

THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1889.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St. P. O. BOX 100.

Telephone Calls. Editorial Rooms. 242

Business Office. 201

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Table with subscription rates: One year, without Sunday, \$12.00; Six months, without Sunday, \$7.00; Three months, without Sunday, \$4.00.

For year, with Sunday, \$15.00

Subscriber with any of our numerous agents, or send subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449 Strand.

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gibbes Home and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kamin, 3735 Lancaster Street.

CINCINNATI—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. F. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine Street.

LITTLE ROCK—T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gibbes Home and Exhibit House.

The dismissed pension employes are no longer engaged in retreating; they are now berating themselves for having been too greedy.

CANNON, of Illinois, is firing away at the speakership of the House, with a good prospect of bagging the game. He wastes few shots.

The decision of the German Reichstag to not expel Socialists from that country is very commendable. If expelled they would come to the United States, and the United States does not want them.

LIMITING suffrage in Brazil to those who can read and write is a decided limitation of the voting privilege—education, either of the higher or lower grade, being far from universal in that country.

A STATEMENT of the Register of the Treasury shows that of \$763,428,812 of outstanding United States bonds, only \$10,262,850 are held abroad. This shows that Americans are about as alert in picking up good investments as other people.

THE willingness of the Pope to arbitrate on the Irish question is no indication that the question would stay arbitrated if acted upon in that way. It is a problem that must work itself out regardless of the edicts of spiritual or political rulers.

A TIME-HONORED Kentucky industry is becoming lucrative. Murder in that State has always been a gratuitous operation, but the testimony of one native that he killed his neighbor for 50 cents shows that a certain value attaches to the act in some minds.

WHEN Chicago provides itself with fuel gas out of the 40,000 acres of Indiana gasland now under its control it will be a fairly desirable place of residence. With gas there will be no such days as Thursday last, when cautious citizens without lanterns did not venture on the streets at noon time.

The republican fever with which all Europe seems to have become more or less affected since the fall of Dom Pedro should at least have the effect of reducing the immense standing armies. It was the Brazilian army that overturned the throne. History has shown, time and again, ever since the upsetting of the Roman republic, that a powerful standing army is always a dangerous menace to the established form of government.

In this country wants foreign trade it must not lay taxes for the purpose of "checking imports." If we sell goods to foreign countries we must take our pay in imports, and no policy which tends to check imports can fail to check foreign trade.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The idea that the protection of American industries prevents foreign trade is all both. The foreign trade of the United States never increased more rapidly and steadily than it has during the last twenty-five years of protection. From 1853 to 1888 our exports increased from \$231,351,633 to \$688,862,104, and our imports from \$242,678,413 to \$712,348,626. Not much diminution of foreign trade there. From 1851 to 1881, under a Democratic tariff for revenue only, our exports increased from \$178,620,138 to \$294,896,516, and our imports from \$200,476,300 to \$274,656,235. During the next ten years of protection, 1881 to 1891, our exports increased from \$294,896,516 to \$428,388,908, and our imports from \$274,656,235 to \$509,316,122. The increase of foreign trade was much greater under ten years of protection than it was under ten years of tariff for revenue only. The fact is, protection, by increasing the general prosperity of the country and the ability of the people to buy, stimulates demand and increases the consumption of foreign as well as domestic products. It promotes domestic and foreign trade just as free trade would paralyze both.

YOUR Uncle Isaac Gray was willing to address the Koozitz veterans, but he really could find nothing worth while to say about the part taken by Union Democratic soldiers in the late war. Your Uncle Isaac was not a Democrat himself at that time, and his recollections about Democratic soldiers relate mostly to those of rebel proclivities, and are hazy as to the others. He could have told very interesting tales, no doubt, about rebel Democrats and "butternuts," but he would not fit his very sensitive audience, and he did well to stick to the tariff.

