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Thus far one Republican and one alleged Republican paper oppose consideration of the federal election law.

In his message the President used the phrase "impulsive legislation" in regard to silver legislation. It is a good phrase for Republicans in Congress to remember.

All the world hates a liar, and that is why the free-traders will be unmercifully beaten in the next general election. The recoil of the last campaign of lying will be tremendous.

It has been a good while now since any Democrat has had the hardihood to exploit the exploded theory that the price of wheat is fixed by the Liverpool quotations. Three decades of protection have given America pretty satisfactory markets of her own.

EVERY pensioner, as he receives the recognition of his service in a few dollars at the pension agency, these days, should bear in mind that the Cleveland press in New York city, without exception, is assailing the laws which put into his hands the check that he receives.

It is given out that the Hendricks Club will invite Grover Cleveland and Governor Hill to the banquet they propose to give some time in January. As neither could be induced to attend any entertainment at which the other was expected, perhaps this is a shrewd device to keep both of them away.

Its principles are the life of the Republican party. By them it will stand or fall. It were better to change the name of the party than to repudiate them. The people are likely to do a heap of thinking within the next two years, and there is little danger of a repetition of this year's impulsive mistake. "The truth is mighty and will prevail."

WHAT with the anti-lottery law already in force and the election bill certain to become a law, the Atlanta Constitution seems to be very unhappy these days. Its rabid opposition to both measures is perfectly natural, and proceeds from the same cause as the objection of a thief to the laws for the protection of property. They seriously interfere with his business.

REPLYING to an inquiry concerning the manufacture of tin-plate, Mr. McKinley says: "I have just received a letter from a large manufacturing concern in Chicago, which has entered into the manufacture of tin-plate in consequence of the passage of the tariff bill, and the manager informs me that he will furnish me within four weeks tin-plate of his own manufacture."

It is hardly to be expected that the free-trade organs, whose editors have so frantically demanding protection for their literary productions, will have the grace to thank the Republican President for urging the passage of a copyright bill, or the House for passing it. This measure is not the first undeserved blessing conferred by the same party on the free-traders for which they have shown no gratitude.

WHEN a Republican candidate for Congress having 3,500 plurality is counted out because the ballots with which he was elected are less than a sixteenth of an inch narrower than the size specified in the law, as was the case in South Carolina, it is time there should be a federal election law which will prevent such outrages. That is, if this people are going to continue the business of government upon the popular basis.

FIFTEEN election officers in Jersey City, of the seventeen indicted for ballot-box-stuffing in 1889, have been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for periods of eighteen months. It is not necessary to add that every one of them is a Democrat. If the example of the Indianapolis Democracy is followed each of them will be vindicated, when he serves his term, by being elected to the City Council or some other office.

SENATOR TURPIE expresses the remarkable opinion that the supremacy of the white race in the South "has been given, granted, voluntarily ceded to those deemed for the time most worthy of its possession." For a man who can speak seven languages this shows a singular ignorance of every-day history, the shotgun methods, the counting-out process, etc. Perhaps, however, the time required for the study of languages leaves no opportunity for the gathering of general information.

EDITOR GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, of Harper's Weekly, would like to rejoice with his light-brained and heedless Democratic brethren who are so loudly proclaiming the overthrow of the Republic

an party, but he is restrained by the facts in the case from falling over himself, and is also moved to utter a word of warning to his party. "It would be a stupendous blunder," he says, "for tariff reformers to suppose that their victory in 1892 is already won. That victory will depend upon the candidate and upon Democratic conduct in the meantime." George William is evidently deeply impressed by the disposition and ability of the Democracy to make a fool of itself.

THE INDIANS AND THEIR NEW CHAMPION.

