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When the sugar schedule comes up in the Senate this week and the Republicans offer a free sugar amendment there will be squirming among the trimmers.

The Hon. Tom Johnson cannot become the Populist candidate for President unless he renounces his hostility to the free coinage of silver and the issue of unlimited quantites of paper mill money.

The events of the past week admonish Congress that the time has come to close our ports to the ignorant immigrants who have no regard for law and authority—the men who have turned the coal strikes into terrorism.

The fanatical Populist Governor of Colorado proposes to use the militia to suppress the sheriffs who are trying to protect life and property, and to sustain armed men who are blowing up mines and violating the laws of the State.

In spite of the fact that pension appropriations have been cut down and that no new public buildings will be begun by the present Congress, the aggregate of its appropriation bills, when finally passed, will be as large as those of the billion-dollar Congress.

Will no steps be taken to ascertain who murdered Crow, the miner, near the Little mines, in this State? Shall it be said that men can be taken from their employment in Indiana and riddled with bullets without running the risk of prosecution? That is worse than Whitecapism.

It is very evident from the votes of the Presbyterian General Assembly in the Smith case, Saturday, that the progressive or Briggs element is numerically much smaller than in the two previous assemblies. That is, the more consideration the Presbyterians give to the views of the Briggs people the greater their opposition to them.

Every labor strike has the seeds of violence in it from the beginning, and they generally develop at an early stage of the proceedings. Burglars will not commit murder if they can get away with their plunder without doing so, but they will always do it if necessary. So with strikers; they are always prepared to commit violence if necessary to effect their object.

Again, or rather, for the seventh or eighth time within two years, the Supreme Court has set aside a decision of the late Judge Gresham—this time a most important one, since his decision practically annulled the power of the Interstate-commerce Commission by declaring that part of the law unconstitutional which required the officers of transportation companies summoned as witnesses to present their books.

And now Senator Jones, of the finance committee, tells a reporter that the present sugar schedule was put in shape at the Treasury Department at his request," in order that the administration feature of the schedule should be in correct form"—which sustains the allegation that it was in the handwriting of Secretary Carlisle. In other words, the present sugar schedule is an administration measure. The administration organs in Indiana, of which the Sentinel is chief, should take notice and act accordingly.

It will probably surprise most persons to learn that there are more State banks in the United States than national banks. There are 3,780 of the latter and 3,855 of the former. But while the State banks outnumber the national banks, their capital stock is not half as great. The capital stock of the national banks amounts to $678,540,338, and that of the State banks to $258,516,961. Of the State banks, fourteen are in the New England States, 318 in the Middle States, 651 in the Southern States, 2,356 in the Western States and 516 in the Pacific States.

Senator Voorhees has presented a bill in the Senate raising all pensions to $12 per month. He knows that four-fifths of his Democratic associates in the Senate will not only vote against his bill, but are hostile to any pension legislation for the Union soldier. Senator Voorhees scarcely expects that his bill will be reported back to the Senate, but will be pigeon-holed. What he has in view is the publication in all the papers that he has offered such a bill and that the Union veterans will thereupon assume that he and his party are in favor of larger pensions. That is, he banks upon the ignorance of the pensioner in Indiana—an assumption which insults the intelligence of the veterans. At the time that Mr. Voorhees is trying this shell trick upon the veterans the agents of the Cleveland pension bureau are traveling about Indiana as spies to pick up reports upon which pensions may be suspended. Last week a veteran in Middletown, Henry county, wrote to a comrade in Knightstown warning him and his associates to look out for "a Hoke Smith spy who was headed westward under the guise of an agent to sell water gates." The controlling element in the Democratic party is hostile to the present pension system. The President's personal organ in New York is assailing pensioners with columns of detraction. The only pension case which the Democratic Senate has passed upon is in favor of a man who was a leader in the Knights of the Golden Circle. This being the case, it is of no sort of consequence what Senator Voorhees does as an individual; his party and the administration which he supports are hostile to a liberal pension system.

THE BANK TRIAL.

