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MEMBERS of the Legislature who desire to have the Journal delivered each morning at their hotels or boarding-houses will please leave their names and addresses at the Journal counting-room, corner of Circle and Market streets.

THE STATEMENT of the Democratic press to the effect that General Miles has said that the Indians were starved into hostility is not true.

THE BRINGING of the free-silver bill to the front has not had any effect to improve the price of silver bullion. On the contrary, it has rather declined.

THE ODIUM upon the silver bill is that it got standing in the Senate by an odious and reasonable combination with the party which champions ballot-box frauds.

AS no Democratic State Treasurer in the South has defaulted during the past three months, the leaders may hope that they will reach springtime without such a customary event.

SENATORIAL courtesy is a very handy thing for Democrats on the floor, but they seem to forget all about it when, by the exercise of this same courtesy, they are called into the presiding officer's chair.

TEN years ago the country was very prosperous, and there was no thought of a scarcity of currency. Yet since 1880 the circulation has increased about 50 per cent, and the population not quite 25 per cent.

THE failure of a British firm which has been conspicuous in buying up breweries is announced, but at the prices paid for some of the plants in this country the only wonder is that they did not suspend earlier.

THE Chicago Tribune says Indiana is full of farmers who do not indorse the McKinley law, and that "the machine, headed by the Indianapolis Journal, is trying to read them out of the Republican party." Oh, no; they are out now and we are trying to read them in.

REPUBLICAN advices from Springfield, Ill., are to the effect that the belief is that General Palmer has no possible chance of election to the United States Senate and that the election of Judge Lindley, president of the F. M. B. A. and a Republican, may be expected.

TWO weeks ago the free-trade papers were howling over a report that the Glass Manufacturing Association had decided to advance the price of that article 30 per cent. The association has just declared that the prices will not be changed. But the howl will be kept up all the same.

PEOPLE who are disposed to be unhappy over the alleged contraction of the currency should take notice that during the month of December it was increased \$24,109,340. The United States never had as much currency as it has to-day. There is no lack of currency except when lack of confidence causes it to be tied up.

IF it is a fact, as stated by a correspondent, a few days since, that it is quite a general custom for incoming county treasurers to accept the book statements of assets without counting them, it is high time the Legislature should look into the matter. It is too astonishing to credit. Still, it is better to have full knowledge.

PEOPLE who accuse the English newspapers of being entirely devoid of humor have evidently never read any of their comments on American politics, which are nothing if not amusing. What could be more exquisite, for instance, than the assertion that Mr. Blaine is conducting the Behring sea negotiations with a view to "catching the Southern vote"?

THE report to the effect that Senator Carlisle is of opinion that Hon. W. R. Morrison, of the Interstate-commerce Commission, and of horizontal tariff-bill fate, is a better man for Democratic candidate for President than is Mr. Cleveland is one of the significant indications that the leaders of the Democratic party in the South and West are not in accord with the Democratic voters.

THE State Board of Agriculture yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution asking the Legislature to enact a law providing for the proper representation of the State at the Chicago Columbian Exposition. The resolution was adopted with the understanding that the Legislature would be asked to appropriate \$200,000, and some members of the board would have favored considerably more. There was but one sentiment expressed, and that was that Indiana must do her whole duty in the matter of representation at the exposi-

tion, and that it must be done in no niggardly or halting way. The action of the State board ought to make the farmers in the Legislature solid for a liberal appropriation. The Journal is of opinion that it should not be a cent less than \$200,000, and that is too little rather than too much.

ADVICE TO THE FIFTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA.

Be as unlike all previous Democratic Legislatures as possible.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

A few anglomanic papers attempt to make the point against the administration that it has put itself in the wrong by refusing Great Britain's proposition to submit the Behring sea controversy to arbitration. This is an unfair and unpatriotic view of the case. This government has no more declined arbitration than the British government has. Lord Salisbury proposed one basis of arbitration—a palpably unfair one—and Secretary Blaine declined it. The latter then proposed another basis of arbitration, embracing all the points in controversy, and that was not accepted by the British government. So far as the question of arbitration is concerned, this government clearly has the best of it. It has offered to arbitrate the whole question, but is not willing to arbitrate part of it.

Another point on which an attempt is made to misrepresent this government is in the assertion that it claims that Behring sea is a closed sea. It makes no such claim, and never has. The extent of its claim is that during a short season of each year it has a right to exercise police supervision over the waters of Behring sea for the purpose of protecting the seal fisheries and preventing their extermination. There is no claim to the exclusive navigation of Behring sea, nor anything of the kind. Canadian or British vessels may enter and sail the sea for any legitimate purpose whatever except to kill seals during a certain season. This is not an assertion of a right to exercise control over the high seas, but the assertion of a right to protect valuable property from destruction. And Mr. Blaine offers to submit to arbitration the question whether the United States has this right or not.