SEVERAL weeks ago, when it came out that several employes in the Pension Bureau were implicated in the illegal renting business, and were themselves beneficiaries of the transaction, the Journal urged a thorough investigation and dismissal of every person implicated. The administration seems to have taken the same view of the case. The dismissal of seventeen, with a probability

mination of human wisdom or perfect in all its details. On the contrary, the changing conditions of trade and commerce require changes in the law, but these changes should be made by the friends of the law, and not by its enemies; by the advocates of American interests, and not by the advocates of foreign interests. Getting the Democratic party to revise the tariff would be about like trusting them to remodel the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. The party that enacts a great measure is the only one that can safely be entrusted with maintaining or amending it.

THE OTHER SIDE.

We have all had our say about the new republic of Brazil, and it would be ungracious, at such a time, to withhold congratulations, felicitations, etc. But these past, there must come a period of sober judgment, close scrutiny of events and forecasting of probabilities. In this view it must be admitted that the situation is not entirely rose-colored, nor the immediate future of the new republic as bright as it might be. One cannot help fearing that the revolution has been too easy and peaceable to be enduring. Governments and constitutions are not born in a day. They come by evolution as much as by revolution. Issuing a manifesto and shouting "Long live the republic" does not establish a government. Our forefathers underwent a preliminary training of many years before they became qualified for self-government. They wandered in the wilderness a long time before they saw the promised land. When the time was ripe for the Declaration of Independence and the prosecution of a war for the establishment of a republic they were ready for it. But they did not get ready in a day, nor a night. True, other nations have now the benefit of our experience and example. They see that kings and crowns are not necessary, and that there is a better way of government. They see what can be done, and how it can be done. The Constitution and government of the United States are a beacon light and object-lesson to the world, but that does not alter the fact that the establishment of a republic presupposes a healthy growth of republican ideas, with previous education, discipline, training and environments.

The social conditions in Brazil are not highly favorable to the establishment of republican government. The people are not accustomed to local self-government, or to the political methods of a republic. They have had no preparatory training. They belong to a race which does not take very naturally to self-government. The masses of the people are ignorant, little accustomed to self-reliance, and lacking in energy and ambition. Though they may be favorably disposed to republican government, they have no clear ideas or strong convictions on the subject. From all accounts, the leaders of the coup d'etat are not very able men, and it is doubtful if they are republicans from principle. There are indications of selfish motives in the movement, and some reason to suspect that it is being engineered in the interests of the former everything their own way, and they have certainly shown a great deal of tact and moderation. But the test of the republic is yet to come. There will probably be a reaction from the present happy-go-lucky order of things, and with the reaction will come a strain. It will be remarkable, indeed, if the republic shall be firmly established without a previous ordeal of fire in some shape. The Brazilians will be exceedingly fortunate if they escape a stormy period of domestic disturbance and factional fighting. One cannot but wish success and happiness to the new republic, but there are clouds on its horizon.

In this country wants foreign trade it must not lay taxes for the purpose of "checking imports." If we sell goods to foreign countries we must take our pay in imports, and no policy which tends to check imports can fail to check foreign trade.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The idea that the protection of American industries prevents foreign trade is all both. The foreign trade of the United States never increased more rapidly and steadily than it has during the last twenty-five years of protection. From 1853 to 1888 our exports increased from \$231,351,633 to \$688,862,104, and our imports from \$242,678,413 to \$712,348,626. Not much diminution of foreign trade there. From 1851 to 1881, under a Democratic tariff for revenue only, our exports increased from \$178,620,138 to \$294,896,516, and our imports from \$200,476,300 to \$274,656,235. During the next ten years of protection, 1881 to 1891, our exports increased from \$294,896,516 to \$428,388,908, and our imports from \$274,656,235 to \$509,316,122. The increase of foreign trade was much greater under ten years of protection than it was under ten years of tariff for revenue only. The fact is, protection, by increasing the general prosperity of the country and the ability of the people to buy, stimulates demand and increases the consumption of foreign as well as domestic products. It promotes domestic and foreign trade just as free trade would paralyze both.

