THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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MODEL

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

A Number of Street Workmen Badly Injured, Several of Whom Will Die.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 22.—At the West Fourth-street rock cut, this morning, just as the commencement of work occurred, sixty men employed in the cut had been at work but a few moments when a sudden and unexpected explosion occurred in the northwest corner of the cut, just where a large gang was at work, and seven of them were very severely injured, two fatally, and a half dozen more somewhat hurt and bruised by flying fragments of rock. Others rushed down from the top and the sight which met their eyes was horrible. Seven men, all bleeding and mangled, were lying about on the rough, jagged floor of the cut. One was thrown some twenty feet, and from the side of his face blood was flowing in a stream. Another was pinned to the earth by a great piece of stone and in agonies of intense suffering. Others who were slightly wounded, with their faces blackened and bleeding from slight flesh wounds, stood about as if dazed, but in an instant several strong arms rolled away the stone pinning a man named Anderson to the earth, and removed them all to the hospital. There their wounds were dressed, and it is probable that all but Anderson, who was pinned to the earth, and Erickson, whose head was crushed in, will live. The cause of the accident was a strange one, and apparently no blame can rest on any person. The hole, sixteen feet deep, had been drilled yesterday morning, and at the foot of the hole the drillers struck a "soft spot." Whether clear or decayed rock, they could not tell. A heavy charge of dynamite, twenty-six sticks, was put in, tamped and fired. It apparently exploded. Those in charge accounted for the fact that more execution was not done by the "soft spot" which they imagined had received the full force of the charge. To make sure, they pulled out part of the tamping, put in another charge above and fired it at noon. This time there was a better result. This morning, not having the slightest idea that any dynamite could be in the hole, they went to work again in the same place, with terrible results. The names of those most severely injured were Erickson, a young Swede, unmarried, two of whose brothers were at work with him; A. Anderson, also a Swede; a Polander, name unknown, and Andrew Dahl, Jacob Nels, and Amel Andrews, all Swedes. The foreman of the works is named Lundberg, and a man named Larson was in charge of the blasting. Foreman Lundberg said: "I have been engaged in rock-work for seventeen years, and this is the first accident that ever happened. I had no more idea that there was dynamite in it than that there is in my hand now. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the contractor, hired me under the best recommendations, and I take the place of a relative of his."

The Rebellious Ursuline Sisters.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—It was learned to-day that the sisters of the Ursuline order, in this city, who recently rebelled against the church interfering with their temporal affairs, are leaving quietly for their homes in France. The sisters have a handsome convent here which cost nearly $300,000, but the rebellious nuns have resolved to desert their beautiful home and return to their native land. A number of the Sisters have already succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the superiors and the others are watching their opportunity to escape.

Hon. C. F. McKenna, who was one of the counsel in the litigation regarding the Ursuline College, stated to-night that the sisters left the city openly and without concealment. They were delegated by Mother Alphonse, ex-superior, with the view of getting the difficulties existing settled. There was nothing clandestine or sensational in their leaving.

The Electric-Light Association.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—The Electric-light Association did not get to work until nearly 11 o'clock this morning. Then it listened to a most able paper by Mr. Arthur Stewart, of Baltimore, on "patent legislation." Mr. Stewart thought the Patent Office should have exclusive control of its own business and that the Interior Department should have separate quarters. Examiners should be thoroughly educated in the sciences as well as the patent laws. This education should be acquired in the public schools, instead of by continuous service, as at present, as the government does not support such a department for a school. The Commissioner should be well paid. At the conclusion of the paper a warm discussion ensued, which continued until the noon adjournment.

Dakota's Local Option Law.

BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 22.—A case which has been of great interest to the whole Territory came up yesterday and was decided in the Supreme Court. It was to test the local option or prohibition law passed at the late election for which sixty four out of eighty-five counties voted. After much arguing it was finally decided that the local option law must reign supreme in these sixty-four counties, and that the liquor traffic must be abolished in those places, some of which depend a great deal on the taxes collected from the liquor sale.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

THURSDAY—Fair weather, followed by light rains; slightly warmer.

G. A. R.

It depends on what you mean by it. If you mean Grand Army of the Republic, then Indianapolis is honored by its presence these two or three days, and, though never forgotten, it will soon be gone. But if you mean

Great Annual Reduction

That you have with you now for some time. Closing out winter and making ready for spring, this reduction sale running the range through caps, heavy overcoats, suitings and underwear fits you out with five dollars' worth of goods for four.