The pathetic championship of the Indian by Senator Voorhees reminds one of the performance of a comedian when he attempts the role of the tragedian. The condemnation of the treatment of the Indians by the government as "a crime revolting to man and to God" would have force if made by a conscientious man and if it were based on facts; but it is mere bathos when made by a man who has been silent all these years regarding the Indian policy, and who is accustomed to climax his stump-speeches with a proposition to hang manufacturers like Carnegie without judge or jury. Mr. Voorhees's talk about dispossessing the Indian of his home is nonsense. The Indian has no home, and he wants none in the sense that civilized or half-civilized peoples have such. Indeed, much of the present difficulty has its origin in the attempt of the government to persuade him to have a home by allotting him land as his own to cultivate and become self-supporting. The Messiah craze and the ghost dances which are at the bottom of the present troubles are the instigations of such leaders as Red Cloud and Sitting Bull, who see in the allotment of land to Indians in severalty the end of their prominence and power. The country heard of these manifestations of unreason long before the reports of lack of food were made. There has always been difficulty in feeding the Indians. There has been, and may be now, dishonesty and incompetency in the agents charged with that duty. On the other hand, it should be remembered that even white people, when fed at the public expense, are always complaining of the insufficiency of their food. There was never more complaint made than when that bright and peculiar star of reform, Carl Schurz, with his own selected reformers, controlled the Indian Bureau. It is a great undertaking to issue rations to thousands of Indians scattered over a wide territory, and to keep an Indian, who is a natural glutton, stuffed to stolid content with meat and bread. It has been the policy of the government—of Democrats as well as Republicans—to break up the tribal relations and make the Indian self-supporting, as far as possible, but the noble red man objects. He will eat his seed-corn and sell his plow for a Winchester. He has been spoiled with the idea that a continent was his, and that if others take the lands for cultivation they must feed him and allow him to remain a picturesque savage. The policy of recent administrations has been to gradually reduce the rations and lead the Indian to cultivate the soil, and to help him to do it. In consequence of this policy, when he is away from the reservation attending ghost dances and wearing war-paint, he may not get the government rations, and there may be a shortage at the reservations; but practical people will not believe that Indians who carry Winchester rifles and are well prepared for the war-path are suffering general starvation. The administration will soon ascertain if the reports that the Indians are starving are true, and if it is the fault of agents or contractors the evil will be remedied. If it is due to an inadequacy of the appropriations or supplies, Congress can see to that. If the policy of attempting to civilize the Indians by allotting them lands in severalty and assisting them in building houses and in tilling the soil is to be continued, it seems necessary that all the leaders like Red Cloud and Sitting Bull should be isolated—taken away from the tribes and cared for by themselves. If the "root-hog-or-die" policy is to be abandoned, and the Indian is to be supported as a national pauper, it is due to those who support him that he be taken where it can be done at the least expense, where he will have no Winchester and cannot go on the war-path whenever his allowance of beef is not sufficient to enable him and his dogs to live in a constant condition of bestial surfeit. To the minds of many the present disturbance is additional evidence that the better policy is to turn the supervision of the Indians over to the army—to men trained to command, with executive capacity, and whose position removes them from the temptations which beset men who are liable to removal.

THE ELECTION BILL AND THE ALLIANCE.  
The federal election bill is in no sense a sectional measure. It applies to the North as well as to the South, as does the present federal election law. It involves merely an extension of the theory of the present law. It is based upon the positive provisions of the federal Constitution giving Congress complete supervision of the election of Representatives in Congress. If such a law should take the election of such officers out of the hands of local governments, it would be warranted by the express provisions of the Constitution. Consequently, such a law cannot be sectional. If it is denounced as sectional because it is likely to be demanded more frequently in the South than in the North, then those who make sectional the objection admit that there are more violations of the laws regulating suffrage in the South than in the North. Moreover, their denunciation amounts to a tacit admission on their part that they are hostile to free elections and honest counting. There is reason to believe that the mass of people in the North, and particularly the farmers, believe in such laws as will insure fair and free elections in every State in the Union. Therefore, when the managers of the Alliance convention denounced the pending election bill, designed to insure fair elections in every congressional district, they did not speak the sentiments of the Northern farmers, but of the Southern Democrats and Northern Democratic politicians who make elections unfair

by gerrymanders and incite election officers to stuff ballot-boxes. The Southern Democratic element in the Alliance convention appears to be controlling matters. Their practical indorsement of the suppression of suffrage in the South, under the thin guise of hostility to sectionalism, is unfortunate.

WANTED, AN ELASTIC CURRENCY SYSTEM.