The trial of Francis A. and Percival B. Coffin and Albert S. Reed for aiding and abetting the president of the Indianapolis National Bank in wrecking that institution has occupied an unusually long time and attracted wide attention. The case belongs to a class which is, happily, not numerous. During the thirty years that the national bank system has been in operation very few banks have been wrecked by the dishonesty of their officers or in such a way as to lead to criminal prosecutions. This is the first instance of the kind that has occurred in Indiana. The promptness with which an investigation of the affairs of the Indianapolis National was made after its failure and the indicted parties brought to trial, and the energy with which the prosecution has been pushed shows that the government fully recognizes its responsibility to the public in such cases. During the last thirty years there have been several failures of private banks in this city, some of them very bad, but no prosecution has ever followed. In the present case the president of the wrecked bank has been forced to plead guilty, and nobody can say that those who are charged with having aided and abetted in the work have not been vigorously prosecuted. The trial will have cost the government a large sum of money, but it is not too much to spend in demonstrating to the people that the government intends to keep faith with them in trying to bring to justice all persons charged with or suspected of having robbed them under cover of the national bank law. The fact that the banks are the creatures of the government and that it has prescribed rules and regulations for their management, thus in a measure becoming responsible for their honest conduct, imposes on it a high obligation to let no man escape who is guilty of abusing its trust to plunder the people. As a matter of fact, very few such have escaped, and they have only done so by flight or suicide. Several ex-presidents and ex-cashiers of national banks who are now serving terms in different penitentiaries can bear witness to the fact that the government never fails to do its duty in prosecuting national bank wreckers.

The charge against Mr. Haughey, the president of the bank, was that of unlawfully and willfully misapplying the moneys, funds and credits of the bank to the amount of $375,000 in favor of the Indianapolis Cabinet Company, and to the amount of $450,000 in favor of himself and his son, Schuyler C. Haughey. By pleading guilty Mr. Haughey incurred the moral stigma and legal penalty of this charge as much as if it had been fully established in court. It remained for the prosecution to show that the Coffins, as owners and managers of the cabinet works, had acted in collusion with the president, and aided and abetted him in doing what he has confessed to having done. It was not necessary for the government to prove a motive on the part of any of the defendants. It only had to establish facts. Whether it has succeeded in sustaining its charge against the Coffins and Reed the verdict of the jury, to be rendered this morning, will show. That the Indianapolis National Bank was looted its depositors know only too well. Its late president has confessed to his part of the work, and there is abundant reason to believe that he was aided and abetted by other persons. The honor of the government, public interests and public morals, and the good name of the State require that justice shall be done and that no guilty man shall be allowed to escape.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S RAID ON ROAD FUNDS.

The Journal has received so many inquiries from trustees and others regarding the money which Attorney-general Smith is alleged to be taking away from the townships on the ground that road funds have been "misappropriated" that it has written to a well-informed lawyer in one of the counties from which complaints and inquiries come and has received the following explanation:

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

As requested in your letter, I will tell you what I know about the Attorney-general's raid in our county. Under the law the road tax is paid in the April installment, but all delinquent taxes—April and November installments—are carried forward to the new duplicate, and placed in one column as delinquent tax. This is the custom with all county auditors. But there is no road tax in the November installment, never. In making distributions, however, auditors have taken no account of the fact that November delinquencies contain no road tax, but took out the road tax per cent. from the whole delinquencies, thus taking a certain per cent. due other funds, including the State, and turning it into road funds, improperly giving the road funds money belonging to other funds.

The Attorney-general goes back twenty years, finds the amount of November installment of tax paid, and takes therefrom the per cent. of road funds; not, in fact, misappropriated, but simply in the wrong funds. The custom being universal with all auditors, nobody loses any money by the error, and no one will be benefited by this taking of money from one pocket and putting it into the other, except the big fees pocketed by Green Smith, and, to that extent, the people are swindled.

The foregoing is a very candid as it is a very clear explanation of what has been reported to the Journal as a "misappropriation of road funds." A few dollars of delinquent taxes which, at the time, should have been appropriated to other funds, have been turned over to township officers to expend upon the highways, and consequently to the direct benefit of those paying the taxes. This has been going on for years, but just now the professional fee hunters, who have become experts in the calling, have found an Attorney-general who will, for the sake of fees, bulldoze county officers into making good these small sums running back twenty years, to the end, and for no other purpose, that $12 of every $100 shall go to the fee grabbers, of whom the Attorney-general is the chief. In one year the amount is very small, but for twenty years it amounts to so much that in one township in Benton county it is $425. This amount, as the Journal is informed, will be held back when the road funds are distributed and turned over to Attorney-general Smith, who will put $51 in his pocket and turn over $374 to the State. The township in question will have $425 less money to expend to keep the roads in repair, and that amount of money, which would have been distributed among the taxpayers in the township for labor, will be taken away for no other purpose than that the Attorney-general may pocket 12 per cent of it. So eager is the Attorney-general for the pound of flesh that does not belong to him that the auditor in one county, at least, has been ordered to take the amount he claims out of the township funds if the road fund is insufficient to meet his demand. No wonder that the Attorney-general did not make the Governor an itemized account of his collections, as the law requires.

