ing this session it will be more for the purpose of showing what is proposed, so that there may be a discussion of it by an expression from the country at large, than any desire to legislate.

THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

Objects and Purposes of the Great School to Be Established in California.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Just before Senator Stanford left the city for Europe he expressed himself as follows with respect to the object and purposes of the Leland Stanford, jr., University of California: "Generally the objects of the institution are set forth in the articles of endowment, but there is, of course, a minutæ not set forth in them. I must say that I propose that the institution shall have steadily in aim the possibilities of humanity and how to realize them. In this institution I desire that the students shall be made to appreciate the evil consequences of the liquor traffic. There are, probably, in California to-day more adult men engaged in selling distilled liquors than are engaged in tilling the soil, and I am satisfied, taking the country at large, that with the waste of time of the number of people engaged in selling, and the waste consequent by the consumers, there is a loss to the country in general fully equal to 25 per cent. of the power of production. I want the education of the students to be such as shall give them a realizing sense of the importance of temperance. I desire every student to have the opportunity to practically learn how to cultivate the soil for every branch of agriculture. Particular attention will be given to the subject of co-operation. I want in this school that one sex shall have equal advantages with the other, and I want particularly that the females shall have open to them every employment suitable to their sex. I believe that by doing so they will be stronger physically and mentally, and better fitted for wives and mothers, and I believe that if the vocations of life are thrown open to them, without their engaging in anything unsuitable to their sex, they can add another 25 per cent. to the power of production of the country, and this will go far toward realizing the possibility of giving comfort and elegance to all. As I desire this institution to deal particularly with the welfare of the masses, it will be open to the poor as well as the rich, and the price of tuition will be so moderate as to be within the reach of most people. The few very rich can get their education anywhere. They are welcome to this institution if they will come, but the object is more particularly to reach the multitude and the people who have to consider the expenditure of every dollar. The hope is to care even for orphans who may be sent there, provided for comfortably, and will be looked after. Free scholarships will be provided for meritorious young people who are unable to pay for their education, and such students will be given an opportunity to earn money to help them through their college course. There will be a machine shop and a department to encourage inventions. Religious teaching will be provided for, but sectarianism will be prohibited."

BOTH DOCTOR AND CONGRESSMAN.

Why Mr. Gallinger May Be Compelled to Employ a Substitute.

Washington Special.

Congressman Gallinger, of New Hampshire, is a useful disciple of Esculapius, and although sent to Washington by his constituents to look out for their interests, he has already worked up a large practice in medicine on the floor of the House, in the galleries, and even among the casual visitors who are taken sick in the corridors of the Capitol. Whenever a member feels a trifle sick he usually strolls over to Gallinger's desk, tells his symptoms in an easy, off-hand way, gets a prescription and walks off, chuckling to himself at having saved a doctor's fee. All the guides about the Capitol as well as the doorkeepers have heard of Gallinger's skill, and whenever a lady faints in the gallery in the excitement of the tariff debate, or upon the expected passage by the House of some really important legislation, the doctor is forthwith summoned. He frequently works over his patient for half an hour and is forced to content himself with a smile of thanks.

Thursday night a little sensation occurred in the main corridor. A blind soldier, with but one leg, a constituent of Congressman Houk, was seized with an epileptic fit near the main entrance to the House floor. Ladies in the corridors scattered in every direction, but Dr. Gallinger was summoned and quickly brought the blue-coated veteran round. The doctor says his free patients in and about the House number nearly a dozen a week. He is thinking of employing a substitute to attend to his Congressional duties.

MINOR MATTERS.

Vilas Tries to Use the New Library Building as a Basis for a Boom.

Washington Special.

The last move in which Vilas is trying to win himself note is as the boomer of the congressional library building. The building went along at a disgracefully slow rate until about the time Congress convened. Then there was nothing but a hole in the ground and a big $2,000 fence around it to show for the money spent. Some of the Senators, particularly Vest and Plumb, criticised the methods of the commission savagely. Lamar was on the commission at that time, but when he became Supreme Court judge he retired, and his place, ex-officio, was filled by W. L. Vilas, as head of the Interior Department. Bids for the stonework have been given out and things in general have certainly advanced more rapidly. So Vilas jumps at the chance, and has his ability as a "man of business," as exemplified in the new order of things here, advertised freely. The people of the country know already too well how nearly his "business" methods came to demoralizing the postal service, especially in the West, and they will delay accepting the advance notices of his great ability until time shall have tried the results.