For a short time before the report of the Secretary of the Treasury was made public the statement was widely published that he would recommend the issuing of a two-per-cent government bond, redeemable on demand, and, therefore, always convertible into currency. The object of such an issue was said to be to act as a regulator of the currency, absorbing it when there was a plethora and drawing it out of the treasury when there was a stringency, thus imparting to it something of the elasticity which is essential in any system, and which is measurably lacking in our present one.

The Secretary made no recommendation on the subject, but there are expressions in his report which show that his mind has been dwelling on the lack of elasticity in our present currency system, and that he recognizes the necessity of some change. Thus he says in one place:

In my judgment the gravest defect in our present financial system is its lack of elasticity. The national banking system supplied this defect to some extent by the authority which the banks have to increase their circulation in times of stringency, and to reduce what money becomes redundant; but, by reason of the high price of bonds, this authority has ceased to be of much practical value.

In another place, referring to the operation of the silver law, the Secretary says: "One thing is certain, that it has been the means of providing a healthy and much-needed addition to the circulating medium of the United States." If the comparatively small increase of the currency caused by recent silver coinage constituted "a much-needed addition," the Secretary must have reached the conclusion that the volume of currency was too small before the addition was made. In regard to the lack of elasticity in our present system he is outspoken and explicit. His view on this subject is shared by leading bankers and financiers, and business men generally, whether they express it in the same way or not. It is probable that the prime defect of our present currency system, and the real cause of most of the popular dissatisfaction on the subject is not so much a lack of volume as a lack of elasticity. For nine or ten months of the year there is an abundance and, almost, a plethora of currency, while during two or three months there is a stringency. The stringency comes in the fall of the year, when the crops have to be moved. The regularity of the occurrence leaves no doubt as to its cause, but, as yet, no way has been found of preventing or guarding against it. Secretary Windom says:

The demand for money in this country is so irregular that an amount of circulation which will be ample during ten months of the year will frequently prove so deficient during the other two months as to cause stringency and commercial disaster. Such stringency may occur without any speculative manipulations of money, though unfortunately it is often intensified by such manipulations. The crops of the country have reached proportions so immense that their movement to market in August and September, annually causes a dangerous absorption of money. The lack of a sufficient supply to meet the increased demand during these months may result in heavy losses upon the agricultural as well as upon other business interests. Though financial stringency may occur at any time, and from many causes, it is in our history that commercial crises in our history have occurred during the months named, and unless some provision be made to meet such contingencies in the future like disasters may be confidently expected.

The fact that a money stringency is caused by abundant crops suggests the singular condition of financial disturbance being created by an increase of wealth. Each year's products represent an enormous increase of wealth, and yet the necessity of moving and marketing them causes a periodical stringency in the money market, which invariably leads to serious financial disturbance, if not almost to a panic. As long as the surplus currency is held in the reserves of banks, which the law requires them to maintain, it constitutes the basis of a vast credit system, on which the business of the country is mainly done, but when it is drawn out to be used in actual exchanges great stringency ensues.

This shows the inability of our present currency system to adjust itself promptly and readily to the demands of business. In other words, it shows a lack of elasticity. What is needed is an automatic system under which the volume of currency will not be too great during the idlest months of the year, and will still be ample for the busiest months without the necessity of drawing on the bank reserves and creating an annual stringency. The bank reserves are needed to maintain credit, and should not be drawn out just when credit is most needed. The corner-stone and mainstay of business is not currency, but credit. Both are necessary, but a financial system is fatally defective in which an increase of currency can only be obtained by withdrawing the support of credit. The time when the country wants the bank reserves is the very time when the banks need them, and as both cannot have them there must be a pinch somewhere.

It does not follow that the remedy for the difficulty lies in increasing the volume of currency. Even if it could be demonstrated that the country needs more currency it would not follow that the present difficulty would be cured by an increase, however large. We might even incur all the evils of an inflated currency without securing the benefits of an elastic one. What is needed is elasticity without either inflation or stringency. This is the problem to the right solution of which the best financial wisdom of the country, in and out of Congress, should address itself.