TEACHERS OF DISCONTENT.

That the lawless demonstrations which are now going on in various parts of the country are largely due to the vicious teachings of a certain class of demagogues there can be no doubt. For many years past there has been too much pandering to organized labor, too much appealing to class prejudice and too much fomenting of strife between labor and capital. Workingmen have had it dinned into them that capital is their natural enemy; that all wealth represents systematic robbery, and that they are continually cheated out of their rights. Such talk as this does more than create discontent. It excites communistic feelings, and, in the course of time, prepares men for lawless acts.

Grover Cleveland has done his share of this kind of talk, as the following sentences from his various messages and speeches will show:

The discontent of the employed is due, in a large degree, to the grasping and heedless exactions of employers.

Those who toil for daily wages are beginning to understand that capital, though sometimes vaunting its importance and clamoring for the protection and favor of the government, is dull and sluggish until, touched by the magical hand of labor, it springs into activity.

As we view the achievements of aggregated capital we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear, or is trampled to death under an iron heel.

Colossal fortunes, unfairly gathered, in the hands of a few.

The communism of combined wealth and capital.

Overweening cupidity and selfishness, which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of our institutions.

Oppressed poverty and toil, which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule.

Many similar extracts could be culled from Mr. Cleveland's messages and speeches. They are thoroughly communistic in sentiment and expression, and well calculated to breed such disorders as now pervade the country. Mr. Cleveland has not been as long in public life as some other Democratic demagogues, but he has done his share towards sowing the seeds of lawlessness.

The House of Representatives in committee of the whole devoted a large part of Friday to the discussion of various claims for cotton destroyed on the coast of South Carolina during the war, which had been condensed into an omnibus bill aggregating $1,040,000. It came out in the course of the discussion that these claims were but the forerunner of a total of $541,000,000 now pending in the various departments and in the Court of Claims. During the present Congress 2,195 bills for all sorts of war claims have been presented, carrying $35,318,284. The purpose of the advocates of these claims is to have them referred to the Court of Claims that their merits and the loyalty of the claimants may be investigated. Such an investigation must, under ordinary conditions, be ex parte, no one appearing for the government. None of these claims should be revived by being sent to the Court of Claims, for the reason that for nine years a commission sat to take testimony on all such claims. To that court 22,298 claims were presented, of which 5,250 were abandoned when the rigid test of loyalty was applied. This court allowed claims aggregating $4,636,920, and all the rest were rejected and all others barred by the terms of the act. The ex-confederate proposition is to revive all these rejected and barred cases and send them to the Court of Claims. It is no less than a conspiracy to require the government to pay $500,000,000 of once rejected claims—rejected because of the disloyalty of those pressing them. A vote was not reached, but the matter will come up again.

In looking over the files of the Journal for 1893 it was brought to light that on July 23 the Indianapolis baseball club beat a team from Olney, Richland county, Illinois, by a score of 16 to 6. It is hardly necessary to state that the winning club was not the one at present bearing the name of Indianapolis.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A scientist who has been listening to the voice of the horse fly through the microphone says it sounds very much like the neighing of a horse.

Mrs. Kendal, who is so justly noted for her lovely complexion, gives the following as her complexion recipe: "Ten hours' sleep every night; a four-mile walk every day; vigorous rubbing in cold water; brown bread; no sweets and no coffee."

On the ordinary needle one would not look for pictorial embellishments, and yet Queen Victoria is the possessor of one which represents the Trojan column in miniature, and several scenes from her life are depicted on it so finely cut that they are only discernible through a microscope.

The solar eclipse that recently occurred in India was as usual celebrated by a fair at Thaneswar, Benares and other places. At the former between six and seven hundred thousand people were present, and the bathing, which is one of the customs of the event, lasted about two hours, during which alms in money and ornaments were freely distributed to Brahmins.

