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SATISFY THE COUNTRY THAT THERE WILL BE NOTHING BUT CONSERVATIVE LEGISLATION REGARDING THE CURRENCY AND CONFIDENCE WILL BRING MONEY INTO THE MARKET.

It would be a real relief to Democratic papers if the President would only do some public act that they could condemn. They have about run out of personal abuse.

It begins to look as if the Hill-Cleveland warfare in New York might compel the Democrats to come West for a candidate. Prompt response from ex-Governor Gray: "You're mighty right about that."

In a double-leaded editorial the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche declares that "the response of the South to the closure resolution should be an appeal to arms." There is a sort of thirty-year-old sound to that. It is early to start a new rebellion.

The Democrats in the present Congress constitute the first minority that ever undertook to defeat the majority by talking themselves to death to kill a bill. It is not, however, the first time that some of them have rebelled against the government of the majority.

The net result of the Cleveland-Hill feud thus far is the establishment of the fact that no New York Democrat can carry New York in 1892. It is now in order for Mr. Gray to issue a manifesto, or contrive some other method of reminding his party that he is still alive.

GOVERNOR HILL'S friends are displeased because the New York Reform Club did not send him an invitation to its banquet, but recognized Mr. Cleveland as the great free-trader. The New York Reform Club is the other name for the Cobden Club in America.

The bank clearings the past week were 1.3 per cent. greater than the corresponding week last year outside of New York, but when New York is included they are 11.9 per cent. less. The decline of 19.9 per cent. in New York is largely due to the decline in stock gambling.

The United States will always give the Nicaragua Canal Company all the moral support and encouragement possible, but when it comes to guaranteeing its bonds to the extent of \$60,000,000, that is an entirely different matter. The experience of the government in guaranteeing bonds has not been particularly happy.

THERE are said to be twenty thousand unemployed workmen in Wales to-day. When the American Democratic organs hear of this they may be expected to lay the blame on the McKinley bill, though inasmuch as Wales is now enjoying free trade, the character of their arguments cannot be accurately predicted.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal has made the astonishing announcement that "the derangement of the money market is partly due to the large pension rolls." This is the first time that the disbursement of millions of dollars among people who must at once put it into circulation has ever been given as the cause of a stringent money market.

THE attempt of the Farmers' Alliance to unite the farmers of the South and West is based upon a supposed solidarity of interests that does not exist. Just now the Southern leaders are demanding a curtailment of the cotton crop and proportionate enlargement of the food crops. On the other hand, it is to the interest of the Western farmers that as much cotton and as little food as possible should be grown in the South.

IT has been ascertained that a majority of the Democratic national committee is really opposed to Mr. Cleveland's candidacy, on the ground that he is not an available candidate. The selection of Mr. Watterson, of the Courier-Journal, for Kentucky, adds to the anti-Cleveland element. Because of the devotion of St. Louis to Mr. Cleveland, it is said that the Democratic national convention will be held either in Indianapolis or Chicago.

IT was on the motion of Senator Farwell that a clause was added to an appropriation bill providing that \$2,000 shall be expended in experiments having for their object the artificial production of rain-fall by the explosion of dynamite. The Senator's recent attacks on the President seem to have an effect somewhat similar to that of dynamite, though not exactly in the way of causing rain-fall.

THE Democrats in the Illinois House had planned to secure a majority in a joint ballot by unseating two Republic-

ans upon frivolous pretenses. Notice of contest must be filed before a given date; consequently on that day the Republicans filed contests in the cases of three Democratic Senators who were elected under peculiar conditions. The Senate is Republican and can unseat Democrats, and by having given notice to contest more seats than have the Democrats, they have the best of the matter. It is now announced that the Democrats will not undertake to unseat any Republicans in the House.

A DESPERATE fight with the Indians is reported from the Northwest. When the soldiers attempted to disarm Big Foot and his band, yesterday, the latter showed evidence of treachery, and a fierce fight ensued. One officer and several soldiers were killed and a number wounded. How many of the Indians were shot is not definitely known, but as the troops engaged in the conflict were the Seventh Cavalry, Custer's old regiment, it is probable that few of the treacherous band escaped.

THE BUSINESS PROSPECTS OF 1891.