Dreadful Visitation at Hand.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Between forty and fifty of the leading newspaper correspondents of Washington will leave in special vestibule parlor cars, over the Pennsylvania railroad, on Thursday evening, for the St. Louis convention. They will arrive at Indianapolis at 10 o'clock Friday night, and their coaches will be sidetracked. On Saturday morning they will take a squint at the Hoosier capital, and, continuing their journey to the metropolis of Missouri, arrive there on Saturday evening.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Dan Calkins, son of Hon. W. H. Calkins, is here for a few weeks' visit.

It is authoritatively reported that Commander W. M. Folger, of the United States steamship Quinnebaug, is to succeed commander Alex. H. McCormick, in charge of the Washington gun foundry; also, that when Inspector-general Baird, of the army, retires, on August 26, next, he will be succeeded by Col. Roger Jones, who is now inspector-general of the Division of the Missouri.

It is again rumored that Secretary Bayard contemplates retiring from the Cabinet to assume the leadership of the minority in the Senate. The rumor, however, seems to have no substantial foundation, and is surely premature if not entirely erroneous; at least such is the information obtained from a very reliable source.

Hon. J. H. Manley, of Augusta, Maine, Mr. Blaine's most trusted lieutenant, is at the Ebbitt. In an interview he expressed the opinion that Mr. Blaine was so firmly in the hands of his friends that it was out of his power to withdraw his name from the contest. Mr. Blaine, he says, is entirely passive.

Losses by Fire.

SAGINAW CITY, Mich., May 27.—F. C. Newell's planing-mill and curtain-roller factory, George Moore's ice-houses, and several freight cars were burned this morning. Loss, $13,000; insurance small.

TYRONE, Pa., May 27.—Fire to-day burned a block on Juniata street, except the Boyer House. Loss, $40,000.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 27.—The loss by the stove-works fire last night is $200,000.

Dr. McGlynn Denounces the Pope.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Dr. McGlynn, in his speech to-night, said while the Irish fools are sending thirty to forty thousand pounds per annum to the Pope he sends them in return his blessing. Is it not strange that while money is being collected in New South Wales and other places for Ireland, she sends this much to the Pope. He said the Pope resembled that individual who took the Savior up into a mountain.

Broker Charged with Embezzlement.

BOSTON, May 27.—Charles M. Chapin, a real estate and insurance broker at No. 101 Milk street, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling $4,877 from Hobart McCable, a book publisher. Mr. Chapin was released on bail.

DENOUNCING THE RESCRIPT

Largely Attended National League Meetings Held Yesterday in Ireland,

At Which Prominent Speakers Denounce the Papal Rescript. Bishop O'Dwyer Being the Subject of Particular Attention.

THE IRISH AND THE POPE.

The Rescript Denounced by an Immense Meeting--Charges Against Bishop O'Dwyer.

LONDON, May 27.—The National League meeting held in Limerick, to-day, to protest against the papal rescript, was an enormous affair. Special trains were run to bring people in from out-lying points, and their capacity was taxed to the utmost. Mr. Wm. O'Brien, the principal orator, made a scathing attack upon Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, for having written the Mayor warning Catholics against attending the meeting under pain of committing a grievous sin, and virtually accused the Bishop of constructive falsehood. A copy of the obnoxious letter, Mr. O'Brien declared, was sent by Bishop O'Dwyer to every Orange newspaper in the kingdom, while a copy was not sent to the Mayor of Limerick, to whom it was addressed. The remarks of Mr. O'Brien elicited repeated cheers for himself and other Home-rule leaders, and as often brought forth a rumbling chorus of groans for Bishop O'Dwyer. The Bishop left Limerick last evening, manifestly not caring to remain in the city during the storm he must have known his letter would create.

Mr. O'Brien employed most bitter invective in characterizing the conduct of Bishop O'Dwyer, whose threats, he said, were the most rash and unjust ever issued by a prelate. Bishop O'Dwyer's action in leaving Limerick yesterday, after supplying copies of his manifesto to every Orange newspaper in the country and failing to send a copy to the Mayor of Limerick, the nominal addressee, who only learned of the letter from seeing it in print, was, Mr. O'Brien said, as cowardly as his allegations were untrue. There never was, he asserted, anything more false than Bishop O'Dwyer's assertion that the promoters of this meeting were agitating against the Pope. Mr. O'Brien's remarks created great excitement. Mr. John Dillon, addressing a National League meeting at Kildare, to-day, denounced in scathing terms the bishops who support the papal rescript. The National party, he declared, are not afraid of the threats of any bishops, neither are they going to abandon the plan of campaign and boycotting, the weapons with which they have fought their battle until now.

