering, and present features which seem to require explanation. With few exceptions the cost of maintenance was less during the quarter which ended with last January than during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In the hospitals for the insane the cost of maintenance, exclusive of repairs, was \$38.50 per capita, which is \$3.20 less than in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. The cost of maintenance at the Soldiers' Orphan's Home the last quarter was \$24.90 per capita, against \$22.30 the previous year—a decrease of \$2.60. The cost the last quarter in the Institute for the Blind was \$61.54 per capita, an increase of 4 cents. The cost of maintenance at the Reform School

was \$27 per capita—30 cents less than a year earlier. The most remarkable figures are those of the Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison, which show that the cost of maintenance, exclusive of repairs, fell from \$64.75 per capita a year ago to \$40.58 the last quarter, the decline in the cost of administration being from \$23.37 per capita to \$12.77.

A few of the figures need explanation for outside comprehension. Why should the cost of sugar, tea and coffee for the Central Hospital be \$2.57 per capita the last quarter, \$1.03 at the Northern, 70 cents at the Eastern and \$1.45 at the Southern? Why should the substance of each person boarded at the hospitals the last quarter have been as follows: Central, \$12.73; Northern, \$9.22; Eastern, \$14.14; Southern, \$12.68, and why should the cost have fallen \$2.38 per capita at the Eastern and risen \$1.18 at the Southern, compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year? Why does one institution in the city pay \$7 per hundred for beef and another of the same grade but \$5.67?

The cost of each of the board has fallen from 15 cents the first quarter of the fiscal year 1894 to 13.4 cents the first quarter of this fiscal year; from 13.4 cents in the Northern to 10 cents; from 13.3 cents in the Eastern to 8.8 cents; and from 13.3 cents in the Southern to 12.2 cents; in the Soldiers' Orphan's Home from 15.9 cents in 1894 to 11.8 cents the last quarter, and from 16.5 cents in the case of the charitable institutions the first quarter of 1894 to 11.7 cents the first quarter of 1897. For all of the correctional institutions the cost of a day's board has fallen from 12.8 cents in 1894 to 9.2 cents the last quarter. The lowest cost is at the Reform School, 5.9 cents a day.

The cost of administration, personal attendance and domestic and other help are three items which make a considerable total in all the institutions. The cost of these three items for the quarter at the various institutions is: Central, \$26.65; Northern, \$21.17; Eastern, \$22.88; Southern, \$20.70. The cost of the corresponding items in the prisons was as follows: Prison North, \$20.09; Prison South, \$18.51; Woman's Prison, \$25.72. This includes teachers for the children; Reform School for Boys, \$16.45 per capita. The cost of administration, tuition, domestic service, etc., in the Institute for the Blind was \$23.21 per capita for the quarter.

It was not until the Board of Charities began the publication of these quarterly reports that the expenditures of the State's institutions could be obtained by those to whom they are of interest. The comparison can but be beneficial to the general administration.

PIPING OIL OUT OF INDIANA.

The Montpelier Leader, a paper published in the heart of the Indiana oil field, gives some account of the pumping station recently established in Blackfoot county by the Indiana Pipe-line and Refining Company. This company represents the Cudahys, of Chicago, and is getting to be almost a rival of the Standard Oil Company. Both companies have leased thousands of acres of oil territory and are operating a large number of wells and drilling more. The Cudahy Company is operating some hundreds of wells in Blackfoot county. Its pipe line runs from the pumping station in a straight line to Kankakee, Ill., a distance of 165 miles, and from there the oil is delivered in Chicago. The pumping station has two thirty-five-thousand-barrel tanks, four pumps, a battery of four boilers and power to force twelve thousand barrels of oil through the line each day. The Leader says:

One can stand at the pumping station and see perhaps a hundred oil derricks, and every pump is at work. The Cudahys measure their leases by miles instead of acres. The western border is at Phoenix and leases extend to the east and southeast to the mouth of the Ohio river. There are derricks by the score on this immense tract, and there is ample room to erect hundreds of derricks. The Cudahys are ready to dot that country with new wells, and have four strings of tools constantly at work.