The family of Yung Kwai, who married Miss Burnham, of Springfield, Mass., the other day, is said to rank next to the Chinese Emperor. He is about thirty years of age and has spent twenty years in this country. He was fitted for Yale at the Springfield High School. He is a member of the Congregational Church and is thoroughly Americanized. He has discarded the queue and wears American clothing.

A peculiar feminine specimen of humanity arrived at Baltimore from Germany a few days ago. She is an idiotic girl about eighteen years old, who jabbers like a monkey all the time and has a face which bears a striking resemblance to an ape. The girl is heavy-set and as muscular as a man. By some of the superstitious immigrants the girl was regarded with dread. Many of her fellow-passengers took flight whenever she came their way. She became aware of this and after that led some of the timid a lively dance. The girl has been detained by the United States commissioner and will be sent back to Europe.

The old log house on the Dent farm, near St. Louis, where Mrs. U. S. Grant passed her early life, and where some of her children were born, has been so well taken care of that when she visited it a few days ago she discovered no changes worth mentioning. Mrs. Grant took a fond look of farewell at the old house when her train left the station, remarking as she did so: "I do not expect ever to see it again."

Prince Bismarck has been discoursing on the blessings of solitude. To the women of Berg he says: "Here in the forest I am not nearly so solitary as I often was during the past thirty years. A man is most solitary in large cities, at court, in parliaments, among one's colleagues. I do not know whether you have in the course of your lives made the acquaintance of so many foresters as I have, but most of those I have known were contented men."

Col. Joseph Bennett, of Philadelphia, has presented to the Methodist orphanage at Belmont avenue and Ford road, that city, $40,000 worth of property on which all taxes and insurance for this year have been paid. This increases the value of Colonel Bennett's gifts to the orphanage to $200,000. Other gifts to the amount of $125,000 are promised by other persons for this year, and the trustees intend to start an industrial school in the institution when they are received.

Chauncey M. Depew is having a mausoleum built in the Peekskill Cemetery as a memorial to his deceased wife. In this little rural burying ground rest the bodies of all of his ancestors. The grave of his mother is marked by a handsome monument; and it is his wish to similarly ornament that of his wife. The design selected is severely classical and simple, and the mausoleum will be constructed in solid granite, to last for all time. Its cost will reach about $20,000.

A wealthy Hungarian, Mr. Jordan, recently undertook to visit the Balkan peninsula, and even Asia Minor, on his bicycle. His trip has been suddenly interrupted in a Bulgarian village near Philippopoli. The rumor was spread that a magician, mounted upon a strange machine, had made his appearance. The inn was invaded by peasants, the bicycle was exorcised by the priest, and finally broken into pieces. Poor Mr. Jordan had to make haste to the nearest railroad station.

Nobody as yet has carried off the handsome prize (£1,200) offered by the French government for the discovery of a means of effectually destroying the phylloxera and ridding the vineyards of this persistent scourge. The chief and most efficacious method of combating the phylloxera which has hitherto been applied wherever the locality permits is, in the opinion of Mr. Ward, our consul, the temporary flooding of the vineyards with water. Where this is not practicable the roots are treated with sulphurated carbon.

The memorial recently unveiled in the poets' corner in Westminster Abbey to the famous singer Jenny Lind is a striking medallion portrait in profile carried out in marble by the late Mr. Birch, R. A. Encircling the medallion is the inscription, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," which was the favorite of the singer. A lyre, with date of her birth and death, supports the whole. A large gathering was present at the ceremony of unveiling, including Mr. Goldschmidt, the husband of Jenny Lind, with his sons, daughter and grandchildren, with many distinguished persons of the social and musical world.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S FEES.

The Attorney-general's office should be reformed and the fortunes stolen from taxpayers in the form of illegal fees turned into the State treasury.—Madison Courier.

Attorney-general Smith seems to be determined to make the most of his office while he is in it. When he retires the income tax will catch him hard.—Monticello Herald.

The law that by construction or misconstruction permits the several Attorney-generals, from James M. Denny to Green Smith, to make from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars a year out of the office fees needs to be corrected.—Muncie Times.