The Two G. A. R.'s

Coming together illustrate the beauty and utility of the arrangement most perfectly. The meeting place is THE WHEN Clothing Store. Who that lives in Indiana doesn't know of it? It has shared its profits for years with more people, perhaps, than any other concern between the lake and the river. It meets the State's G. A. R. this week with its G. A. R.

THE WHEN

LEADERS OF LOW PRICES

NEW STOCK.

TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS and SHEETINGS.

All winter goods in stock marked below cost.

STEVENSON & JOHNSTONE

37 East Washington Street.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

Illegal Relations Between Uncle and Niece Result in Both Committing Suicide.

ALLIANCE, O., Feb. 22.—Charles Wingate, aged twenty-four, and his niece, Miss Anna Fox, aged about sixteen years, who were arrested here on last Monday for eloping from Monroe, Mich. committed suicide this morning about 10 o'clock. Sheriff Eaton, of Monroe, Mich., arrived here this morning and identified the prisoners. Chief of Police Stacy, of this city, and Sheriff Eaton had a conversation with the prisoners and requested them to go back to Michigan without a requisition. They asked for a short time in private to decide what they should do, and the officers left them alone for a few minutes. On returning to the prison they were horrified to find Anna dead, and Wingard in a dying condition. There was a bullet hole in the forehead of the girl, and one through the top of Wingard's head, made by a 32-calibre revolver. A note was found stating that they had decided to kill themselves rather than go back to Monroe, and that they had taken their own lives. Mayor Eaton will hold an inquest this afternoon. What disposition will be made of the remains will not be known until word is received from Monroe. After coming here Wingard succeeded in obtaining employment as a fireman on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad. The couple secured boarding at Reader's boarding-house, and passed as man and wife. Becoming frightened they fled to Canton last week, where they were arrested by officer Stacy, on Monday, and brought here. It is understood that both parties are highly connected in Monroe.

MONROE, Mich., Feb. 23.—The report of the double tragedy, at Alliance, O., creates great excitement here. Wingard had been doing odd jobs for farmers and others about Frenchtown, five miles from Monroe, for some time previous to Nov 15, and some familiarity had been noticed between him and Anna Fox, the pretty, vivacious and exemplary daughter of a respectable and wealthy farmer of that locality. On the date named above the pair fled, and after a long search were arrested at Alliance, Wingard being charged with incest.

A GAS-WELL CRANK.

"Choking" Gas Territory as an Occupation—Veins Found by Walking Over the Ground.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 22.—Chet Boogher, a character well known in the gas and oil regions as "Gas-well-crank" Boogher, has long declared that he could locate gas territory simply by walking over the ground. If gas existed there it would instantly make its presence known to him, he said, by affecting him with a strange tickling sensation in his throat. For years he has tried to impress natural-gas operators with the importance of this gift of his, but only succeeded in gaining the reputation of being a harmless but annoying crank. A few weeks ago he turned up in the Ohio gas and oil fields, and, it seems, induced some parties to believe that gas could be found on a tract near Delphos, a tract generally regarded as entirely barren of both oil and gas. Boogher declared it was all he could do to walk over the tract in question, because of the suffocating influence the gas underground had on him. He took the parties to the place and walked with them over the tract. He was to all appearances nearly choked to death while crossing the field. The parties resolved to spend some money in testing the territory entirely on the strength of Boogher's choking. A well was drilled. Last Wednesday it struck a vein of gas. The well was torpedoed, and responded with a flow of more than 5,000,000 feet of gas a day. Boogher is now the lion of that region, and is overwhelmed with applications for his services in "choking" gas territory. His gift for locating gas by suffocation bids fair to be worth more to him than a big gas well itself would.

A New Ship-Canal Project.

ESCANABA, Mich., Feb. 22.—Some months ago a plan was conceived whereby the distance by water from ports of Lake Michigan to Lake Superior points could be reduced about 300 miles. A party of capitalists have considered the feasibility of the project and about decided to carry the plans into execution. For unknown reasons, however, the matter assumed no definite shape. The proposed plan was to construct a canal connecting the two great bodies of water from the head of Big Bay de Noc, in Lake Michigan, to South bay, in Lake Superior. The distance is forty miles. It is now authentically stated that New York and Minneapolis capitalists have revived the project and that a survey will soon be made, locating a route, with a view of commencing the construction of what would prove an important water-way. Competent engineers, whose attention has been directed to the plan, pronounce it perfectly feasible. Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth and Marquette would be particularly benefited by the proposed canal. The distance would be reduced fully one day. Besides, the danger of passages through the straights of Mackinac and the "Soo" would be avoided. The estimate cost of the canal is $5,000,000, and if sufficient capital can be secured and the plan meets the expectations of those interested, the work will soon be inaugurated. Vessel-owners and captains speak highly of the scheme and pronounce it a grand achievement if perfected.