The pumping station is six miles from the nearest railway point and is reached by very bad roads, but it is one of the most productive plants in the State, and pours wealth from Indiana into Chicago in a steady stream. The Journal has suggested heretofore that these rich corporations which are drawing wealth out of the State should be roundly taxed either for the privilege of doing business in the State or on the wealth they obtain from and send out of it, and it renews the suggestion. Both the Standard Oil Company and the Cudahy Company are foreign corporations. They have no rights in Indiana except what the State chooses to give them, and if they are to be permitted to pipe oil out of the State they should at least be made to contribute to its revenues. Perhaps the Board of Tax Commissioners have been giving attention to this matter. If not, they ought to.

THE GOVERNMENT IN BUTTER.

A Washington special to the Journal a day or two ago stated that under the direction of Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, the government was about to make a shipment of Western butter to England with a view of testing the demand and perhaps opening a new market for the article. The statement probably caused some persons to lament the growing tendency to "paternalism" in government and set others, strict constructionists, to searching the Constitution to find by what authority the government could do such a thing. There is no express authority beyond the general principle that as governments are instituted for the benefit of the governed it is their duty to use every legitimate effort to promote the interests of the people. One of these means is the extension of trade and commerce. If the Department of Agriculture can open up a new market for American dairy products the people will not complain because the Constitution is silent on the subject. The history of this experiment is interesting, and shows that the new secretary is a live man. At a breakfast party in Baltimore a few days ago he sat beside a Baltimore man who exports corn in considerable quantities to Denmark. To a question of the secretary what the Danes did with it, the shipper replied, "fed it to their cows and then send back their butter to London and Liverpool, where they have a big trade." This set the secretary thinking. It did not look right to him that American corn should be shipped to Denmark to be turned into butter and thence shipped to England to crowd out American butter. The more he thought about it the more he thought something should be done in the interest of the American cow and Western butter makers. When he returned to Washington he asked the controller of the treasury if he had a legal right to draw on the appropriation for the Agricultural Department to make an experimental shipment of butter to England. The controller looked up to the law and told him he had. Then the secretary sent for his legal advisors and directed them as soon as possible to buy several hundred pounds of the best

butter to be found in the West. "Have some of it," he said, "put up in our own sixty-pound tubs, some of it in the Australian foot-square packages and the rest in tight tin cans. Ship it to our agent in New York. Instruct this agent to ship it to our animal industry agent in London. Send orders to him to put this butter on the market. Have him note carefully the prices received for the different lots, also the objections and comments of the butter people over there. We want to know what that market wants in the way of package, color of butter, salt, grain, flavor, everything. As soon as this lot is disposed of and the report of our London agent is received by another lot, profiting by the experience with the first one, and send it over. Keep this up till we have learned all about the English butter market, and till the English have learned to know and like our butter." This order is now being carried out. In a short time the result of the first shipment will be known and the next one can be made more intelligently. Whatever the result of the experiment may be, it is worth making, and the manner in which the secretary has gone about it shows he is a practical, wide-awake man.

When the "Greater Indianapolis" school enumeration is completed the board may begin to plan for the accommodation of the pupils who must be provided for under the compulsory education law. It is argued by some that the passage of this law was premature and that arrangements should have been made first for taking care of the additional pupils. The Inland Educator, for one, thinks the time is not yet ripe for such a measure. This is perhaps true in a sense, but the conditions are as favorable as they are likely ever to be. The time will never come when surplus funds are awaiting such a law, or when school-houses and teachers will be ready in advance to accommodate all the children of school age. Teachers, as the Educator says, may not now be uniformly well fitted for their duties, but that is no reason why all the children should be kept out of school. Whatever instruction is available, the improvement of the teachers is as sure to come when all children are taught as when but a part are in attendance. It will be a difficult matter in many places, this city, for example, where the buildings are already overcrowding, to supply the additional schoolrooms and to meet the increased expenses, but the difficulty is probably no greater now than it would be at any time later. The way to educate is to educate, and having the immediate duty before them, school authorities must set themselves to perform it to the best of their ability.