ONE might assume that the free-trade editor whose paper advertises woolen dress-patterns for 99 cents does not read the advertising columns, but those who know him better know that such fact would have no influence upon him, since they know that he assumes that it is evidence of wisdom to adhere to a free-trade theory announced a century ago by a theorist, that the duty is always added to the price. If his theory were

true and his statement of the duty on woolen goods were correct, the dress-pattern retailed for 99 cents here is retailed for 20 cents in England. As a matter of fact, that grade of goods sold as cheap here as there.

The average of foreign immigration for the last eight years was 57 per cent. higher than it was for the eight years preceding, and statistics show that 50 per cent. of the increase was of persons without any occupation or training. There can be no doubt that this steady influx of unskilled labor has contributed materially toward depressing wages in this country. Investigations made last summer by the committee on immigration demonstrated the necessity of stringent legislation looking to the exclusion of undesirable emigrants. A bill introduced by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, goes further in this direction than any yet proposed. He says:

I adopt the plan of requiring a consular certificate as a condition precedent to immigration, but it differs from the others in making the whole certificate more thorough and definite, and shutting out illiterate persons as well as those who are physically or mentally unsound and liable to become a public charge. The most dangerous enemy to free government is the ignorant. A number of our people deal with in sufficiently large proportions without opening our doors to the illiterates of other countries. We have a right to ask that any immigrant to the United States shall be self-supporting and of good character, and also shall know how to read and write the language of his native country. It is a fair test, and would exclude that very large portion of our present immigration which is unfortunately totally illiterate, and undesirable on that account, as well as others. This law would make it difficult for an undesirable immigrant to come to this country, but it would not stop any honest and industrious person who desired to come here in good faith to become an inhabitant and citizen of the United States.

We cannot close our doors entirely against foreign immigration, but we certainly have a right to exercise some discrimination as to the character of those who shall enter the national household. Criminals, paupers, imbeciles, Anarchists and illiterates should be rigidly excluded, and no person should be admitted who cannot produce a certificate of good moral character at home.

CONGRESSMAN-ELEKT STEWART, of Illinois, who beat Payson in a district heretofore largely Republican, is telling how he did it. He says that after accepting the nomination and stipulating that no Democrat should canvass the district but himself, he filled half a dozen packing-trunks with goods and articles of common use, to each of which he affixed three marks—one showing the present price, another the pretended price before the passage of the McKinley bill, and the third what the price would probably be if there were no tariff. With this outfit he went into every township in the district. He would go to the school-houses in each neighborhood and spread his goods out to be examined by the people. He made no set speeches, but would simply walk around among the assembled crowds and explain the burdens imposed upon them by the McKinley bill, at the same time practically illustrating what he said with his stock of goods. He says it worked like a charm. The people went home full of indignation at the supposed wrongs inflicted by the McKinley bill, and then voted for Stewart. One can easily imagine how that kind of a trick would work once, but it would be interesting to know what Mr. Stewart's constituents will think of him when they discover that his trunks were filled with lies, and that he himself is a political trickster and mousetrainer.

The authoritative announcement that Governor Hill will not be a candidate for the Senate may be assumed to mean that he proposes to be an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. Being Senator would not deter him, but as it is not probable that the Democrats will elect the next Legislature or that following, it could be urged against his candidacy that it would involve the loss of a Democratic Senator. This announcement will prove a serious disappointment to Cleveland men in general, and to the mugwump element in New York which has urged Hill's candidacy for the Senate with zeal. It also goes to show that the report that Mr. Cleveland and Governor Hill have buried the hatchet is untrue. Two men can attend a funeral as pall-bearers without being warm personal friends, and that seems to be the basis of the story of reconciliation.

In many instances the legal fee that attorneys are permitted to charge for their services in securing a pension are far from being adequate remuneration for the labor involved, but in so many more cases the work is merely a form, and the balance of profit is largely in favor of the attorneys. This is true of original pensions. When an increase is sought the services required are nominal, and of the ten-dollar fee, \$9.25 may be regarded as a clear gain to the pockets of the agents. No special blame can be attached to them for demanding all the law allows for their work, and they will undoubtedly make a vigorous effort to prevent the passage of the bill to cut the fee on increase down to \$1, but, in view of the facts, the measure is one that will meet the approval of the public and should become a law.