YOUR Uncle Isaac Gray was willing to address the Koozitz veterans, but he really could find nothing worth while to say about the part taken by Union Democratic soldiers in the late war. Your Uncle Isaac was not a Democrat himself at that time, and his recollections about Democratic soldiers relate mostly to those of rebel proclivities, and are hazy as to the others. He could have told very interesting tales, no doubt, about rebel Democrats and "butternuts," but he would not fit his very sensitive audience, and he did well to stick to the tariff.

SEVERAL weeks ago, when it came out that several employes in the Pension Bureau were implicated in the illegal renting business, and were themselves beneficiaries of the transaction, the Journal urged a thorough investigation and dismissal of every person implicated. The administration seems to have taken the same view of the case. The dismissal of seventeen, with a probability

of more to follow, shows a determination to deal with the matter in no temporizing spirit. This action is highly commendable. The conduct of these persons was scandalous if not criminal. They got off easy with dismissal from office. To have connived at the illegal rerouting of other people's pensions would have been bad enough, but to conspire to increase their own, pocketing the proceeds of their official crookedness, was monstrous. Some of the persons dismissed were Democrats, appointees of the last administration, and some are Republicans. When it comes to forming rings of this kind political lines are apt to disappear. The action of the administration in this matter will receive the hearty approval of all honest men.

THE OTHER SIDE.

We have all had our say about the new republic of Brazil, and it would be ungracious, at such a time, to withhold congratulations, felicitations, etc. But these past, there must come a period of sober judgment, close scrutiny of events and forecasting of probabilities. In this view it must be admitted that the situation is not entirely rose-colored, nor the immediate future of the new republic as bright as it might be. One cannot help fearing that the revolution has been too easy and peaceable to be enduring. Governments and constitutions are not born in a day. They come by evolution as much as by revolution. Issuing a manifesto and shouting "Long live the republic" does not establish a government. Our forefathers underwent a preliminary training of many years before they became qualified for self-government. They wandered in the wilderness a long time before they saw the promised land. When the time was ripe for the Declaration of Independence and the prosecution of a war for the establishment of a republic they were ready for it. But they did not get ready in a day, nor a night. True, other nations have now the benefit of our experience and example. They see that kings and crowns are not necessary, and that there is a better way of government. They see what can be done, and how it can be done. The Constitution and government of the United States are a beacon light and object-lesson to the world, but that does not alter the fact that the establishment of a republic presupposes a healthy growth of republican ideas, with previous education, discipline, training and environments.

The social conditions in Brazil are not highly favorable to the establishment of republican government. The people are not accustomed to local self-government, or to the political methods of a republic. They have had no preparatory training. They belong to a race which does not take very naturally to self-government. The masses of the people are ignorant, little accustomed to self-reliance, and lacking in energy and ambition. Though they may be favorably disposed to republican government, they have no clear ideas or strong convictions on the subject. From all accounts, the leaders of the coup d'etat are not very able men, and it is doubtful if they are republicans from principle. There are indications of selfish motives in the movement, and some reason to suspect that it is being engineered in the interests of the former everything their own way, and they have certainly shown a great deal of tact and moderation. But the test of the republic is yet to come. There will probably be a reaction from the present happy-go-lucky order of things, and with the reaction will come a strain. It will be remarkable, indeed, if the republic shall be firmly established without a previous ordeal of fire in some shape. The Brazilians will be exceedingly fortunate if they escape a stormy period of domestic disturbance and factional fighting. One cannot but wish success and happiness to the new republic, but there are clouds on its horizon.

In this country wants foreign trade it must not lay taxes for the purpose of "checking imports." If we sell goods to foreign countries we must take our pay in imports, and no policy which tends to check imports can fail to check foreign trade.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The idea that the protection of American industries prevents foreign trade is all both. The foreign trade of the United States never increased more rapidly and steadily than it has during the last twenty-five years of protection. From 1853 to 1888 our exports increased from \$231,351,633 to \$688,862,104, and our imports from \$242,678,413 to \$712,348,626. Not much diminution of foreign trade there. From 1851 to 1881, under a Democratic tariff for revenue only, our exports increased from \$178,620,138 to \$294,896,516, and our imports from \$200,476,300 to \$274,656,235. During the next ten years of protection, 1881 to 1891, our exports increased from \$294,896,516 to \$428,388,908, and our imports from \$274,656,235 to \$509,316,122. The increase of foreign trade was much greater under ten years of protection than it was under ten years of tariff for revenue only. The fact is, protection, by increasing the general prosperity of the country and the ability of the people to buy, stimulates demand and increases the consumption of foreign as well as domestic products. It promotes domestic and foreign trade just as free trade would paralyze both.