Of late years there has sprung up in Indiana a gigantic swindling scheme under guise of law. We refer to the pay and fees of the Attorney-general. The salary was formerly but $2,000 a year, but under recent changes and constructions of law Green Smith and his assistant and deputies are enabled to draw from the State treasury nearly $25,000 per year. This abuse ought to be rectified by the next Legislature.—Plainfield Progress.

Attorney-general Green Smith is always on the make, no matter what the consequences may be to other people. Notwithstanding the fact that with fees and salaries his office was already one of the best paying in the State, he influenced the last Legislature to open up another grab-snap for him. The unused school funds remaining in the hands of township trustees under the Green Smith regime are to be turned into the State treasury, Smith to get a percentage on the collection. It has been the custom for trustees to carry these funds over and apply them on the next year. Smith wants his fee and will not allow it to be done. His collection percentage of itself amounts to a big salary, and it is just so much money taken uselessly from the people. They are the losers, Smith the gainer.—Middletown News.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Her First Thought.

Two of the Grand Bashaw's wives had been beheaded, and their spirits were soaring toward the somewhere.

"Dear," said one, and "what?" said the other.

"Is my head on straight?"

A Man of War.

"My muscle," said the prize fighter, "is as hard as armor plate. I am a regular man of war."

"That armor plate notion is not a bad one," said the man at a safe distance, "considering the blowhole that is in your face."

His Defense.

Wibble—I understand that Breckinridge's defense is to be insanity.

Wabble—His defense? The trial was over long ago.

Wibble—I wasn't talking about the trial. I meant his defense for presuming to run for Congress.

Willing to Work.

Hungry Higgins—I see there's to be a big bargain fight—I mean bargain sale—at the Cuttem drygoods house to-day.

Mrs. Peck—What on earth—

Hungry Higgins—I jist thought I'd drop in and see if you wanted to hire a good experienced man to do your swearin' fer ye, in case you went.

Commonwealing Pays.

Washington Special to Chicago Record.

I was told to-day by a well-known labor leader that Coxey is several thousand dollars ahead from the movement in addition to the world-wide notoriety he has obtained. This gentleman says that he has received checks, postal notes and currency in small sums almost daily since he left Massillon from sympathizing people in all parts of the country, and that the aggregate will reach between $10,000 and $12,000, of which he has expended not more than one-third. But nobody knows the exact amount except Coxey himself and his private secretary.

For the Trust Only.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.)

In every light in which the sugar schedule of the Senate bill may be viewed serves one sole interest—that of the trust. The interests of consumers, of planters in Louisiana and beet-raisers in Nebraska, of independent refiners, and of the government itself, are all subordinated to the claims of monopoly. As the character of this measure becomes thoroughly understood it is inconceivable that it should be enacted into law.

A Poor Argument.

Boston Transcript.

As regards woman suffrage, New York, with all its fashionable furore, is still in that stage of the agitation (passed years ago in Boston) where the "antis" seek to make an impression by claiming "quality as against quantity" of names in their petitions. To put forward this rather vulgar boast was soon found to be very indiscreet campaigning in New England and a powerful help to the other side.

One Good Thing.

Kansas City Journal.

The country is not wholly out of luck. It has Democratic rule, and hence has to borrow money; but it has Republican credit to borrow upon.

DEATH OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Brooklyn School Children Listen to a Graphic Story of Appomattox.

New York Times.

In All Souls' Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, Gen. Horace Porter gave the school children who composed his audience a brilliant and vivid description of the surrender of General Lee to General Grant at Appomattox Courthouse on Sunday, April 9, 1865. To all intents and purposes General Porter stood once more, after the lapse of so many years, in that small room of the brick house at Appomattox where the closing chapter of the war was written by the two chief actors, and as he described, without any show of oratory, but in an easy, conversational style, the surrender to its minutest details, including the small items of the personal appearance, the bye-talk and the manners of those who took part in the surrender, its dramatic features were pictured before the eagerly listening children in a very effective and realistic style.

The General held up in sight of his audience, one after another, a piece of the flag of truce sent by General Lee to General Grant, a slice of the famous apple tree and the identical pencil with which Lee had corrected the draft of the surrender. He exhibited photographs of the two tables used by the generals.

"The pencil," said General Porter, "has not been rewarded properly for the part it has played. It should have been brevetted into a pen."

The flag of truce General Porter told the children was an impromptu affair, and was, in actual point of fact, the cleaner of two towels which a confederate officer had shortly before bought for $40 in confederate money.