Great Britain, it is said, would like to punish the Transvaal Republic. But Great Britain will not. What comes to think the situation over and to reflect upon the possibility of having all the war it can attend to much nearer home it will consider discretion the better part of it and return to its time-honored custom of boasting that it is the bravest nation on earth.

Kentucky may still be enjoying its senatorial fight, but the rest of the country is getting very tired of it.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

"The honeymoon," said the solemn boarder, "is treated with levity, when really it is a matter of much gravity."

"And the honeymoon bread," suggested the cheerful idler, "is a matter of much specific gravity."

You know where this happened. "So she really jilted him? I thought they were so devoted?"

"They were, but she found he did not wear the same kind of spectacles as she, and that ended all."

The Greater Wisdom. "Watts—Don't you think that the man who knows when to stop talking is about as wise as they get?"

Potts—About, but not quite. The greatest brain is in the possession of the man who knows when not to begin.

She Turned. He saw 'er turn the corner and his eyes glistened. But not with joy.

It was the corner of the leaf bearing page No. 228 that she had turned, and the book was in his hands in half an hour.

This sort of thing used to be called a paste.

Socialistic. "I took the dough," said the gentleman who had been caught "going through the clothes" of a drunken man, "because I don't believe in no 'man a-havin' more money than he needs.'"

"Doubtless he regretted it when he did not need his money?"

"'Tis curious he didn't need it. He was plumb paralyzed."

The rich man, as well as his poverty-stricken brother, has his troubles. Continually he has to confront that unpleasant scriptural comparison which likens the difficulty of his entrance to heaven to the passage of a camel through a needle's eye; but, as if this were not penance enough for possessing money, he finds his roadway paved with rocks more or less rocky. If he does not give freely of his money, he may all who ask he is reviled as a grasping capitalist, an oppressor of the poor, a veritable Shylock. And if he does give—let Mr. Hooley, of London, can tell all about that. Mr. Hooley is one of London's newest millionaires, having acquired great wealth by a prudent investment in the City. Not long since the Prince of Wales suggested that the approaching anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne would best be celebrated by the giving of sums of money by the wealthy toward the relief of England's suffering poor. Mr. Hooley took to the suggestion with "redoubled fervor," and he has thought other things, as, for instance, that it was a good opportunity to gain the favor of the prince, but in the latter case he certainly did not undervalue the privilege, for he gave outright \$2,000,000 to charity. The income of this vast sum is now distributed among the poor of the part of Derbyshire with which he is most identified, but, alas, his gift is not received in a kindly and becomingly grateful spirit. On the contrary, people all over England are saying disagreeable things about Mr. Hooley. They charge him with being a pretentious idler, with "padding for popularity," with fishing for a title, and do not hesitate at accusations even more abusive. Had he given nothing toward celebrating the Queen's jubilee he would have been condemned roundly, so what is a rich man to do?

And now, after all the insurance agents and the newspapers have explained that the million dollar insurance policy taken out by Mrs. Leland Stanford was a good investment both for the lady and the company, Mrs. Stanford emphatically denies that she has taken out a policy. However, in a letter to the press she explains it is just as good as if she had.

The Prison Mirror is a paper published by the inmates of the Minnesota penitentiary. In the current issue its editorial paragrapher remarks grimly: "The next time that we do any forging it will be on an

anvil in a blacksmith shop." That prison seems to be something of a reformatory.

The Inland Hotel Keepers' Association want it made a legal misdemeanor for a guest to leave without paying his bill. The traveling public will consent to this if at the same time it is made a misdemeanor for the landlord to fail to furnish a meal that the guest can eat.

Young Mr. Elliott Shepard shows the sad deterioration of the sturdy old Vanderbilt stock and has evidently been in sad need of stern paternal, or, better, grand-paternal discipline.