Mr. T. M. Healy, speaking at Waterford, twitted the Pope with having worked his own "plan of campaign" when the Sardinians nabbed his territory and with having boycotted Victor Emanuel after that monarch's arrival in Rome.

A large number of meetings were held throughout Ireland to-day. They were uniformly peaceful and singularly free from government interference.

Action of Chicago Catholics.

CHICAGO, May 27.—To-day, at a meeting of nearly two hundred delegates of the Irish Catholic societies of Chicago, gathered to make arrangements for the annual reunion and outing of the societies, a motion of importance was offered relating to the mass-meeting of Irish Catholics to be held at Battery D Armory on Thursday night next. The mass-meeting will have for its object the consideration of the famous papal rescript condemning the use in Ireland of the "Plan of Campaign" and boycotting. The motion, in effect, was that it is the sense of all Irish Catholics that they could manage their own political affairs and that all the societies in the city should attend the mass-meeting to lend their voice to this belief. The motion was carried without a dissenting voice. "Unless all do what they can in this direction, and assert themselves squarely on this proposition, the meeting will have a calamitous effect on the cause in Ireland," said John M. Smyth, a prominent merchant, who presided at the meeting. He added, after the motion had been carried: "We are come together to announce our political independence, and if the gathering is not a representative one the claim will be set up that the Irish Catholics in Chicago are not free in spirit, and in their home troubles are yet controlled by foreigners."

THE KAISER'S NEW PALACE.

Interior Decorations of the Rooms Prepared for His Use at Potsdam.

Berlin Vossische Zeitung.

It was expected a few weeks ago that on May 1 the German Emperor and his family would remove to the new palace at Potsdam. A number of workingmen have been employed there in preparing the rooms in the northern half of the palace which the Emperor occupied as Crown Prince. The rooms in the southern part, once used by Frederick the Great, have also been set in order. The interior of the new palace is a model of beautiful and cheerful rococo. There is not a trace of heavy, oppressive splendor; it shines with marble and gold, and light-colored drap d'or stuffs, and is a true summer residence, in which a fine sense for art prevails with cheerfulness and an agreeable freshness. From the windows there is a view of the long avenue leading to Potsdam, and of the avenue which the present Emperor himself laid out. It extends almost to the distant Havel. The Shell Hall, which forms the center of the ground floor, and is celebrated for its rich collection, embedded in the walls, of minerals, shells, corals and petrifications, has lately been enriched by some rarities. The Emperor William brought a few colossal pieces of rock-crystal from Gastein, and the present Emperor sent from San Remo two unusually large topazes, all of which objects have been already embedded in the walls, preserved in their original condition under the present Emperor's care.

In the library are exhibited some fac-similes of the great King's handwriting, with autographic notes by the present Emperor. The bookcases contain only French authors—a stately row of the best literary productions of the eighteenth century. A simple stone staircase leads to the first floor, where one splendid room succeeds another, leading to the great gallery used by the Emperor Frederick as a ball-room, and to the large hall above the shell-room, the walls of which are covered with immense paintings by Vanloo, Pesne, Pierre and Restout. Many paintings, both original and copies of Italian and French masters, costly vases, beautiful mosaic tables, some of which are from Hadrian's villa; fine boule furniture in tortoise shell and gilded bronze, and a good deal of sculpture are distributed among the rooms. The luxurious effect is heightened by high mirrors, cedar floors and ceilings, with frescoes of divinities throned in the blue clouds. It is quite obvious why the imperial family are so fond of the new palace. Here where a flood of light pours in at every window, there is no place for the melancholy which often prevails in old palaces, full of the memory of the dead. The heating apparatus has been improved, so that the large hall can now be used in winter. When the sun shines into the room the stones glitter in a wonderful manner, and one can understand that the hall is unique in European palaces.

The neighboring long marble gallery, the walls and floors of which are covered with red and white Carrara marble, has now been newly cleaned, so that its brilliance dazzles the eye. The ceiling contains the three gigantic paintings by Rade, "Morning," "Noon" and "Evening," with their wealth of color and innumerable allegorical figures. Then follows the long suit of rooms once occupied by Frederick the Great, decorated in the best rococo style. Over the green, pale red, or blue walls, and the cornice of the ceiling runs a beautiful decoration of shells, flames, flowers and capricious volutes carried out in richly gilded wood-carving, excelling in lightness and flowing rythm every other mode of ornamentation. The pearl of the suit is, however, the music-room, the same in which the Great Frederick gave his soirees, and which still contains his simple piano and music-stand inlaid with tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl. Very soon the park will burst out in bloom and verdure, and the nightingale make night musical. The gardeners are all busy. The private garden of the Emperor and Empress, close to the palace, is already in perfect order.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Samarcand Dressed in Bunting in Honor of a Railway Opening.