THERE is no more contemptible trait of human nature than that which induces some men to jump on to one which has helped to pull down, and to fling mud after a person they have vilified with words. The removal of Chief Dougherty from the head of the fire department brings out this despicable quality in a conspicuous manner. If the removal of Webster was a mistake, the service of Dougherty was entirely creditable, and the renewal of the attempt to hold him responsible for a catastrophe which no human intelligence could have foreseen or avoided is base and cowardly. For the rest, the city will be fortunate if the affairs of the fire department continue to be as well managed as they have been by Chief Dougherty.

WHATSOEVER truth there may be in Senator Voorhees's claim that the Indians are desperate from hunger, his present indignation, like everything else he says or does, is plainly for partisan effect.

The present Indian system has existed for many years. It was the same during all of Cleveland's administration, and if the Indians are starved now they were then. Mr. Voorhees seems to think it takes starving Indians a long time to get desperate, and that they require a great deal more to satisfy them under a Republican administration than it does under a Democratic.

DR. J. H. BAXTER, Surgeon-general of the United States army, who died yesterday, furnishes rather a remarkable illustration of the uncertainty of human plans. It was the one ambition of his life to become Surgeon-general of the army, and he devoted many years of professional toil and social scheming to accomplish it. He was the physician of the Garfield family, and, by singular ill luck, as he thought, was absent from Washington when Garfield was shot, thus compelling the employment of another physician, Dr. Bliss, and thereby probably postponing Baxter's promotion. It came at last, however, after other years of working and waiting, but in a few months after gaining the goal of his ambition he is stricken down and dies. Verily, "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

A CABLE dispatch, widely published by American newspapers a few days ago, spoke of the "well-known morganatic friendship of the Marquis of Hartington and Duchess of Manchester," thereby doing grave injustice to the noble-hearted and long-suffering American woman, the present Duchess of Manchester, Consuelo Yznaga, of New York. Lord Hartington's morganatic friend is the dowager Duchess of Manchester, mother of the present Duke, who has lived apart from his wife ever since he gained notoriety in the London concert halls and bankruptcy court as Viscount Mandeville.

The selection of Hon. William Dudley Foulke by the trustees of Swarthmore College as president of that institution is a proceeding upon which they are to be congratulated. Mr. Foulke is well fitted for such a position. In addition to the necessary educational qualifications he is possessed of energy, earnestness and attractive social qualities—possessions hardly less essential to a college president than the primary one of intellectual ability. In the performance of these new duties Mr. Foulke will find an outlet for his active energies and prove a valuable acquisition to the institution.

COLONEL CODY, sometimes irreverently called "Buffalo Bill," understands Indian character and knows how to bluff them. A few days ago, when he entered Sitting Bull's domain on a special mission, he was met by a delegation of Sioux, who said: "This fine weather was given to us by Sitting Bull." "You tell Sitting Bull," replied Buffalo Bill, "that I will have now here in twenty-four hours." Snow began to fall during the night, and Sitting Bull's warriors experienced a decided loss of faith in his supernatural power.

THAT was a dreadful fate that befell the aged mother of Senator Turpie. The thought of so sad and painful an ending to the life of one who had safely weathered the storms of ninety years is peculiarly distressing.

THERE seems to be as much uncertainty about electrical execution of criminals in New York as if the performance of the act depended upon lightning from the clouds.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please explain the meaning of the name "clearing-house" as mentioned in the papers, and the operations of the clearing-house associations. A clearing-house is an institution known only in cities where there are a number of banks doing business with one another and the public. At the close of each day's business the mutual claims of the various banks are settled in the clearing-house, where a balance is struck showing the balance in favor of or against each bank on the day's transactions, as against the other banks. A clerk from each bank goes to the clearing-house with checks and drafts on the other banks, which are distributed among the clerks of the banks that must pay them. The checks and drafts which a bank takes to the clearing-house are called creditor exchanges, while those which it receives from the other banks represented there are called debtor exchanges. If a bank's creditor exchanges exceed its debtor exchanges it is a creditor bank, and must be paid the difference; if the reverse is the case it is a debtor bank, and must pay the balance. The balances are paid by the debtor banks to the clearing-house for the creditor banks. The net result is a complete settlement of the day's transactions among the banks and a great saving of time and labor. The operations of the clearing-house are directed by a manager who is employed and paid by the various banks.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please state whether Oliver P. Morton, ex-Governor of Indiana, has a son, and give his name. KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 3.