People who have not seen the "air ship" are not quite able to make up their minds which it will turn out to be—a cigarette or a bicycle advertisement.

DANIEL W. VORHEES.

In his social life the bitter partisanship of the man seems to have been all put aside and that is the reason he was always one of the most popular men in Washington and in every place where he was personally known.—Scribner's Magazine.

Mr. Voorhees was a much better lawyer than statesman, and had won some marked success in his legal career. His success in both callings, law and politics, was largely due to a personal magnetism that often won against conviction.—Elkhart Review.

Daniel W. Voorhees was naturally a kind-hearted, generous man, but he was a bitter partisan. He opposed the war of the rebellion, bitterly attacked the President in his efforts to subdue the rebellion, and at the close opposed all the reforms undertaken by the Republican party. He was an aggressive speaker, but he went no further. He was not a lawbreaker. In the forty years of his official life he never received of a "Voorhees bill." He gained his reputation by oratory and there it rests.—Marion Chronicle.

Mr. Voorhees was an advocate rather than a statesman. When in his prime he had few equals in this country before a jury in criminal cases. He was too impulsive for a successful political leader, and yet he held a wonderful sway over his party the last quarter of a century. He had, without a generous nature and was full of the spirit of the age. He was not an ideal one, but the faults of his character are generally overshadowed by his noble qualities of a statesman and public career.—Richmond Palladium.

In his politics Mr. Voorhees was a partisan of the intense kind, but at all times he was alive to the interests of the State. It seems to have been his habit to state that he was the greatest politician this State has produced. He held a power over the Democratic party that was remarkable. He was a brilliant figure in the Senate, and his name was a household word. It can be said that he occupied an insignificant place in the affairs of the Nation, but it is a strong conviction that his death will be keenly felt by many people of this State, regardless of politics.—Lafayette Courier.

The influence of Mr. Voorhees has been felt in every quarter of the United States. His personal traits and his mental and spiritual attributes furnish something different for the student of history to cling to. He was peculiar in his life, peculiar in his broad charity, peculiar in the warmth and spontaneity, as also the strength, of his friendships, which were fastened with bonds of steel. He has been a benefactor to his friends, and he has been a benefactor to the State and to the past. He has been a benefactor to the Nation, and his name will be remembered in every part of the United States. His personal traits and his mental and spiritual attributes furnish something different for the student of history to cling to. He was peculiar in his life, peculiar in his broad charity, peculiar in the warmth and spontaneity, as also the strength, of his friendships, which were fastened with bonds of steel. He has been a benefactor to his friends, and he has been a benefactor to the State and to the past. He has been a benefactor to the Nation, and his name will be remembered in every part of the United States.

There is sincere and quite universal sorrow in Indiana at the death of Senator Voorhees. His long and successful public career made him known to everybody in the State and during the past decade the intensity of his extreme partisanship has been much tempered so that the estimate of him held by his political adversaries has radically changed. His warm sympathy, his great personal kindness and his unfeigned charity are traits which are widely admired by all who knew him. His captivating eloquence was the secret of his power to promise in his party, and it served him well to maintain the supremacy of his leadership to the end. He won the hearts of the people by his warm and his charming manner and engaging personality held them in the most loyal and devoted affection. The Southern States and the West made him an intense sympathizer and he was a benefactor to the Nation. He was a benefactor to the Nation, and his name will be remembered in every part of the United States.

Mr. Voorhees had passed through a long and brilliant public career, in which he won great renown and made many personal friends and political enemies. It was a natural result of his warm-hearted, personal nature, often his extreme partisanship, that his warmest personal friends often opposed his political ambitions the most determinedly. He was a great orator and swayed juries and political assemblies by the magic of his voice and the richness of his illustrations; but he was never a man like Horatio Wood, of Maryland, or John P. Harrison, his sympathetic and eloquent often carried him away and overmastered his judgment. The one great mistake of his life was his sympathy for and support of the Southern cause during the first months of the war, which was a quality that attached to his name and to his relations to the old South and its institutions than to any other set of causes. Doubtless he regretted it when he did not need his money.