YOUR Uncle Isaac Gray was willing to address the Koozitz veterans, but he really could find nothing worth while to say about the part taken by Union Democratic soldiers in the late war. Your Uncle Isaac was not a Democrat himself at that time, and his recollections about Democratic soldiers relate mostly to those of rebel proclivities, and are hazy as to the others. He could have told very interesting tales, no doubt, about rebel Democrats and "butternuts," but he would not fit his very sensitive audience, and he did well to stick to the tariff.

SEVERAL weeks ago, when it came out that several employes in the Pension Bureau were implicated in the illegal renting business, and were themselves beneficiaries of the transaction, the Journal urged a thorough investigation and dismissal of every person implicated. The administration seems to have taken the same view of the case. The dismissal of seventeen, with a probability

Grant was appointed general, Sherman became lieutenant-general, and when Grant resigned his commission as general, in 1868, Sherman became general and Sheridan lieutenant-general. When Sherman was placed on the retired list, in 1888, the office of general of the army ceased to exist, but it was revived again by act of Congress a short time before Sheridan's death, and he was appointed to it. When he died the office died with him. The highest rank in the army at present is major-general.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please give in your answers to inquiries the address of Joseph Jefferson. R. H. G.

Jefferson will be in Philadelphia on Monday, 25th, for a two-weeks engagement. A letter will reach him simply addressed to Philadelphia.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What are the salaries of the President and the Vice-president of the United States? M. H. L.

President \$50,000 a year, and Vice-president \$10,000.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA has retired from journalism and wants to enter Parliament.

W. H. JACKSON, a well-known writer, limits the original title of America to three names: Jonathan, Edwards, Benjamin Franklin and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

REV. T. P. SANFORD, a full-blooded negro, who was born a slave in Virginia, has recently been appointed the pastor of a Baptist church in Birmingham, England.

A WEST POINT cadet who violates the regulations of the school is obliged to pace back and forth in or about the barracks for twelve hours, with a musket on his shoulder.

WOMEN have been admitted to the bar in all the New England States except New Hampshire and Vermont. Mrs. Ricker, a successful practitioner in Washington, has now asked permission to practice law in New Hampshire.

DOM PEDRO's father, Dom Pedro I, was wont to say that he would do "everything for the people, nothing by the people." But suddenly he was seized by a fever and died for himself. They deposed the Emperor, just as they have deposed his son.

GENERAL BOULANGER's personal expenses are defrayed by his admirers in France. Every week he receives a certain amount of money from the admirers of the provinces. The amount varies from week to week, but has been this large enough to keep the wolf from his door.

THE Crown Princess of Brazil was the last of the royal line to receive the golden rose from the Pope. The Pope sent this arduous blossom to those whom he delights to honor, whom the world sometimes does not delight to honor. Queen Isabella, another, also an exile, has the golden rose, likewise.

EMILE ZOLA, who has become fabulously wealthy for an author, even in these flush days of authorship, was extremely poor upon starting out and before he secured a publisher he had to pawn his books, while writing, and to pawn his books, while writing, and to pawn his books, while writing.

THE statement that Monere D. Conway is the hero of "Robert Elsmere" is absurd. There is nothing in his experience to parallel the case of the brave, doubting clergyman. Mr. Conway conducted his unorthodox chapel with much spirit and dignity for a long time, but he was not the hero of the grand affair of the present or of the past. He is the last man who would have lain under a pile of stones, and the world could not follow him in his convictions.