Several leading business men in New York have recently given their opinions to the press regarding the business outlook. They are conservative men and represent the various departments of trade and industry. They are confident that the general trade of the country is on a sound basis, that consumption is large, stocks of goods moderate in quantity, and they freely express the opinion that there is every prospect of an unusually prosperous year. They take into account the present stringency in the money market, but attribute it wholly to speculative agencies which do not touch the general production and legitimate trade of the country. As a matter of fact, general business in the United States was never more prosperous than when the failure of the Baring Brothers disturbed the general confidence of money-lenders and helped the Wall-street "bears" to create a stock panic in this country which so shocked the timid that they hoarded their money. Under ordinary conditions, the revulsion in the stock market and the money scare would have involved the business of the country in general ruin, but on so sound a basis was it that it has simply checked distribution and embarrassed men who must borrow to go on in business. There will be a number of small failures as the new year opens, because it is the season of liquidation, and, just now, traders who would otherwise be permitted to go on well, unfortunately, be required to give better security than they did a year ago. The fact is, it was a flurry, not a panic, which the business world has experienced. And it seems now to be well over. The strong bank showing, developed by the reports made on the 19th to the Comptroller of the Currency, and the unusually large reserves which they hold, must give confidence to money-owners of average intelligence. Those reports show that the banks have lots of money to lend. This is particularly the case with the banks outside of New York. Those who are unintentionally the cause of the greater part of the stringency will soon take their money out of its hiding-places and put it in the banks where it can go into circulation. Such are a few of the opinions and indications that the business of the new year will open prosperously—more prosperously than it seemed possible that it could a few weeks ago.

A BOLD POLITICIAN.

If it is true, as stated, that Governor Hill, of New York, has determined to seek a renomination and re-election as Governor, it shows that he is a bold politician. Nothing but a strong pressure of circumstances could have forced him to a decision involving so many risks. If he has determined on this course it is either because he thinks he is losing ground in the race with Cleveland and must do something to re-establish his prestige, or else because he is enraged at the treatment he has received from the Cleveland wing of the party, and has determined on a step which, if successful, will knock them out completely. The decision is of the kind described by the adage, "To make a spoon or spoil a horn," for if it succeeds it would make Governor Hill the presidential candidate of his party beyond a peradventure, while if it fails it will rule him out.

The contingencies involved are numerous. The popular hostility to a third term is very pronounced. The Constitution of New York does not prohibit a third term, but popular sentiment is against it all the same. This, however, would only make Governor Hill's victory the greater if he should overcome it. Already Democratic papers are pointing out that there is no ground for the hostility to a third term, and that there are precedents for it in New York history. The Albany Times calls attention to the fact that Governor Clinton was elected for six successive terms, and, after an intermission of six years, was elected a seventh time; that Daniel D. Tompkins served four terms and Wm. L. Marcy three; that while Governor Seward served only two terms, he was a candidate for a third, and that Horatio Seymour was five times a candidate for the office, though only twice elected. Of course these illustrations are from the long ago, but they are precedents. Nevertheless, the popular prejudice exists and it takes a bold politician to antagonize it.

Another risk would be that of antagonizing prominent Democrats who, in the belief that Hill was out of the way, have themselves been cultivating gubernatorial aspirations. Among these may be named Roswell P. Flower, William C. Whitney, Lieutenant-governor Jones and perhaps others. Professional politicians do not readily forgive a sudden change of front, by one of their number, which knocks in the head the well-laid plans which they have based on a condition of affairs supposed to be settled. Of course, the mugwumps and Cleveland men would be horrified at the idea of Hill's becoming a candidate for a third term, but they are opposed to him anyhow. It is not likely he has failed to take into account the possibil-

ity of incurring the hostility of other candidates, and if, in spite of all, he has determined to stand for a third term, it will show that he is not afraid of the combined elements of opposition in his own party.