Gettysburg Monuments.

GETTYSBURG, Feb. 22.—The long delayed Eighth Ohio Infantry Regiment monument has arrived, and is now in course of erection on the Emmittsburg road. The Twelfth New Hampshire monument has also come to hand, and the tablet offered by the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association to mark the spot where General Armistead, at the head of Pickett's charge, fell, mortally wounded, inside the Union lines. Both monuments and tablets are of Concord granite.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. Labouchere Renews His Inquiry as to Britain's Relations with Italy,

And Succeeds in Eliciting the Information That the House Is Already in Possession of the Complete Facts in the Case.

A Cessation of Russian Military Movements on the Frontier of Poland.

Serious Charges Against the Captani-General of Cuba—The German Crown Prince's Doctors Find Encouraging Symptoms.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

There Is No Secret Treaty, and All the Facts of the Agreement Have Been Made Public.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The House of Commons to-day negatived an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech proposing the creation of a tribunal on judicial rents in Scotland.

A motion to vote the address was then approved, after which, on a motion that the report on the address be adopted, Mr. Labouchere moved to insert in the report a request that the House be informed whether the correspondence with the Italian government bound the government to intervene in the event of war between France and Italy. He advised Lord Salisbury to take the country into his confidence, as Bismarck had done. England had every reason to distrust Lord Salisbury, who was willing to drag the country into a war in order to save his policy toward Ireland from criticism. The foreign policy of Lord Salisbury was hatred toward France [cries of "No,"] and jealousy toward Russia. The reason he hated France was obvious. It was a republic, progressing and prosperous, without aristocrats, without royalties, and without hereditary ruling families directing the affairs of state. Parliament must watch a Minister so biased, and refuse to assent to this mingling in continental matters relating either to territorial or dynastic settlements, even if made in concert with Europe.

Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, said he could not understand Mr. Labouchere's purpose in making these statements, which were most mischievous in their tendency and most reckless in their particularity. [Cheers.] No responsible statesman of France would attribute such a policy to Lord Salisbury, least of all those French statesmen who had had dealings with Lord Salisbury during his conduct of the foreign affairs of England. The government would not lay confidential correspondence before the House, but Sir James could reassure the House that no engagement had been entered into with Italy or any other power that was not known to Parliament. He hoped the danger to the peace of Europe was not greater—perhaps it was less—than a year ago. He relied upon the House to meet the motion with a simple negative.

Mr. Gladstone said he heard with extreme satisfaction Sir James Fergusson's assurance that the government had conducted a policy of harmony with France. He was content with the declaration just obtained of the government's policy. He was confident that no disposition existed on the Liberal side to press for undue disclosures. [Cheers.] He believed that the course taken by Lord Salisbury had been sometimes entirely in accordance with sound principles for regulating the foreign policy of England. He earnestly hoped that, whatever happened in Europe, a unity of sentiment of all parties on the foreign policy would be attained, thus doubling the moral force of England and immensely increasing her power when constrained to interfere. [Cheers.]

Mr. W. H. Smith congratulated the House on the tone of Mr. Gladstone's remarks. It was worthy the ancient reputation of the speaker and the responsibilities attaching to a statesman who had occupied a high position under the government. There had always been cordial relations with France, and there was not the slightest ground for suspicion that anything had been done to trench upon the existing harmony.

The amendment was withdrawn.

RUSSIA AND HER NEIGHBORS.

Cessation of Military Movements—Austria's Attitude as to Bulgaria.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Reports from the frontier say that the movements of Russian troops are ceasing westward of Moscow and Kief. At these places the massing of troops continues. The transport and commissariat service in Poland is becoming worse, being now insufficient for the bare necessities of the troops.

Count Kalnoky has returned to Vienna from Pesth, where he had an interview with Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Andrassy. Russia still refrains from direct negotiation with Austria, and Count Kalnoky responds through Prince Bismarck. Austria makes her adhesion to the proposed collective note regarding Prince Ferdinand dependent upon further explanations from Russia.