ST. PETERSBUG, May 27.—Samarcand was literally covered with bunting to-day in honor of the arrival of the first railway train from the Caspian, with General Annenkoff and a party of notables on board. The formal opening of the transcaspian railroad has been arranged to take place on the anniversary of the coronation of the Czar Alexander III. The Czar's efforts to promote the completion of railroad and telegraph systems in the empire are warmly eulogized by the press and public orators.

Massage Treatment for Dom Pedro.

MILAN, May 27.—The Emperor of Brazil does not regain his strength as his doctors expected he would, and massage treatment is about to be resorted to in order to promote the circulation of his blood.

Emperor Frederick.

BERLIN, May 27.—There has been a slight increase in the discharge of pus from the Emperor's throat to-night. His Majesty will go to Potsdam on Friday.

Foreign Notes.

A copious rain-fall in Southern Russia has saved the crops, and an abundant harvest is insured.

A report comes from Egypt that Osman Digna's camp has been burned by incendiaries in order to compel him to retreat. Two thousand of his followers are said to have perished

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

A Hendricks County Farmer Struck and Killed by Lightning.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BROWNSBURG, Ind., May 27.—About 7 o'clock this morning T. F. Bursott, a well-known and highly-respected farmer, who lived two miles south of this place, was killed by lightning while attending to his horses in his barn. His barn was badly wrecked and two horses killed. He leaves a widow and five children.

The Death of Dr. Syley.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARSHALL, Ill., March 27.—The body of Dr. Sturgis Syley, which was found yesterday morning lying among some dry goods boxes in front of a store in Ridgefarm, with a bullet-hole in his brain, was brought here last night and was buried to-day near Dennison, Wabash township, his former home. He disappeared from his home several years ago and was supposed dead for years. It is only a few weeks ago that the discovery was made that he was alive, when he suddenly appeared at the home of his only brother, in Wabash township, and as suddenly leaving in a day or two. It was learned that he had been in an insane asylum for three years somewhere in the West, and the rest of the time he had wandered all over the western part of the United States. His mother died a few months ago, believing Sturgis dead. There is some mystery connected with his sudden and violent death, and his brother does not believe in the suicide theory. He is determined to investigate the matter thoroughly.

Illinois Items.

The bondsmen of A. S. Hawes, circuit clerk of Vermillion county, have demanded their release.

A call was issued Friday for a meeting of the State Forestry Association of Illinois at Springfield, Aug. 8.

John M. Gould, of Moline, has been reappointed member of the State Board of Charities by Governor Oglesby.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Congregational Church at Rockton, claimed to be the oldest in northern Illinois, was celebrated Friday.

Milton P. Funk, a farmer of Maroa, while crossing a street at Decatur, Friday, was kicked in the breast by a horse and perhaps fatally injured, five ribs being broken.

Memorial services in honor of the dead soldiers were held at the Methodist Church, in Paris, yesterday, under the auspices of Driscoll Post, G. A. R., of that city. The members of the post, Sons of Veterans, Women's Relief Corps, and citizens packed the house to overflowing. Rev. E. B. Randle delivered the memorial sermon. The church was beautifully decorated.

Indiana Notes.

Warden Patten, of the southern penitentiary, was, on Saturday, presented by his employes with a handsome gold watch and chain. He is fifty years old.

The large barn of R. N. Beem, two miles east of Spencer, was burned to the ground, Friday night, with all its contents. Loss, about $2,000; insured in the Continental of New York, for $1,000. The barn was set on fire by an incendiary.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28—1 A. M.

For Indiana and Illinois—Slightly cooler, preceded by warmer in Indiana; followed by fair weather; fresh to brisk southerly winds, becoming westerly.

For Ohio—Slightly warmer, followed by cooler; rain, followed by fair weather; fresh to brisk southeasterly winds, high on the lakes.

For Michigan and Wisconsin—Slight changes in temperature, followed by cooler; local rains, followed by fair weather in upper Michigan and Wisconsin; fresh to brisk variable winds.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27, 1888.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Prec.
7 A. M...	29.72	65	72	S'east	Rain.	0.04
2 P. M...	29.64	84	58	South	Fair.	1.26
9 P. M...	29.63	76	72	South	Fair.	.....