A third-term candidacy would make Governor Hill even more conspicuous than he is now, and, if elected, nothing could prevent his nomination for President. If he should fall, either of renomination or re-election as Governor, it would end him as a presidential possibility, and the fact that he must know it proves that he is a bold politician.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The indications are that 1891 will be a year of marked activity and progress in the affairs of this city. With the legislation already secured, with that likely to be enacted during the coming session, and with the new spirit of enterprise that now prevails, the next year is likely to witness a very gratifying degree of progress in the way of municipal and public improvements. The conditions are all favorable. The city has recovered from the effects of a series of disasters which seriously crippled it, and is now ready to take a new start. The growth of recent years has been slow but healthy, and with the new spirit of enterprise now prevalent the city is in splendid condition to improve its opportunities.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Hopeless Plebeian. Mrs. Faxon—If I catch you playing with that Murphy boy again I will surely punish you. The idea of you—why, he hasn't even a grandfather. Arthur—No; but he's got a goat.

An Interested Interest. Wickars—Bigars is interesting himself now in foreign missionary work, I understand. Wickars—So? To what extent? Wickars—Taking subscriptions.

Woful Waste. She—You won't love me any less, now you have discovered that I have a glass eye? He—No, no, I guess not; it is a little annoying to think of the love I have wasted on that eye in the past three months.

Not His Style. Street Evangelist—Oh, my sin-sick brother, why not come before us everlastingly and eternally to let come "just as you are, without one plea." Patry the Swiper—Watt! Can't even plead guilty! 'Cause me!

Short Time Between Drinks. Watts—Say, a jurymen is not allowed to drink whisky during a case, is he? Potts—Whisky? Not even beer. Watts—H'm. I see now. That explains why there are so many lynchings in so old a State as Kentucky.

The experiment of distributing mails in transit, so successful on our railroads, is about to be introduced on the ocean steamers. Mr. Sachse, Director of the Post and Telegraph Departments of the German empire, and Captain Brooks, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails of the Postoffice Department, have concluded, with the approval of the Postmaster-general, an informal agreement for the establishment of a sea postoffice service on all vessels of the German lines plying between New York and Bremen and Hamburg. The agreement has been forwarded by Mr. Sachse to the German government for its approval. It provides that each government shall furnish a postal clerk for service on each vessel, whose duty it shall be to assort all mails passing between the two countries. Contracts with the steamship companies have already been made whereby accommodations for the clerks and space for assorting the mails have been secured, the expense for the same to be divided equally between the two countries. The new arrangement will go into effect April 1 on vessels leaving German ports on that date and April 15 for out-bound vessels from New York, and thereafter will doubtless be a considerable saving in time and the prompter delivery of mail matter on both sides.

EASTERN papers speak very highly of the appointment of Messrs. Darwin R. James, of New York, and Philip C. Garrett, of Pennsylvania, as Indian commissioners. Mr. James is a Brooklyn importer and merchant of high standing, was park commissioner of the city of Brooklyn for six years, and is now president of a savings bank. In politics he is a Republican. He served two terms in Congress—in the Forty-eighth and the Forty-ninth. He has always taken a deep interest in the Indian question, and while in Congress took action that showed he was opposed to Indians being allowed off their reservations to take part in shows. He is a member of the Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indians and a personal friend of several of the Indian commissioners. Mr. Garrett stands equally high in Pennsylvania, and both appointments are regarded as first class.

YEARS ago a Greenback leader announced his conversion to sound money by relating this experience: "I asked a bank officer if his bank would lend me \$500 and what would be the rate of interest. I was told that the bank would lend me the money at a rate that was reasonable. I presented my note, which was in due form, but without indorsement. I was asked for a sound indorser or good collateral. I had neither, but I learned that it was credit and collaterals which were needed and not more money, for the bank had enough. The government should furnish us collaterals."

THE Massachusetts is retrograding is shown by the fact that in the decade from 1875 to 1885 the value of her farm products increased \$11,000,000, or 28 per cent. The foreign commerce of Boston, which was \$54,000,000 in 1860, was \$124,000,000 in 1890. The value of manufactured products that was \$528,863,634 in 1875 was \$674,634,309 in 1885, an increase of more than 27 per cent. in ten years. People who are waiting for Massachusetts to go into bankruptcy will wait a long time.

THE Lexington (Ky.) Gazette says that on Thursday of last week an agent of the German government shipped from Lexington to Germany five hundred head of short-horn cattle, steers, young bulls and heifers. Of course Germany could get short-horn cattle in England, but the fact that American cattle of the same breed are preferred shows that they are regarded as an improvement on the original stock.