"That officer," said General Porter, "was evidently bound to keep clean at any cost." There were other sallies of humor through the lecture.

"I will begin my story," General Porter said, "two days before the final surrender, when General Grant reached the village of Farmville on the Appomattox river. It was there the correspondence opened between Grant and Lee.

"At noon on April 7 General Grant and his staff took possession of the comfortable piazza of the only hotel in Farmville. An old army surgeon soon brought us word from the confederates of a conversation in which Lee had said that his retreat had become a rout; that it would be wicked for him to shed the blood of his men any longer, and that he felt he ought to surrender.

"That afternoon a long, lean, lank confederate came up to the porch of the hotel.

"'Who are you?' we asked.

"'I'm a confederate,' he said, 'and I reckon I am the only portion of my regiment that has succeeded in holding together. I own this hotel and I stopped off to see how things were getting along.'

"He probably had never had so many guests before—and at such reduced rates."

General Porter described the memorable scene that night, when the Union soldiers on their way to fight Lee across the river marched past Grant, carrying torches and singing "John Brown's Body."

Gen. Grant slept that night in the bed Lee had occupied the night before. At midnight the answer was received from Lee to Grant's letter advising him to surrender. Lee wanted to learn the proposed terms.

"Grant answered the next morning," said General Porter, "making the terms liberal. Grant moved forward that night, the night of April 8, in order to get closer to Lee. At midnight, while in great pain from loss of sleep and anxiety, another letter was received from Lee. He sat up on the lounge in the farmhouse and read it by the light of a candle. Lee said he had not yet determined to surrender, but would like to meet Grant at 10 a. m. the next day and discuss general terms of peace.

"Grant was a military officer, and could not do as Lee suggested. So, after reading over Lee's letter slowly, he said: 'General Lee still wants to fight. To-morrow he shall have all he wants.'"

The school children broke out into loud applause at this sentiment.

"About daybreak on April 9," said Gen. Porter, "I found General Grant pacing the lawn in front of the house, with his hands to his head. He wouldn't take coffee, and he refused to go into an ambulance. Mounting his big gray horse he joined Sheridan, and had worked his way to within eight miles of Appomattox, when he was met by a galloping horseman with a letter from Lee, saying he had concluded to surrender. Grant dismounted, and from a grassy bank by the roadside he told Lee to meet him at Appomattox.

"As General Grant got on his horse I asked him how his pain was.

"'Do you know,' he said, 'that pain left me the moment I got that letter from Lee.'"

Grant reached Appomattox at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and at once was directed to the house where Lee was waiting to receive him. General Porter gave a very detailed description of the incidents of the surrender, reproducing from his personal notes all of the conversation between Grant and Lee in its exact language. He contrasted the appearance of the two Generals.

"Grant," said General Porter, "took off a pair of dark thread gloves and threw them and his hat on a table in the center of the room. General Lee, who was sitting at a table in the corner of the room, had removed a pair of fine buckskin gloves. The two men now presented a singular contrast.

"General Grant, only forty-three years of age, was in the full vigor of life, of medium height, with no superfluous flesh. He was slightly stooped. He had on a pair of muddy, wrinkled top boots, and he was actually dressed in the uniform of a private soldier. There was nothing to indicate his rank but the three stars on his shoulder straps. He wore no sword, no spurs, and was covered with mud.

"General Lee was sixteen years older than Grant, and his beard and hair were silvered. He was dressed in a handsome, brand-new confederate uniform. He wore fine new boots, worked on top with figures of crimson silk. He carried a beautiful long straight sword studded with jewels, which had been presented to him by some ladies of England, and sent to him by one of the blockade runners.

"To look at these two men a stranger might have thought General Grant was surrendering to General Lee."

Lee opened the conversation with a reference to their meeting years before in Mexico. He was evidently in a hurry to have the formal details of the surrender arranged, and had no great relish for conversation. General Grant wrote a hasty draft of the terms of the surrender and General Porter handed it to General Lee.

"Lee," said General Porter, "took out a large silk handkerchief and a pair of steel-rimmed spectacles, rubbed the spectacles with the handkerchief, and read the rough draft with extreme deliberation. He suggested an interpolation of one word. Grant agreed, and he then made the interpolation with my lead pencil, the very one I have here."

The children cheered as General Porter held up the pencil, sharpened at both ends, and about half the full length.