The late Governor Morton left three sons, all of whom are living. The youngest, Oliver T., is a resident of Indianapolis and a lawyer by profession.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.  
He Found Out.  
Passenger—Which of the fool questions you hear every day tires you the most?  
Conductor—That one.

Sometimes He Is.  
Tommy—Paw, what's a pigmy?  
Mr. Pig—a pigmy is a small man.  
Tommy—And is a big man a hogmy?

Conclusive Arguments.  
He—For all the outcry made about prize-fighting it is not a bit more savage than foot-ball.  
She—Why, how you talk! Some of our very best people play foot-ball.

Simple Justices.  
Watts—Wonder what these scientists will do next. Here's one of them setting out to learn the language of the monkey.

Potts—Well, that is only fair. The parrot stated her side of the case long ago.

A Call for Blood.  
The Colonel—What do you think of this idea of hypnotizing a gentleman so he cannot drink whisky? Do you think it could be worked on you, Majah!

The Major—It might be, Cannel—I might be taken unawares. But no second could do such a thing to me and live. No, sah!

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.  
EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has purchased the Ebenezer Holmes homestead, at Marion, Mass., where he spent the summer this year. GRACE GREENWOOD has been before the public for many years, and has had a yletim of rheumatism. MR. ANTONIO DE NAVARRO and Mrs. (Mary Anderson) de Navarro, who are at present in England, will return to New York for a few days in January. LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE COLERIDGE, of England, is nearly seventy years old, and rejoices in the receipt of a comfortable salary of \$40,000 a year from the crown. LIEUT. J. M. HAWLEY, U. S. N., whose gallant efforts saved the Nipic from de-

struction in the Samoan hurricane of March, 1889, is about to assume duty at the Annapolis Academy. Just at present he is making a brief visit at Malden, Mass.

MRS. LETITIA TYLER SEMPLE, granddaughter of ex-President Tyler, has given a collection of old oil paintings which belonged to the Tyler family to William and Mary College.

BEFORE leaving California for the East Senator Stanford arranged for shipping one hundred fine horses from the Palo Alto stables to New York, where they will be sold at auction.

EDNA LYALL, the novelist, is hardly thirty. She is a demure and unassuming little woman, who talks slowly, and with hesitation. Much of her literary work is done on a type-writer.

THE United crosses of England and Scotland were first used on the flag in 1606 by order of King James, then sovereign of the two countries. In that year some differences having arisen between the ships of the two countries at sea, the King ordered that a new flag be adopted, with the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George interlaced.

In England men do not become doctors as readily as they do here. Medical students in London are compelled to go through a course of four years' study, hospital attendance and lectures before being qualified to appear for final examination. By an order of the general medical council of England the term of preparation has been extended to five years.

THERE is still more and more hope for the bald heads of physicians in Philadelphia have successfully used Thiersch's method of taking hair from one part of the scalp, where it will grow again, and grafting it on spots that are hopelessly bald. So hair has been transplanted from one head to another and flourished luxuriantly.

QUEEN VICTORIA does not usually retire to bed until 2 o'clock in the morning. But whenever, as often happens, a messenger arrives from the Foreign Office in London with political views of consequence at 6 o'clock in the morning her Majesty is always up, ready to discuss the news with Sir Henry Ponsonby, her secretary. She is never remiss in the transaction of public business.

EDWARD BELMAY talks of starting a new nationalistic paper in New York. In view of the result of the recent election he believes that such a paper would have a living support on circulation. He is optimistic and sees all things coming his way. He says while Gould is treating the roads seems to the unthinking a tribute to individuality it only shows that the roads should all be under one control—the government.

A VENERABLE survivor of the Twenty-fifth Congress, which was in session as early as 1837, has been found in Judge Richard P. Marvin, of Jamestown, N. Y. John Quincy Adams, James K. Polk and Millard Fillmore were his colleagues in the House. It is thought that Judge Marvin is the sole survivor not only of that Congress, but of the New York Assembly of 1836, of the New York constitutional convention of 1846 and of the Supreme Court justices chosen in 1847.