IS life worth living to a man who spends long years in an honorable business career and in performing the duties of citizenship only to be known to the world when he dies as grandchild of a celebrated professional beauty? The late Mr. Seth Chamberlain, of Cleveland, cannot answer this question now, but prominent citizens like him will probably answer "no" as one man.

M. A. DACHIN, whose death in New Orleans was announced yesterday, was an Alsatian by birth, and before his connection with the Louisiana lottery was in active practice as a physician. As president of the lottery company for many

years he did more to promote gambling and dishonesty in this country than any other man that ever lived in it. BISMARCK is passing into the realm of the living forgotten pretty rapidly, but his successor got there long ago. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. The critics of Sydney, New South Wales, compare Mrs. James Brown Potter's voice to that of a phonograph doll. SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY, who is now playing a prominent part in Irish politics, is said to be the original of Anthony Trollope's character of "Phineas Finn," the Irish member. SITTING BULL's language was a compound of pure Sioux and mongrel English, in which a number of French words were mixed. The latter had been picked up from the post-traders. The city gas-works of Berlin brought \$1,750,000 clear profit into the treasury during the last financial year, despite the unusually heavy expenditures for new gas-houses and conductors. MISS FLORENCE WINDOM, the daughter of the Secretary, is more than an amateur artist. She has been studying in Boston for some time, and has done work which critical judges have pronounced more than ordinary. THE superintendents of the past seem almost incredible. In 1865, when the Protestant Chapel at Rochelle was condemned to be demolished, the bell thereof was publicly whipped for having assisted heretics with its tongue. CARDINAL GIBBONS is very simple and methodical in his habits. He rises at 6:30, says mass at 7, breakfasts at 8, takes a walk at 10, dines at 2, and spends the afternoon receiving visitors. Supper is served to him at 7, and by 10 he is in bed. MISS RAY FRANK is one of the few Jewesses who in recent times have preached in a synagogue. On the day of a sermon she spoke at Spokane Falls, Wash., and so interested her hearers that they decided to establish a permanent congregation there. GENERAL JOE SHELBY, the Confederate cavalry leader, appeared in St. Louis the other day and scores of his old comrades in arms flocked to his hotel to greet him. He is entirely out of politics and is living quietly on his farm, reappearing but rarely in the cities. LORD LYTTON (better known to the world of letters as Owen Meredith) is the present British ambassador in Paris. His Sunday morning breakfasts, at which he brings together the greatest literary and diplomatic lights, are the talk of the town. DR. HELEN L. BETTS, of Boston, is the first woman physician chosen to visit the laboratory of Professor Koch, of Berlin, for the purpose of investigating his discovery. She has been delegated by the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, of which she is a graduate. MME. ANNE MARIE MOZONI will stand for election to the Italian Parliament, and is asking for subscriptions to assist in meeting her expenses. Mme. Mozoni is an accomplished authoress, and her literary manners have made her generally liked among her large circle of acquaintances. MR. T. E. GARRETT, the St. Louis critic and author, who is one of Mr. Navarro's (Mary Anderson's) correspondents, says: "There is no doubt of her returning to the stage. She can never be happy in a domestic life unless she directs her energies entirely to society. She will be on the stage in a little while." IF one of the stories told of Senator Stewart is true he is a man of nerve in a game of poker. It is related of him that in the crash of 1873, when financial ruin stared him in the face, he staked and lost a mortgage of \$75,000 on a single hand at poker. The mortgage was on his house, known as "Stewart Castle," and now occupied by the Chinese legation. MRS. YE CHA YUN, the wife of the Korean chargé d'affaires at Washington, is a most picturesque woman. She is short of stature and rather slender, with the dark, alert eyes of the Orient. Her husband has adopted American attire, but this is forbidden Mrs. Yun, and she wears the dress of her native country—a gown like the crinolines of thirty years ago. Her hair is covered by a turban, and a black tassel is attached. ARTIST ALBERT BIERSTADT has recently been visiting his old haunts in the Rocky mountains. He first crossed the plains from the East in 1859, and it was then that he made the first sketches for the paintings of Western scenes which gave him fame. He spent thirty years in the West, and made several hundred sketches. The picture was in his mind when he followed the trail to Pike's Peak thirty-one years ago. HARRIET HOSMER, the sculptor, is a little woman who has not a masculine trait about her. It is forty years since she began the life-work which has made her famous, but time has dealt kindly with her. Her round face beams with a constant smile, and her bright, black eyes sparkle with good humor. Her brown hair is brushed smoothly back from her forehead and a black velvet net holds it in place. She is usually attired in a neat costume of black silk and velvet, and wears a wide lace scarf about her throat. CONFIDENCE, NOT INFLECTION. An Indian Who Thinks the Circulating Medium Does Not Need to Be Increased. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The United States already has a circulating medium consisting of gold, silver and paper aggregating \$1,500,000,000, equal to \$25 for every man, woman and child therein, as shown by the recent census, and this sum is being increased at the rate of \$4,500,000 each month by the coinage of silver. A crank from Louisiana, however, is not satisfied, but has introduced into the House of Representatives the following resolution, whereby he proposes an immediate issue of \$500,000,000 of new currency, to be added to the existing circulation, of \$1,800,000,000, or \$50 per capita of population. Resolved, That the committee on banking and currency of the House be instructed to bring in a bill providing for such an increase of the currency of the country as, united with the present supply of money in circulation and the amount of gold and silver coin, will increase the volume of money to an amount equal to \$50 per capita of our population. The author of this resolution, Mr. Blanchard, does not tell us how this immense sum of "money" is to be put into circulation, and hence is not so explicit as the Alliance people, who have had it loaned to farmers on land or produce at 3 per cent. interest per annum. These treasury notes, of course, must of necessity be irredeemable and of the fiat kind, based on and payable in nothing, and for that reason worthless. It is, perhaps, useless to discuss financial questions with the class (of financiers) to which Mr. Blanchard belongs. The main question is: Does the country need an increase of circulation of any kind to carry on its commercial operations? I insist that it does not. The threats of the currency tinkers, both in and out of Congress, to issue more paper and to perform the same old trade and perform the same old functions. What the country needs is confidence, not increased circulation, whether it be silver or fiat "money." We already coin all the silver and our own mines produce, and why should the United States be made the dumping-ground for the silver mines of the whole world? I repeat, money is already abundant for all legitimate commerce, and it can be obtained by any one who offers the proper security. Let us restore confidence and rates of interest will be as low as ever. Amputating the circulating medium and using the way to produce an easy money market. NEW CASTLE, DEC. 29. M. L. BENDT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Jesse James' widest exploits at frontier settlements were outdone in Chicago to-day by three stockyards "toughs." The Chicago bandits are undoubtedly the same that a fortnight ago coolly robbed the office of the Allerton packing-house within a few feet of hundreds of Allerton's butchers. The feat to-day was a desperate bank robbery, followed by a break-neck race and running revolver fight with the police for a number of miles on the boulevards.