Prices were weak on the bourse to-day. Russian securities, which were sold heavily, declined 1 per cent., a report of failures in St. Petersburg assisting the decline. St. Petersburg exchange, which was quoted yesterday at 168.40, fell to 165.80, and roubles, quoted yesterday at 170 75, were quoted to day at 168 25.

It is stated that Austria agrees with Russia in holding that Prince Ferdinand's presence in Bulgaria is illegal, but recognizes his election to the throne as legal. Italy is said to have declared that she will co-operate with England and Austria in any action they may take in regard to Bulgaria.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S LITTLE GAME.

The Dedication of the Milton Memorial Window Made a Private Affair.

London Special to New York World.

Archdeacon Farrar is getting much public censure for permitting Mr. Matthew Arnold to run the dedicating ceremonies of the Milton memorial window, on Saturday last, as a private performance. Many Americans in London would have been glad of the opportunity to attend, simply out of respect to the distinguished American doner. Archdeacon Farrar remarked at the opening services that not only Americans, but Englishmen had reason to remember Mr. Childs's philanthropy with gratitude; yet what could and should have been a memorable public service was transformed into a small select private entertainment for a few parishoners of Westminister, simply because Mr. Matthew Arnold mortgaged his part of the proceedings to the American magazines. Newspaper correspondents, and reporters in particular were held at a distance, and the representative of the World would not have been admitted if his identity had been known to the three men on guard at the door.

The London Times says editorially: "We understand that on Saturday afternoon the Milton window in St. Margaret's, Westminster, the gift of Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, was unveiled, and we believe an address was delivered on the occasion by Mr. Matthew Arnold. The public were excluded and admission was refused to the representatives of the press by the rector, Archdeacon Farrar."

The Evening News also waxes wroth over the matter, and calls on Archdeacon Farrar to explain.

The only explanation is the wish of Mr. Matthew Arnold. At the eleventh hour a letter was sent to Minister Phelps, stating that if any Americans wished to attend they might do so. This, of course, was only available to the Americans who happened to be at that moment at the United States legation. With the exception of the World representative and Judge W. H. Arnoux, Minister Phelps and his wife were the only Americans present, and Mr. Arnoux would have known nothing about it if he had not called at the World office just as its representative was starting for St. Margaret's. Doubtless when Mr. Arnold learns that his little magazine beat on the American newspapers was spoiled he will be very angry.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Outrage Upon an American Citizen—Tyranny of Cuba's Captain-General.

KEY WEST, Feb. 22.—Francisco Prieto, a naturalized American citizen residing in Havana, while going from his residence to purchase groceries, was met by a captain of the police, accompanied by two guards, who stopped him in the middle of the street and demanded to know his business. He informed them, whereupon they began beating him unmercifully with their swords, inflicting some painful wounds. Prieto's cries for mercy could be heard for blocks. Many persons witnessed the punishment. Prieto has a good reputation, and is respected by all who know him. Several of his friends immediately notified the United States consul-general, but he said he could do nothing whatever in the matter. The fact is, that the police authorities of Havana, under the orders of Captain-general Marin, are openly outraging honest citizens all over the island of Cuba. It is rumored in Havana and publicly spoken on the streets, that Captain-general Marin, in order to defend himself against the just attacks of the American press throughout the country, has purchased an interest in a Spanish paper of New York city, which will henceforth defend General Marin. La Lucha, of Havana, says Marin is about to resign. Many contradictory rumors of all sorts concerning the governments plans are in circulation. Meetings of citizens are held secretly and trouble is feared if Marin persists in high-handed measures.

Condition of Frederick William.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The doctors all agree that the improvement in the condition of the Crown Prince is maintained, and that his symptoms are encouraging. Unofficial reports declare that the Crown Prince has not gained in strength, although he experienced relief from the dissolving of the ulcerous swelling on the right side of the larynx.

The weather at San Remo has grown milder. The Crown Prince continues to improve. To-day he was able to speak distinctly, and the external wound has healed. The cough and expectoration have not abated.

A telegram from San Remo, dated midnight, says the Prince passed a good day. He talked cheerfully for a long time with the Prince of Wales, both in the morning and afternoon. He will go out doors in a few days, should the weather improve.

Cable Notes.

The Sultan has sent a donation for relief of destitute Musselmens in Eastern Roumania and has provided a system of free emigration.

A meeting of Americans and Englishmen was held at Berlin last evening, and it was decided to found a club of English-speaking students.