"That was not the most expensive pencil in the world," said General Porter, "but it got in a great deal of fine work that afternoon."

General Grant had no ink, and so his secretary borrowed a bottle from Lee's secretary, and with it copied the draft of the surrender into its final and permanent form.

General Lee had no paper, and so he borrowed a sheet from Grant, with the Union army letter head, and on it his secretary, Col. Charles Marshall, wrote the formal acceptance of Grant's terms. After the terms were agreed on, but in writing and signed, the party moved out into the front yard.

"I shall never forget how General Lee looked as he stood with one foot on the step about to mount his horse," said General Porter. "He seemed oblivious to everything. He looked out blankly, and did not recognize our salutes. He seemed the absolute picture of despair."

ORIGIN OF DECORATION DAY.

Gen. Logan's Secretary Gives the Full Credit to Mrs. Kimball.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

With the approach of Decoration day, and also owing to the fact that the Grand Army of the Republic will hold special commemorative services at the grave of Martha G. Kimball, to whom belongs the credit of the first suggestion of the day, there has arisen some disputes as to who in reality is entitled to the honor, and in the mass of Decoration day literature printed all over the country half a hundred names of different persons are mentioned as the suggesters of the beautiful custom.

Junius Simons, who was Gen. John A. Logan's private secretary, absolutely confirms all that has been printed concerning Mrs. Kimball as the founder of the day. Mr. Simons is a lawyer in Washington, D. C., and is spending a few days here.

"In 1865, directly after the close of the war," said Mr. Simons last night, "Gen. Logan came to Washington and had apartments at Willard's. His correspondence was very heavy, and he sent for me to act as his secretary. At that time I held an official position in the House of Representatives, and was well acquainted with the General. I distinctly remember the receipt of Mrs. Kimball's letter in 1868, wherein she mentioned the custom of the Southern women of decorating the graves of their dead soldiers, and she suggested that we in the North should not allow the graves of our honored dead to be neglected. She also suggested that on each Fourth of July a general public collection be taken for widows and orphans of the soldiers. Gen. Logan was immediately impressed by both suggestions, and remarked that it was surprising that the matter had never been brought forward before, the suggestion being so timely and worthy.

"General Logan never abstained from giving Mrs. Kimball the fullest credit, and her letter has been perused by many notable men who visited the General. At Arlington Heights, Va., in 1870, in the presence of Secretary Chase and a very large audience, he alluded to Mrs. Kimball as the founder of the day, and also said that he was sorry that the Fourth of July collections had never materialized. 'It would have been a celebration indeed,' he remarked.

"The order which preceded the observance of Memorial day for the first time, in 1868, was drawn up by Gen. N. P. Chipman, and the wording was revised by Gen. Logan's own hand, and at the time he wrote on the order he referred to Mrs. Kimball. Pre-eminent in General Logan's noble character was a love of the truth, and he would have been the first man to cry out against any steps to steal away one leaf of the laurel wreath of the noble woman whom the soldiers have such good cause to love."

JUDICIAL BLUNDERS.

Provision Should Be Made for Restitution When Serious Errors Are Made.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Referring to your very appropriate and just editorial comment, in your issue of the 24th inst., upon the great wrong done to John Hanneman in his being condemned to imprisonment for life in the Michigan penitentiary, for the supposed murder of John Crow, I would say that this is, in my opinion, a very important matter, and demands more than a passing remark. Without entering into details, I would say that the writer has had large experience in administering the criminal law, and his attention has been specially called to occasional hardships of this nature. Such cases ought to be viewed from a humanitarian standpoint. Human evidence, both direct and circumstantial, is imperfect, and notwithstanding the utmost honesty of witnesses and the desire of the court to do justice, will, in some cases, lead to fatally wrong conclusions. In a case for fraudulent voting at a city election, tried before the writer, the officers of the election and others, including some of the best men in the ward, testified to the identity of the accused, and that he had voted as charged. It was further shown that he was not a resident of that ward. The case for the State was fully made out. The accused proved an alibi. He was a ship carpenter, and was at work that day at the shipyard; had gone direct from his work to the polls of his proper ward, voted, and returned immediately to his work, where he remained the rest of the day. The poll book corroborated this testimony. The case produced a great sensation in court, and the witnesses for the State were shocked at the position in which they were placed by their testimony. The evidence in this case turned upon a very close general resemblance between two men. Had not this man been able to make so conclusive a defense he must have been wrongfully convicted.