DESPERATE BANK ROBBERY

Followed by a Wild and Exciting Chase by the Police Through the Streets.

Chicago the Scene of an Episode That Puts the Border Exploits of Jesse James in the Shade—Thieves and Their Plunder Captured.

It was a few minutes past noon when three men entered the Merchants' Exchange Bank, on Commercial avenue, South Chicago. The cashier, Mr. Wilder, and the book-keeper, Mr. Walter Willis, had both gone out to lunch, and the only person left in the bank was Frank Lynn, about twenty years old, who acted as assistant cashier. There were two windows in the bank railing. One of the men who entered the bank went to each window, and the third walked to the rear and, going through the wooden gate, came to the locked wicket which divided the cashier's apartment in from the office proper. The men at the first window said to young Lynn: "Hand out the cash you've got there," at the same time putting up two revolvers for him to look at. Lynn hesitated an instant, and the man at the second window, who had a revolver out, drew another and pointing them at Lynn, said: "Now just let that fellow in back there, and be quick about it."

Scarcely breathing, Lynn obeyed like a child, and nervously unlocked the door. The robber immediately entered, and without a word knocked the young man down with a terrific back-hander, and then, suddenly as a flash, kicked him in the stomach. Leaving the young clerk on the floor gazed and groaning, the assailant entered the vault and took from the safe three \$100 packages of bills and about \$50 in change, besides a stack of gold coins, deeds and mortgages. After securing this he walked out, and picking Lynn up, threw him into the vault and turned the lock. The robbery was over. The door of the vault the burglars pocketed their guns and put their spoils into a large sack which had been brought along for the occasion. They then started out, and as they went to the door met Mr. Willis, the book-keeper. Mr. Willis, supposing them to be customers, passed them by and went back into the bank. The robbers walked out, and taking a buggy, drove down the street.