Maximum thermometer, 86; minimum thermometer, 65.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on May 27, 1888:

	Tem.	Precip.
Normal	69	0.14
Mean	75	1.30
Departure from normal	*6	*1.16
Total excess or deficiency since May 1	—93	*0.03
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	—466	—1.13

*Plus.

General Observations.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 9 P. M.

Stations.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Pr.	Weather
New York city	29.92	58	East.	.....	Cloudy.
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.90	60	S'east	.....	Cloudy.
Washington City	29.86	64	S'east	.....	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C.	29.94	74	Swest	.....	Clear.
San Antonio, Tex.	29.70	76	East.	.....	Clear.
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.94	74	East.	.....	Clear.
Atlanta, Ga.	29.88	78	Swest	.....	Clear.
Pensacola, Fla.	29.94	78	Swest	.....	Clear.
Titusville, Fla.	29.98	76	East.	.....	Clear.
Montgomery, Ala.	29.84	82	South	.....	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.78	78	South	.....	Clear.
New Orleans, La.	29.88	74	South	.....	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	29.62	80	South	.....	Fair.
Fort Smith, Ark.	29.68	70	S'east	.....	Cloudy.
Little Rock, Ark.	29.74	66	East.	.80	Rain.
Galveston, Tex.	29.76	80	South	.....	Cloudy.
Palestine, Tex.	29.70	78	South	.....	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	29.76	78	Swest	.....	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	29.72	80	South	.....	Fair.
Louisville, Ky.	29.68	72	South	.02	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.64	76	South	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	29.68	80	Calm.	.....	Cloudy.
Pittsburg, Pa.	29.72	70	South	T	Cloudy.
Boise, I. T.	30.00	66	East.	.....	Fair.
Oswego, N. Y.	29.74	58	East.	.02	Rain.
Calgary, N. W. T.	29.86	68	Swest	.....	Cloudy.
Toledo, O.	29.68	64	East.	.14	Cloudy.
Minnedosa, N. W. T	29.98	56	North	.....	Cloudy.
Prince Arthur's L'dg	29.76	46	Neast	.....	Fair.
Chicago, Ill.	29.58	66	South	.96	Cloudy.
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.60	48	North	.01	Foggy.
Duluth, Minn.	29.72	52	West.	.....	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.76	56	Calm.	.04	Cloudy.
La Crosse, Wis.	29.66	60	Neast	.....	Cloudy.
Davenport, Ia.	29.56	64	East.	.42	Cloudy.
Des Moines, Ia.	29.56	66	Calm.	T	Clear.
Concordia, Kan.	29.52	58	Swest	.....	Clear.
Keokuk, Ia.	29.52	64	Swest	.10	Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill.	29.70	72	Swest	T	Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill.	29.64	68	West.	1.26	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.60	70	South	.02	Fair.
Springfield, Mo.	29.66	68	South	T	Cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan.	29.54	76	N'wst	.....	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	29.62	60	North	.....	Cloudy.
Valentine, Neb.	29.86	54	North	.04	Fair.
Yankton, D. T.	29.76	52	North	.30	Fair.
Moorhead, Minn.	29.80	56	North	.....	Clear.
Bismarck, D. T.	30.08	56	North	.....	Clear.
Fort Buford, D. T.	30.02	56	North	.....	Clear.
Ft. Assinaboine, M. T	30.08	62	Swest	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne, Wy. T.	30.10	40	North	.34	Cloudy.
North Platte, Neb.	29.86	56	North	.04	Cloudy.
Denver, Col.	30.10	42	N'wst	.42	Rain.
W. Las Animas, Col.	29.92	46	West.	.08	Cloudy.
Dodge City, Kan.	29.80	48	N'wst	.06	Rain.
Fort Elliott, Tex.	29.74	58	N'wst	.....	Clear.
Fort Sill, I. T.	29.68	72	North	.....	Clear.
Fort Davis, Tex.	29.72	70	Neast	.....	Clear.
El Paso, Tex.	29.72	70	North	.....	Clear.
Salt Lake City, U. T	29.96	62	East.	.....	Fair.
Santa Fe, N. M.	29.92	46	N'wst	.....	Clear.
Montrose, Col.	29.92	44	S'east	.....	Clear.

T—Traces of precipitation.