General Boulanger will issue a protest against the use of his name for election purposes. His friends assert that the nomination of General Boulanger for the Chamber of Deputies is a reactionary maneuver intended to discredit him.

LAW AND ORDER.

Annual Convention of the National League—Satisfactory Progress in Various Directions.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 22.—The seventh annual convention of the National Law and Order League opened to-day. President Bonney made a short address. Speeches were made in favor of total abstinence by Mrs. Mary Hunt, of Boston; ex-Governor Pollock, of Pennsylvania, president of the Pennsylvania Law and Order League, and others. The following officers were elected: President, H. C. Bonney; secretary, L. Edwin Dudley; treasurer, J. H. Parry; executive committee, B. B. Johnson, Massachusetts; F. B. Monroe, Connecticut; Hon. H. W. Barns, Rev. Lyman Abbott and Rev. Howard Crosby, New York; John Wanamaker, L. D. Vail, Pennsylvania; J. R. Walsh, Illinois; John Davis, Ohio; Gen. A. B. Nettleton, Minnesota.

Prof. M. McCracken, vice-president of the New York Society for Suppression of Crime, made an address, giving a favorable account of the co-operation of the authorities with that organization.

Prof. Francis Wayland, of Yale College, addressed the convention on "Principles Which Should Control Temperance Legislation." He was followed by Andrew Paxton, the founder and superintendent of the Citizens' League of Chicago, who said they were determined to make that place a model city, and Eastern cities must look to their laurels. They began by trying to reform drunkards. The liquor men said: "Yes, that's right; that's your work; take that man out of the gutter." But when they began to look after the men that put him into the gutter, there was a great hullabaloo. Mr. Paxton said a thousand law and order societies had been organized under his supervision, often with quite a furor, but from inexperience in methods of management, many had fallen through. When the league was first organized and its objects announced, there was a shout of merriment, and nobody laughed louder than the saloon-keepers. People said, "You can't enforce the law against the saloon-keepers," but we did it. Almost every case we prosecuted resulted in conviction. Personal liberty leagues were organized to fight the citizen's league. Last year we prosecuted 1,200 saloon-keepers, and are still proceeding at the rate of about one hundred cases a month, with public opinion, the courts and magistrates all on our side.

At the evening session Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Christian Union, President Merrill E. Gates, of Rutgers College, and Hon. Byron McCutcheon, member of Congress from Michigan, made addresses, and the meeting adjourned sine die.

Preparing to Fight a Prohibition Law.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 22.—Articles of incorporation of the Dubuque Personal Liberty League have been filed with the Secretary of the State. The objects of the association are to secure information regarding the operation of the prohibitory laws in other States, to apply for and obtain any and all legislation for the repeal or modification of the prohibitory liquor law in Iowa, and to secure compensation for losses sustained by reason of the existence and enforcement of such laws in Iowa; to render to all members of the association who may require the same, aid in defending their rights of person and property, and to obtain by legislation the enactment of a license law in the State. This means that a united and vigorous effort is to be made to nullify the prohibition law in Iowa, and to raise a large sum of money with which to influence elections and gain control of the Legislature, in order that the present prohibitory law may be repealed. The headquarters of the league will be in Dubuque, and branches of the organization will be formed all over the State.

Obstinate Mrs. Ammon Admitted to Bail.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 22.—Mrs. Josephine Ammon was released from the county jail to-day. Emerging from the prison she stepped into her carriage and was driven to her mansion on Euclid avenue. The Circuit Court decided that it had jurisdiction in the case and fixed the bail at $1,000, which was immediately furnished. Mrs. Ammon was placed in jail six weeks ago for contempt, by the Common Pleas Court, because she would not reveal the whereabouts of Miss Josie Blaun, an alleged idiot and heir to about $35,000. Although punished for forty-two days behind the bars she has so far refused to say where the missing girl may be found.

Faith-Cure Doctor Arrested.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—"Dr." Teed, a faith-cure or mental physician attending Mr. Fletcher Benedict, who died on Monday from lack of the proper treatment for broncho-pneumonia, was held to the grand jury to-day by the coroner, the charge being practicing medicine without a license. The dead man was not a believer in faith-cure, but his wife was, and she to-day, notwithstanding her husband's death, gave evidence tending to shield the "Doctor." Another woman believer became his surety. Teed came here from New York about a year ago. He claims to have treated 20,000 people by the "Koreshan" or faith-cure process.