MISS KATE DREXEL, of Philadelphia, now "Sister Katrina," of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, will be a resident of Washington during the greater part of next year, informing herself regarding the education of the Indians and colored people, while her institution for training of the orphans to labor among these people is in process of erection at Andover, near Philadelphia. She will also build a school for colored children near Washington. Miss Drexel has already spent at least \$600,000 for the work among the Indians.

BISHOP TALBOT, of Wyoming, was to preach in Philadelphia last Friday. A rough-looking Western man, probably a miner, who overheard an announcement by some clerical-looking personages to this effect, addressed them as follows: "If you gentlemen will tell me the church he preaches at to-morrow I'll go to hear him if I have to walk twenty miles. When I was out in Wyoming I came across him several times. I ain't no church member, but I'd like to see a man as you is bound to listen to. Out West there ain't a parson or priest as is liked or has the influence he has. Why, he could run for Governor with Washington. Miss Drexel has already spent at least \$600,000 for the work among the Indians.

A DISTINGUISHED old one-legged colonel once said to a friend, "But soon in disgnit I got beat him if I have to walk twenty miles. When I was out in Wyoming I came across him several times. I ain't no church member, but I'd like to see a man as you is bound to listen to. Out West there ain't a parson or priest as is liked or has the influence he has. Why, he could run for Governor with Washington. Miss Drexel has already spent at least \$600,000 for the work among the Indians.

A BRAVE and Timely Utterance.  
Washington Post.  
The message as a whole is to be commended for its tone and temper. Those who were expecting from the President a wall of despair over the recent political reverses of his party, or a frantic appeal for help in behalf of a Union endangered by Democratic success, will find themselves disappointed. The President, in a quiet and hopeful view of the situation. He calls no halt on any of the great principles for which Republicans are contending. He plants his standard in the advance of the temporarily baffled columns. We may even read between the lines an assertion of leadership, which, under the circumstances, is brave and timely, and worthy of an occasion that not only calls for the philosophy to accept defeat but for the courage to retrieve it.

The President's Convincing Logic.  
Chicago Inter Ocean.  
The President calls attention to the growing non-partisan sentiment in the country in favor of better election laws, adding: "But against this sign of hope and progress must be set the depressing and undeniable fact that election laws and methods are sometimes cunningly contrived to secure minority control, while violence completes the shortcomings of fraud." Could there be a more felicitous statement of the great underlying fact which has occasioned the demand for federal supervision of elections?

Again he says: "The path of the elector to the ballot-box must be free from the ambush of fear and the enticements of fraud." These and similar sentences are logic aglow with the rhetoric of persuasion.

Mr. D. Heineman has invented an announcing machine, to work with or without electrical contrivances. The touch of a button throws a card showing almost any question asked, and the question correctly answered, not mixed up with any other questions that may be asked. The invention is entirely new to the public. The Solicitor of Patents at Washington assuring Mr. Heineman there was nothing like it on file in the Patent Office. It is calculated to be used in hotels, railway cars and depots, and is said to be one of the best patents of the age. It rings a bell, answers questions and dictates at the same time.

Put Cleveland in a Small Hole.  
Springfield Republican (Mch.).  
The Kansas man whom Mr. Cleveland has been scolding in a published interview for making public his private letter of congratulations on the prospective defeat of Ingalls, says he asked the ex-President's permission to publish the letter and methods of this reply: "Common decency demands the defeat of Ingalls." He took this to be an affirmative answer.

The Democratic War on Penalties.  
Atlanta Constitution.  
For general rascality and corruption this pension business stands unrivaled. If there was anything left in the Treasury trouble might be saved by authorizing every able-bodied man who is willing to perform himself to file for military and draw a certain sum. In the case of cripples even the affidavits might be dispensed with.

Veteran Republicans Not Weak-Kneed.  
Chicago Inter Ocean.  
The fellows who expected to see the Republican flag hauled down and a white flag run up were mistaken. The men of the Republican party have been in skirmishes before.

An Opinion Ventured.  
Boston Transcript.  
From the topics discussed in the message and the President's recommendations, it is probable that the present session of Congress will be quite exciting.