The Opium-Smoking Evil.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The police raided two Chinese brothels in Mott and Pell streets to-night. In one, twelve Chinamen, two boys and seven young girls, and in the other three Chinamen and two girls were captured. Some of the girls were in short dresses. They begged piteously to be released. Opium-smoking was in progress at both places. One of the girls was Mary Farrell, who was married three months ago to Prince Mock Ling, of the Chinese Six Companies, by Justice Pitsche.

The Saloon Question Growing Warm.

CHICAGO, May 27.—A monster meeting of representative citizens of all parties and denominations was held at Central Music Hall this afternoon to protest against the refusal of the City Council to prohibit saloons within 200 feet of churches and school-houses. Warm speeches were made by a number of the most prominent ministers and laymen in the city, and a letter indorsing the movement was read from Archbishop Feehan. In view of the contemptuous reception accorded by the aldermen and saloon-keepers to the previous moderate request, it was decided to enlarge the issue and demand the closing of saloons on Sunday, as well as their removal from the neighborhood of churches and schools. A committee was appointed to present the matter to the City Council to-morrow night.

Obituary.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—Capt. Andrew Lindsey, of the steamer Granite State, Memphis and Cincinnati line, dropped dead on the levee here to-night. He had landed a short while before, and was coming up into the city for a few minutes on business, when he was seized with apoplexy and fell to the ground. Before medical assistance could arrive he was dead. He was a resident of Peoria, Ill., and had been twenty-five years in the employ of the company owning the Granite State. His body was sent to his brother-in-law, Captain Wise, of Cincinnati, who will arrange the funeral.

CINCINNATI, O., May 27.—Mr. Julius A. Peltasohn, musical and dramatic editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, died this morning of neuralgia of the stomach. Mr. Peltasohn was a musician and a musical critic of acknowledged ability, and was widely known as such among German and English readers. His last work was a criticism of last Thursday's May concert.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Rev. Samuel H. Giesy, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, in this city, died this afternoon of pneumonia. Dr. Giesy was born in Lancaster, O., on the 24th of August, 1826, and was graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, Mercersberg, Pa., in 1845.

LEWISBURG, Pa., May 27.—Colonel Eli Slifer, formerly State Treasurer, died to-day from injuries received from being thrown from his carriage recently.

A Double Tragedy.

CLEBURNE, Tex., May 27.—Yesterday, A. W. Sheeler, an engineer on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad, shot and killed Bettie Davis, a cyprian, with whom he had been living for the past year. After emptying his revolver into the body of the woman he reloaded it, sat down on the bed in front of where she lay on the floor, placed the pistol in his mouth, and deliberately blew his own brains out.

Suffocated by Escaping Gas.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A couple who registered at the Glen Island Hotel, in Courtlandt street, last night as Mr. and Mrs. Deeves, were found unconscious in their room this morning, having left the gas turned on. The man died at the hospital to-day, but the woman will recover. It was learned that their real names were Robt. W. Cutcheon and Isabella King.

Three Children Burned to Death.

PITTSTON, Pa., May 27.—An Italian boarding-house burned this morning. Three children of the proprietor, Christopher Sarageni, perished, and several men were hurt, some fatally.

Steamship News.

LONDON, May 27—The steamer Indiana, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

Betraying Themselves.

Philadelphia American.

A Chicago letter in the Philadelphia Press reviews certain facts in the political situation there. It explains that the Chicago Tribune, which from the first has been so eager a sponsor for Judge Gresham's candidacy, has at the same time denounced and belittled the protection plank in the Illinois Republican platform, and while it is enthusiastic over the "instructions," ("smuggled through the convention by the Chicago delegates," the Press dispatch states), it declares that the convention was "tricked into" passing the tariff resolution.

Such is the attitude, even now, of the Tribune. It is delighted that the "boom" for Judge Gresham was helped on at Springfield; it is angry that protection was indorsed. Can such candor be wasted on the Republican party?

Listen, now, to the Eastern echo. Here is a paragraph from the leading editorial of the New York Times of Monday last. After a criticism of Mr. Blaine and the Republican party, it says:

The element represented by the Gresham movement includes a large number of Republicans who will never again vote the Republican ticket, because it is no longer possible for the party to produce a ticket that will satisfy them and that they can honestly support. Judge Gresham, without any conspicuous public record, undoubtedly embodies the tariff reform tendencies of the Northwest. He embodies, also, the strong feeling against the "bloody shirt," against the spoils system, against the plutocratic spirit in the party management, against the general greed, and cowardice, and corruption that have prevailed in the party. His defeat in the convention would compel many of those who now sustain him to ask whether they could honorably join in advancing the cause of those who will have defeated him, and they will find that they cannot do so.