Steamship News.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The steamer Lahan, from Bremen, passed Scilly light to-day.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Arrived: England, from Liverpool; Rhynland, from Antwerp.

A DAY AMONG POLITICIANS

A Chapter in Which Voters of All Parties Will Find Something of Interest.

Excellent Speeches by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and Justice Harlan Before the Members of the Chicago Union League.

Senator Hawley Delivers an Address at the Banquet of the Michigan Club.

The National Democratic Committee Appoints July 3 as the Date for the Convention, but Its Location Is Not Yet Determined.

CHICAGO UNION LEAGUE.

Speeches by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and Justice Harlan.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Central Music-hall contained 2,500 people, this afternoon, to listen to Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, who was invited to address the Union League Club, of this city, at their celebration of Washington's birthday. The platform of the hall was handsomely decorated with American flags, in the center being hung an original painting of Washington, owned by a prominent citizen of the city. A noticeable feature of the audience was the large attendance of ladies. Fully one-third of the listeners were of the gentler sex. References made to the solidity of the Union, Abraham Lincoln and the settlement of the animosities between the North and South were heartily applauded.

In the evening the Union League Club gave a banquet to their invited guests at the club-house. The dining-hall was beautifully decorated with smilax and roses, and fully five hundred members and guests sat down to enjoy the hospitalities of the club. The banquet lasted two hours, and then President Read introduced Chauncey M. Depew as the first speaker. His remarks were appreciated. His quips and jokes were applauded to the echo, and especially when he remarked that he had to come West to be educated. In the course of his speech Mr. Depew said:

"There is an intellectual awakening in this land and its stimulants affect the well being and the safety of life, and property, and law. The trades-union is a debating club; a session of knights, a congress of labor; the Sabbath picnic is a school, not of divinity, but of theology. The questions discussed are vital in their proper solution to the state, society, and the church. The churches of all creeds and men of every faith are doing magnificent work in the conservation of the virtues and habits of liberty, but the preacher has lost his political influence and the priest much of the power he possessed in the more primitive period.

"The teachers of disintegration, destruction and infidelity possess the acuvity of propagandists and the self-sacrificing spirit of martyrs. Their field is ignorance, their recruiting sergeants distress. Only faith grounded in knowledge can meet these dangerous, ceaseless and corrupting influences. In the midst of these perils, the sheet anchor of the ship of state is the common school. Before the era of great cities and crowded populations, when it was easy both to earn a living and to gain a competence, when the best influences of every settlement reached every part of it, the State met every requirement in furnishing, free, a fair business education. But now by far the larger part of our people have no common ancestry in the Revolutionary war, and a generation has come to its majority which knows little of the rebellion and its results. Colonists from Europe form communities, both in city and country, where they retain the language, customs and traditions of the fatherland, and live and die in the belief that the government is their enemy. To meet these conditions, the State provides an education which does not educate, and the prison and the poor-house.

"Ignorance judges the invisible by the visible. Turn on the lights. Teach, first and last, Americanism. Let no youth leave the school without being thoroughly grounded in the history, the principles and the incalculable blessings of American liberty. Let the boys be the trained soldiers of constitutional freedom, the girls the intelligent mothers of freemen, and the sons of the Anarchists will become the bulwarks of the law.

"American liberty must be protected against hostile invasion. We welcome the fugitives from oppression, civil or religious, who seek our asylum with the honest purpose of making it their homes. We have room and hospitality for emigrants who come to our shores to better their condition by the adoption of our citizenship, with all its duties and responsibilities. But we have no place for imported criminals, paupers or pests. The revolutionist who wants to destroy the power of the majority with the same dynamite with which he failed to assassinate the Emperor or the Czar is a public enemy, and must be so treated. We are no longer in need of the surplus population of the old world, and must carefully examine our guests. The priceless gift of citizenship should never be conferred until by years of probation the applicant has proved himself worthy, and then a rigid examination in open court should test his knowledge of its limitations, as well as its privileges, and his cordial acceptance of both. It is monstrous that the time of our courts and the patience of our juries should be occupied and tried in the repeated prosecution of persistent disturbers of the peace who refuse to become citizens. On the first conviction by a jury they should be expelled from the country.