But it does happen occasionally that court and jury are carried away by a tide of evidence, when there may be more or less of prejudice against the prisoner, or of a haste that is unjudicial. Doubtless the Vanneman case was a case of this sort. His long imprisonment under those circumstances is distressing to every lover of right and justice. The practical question raised by this flagrant wrong is not a new one. It is the question of restitution to the injured convict. The subject is treated with considerable detail by Dr. Francis Lieber (late professor of history and political science in Columbia College, New York), in his work on "Civil Liberty and Self-government." This learned author states it as a fact regarding Greek penal trials that the prosecutor in Athens who failed to make good his charge incurred certain penalties unless he obtained one-fifth of the votes in his favor. In public suits he forfeited 1,000 drachmas to the state, and could never again institute a similar suit. The same punishment was incurred if he declined to proceed with the case. In private suits he paid the defendant one-sixth of the amount of the disputed property as a compensation for the inconvenience he had suffered in person or character.

The same author adds that "Sir Samuel Romilley (the great English law reformer) had the intention of proposing, in a similar spirit, a bill by which an acquitted person, having been prosecuted for felony, should be compensated by the county, at the discretion of the court, for loss of time and the many evils endured. Indeed, he thought that far more ought to be done. Leave was given to bring in the compensation bill, but it was afterwards withdrawn." It would seem that even in our day such a law would hardly be practicable, though in some cases it would be simple justice. I now quote a paragraph from the same author, however, which I think material to the present discussion: "Totally distinct, however, from the pardoning ought to be kept the restitution of a convict, when innocence has been proved after conviction. It is a barbarous error to compound acknowledgment of wrong committed by society upon an individual with the pardoning of a guilty person. Nothing can be pardoned where nothing is to be pardoned or where the only pardoner is the convict. He is entitled to indemnity and the process ought even to be called by a different name and differently to be provided for. Not long ago a person sentenced for forgery in England to transportation for a very long period or for life, we forget which, was pardoned after several years' endurance of the sentence, because his innocence had been made patent. Some English papers justly remarked how incongruous a pardon is in such cases, where, in fact, the question is, how a great and ruinous wrong committed by society against an individual may be repaired in some degree, at least, and as far as it lies in human power. This is an important subject of its own, deserving the most serious attention of all civilized states, but does not fall within the province proper of pardoning."

Provision ought to be made by statute in every State for restitution to the wronged citizen in such a case. This might be done by special act of the Legislature for the relief of such persons, a fund being created for the purpose out of fines and forfeitures or out of the profits accruing to the State from the labor of convicts in the State prison.

In extreme cases, like the one under consideration, it would seem that there ought to be a common law right of recovery. Nine years of a citizen's life have been spent in unrequited toil for the State, to say nothing of the disgrace, humiliation and sense of wrong. It would seem that such a claim should be payable out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated. As against a private individual there would be an undoubted right of action for so grievous a tort. Ought the State to take refuge behind her sovereignty and deny a claim so obviously just?

Fortunately, the cases of this class are not numerous, where the wrong done is so patent; and we believe that the State of Michigan ought to make restitution to John Vanneman. In the nature of things that restitution would be very imperfect and inadequate, but it would be some consolation to the broken-hearted man for the long years of wrong and indignity to which he has been subjected.

W. P. HARGRAVE.

Attica, Ind., May 26.

Democracy's Allies.

New York Sun (Dem.)

The chairman of the Indiana Populist convention said he "hoped to see the day when there would not be a millionaire alive." This amiable sentiment was "wildly cheered." It would be cheered no more rapturously by the crazy desperadoes who are destroying the works of plutocratic mine owners in Pennsylvania and Illinois and vindicating the "rights" of "labor" by not working and not allowing anybody else to work. With such frantic fools the Democracy allies itself when it accepts the income tax.

An Inalienable Right.

New York Tribune.

The right of every man to take honest work wherever he can get it and at whatever price he chooses to accept is inviolable, and in that right he must and eventually will be protected by all the resources which are organized in the support of law and order. If the right and the obligation are not universally recognized at present, and if in consequence conflict arises, a terrible lesson may have to be administered. But it will be a righteous and a convincing lesson.