And here is more candor! Judge Gresham, the Times declares, "undoubtedly embodies the tariff-reform tendencies of the Northwest," and represents that class of mugwump free-trders who might vote for a Republican candidate chosen from among themselves, but who "will never again" vote for any other sort.

A Thing to Consider About the Nomination.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

We do not say or hold that it is neccessary to nominate any one man as the Republican candidate for the presidency. There are tens of thousands of good Republicans who would make good Presidents, and be as great men as you ever saw if put into the great office, and subjected to the usual methods of celebration. But the proposition that we should seek out the conspirators of 1884, who retired into dark-lantern leagues to take personal vengeance on Blaine, the candidate of the party against the Democratic party, is preposterous. It would crush and curse any party into its eternal grave and dishonor to do such a thing.

More than this—but we do not care to go into it—when we consider the personal, petty, unrepublican motives of the men who deserted Blaine for Cleveland, and their cowardly subserviency now to the Democratic party, and their mendacious sycophancy toward Cleveland, who has utterly disappointed the expectations of those who were not hopelessly dishonest, we are moved to hold them in greater contempt and distrust than any other pretenders to the highest forms of virtue who have taken the lowest places in low politics. A Republican nomination submitted to these people would not be worth making. The party that made it would become extinct.

We do not assert or assume that Judge Gresham is the the candidate of the objectionable persons referred to, but they have mounted him as their man, and that is not good for him.

Should Stay at Home.

Boston Transcript.

That the proposal of a Republican Senator to take a trip to Europe should call forth an indignant protest from his party associates and press demonstrates the closeness of the Senate on the leading question of the day. Senator Stanford of California proposes to start shortly on a tour of Europe, and his absence would leave the Senate standing thirty-eight Republicans to thirty-seven Democrats, as it is scarcely possible that he could, or any Democrat would, arrange a pair lasting during his entire absence. With Senator Ingalls in the chair and a full attendance of Senators, minus the California millionaire, there would be a tie on strict party questions, only to be broken by the casting vote of the presiding officer. It is not remarkable, therefore, that Republicans should remind Mr. Stanford that the post of duty for a Republican Senator is in the Senate. If he should insist on taking his European trip, the two parties will watch each other and legislation so closely that there is little chance of success for any measure carrying with it any partisan advantage, which, on the whole, perhaps, would be a good thing.

Gresham and Sherman.

New York Special.

"Long" Jones of Chicago, the old leader of General Logan's forces, who was deposed from the chairmanship of the Illinois Republican committee by Gresham's friends, has just come back from a trip to Washington on Bethesda business. He makes two very important statements—one that Judge Gresham will certainly not have the united vote of Illinois, and the other that Senator Sherman has had over three hundred delegates favorable to his nomination, and that Sherman has the only organized force in the field at work for him. Sherman's organization is in the charge of Green B. Raum, of Illinois, formerly Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is an able and adroit political manager. He is in New York now, endeavoring to manipulate matters for Sherman.

Stamping and Embroidery.

"Yes, Lizzie, I like to do fancy work, but I haven't felt like trying that pattern—or anything else—for a week. These awful 'dragging down' pains are just killing me." "I know how you feel, and I can tell you where to look for relief. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a certain cure for all those peculiar weaknesses and distressing ailments. Why! it even cured me of prolapsus, and many of my lady friends have been cured of various grave maladies peculiar to our sex by this wonderful medicine." It is the only medicine sold by druggists under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Read guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

James T. Johnston for Governor.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I am more than anxious for the success of the Republican party at our next election, State and national, and to gain a victory depends largely on who our candidates are. I mean for honesty of purpose, integrity, faithfulness to party and its principles, real worth. Our own State is looking just now for a man of such qualities for our next Governor and we have here in old Parke a man possessing all the qualifications necessary to make a great leader and grand Governor—one who has never known defeat. Although living in a district with eleven hundred odds against him, he overcomes all that and with a majority of one thousand goes back to Congress, honored by all who know him (except rebel brigadiers and their followers.) Give us this man, "Jim Johnston," as our next candidate for Governor and Indiana will roll up a large Republican majority in next November.

ROCKVILLE, May 25. ROBERT COOPER.