"This youngest of cities, destined to be one of the greatest on the earth, in deadly peril of fire and sack, with indomitable spirit and lofty courage saved civilization in American municipalities, and the nation by wise laws should prevent any possible recurrence of the danger. In government by majorities, the existence of the system depends upon the purity of the ballot, the minority must know that it is fairly beaten, to peacefully accept its defeat. A crisis more critical than the civil war has twice threatened us because there was doubt as to the honesty of the vote. In the first instance it was averted by wise compromise, and in the second the fears provided fallacious. But it is the highest duty to provide every safeguard against repetitions of such dangers. The whole power and machinery of the State must be used for the unbought and unintimidated vote and the fair count. Submission to the will of the majority has become universally the accepted faith of the people; and while that faith is unshaken no party will ever appeal to the only other alternative, arms.

"It is the duty of the general government in all elections for Congress or President to protect, at every cost, the voter and the ballot-box. It is the duty of every State to reduce to a minimum the opportunities for fraud upon the citizen or the improper influencing of his choice. It is a general and local scandal that the expenses of the candidate have grown beyond the means of the poor and honest man. No system can be right or safe under which the treasuries of the opposing parties must be filled with sums so vast that they equal the great accumulations of prosperous corporations. The ballots should be printed by the State and distributed at the public cost under conditions which would enable the most ignorant voter to select his ticket without help, and deposit it with no one knowing its contents but himself. Then, as the Republic grows in power and population, its safety and perpetuity will be assured by keeping pure the channels through which the ever-increasing millions of freemen with more majestic and impressive force express their will.'

On the tariff issue Mr. Depew said:

"Ninety-nine years ago, on the 4th day of July, 1789, George Washington signed the first tariff act passed by the young Republic. Political independence had been proclaimed by the immortal Declaration of 1776, but the country was still dependent upon Great Britain for every article of manufacture in metals or fabrics. With more gloomy forebodings than those caused by the separation of the empire was this news received in England. It was the emancipation of raw materials and the birth of manufactures in the United States, and without them the Republic had no "manifest destiny." At the close of an exhausting war, with an unpaid, half-clothed and riotous army, a worthless currency, shattered credit, and an empty treasury, Alexander Hamilton, great in every department of mental activity, but the greatest of finance ministers, was called upon to provide the moneys for carrying on the government, meeting its obligations, and restoring its credit. In a report, whose arguments have never been answered or equaled, he gave as the solution of the present problem and of future prosperity, protection to home industries as a continuous policy, and, when necessary, bounties and premiums besides. The closing year of the century of Hamilton's idea finds thirteen States grown to thirty-eight, four millions of people increased to sixty, and nominal national wealth to sixty billions. A manufacturing plant not worth half a million of dollars has expanded until its annual product is six thousand millions, and the consumption per year by our own people of the output of our farms and our factories is not less than five times the consolidated capital of 1789. From an increasing indebtedness to foreign nations, which drained all our resources, the returning tide of the balance of trade is flowing in enriching currents through every artery of our industrial life. Upon this golden monument, with a hundred millions of surplus in the national treasury and proud and prosperous populations all around, the culminating century finds President Cleveland proclaiming with equal boldness, if less originality, the new departure.

"The celebration of the birthday of the Father of his Country recalls at this juncture the peculiar significance of the language of the law which received his first signature as President, and which had his heartiest approval: "Whereas it is necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufacturers, that duties be levied on goods, wares and merchandise imported." Since that most fruitful legislation, whenever theory has overcome the plain teachings of practice, the penalty has been panics and distress. * * *

"The genius of our scheme of general government and the spirit of our people are hostile to direct taxation for national affairs. The federal tax-gatherer has always provoked friction and lawlessness, even under the necessities of war, and his presence at every door to levy and take three times the amount required by the State for home and local wants would peril both prosperity and loyalty. Two hundred and fifty millions of dollars flow into the national treasury annually, and under the customs system of collection we are unconscious of our burdens. It is only the necessities of war which justify internal revenue taxes, and only a concession to the moral sentiment of the country which permits the continuance of any part of them. No revenue laws are perfect or permanent, but in modifying them to meet the changing conditions of the country the principle of ample protection for everything which cannot be successfully produced or manufactured on American soil must be maintained.

"The factory doubles the value of the adjoining farms for the farmers, whose tariff exactions are too small to be calculated. Beside the mill grows the village, and the resistless energies of American development burst the village bounds and build the Western city. To this new mart the railroad is constructed almost with the speed of its moving trains, and the quick and cheap communication between country and city furnishes new solvents for the safety in the prosperity of the country. Protected opportunity has developed our incalculable natural resources and enabled us to manufacture in iron, cotton and wool as well as any nation in the world, and more cheaply, save only in wages. If the duty on importations is the bounty to labor which lifts it above the degrading and dangerous conditions of Europe, and enables our artisans to retain their self-respect and independence, it is the Republic's best investment.