GUSTAVE DORE, the celebrated painter, was a man of medium size, but with the head of a poet and the frame of an athlete. Although he was very rich, he was one of the worst dressed men in Paris. He was so dressed that he was not recognized when not wearing a top hat, and when he was making sketches. He was a true Frenchman, and he was not content with more foreign orders than any of his contemporaries, no triumph abroad gave him half as much pleasure as the smallest success won here.

THE Queen of Italy once tried to write a novel. It was enthusiastically praised by the court ladies when one day she read them a few chapters. She was bright enough to wish a less partial test, so she sent it under an assumed name to a leading publisher, who politely declined to accept it. The publisher's refusal was the beginning of the Queen's literary career, and on the story being paraphrased in the London newspapers she was obliged to leave the court. The Queen asking for the book, but she sensibly thinks best to abide by the decision given when no royal name protected the work.

M. EIFFEL, the builder of the great tower in Paris, has recently invented a bridge which promises to "fill a long felt want" of the railroad companies. It is to be used temporarily in the place of the ordinary bridges when they have been damaged. It is made of iron, and weighs, with a length of 150 feet, about 100 tons. It can be put in position on either end without the aid of machinery or any other contrivance, and it can be raised or lowered in a few minutes. It is a very simple and practical invention, and it is one of the many inventions of the great engineer.

HORTENSE BELTRAND, daughter of Count Bertrand, the most faithful of Napoleon's generals, is still living in Paris. She accompanied her father and mother to St. Helena in 1815. The Emperor taught the little girl her catechism, and she made her first communion in the hands of the same abbe who administered the last sacrament to the dying Napoleon. Hortense returned with her parents to France and married M. Thayer, a certain French nobleman. She retains a very vivid recollection of the great Emperor, and has many kind words to say of him. She is now a widow, and she lives in a quiet and comfortable way.

THE late Lewis C. Cassidy, the famous Philadelphia lawyer, always disliked to take cases outside of Pennsylvania. He had a reputation as wide as the country, and was much sought after in criminal cases. Usually he declined to take part in any trial, but he was called upon to do so in a well-known instance in which he broke the rule was in the Jennie Cramer murder case in the hands of the same abbe who administered the last sacrament to the dying Napoleon. Hortense returned with her parents to France and married M. Thayer, a certain French nobleman. She retains a very vivid recollection of the great Emperor, and has many kind words to say of him. She is now a widow, and she lives in a quiet and comfortable way.

ONE king more out of business and one nation more minding its own business. This is the way the progress of the world goes on.—Philadelphia Press.

THE people should recognize that popular government is not a mere name, but a reality. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

THE late Lewis C. Cassidy, the famous Philadelphia lawyer, always disliked to take cases outside of Pennsylvania. He had a reputation as wide as the country, and was much sought after in criminal cases. Usually he declined to take part in any trial, but he was called upon to do so in a well-known instance in which he broke the rule was in the Jennie Cramer murder case in the hands of the same abbe who administered the last sacrament to the dying Napoleon. Hortense returned with her parents to France and married M. Thayer, a certain French nobleman. She retains a very vivid recollection of the great Emperor, and has many kind words to say of him. She is now a widow, and she lives in a quiet and comfortable way.

ONE king more out of business and one nation more minding its own business. This is the way the progress of the world goes on.—Philadelphia Press.

THE people should recognize that popular government is not a mere name, but a reality. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

THE late Lewis C. Cassidy, the famous Philadelphia lawyer, always disliked to take cases outside of Pennsylvania. He had a reputation as wide as the country, and was much sought after in criminal cases. Usually he declined to take part in any trial, but he was called upon to do so in a well-known instance in which he broke the rule was in the Jennie Cramer murder case in the hands of the same abbe who administered the last sacrament to the dying Napoleon. Hortense returned with her parents to France and married M. Thayer, a certain French nobleman. She retains a very vivid recollection of the great Emperor, and has many kind words to say of him. She is now a widow, and she lives in a quiet and comfortable way.

ONE king more out of business and one nation more minding its own business. This is the way the progress of the world goes on.—Philadelphia Press.