Mr. Willis was amazed to find the vault locked and no one in the bank. The first thing he did was to open the door, to his utter astonishment, not fell young Lynn bloody and groaning. "Willis, the bank's been robbed!" The book-keeper, with Lynn struggling at his feet, once started to give the alarm. A few yards from the door police Lieutenant Jenkins was met coming from the station with Sergeant Powers. The clerk cried out, informed the lieutenant of what had happened. Pausing only long enough to send word for a patrol wagon to follow, the sergeant and lieutenant started for the bank. The patrol wagon was but a minute in getting out with three officers. Jenkins and Powers, soon overtaken, clambered in, whipping the horses, and the party started in hot pursuit. As they turned into South Chicago avenue, they could see a sleeting buggy a mile ahead, which they instinctively knew carried the robbers. The police were gaining rapidly on them, when, at Grand Crossing, the Lieutenant saw the sleigh, saw that the horses were playing out, and he would eventually be eluded by the cool, calculating desperadoes, who had still a good, long lead, and were driving with remarkable ease and volition. The horse officers and officers on to continue the chase, the Lieutenant jumped to the ground and hurried to the nearest telephone to order a fresh patrol. Two of the officers had brought shotguns, and he told them to use them as soon as they got in range.

The long race continued unabated until the buggy got to the corner of South Chicago avenue and Cottage Grove avenue, where it stopped short and the robbers deserted it, getting into the meat-wagon of Charles Mullin. Charles was waiting with his covered wagon, and the idea evidently with the robbers was that they could then jolt along, and avoid suspicion, so safely housed. But they had not counted on the fresh patrol. Two of the officers had brought shotguns, and he told them to use them as soon as they got in range.

The other two highwaymen, meantime, were out of sight. While all this was transpiring Chief of Police Marsh was notified. He was at the Mayor's office at the time, and, in company with Inspector Hunt, drove at a mad gallop to the station and Park station. Before leaving, however, thirty men were detailed to watch every railroad and cable train and every road through the district. When the chief reached the station he gave orders to have every open place searched for the missing men. This was done, and the robbers were found in a barn at Fifty-seventh street and North LaSalle avenue. They opened fire on being discovered, and Pat O'Brien, a watchman who joined the party, was hit in the thigh. The shotguns were no much for the robbers, however, and they decided to give in. There was a short parley, and five minutes later every one of the burglars and all of the stolen property was in the hands of the Hyde Park police station. Along the road the robbers had shot the lock off the tin box, and finding no money in it had dropped it in the road. It contained a stack of captured gave their names as Frank Bennett and Henry Featherstone. Featherstone, who was apparently the leader, is a tall man with a bushy mustache. He is a man of high social position, and has been Henry Hennessy.

Excitement was running high in the southern part of the city to-day, given of people standing on street corners eagerly discussing the details of the affair. It is said the robbers, notwithstanding their coolness, overlooked in the vault and the cashier's drawer funds to the amount of \$10,000.

Mugwump Malvolence

M. Halstead, in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

In the course of saying a lot of mean things, the Springfield (Mass.) Republican remarks:

Harrison became a candidate for the presidency because all the leaders of the Republican party had killed each other in the convention, and one of the circumstances that determined his nomination among others of average ability was that his grandfather had been elected President forty and odd years before.

The truth is, it was very well understood at the Republican Chicago convention of 1888 that if it should be finally settled Mr. Blaine was not to be nominated in spite of his own objections, the career of Harrison would be very strong. It was freely predicted in many quarters weeks before the convention assembled that Harrison would be the nominee. The sentimentalism about his grandfather did not influence a vote. Mr. Harrison was known to be a stalwart Republican, an irreproachable citizen and a man of high moral character; ability; and that he was an able campaigner. The personal friends of Mr. Blaine were in the majority in the convention, and they knew well the close and cordial relations between Blaine and Harrison. This was undoubtedly an element in the nomination. The mugwump malvolence toward the President is a persistent and insidious malice, and there is no degree of injustice to which it does not descend.