"Celebrating here to-day the 156th anniversary of Washington's birth, and recalling the influence of his victories in war, his counsels in convention, his acts as President of the Republic, and his matchless character, the visible results of the policy inaugurated by the first exercise of his executive approval are the most marvelous. The purely agricultural States which formed his confederacy have become the foremost region of the world in the variety, the usefulness and the volume of its manufactures, and the fertility of its inventive genius. Paying its labor 50 per cent. more than the rest of the world, it produces the food, the clothing and the household effects which the laborer uses, cheaper than the older nations; and the surplus of wages flowing into savings banks are finally invested in homes, and in the multitude of homesteads is the greatest safety of society and the State."

Justice Harlan, speaking for the "Supreme Court of the United States," after a feeling reference to the death of General Logan, said:

"A recognition of that tribunal on an occasion commemorative of the character, patriotism and services of Washington, is, in every sense, appropriate, for the success of the judicial system established by and under the Constitution was a subject of deep solicitude on his part. In a letter to James Madison he expressed a desire to draw "the first characters of the Union into the judiciary." To Edmund Randolph, the first Attorney-general of the United States, he declared his conviction that the arrangement of the judicial department was essential to the happiness of our country and to the stability of its political system. In a letter to the several gentlemen whom he commissioned as Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, he said that he considered the judicial system the chief pillar upon which our national government must rest. To John Jay, the first Chief-justice of the United States, he wrote that "the judicial department was the key-stone of our political fabric." Indeed, the adoption of the Constitution by the requisite number of the original States was mainly due to the appeals he made in its behalf, and to the universal expectation that he would become the first President. Those appeals were heeded, that expectation realized, and a nation was brought into existence with a government endowed by the people of the United States with all the power necessary to perpetuate the Union created by the Constitution.

"When Washington declared that the judicial system, as ordained by the Constitution, was the chief pillar upon which the national government must rest, he said what all now recognize to be true. The most potent of all the agencies provided to secure the objects for which the Union was formed is the national judiciary, one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time establish. In those courts is vested the whole judicial power of the United States. That power, we all know, is very great; for, among other things, it extends to all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made under their authority, and to controversies between two or more States. But the experience of now nearly one hundred years demonstrates that it was at the beginning, and still is, vital to the peace and safety of the Union and to the security of rights guaranteed by the supreme law of the land, that the judicial power of the Nation should reach every case and every controversy to which it is extended by the Constitution. All along the path of our history efforts have been made to obtain from the highest court of the Nation an interpretation of the Constitution that would have rendered the government of the United States as helpless as the government organized under the Articles of Confederation. But let it be said, to the honor of that tribunal, those efforts have signally failed. It is now nearly seventy years since Chief-justice Marshall, speaking for the Supreme Court, declared that the government of the Union, though limited in its powers, is supreme within its sphere; that 'it is the government of all, its powers are delegated by all, it represents all, and acts for all.' Upon another occasion, when the court considered the relations established by the Constitution between the general and State governments, the same eminent jurist said, in words that should never be forgotten: 'In war, we are one people. In making peace, we are one people. In all commercial regulations, we are one and the same people. In many other respects, the American people are one; and the government which is alone capable of controlling and managing their interests in all these respects is the government of the Union. It is their government, and in that character they have no other. America has chosen to be, in many respects, and to many purposes, a Nation, and for all these purposes her government is complete; to all these objects it is competent. The people have declared, in the exercise of all powers given for these objects, it is supreme. It can, then, in effecting these objects, legitimately control all individuals or governments within the American territory. The Constitution and laws of a State, so far as they are repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, are absolutely void. These States are constituent parts of the United States. They are members of one great empire—for some purposes sovereign, for some purposes subordinate.'

"These doctrines now pervade the entire jurisprudence of the country. They are fundamental in our constitutional system; and their general acceptance is to be attributed to the creation by the Constitution of one Supreme Court, invested with authority to determine finally, for all States, and for all the people, what powers have been delegated to the national government, what have been prohibited to the States, and what have been reserved to the States or to the people."

Referring to the crowded condition of the docket, the work of the court and the several measures proposed for relief and facilitation, Justice Harlan said:

"The remedy is not with the Supreme Court.