THE people should recognize that popular government is not a mere name, but a reality. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

THE late Lewis C. Cassidy, the famous Philadelphia lawyer, always disliked to take cases outside of Pennsylvania. He had a reputation as wide as the country, and was much sought after in criminal cases. Usually he declined to take part in any trial, but he was called upon to do so in a well-known instance in which he broke the rule was in the Jennie Cramer murder case in the hands of the same abbe who administered the last sacrament to the dying Napoleon. Hortense returned with her parents to France and married M. Thayer, a certain French nobleman. She retains a very vivid recollection of the great Emperor, and has many kind words to say of him. She is now a widow, and she lives in a quiet and comfortable way.

ONE king more out of business and one nation more minding its own business. This is the way the progress of the world goes on.—Philadelphia Press.

THE people should recognize that popular government is not a mere name, but a reality. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

THE late Lewis C. Cassidy, the famous Philadelphia lawyer, always disliked to take cases outside of Pennsylvania. He had a reputation as wide as the country, and was much sought after in criminal cases. Usually he declined to take part in any trial, but he was called upon to do so in a well-known instance in which he broke the rule was in the Jennie Cramer murder case in the hands of the same abbe who administered the last sacrament to the dying Napoleon. Hortense returned with her parents to France and married M. Thayer, a certain French nobleman. She retains a very vivid recollection of the great Emperor, and has many kind words to say of him. She is now a widow, and she lives in a quiet and comfortable way.

ONE king more out of business and one nation more minding its own business. This is the way the progress of the world goes on.—Philadelphia Press.

THE people should recognize that popular government is not a mere name, but a reality. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

THE late Lewis C. Cassidy, the famous Philadelphia lawyer, always disliked to take cases outside of Pennsylvania. He had a reputation as wide as the country, and was much sought after in criminal cases. Usually he declined to take part in any trial, but he was called upon to do so in a well-known instance in which he broke the rule was in the Jennie Cramer murder case in the hands of the same abbe who administered the last sacrament to the dying Napoleon. Hortense returned with her parents to France and married M. Thayer, a certain French nobleman. She retains a very vivid recollection of the great Emperor, and has many kind words to say of him. She is now a widow, and she lives in a quiet and comfortable way.

ONE king more out of business and one nation more minding its own business. This is the way the progress of the world goes on.—Philadelphia Press.

THE people should recognize that popular government is not a mere name, but a reality. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

THE late Lewis C. Cassidy, the famous Philadelphia lawyer, always disliked to take cases outside of Pennsylvania. He had a reputation as wide as the country, and was much sought after in criminal cases. Usually he declined to take part in any trial, but he was called upon to do so in a well-known instance in which he broke the rule was in the Jennie Cramer murder case in the hands of the same abbe who administered the last sacrament to the dying Napoleon. Hortense returned with her parents to France and married M. Thayer, a certain French nobleman. She retains a very vivid recollection of the great Emperor, and has many kind words to say of him. She is now a widow, and she lives in a quiet and comfortable way.

ONE king more out of business and one nation more minding its own business. This is the way the progress of the world goes on.—Philadelphia Press.

THE people should recognize that popular government is not a mere name, but a reality. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

THE late Lewis C. Cassidy, the famous Philadelphia lawyer, always disliked to take cases outside of Pennsylvania. He had a reputation as wide as the country, and was much sought after in criminal cases. Usually he declined to take part in any trial, but he was called upon to do so in a well-known instance in which he broke the rule was in the Jennie Cramer murder case in the hands of the same abbe who administered the last sacrament to the dying Napoleon. Hortense returned with her parents to France and married M. Thayer, a certain French nobleman. She retains a very vivid recollection of the great Emperor, and has many kind words to say of him. She is now a widow, and she lives in a quiet and comfortable way.

ONE king more out of business and one nation more minding its own business. This is the way the progress of the world goes on.—Philadelphia Press.