The Pension Laws.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

We hear a great deal nowadays about the injustice of the pension laws. I am a Democrat and I was a soldier during the war of the rebellion, and I feel competent to speak in defense of the pension laws. In the first place, it is the policy of the present administration not to give any soldier who did not serve over six months a pension. This is right, for every Democrat who was not in the army knows very well that a soldier was never exposed to any danger until after he had been in the army six months. He was not allowed to handle a gun until he learned how to use it. He was furnished Pullman palace sleeping-cars in which to ride to the front, and one time, at least, that I know of when a the and of these tenderfoots arrived in the vicinity of the seat of war and were exposed somewhat to danger, a whole brigade of veterans was withdrawn from the front line of battle and double-quicked to the rear to protect them. They (the recruits) wore store-clothes and slept on feather beds, were furnished all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life. They snuffed the battle from afar, with the full intent of rallying on the reserve, but O tempara, O mores! when the six months was up it was good-bye comfort, they had to face the sternest kind of soldier life. The first day of the seventh month was something like the 1st day of July, 1880. "Let him who enters here leave hope behind." A word in defense of the arrearage limitation. Every Democrat who has studied the pension business knows that all the bravest, proudest, most gallant, soldiery soldiers made application for pensions before June 30, 1880, and now it is nothing but right that the malingers, cowards, camp followers and Sunday soldiers should be cut off with a penny—being conscientious that they knew they were not entitled to anything, and consequently did not apply. Let only those who are worthy be rewarded, should be and I dare say is the sentiment of every true soldier. T. F. LEECH.

JUDSON, Ind., May 23.

Methodist Conference and the Law.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The declaration of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, now in session in New York, on the temperance question, is a marvelous one to a community that has, after a long struggle, succeeded in getting two flagrant violators of law into the State prison. The Journal published this declaration in its New York dispatches on Saturday morning, and I did not believe it, yet I see it confirmed in the subsequent telegrams of this afternoon. It says: "We advise the members of our church to aid in the enforcement of such laws as do not legalize or indorse the manufacture and sale" of liquor, and that "we are unalterably opposed to the enactment of laws that propose, by license, taxing or otherwise, to regulate the drink traffic." The civil law provides for its enforcement by jury trials, and lays its hands on all men alike, Methodist and Presbyterian, to serve as jurors under a solemn oath to sustain and enforce license and tax laws to "regulate the drink traffic." These laws are in force in four-fifths of the States of the Union, and therefore more than four-fifths of the Methodist people of the United States are bound by them. The General Conference of our church (for I am a Methodist) "advise" us to hold ourselves "unalterably opposed" to these laws. If lax in moral ethics, or knavish in moral sense, we might imitate the wily politician, be in favor of the law but "agin its enforcement. This declaration was enacted to go into the discipline law of the church, to stand for the next four years. It is a weak attempt at nullification; weak because impotent in the face of the civil law, and still weaker because the people, including Methodists, are loyal to the law and will diregard the "advice" to nullify it.

I am as strongly in favor of an utter suppression of the liquor traffic as any one can be; I am in favor of suppressing it in part where it cannot be none wholly; in favor of burdening it with a tax, if that is the heaviest restriction and "regulation" that can be put upon it. But, higher and above all, I am in favor of the "enforcement of such laws" as shall be found on the statute books until we can secure in the lawful way better ones. The misjudged duty of following one's individual "conscience," as it is called, leads to just such illogical conclusions as this: "I am opposed to license and tax laws, and, therefore, opposed to their enforcement." Conscience can draw no distinction between a wrong in its inception and wrong in its conclusion—the making and enforcement of law. And hence, when the law of individual conscience dominates citizenship it sweeps all before it which is not in accord with it.

As I have said before in the Journal on this subject: An enlightened conscience guides men wisely and rightfully in individual spheres of life, but the hour comes when the individual ceases and the citizen begins, under law, which is the consensus. In other words, we may rightly exercise our influence in an individual sphere to move others to see and act as we see. This I call skirmishing in front of the battle line; but when the issue is joined and the battle is on, we must stand in the line and fire according to command, or we contribute to defeat and disaster, and are little better than enemies, practically.

There is a reserve power in the several bodies which may put individual churches at rights before a law-abiding community. The great apostle sanctions the civil law by enjoining all to "obey" it, and we may appeal to Paul and declare our own obedience to the civil law, and utterly disregard the advice of the General Conference. The declaration of that body was a fitting finale to the stuffing of ballot-boxes in the election of bishops, as was charged on the floor of the conference. JOHN B. CONNER.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 26.

FEATS OF GLUTTONS.

Amazing Powers of Eating Displayed at Eating Tournaments.

Cassell's Magazine.

Tournaments of gluttons were not uncommon up to fifty or sixty years ago. Twenty pounds of cherries are said to have been eaten at one sitting by a competitor at one of these encounters. She was