"'Tis curious he didn't need it. He was plumb paralyzed."

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Mr. Voorhees was a much better lawyer than statesman, and had won some marked success in his legal career. His success in both callings, law and politics, was largely due to a personal magnetism that often won against conviction.—Elkhart Review.

Daniel W. Voorhees was naturally a kind-hearted, generous man, but he was a bitter partisan. He opposed the war of the rebellion, bitterly attacked the President in his efforts to subdue the rebellion, and at the close opposed all the reforms undertaken by the Republican party. He was an aggressive speaker, but he went no further. He was not a lawbreaker. In the forty years of his official life he never received of a "Voorhees bill." He gained his reputation by oratory and there it rests.—Marion Chronicle.

Mr. Voorhees was an advocate rather than a statesman. When in his prime he had few equals in this country before a jury in criminal cases. He was too impulsive for a successful political leader, and yet he held a wonderful sway over his party the last quarter of a century. He had, without a generous nature and was full of the spirit of the age. He was not an ideal one, but the faults of his character are generally overshadowed by his noble qualities of a statesman and public career.—Richmond Palladium.

In his politics Mr. Voorhees was a partisan of the intense kind, but at all times he was alive to the interests of the State. It seems to have been his habit to state that he was the greatest politician this State has produced. He held a power over the Democratic party that was remarkable. He was a brilliant figure in the Senate, and his name was a household word. It can be said that he occupied an insignificant place in the affairs of the Nation, but it is a strong conviction that his death will be keenly felt by many people of this State, regardless of politics.—Lafayette Courier.

The influence of Mr. Voorhees has been felt in every quarter of the United States. His personal traits and his mental and spiritual attributes furnish something different for the student of history to cling to. He was peculiar in his life, peculiar in his broad charity, peculiar in the warmth and spontaneity, as also the strength, of his friendships, which were fastened with bonds of steel. He has been a benefactor to his friends, and he has been a benefactor to the State and to the past. He has been a benefactor to the Nation, and his name will be remembered in every part of the United States.

There is sincere and quite universal sorrow in Indiana at the death of Senator Voorhees. His long and successful public career made him known to everybody in the State and during the past decade the intensity of his extreme partisanship has been much tempered so that the estimate of him held by his political adversaries has radically changed. His warm sympathy, his great personal kindness and his unfeigned charity are traits which are widely admired by all who knew him. His captivating eloquence was the secret of his power to promise in his party, and it served him well to maintain the supremacy of his leadership to the end. He won the hearts of the people by his warm and his charming manner and engaging personality held them in the most loyal and devoted affection. The Southern States and the West made him an intense sympathizer and he was a benefactor to the Nation. He was a benefactor to the Nation, and his name will be remembered in every part of the United States.

Mr. Voorhees had passed through a long and brilliant public career, in which he won great renown and made many personal friends and political enemies. It was a natural result of his warm-hearted, personal nature, often his extreme partisanship, that his warmest personal friends often opposed his political ambitions the most determinedly. He was a great orator and swayed juries and political assemblies by the magic of his voice and the richness of his illustrations; but he was never a man like Horatio Wood, of Maryland, or John P. Harrison, his sympathetic and eloquent often carried him away and overmastered his judgment. The one great mistake of his life was his sympathy for and support of the Southern cause during the first months of the war, which was a quality that attached to his name and to his relations to the old South and its institutions than to any other set of causes. Doubtless he regretted it when he did not need his money.

"'Tis curious he didn't need it. He was plumb paralyzed."

It was the corner of the leaf bearing page No. 228 that she had turned, and the book was in his hands in half an hour.

This sort of thing used to be called a paste.

Socialistic. "I took the dough," said the gentleman who had been caught "going through the clothes" of a drunken man, "because I don't believe in no 'man a-havin' more money than he needs.'"

"Doubtless he regretted it