THE people should recognize that popular government is not a mere name, but a reality. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

THE late Lewis C. Cassidy, the famous Philadelphia lawyer, always disliked to take cases outside of Pennsylvania. He had a reputation as wide as the country, and was much sought after in criminal cases. Usually he declined to take part in any trial, but he was called upon to do so in a well-known instance in which he broke the rule was in the Jennie Cramer murder case in the hands of the same abbe who administered the last sacrament to the dying Napoleon. Hortense returned with her parents to France and married M. Thayer, a certain French nobleman. She retains a very vivid recollection of the great Emperor, and has many kind words to say of him. She is now a widow, and she lives in a quiet and comfortable way.

ONE king more out of business and one nation more minding its own business. This is the way the progress of the world goes on.—Philadelphia Press.

THE people should recognize that popular government is not a mere name, but a reality. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

THE late Lewis C. Cassidy, the famous Philadelphia lawyer, always disliked to take cases outside of Pennsylvania. He had a reputation as wide as the country, and was much sought after in criminal cases. Usually he declined to take part in any trial, but he was called upon to do so in a well-known instance in which he broke the rule was in the Jennie Cramer murder case in the hands of the same abbe who administered the last sacrament to the dying Napoleon. Hortense returned with her parents to France and married M. Thayer, a certain French nobleman. She retains a very vivid recollection of the great Emperor, and has many kind words to say of him. She is now a widow, and she lives in a quiet and comfortable way.

ONE king more out of business and one nation more minding its own business. This is the way the progress of the world goes on.—Philadelphia Press.

THE people should recognize that popular government is not a mere name, but a reality. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

THE late Lewis C. Cassidy, the famous Philadelphia lawyer, always disliked to take cases outside of Pennsylvania. He had a reputation as wide as the country, and was much sought after in criminal cases. Usually he declined to take part in any trial, but he was called upon to do so in a well-known instance in which he broke the rule was in the Jennie Cramer murder case in the hands of the same abbe who administered the last sacrament to the dying Napoleon. Hortense returned with her parents to France and married M. Thayer, a certain French nobleman. She retains a very vivid recollection of the great Emperor, and has many kind words to say of him. She is now a widow, and she lives in a quiet and comfortable way.

ONE king more out of business and one nation more minding its own business. This is the way the progress of the world goes on.—Philadelphia Press.

THE people should recognize that popular government is not a mere name, but a reality. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

THE late Lewis C. Cassidy, the famous Philadelphia lawyer, always disliked to take cases outside of Pennsylvania. He had a reputation as wide as the country, and was much sought after in criminal cases. Usually he declined to take part in any trial, but he was called upon to do so in a well-known instance in which he broke the rule was in the Jennie Cramer murder case in the hands of the same abbe who administered the last sacrament to the dying Napoleon. Hortense returned with her parents to France and married M. Thayer, a certain French nobleman. She retains a very vivid recollection of the great Emperor, and has many kind words to say of him. She is now a widow, and she lives in a quiet and comfortable way.

ONE king more out of business and one nation more minding its own business. This is the way the progress of the world goes on.—Philadelphia Press.

THE people should recognize that popular government is not a mere name, but a reality. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

THE late Lewis C. Cassidy, the famous Philadelphia lawyer, always disliked to take cases outside of Pennsylvania. He had a reputation as wide as the country, and was much sought after in criminal cases. Usually he declined to take part in any trial, but he was called upon to do so in a well-known instance in which he broke the rule was in the Jennie Cramer murder case in the hands of the same abbe who administered the last sacrament to the dying Napoleon. Hortense returned with her parents to France and married M. Thayer, a certain French nobleman. She retains a very vivid recollection of the great Emperor, and has many kind words to say of him. She is now a widow, and she lives in a quiet and comfortable way.

ONE king more out of business and one nation more minding its own business. This is the way the progress of the world goes on.—Philadelphia Press.

THE people should recognize that popular government is not a mere name, but a reality. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is not enough to have a government, but it must be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

THE late Lewis C. Cassidy, the famous Philadelphia lawyer, always disliked to take cases outside of Pennsylvania. He had a reputation as wide as the country, and was much sought after in