Our issue in the matter is with the Dominion of Canada, just as it was in the fishery question. Great Britain has no interest in the matter beyond sustaining the poaching claims of Canadian vessels. In fact it is largely to the interest of England that the seal fisheries should not be exterminated, as the handling and curing of the skins is all done in London, and it makes quite a large business. At the recent rate of destruction the seals will soon be exterminated and there will be an end of all business growing out of the fisheries. The objective point of the United States is to protect its own property and save a large industry for the world. England's contention is for the right of Canadian vessels to trespass in Behring sea and destroy the seals by wholesale in the breeding season. This is the worst kind of poaching, and little short of piracy.

The claim now set up by Canada and maintained by England was never made while Russia owned Alaska. During all that period Russia claimed and exercised exclusive control over the seal fisheries, and no poacher ever entered on those waters. Russian companies had an exclusive right under imperial charter to take seals in Behring sea, and neither Canada, nor England, nor the United States ever questioned it. When the United States purchased Alaska they succeeded to all the rights of Russia, and for nearly twenty years, from 1867 to 1886, the exclusive right and control of the United States over the seal fisheries was undisputed. It is too late now to raise a question as to rights which were exercised without question by Russia and the United States continuously for nearly a hundred years. The position of the United States in this matter is impregnable, and it has been maintained by Secretary Blaine with signal ability.

THE LATE SPECULATIVE PANIC.

In an article on the late financial crisis, in the North American Review, Henry Clews shows that it was the culmination of a few years of unprecedented indulgence in speculative financing in Great Britain, and of speculative railroad construction in this country. From the beginning of 1888 until October, 1890, \$485,000,000, or \$2,425,000,000, was subscribed in Great Britain for corporate stocks, loans and trusts, of which £376,000,000 was in stocks and loans in South America. There has been a mania for taking stock in finance, investment and trust companies in England. British speculators have gone to the ends of the world and formed enterprises, and sold their alleged securities in the home market. They came to this country and invested in certain properties at prices which caused astonishment, but these ventures were conservative compared with those made in South America. In this country, from 1879 to 1884, the mileage of railroads was increased 48 per cent, or 40,750 miles, which was capitalized and bonded for \$2,720,000,000, while the true amount of capital invested against these issues was, by Mr. Clews's estimate, less than half that sum. There came a collapse for two years, but in 1887 the country was embarked in another railroad-building boom, by which the then mileage was increased 25 per cent, representing nearly \$2,000,000,000 more of capitalization and bonds, or a total of \$4,600,000,000 during the decade, thus doubling the railroad investments of the country. As the stocks paid no dividends, and, in many cases, the interest on bonds was in default, it was only a question of time when the men holding these securities would try to realize on them. Public sentiment acts and reacts. It was acting in favor of these investments when they were purchased without heed, and it reacted when, in October, there was a sudden and extreme break in prices of securities of the speculative classes, both in London and New York, because of a general effort on the part of the holders to sell them. The result was that from ten to twelve million dollars'

worth of American railroad stocks and bonds came back from London to New York in early November. Simultaneously there was a movement in England to realize on the South American securities, and this movement exposed the weakness of the great house of Baring Brothers, which added to the general distrust, and would have ended in widespread disaster but for the support of the Bank of England and other banking institutions. But the fall in the prices of the no paying-value stocks and other securities compelled the holders to sacrifice them, and led the banks to refuse loans to those who had been carrying them. Banking-houses loaded with such alleged properties went down. Confidence was lost, and the savers of money locked it up till the storm passed over, causing stringency. Quite a number of manufacturing and mercantile establishments, which were upon a sound basis, but which must always depend upon bank credits to carry their business, were forced to suspend, but on so sound a foundation was the general business of the country that the speculative panic did not seriously affect it.

GENERAL FORSYTHE'S SUSPENSION.

The Chicago Times censures the administration for relieving General Forsythe during a campaign, and charges it with trying to make a scapegoat of him for its own shortcomings. "Such a proceeding," says the Times, "is the resource of timidity and blundering, that where success is assured takes the credit and when disaster results makes a victim of the officer in the field." This was written under the supposition that the administration had ordered the relieving of General Forsythe, but now it appears the administration did nothing of the kind. The published correspondence shows that the first suggestion questioning General Forsythe's management in the affair of Wounded Knee came from General Miles. He said: "It is stated that the disposition of the four hundred soldiers and four pieces of artillery was fatally defective; that a large number of soldiers were killed and wounded by the fire from their own range, and that a very large number of women and children were killed in addition to the men." On the strength of this suggestion from General Miles the President directed General Schofield to request General Miles "to cause an immediate inquiry to be made and report the result to the department." General Miles construed this as an order for a court of inquiry, and replied that it was "just the action he had anticipated and taken." In other words, he had already relieved General Forsythe and appointed a board of inquiry. But he misconstrued General Schofield's dispatch. It was not intended to order a court of inquiry, but simply an inquiry by General Miles himself in order to determine whether the charges against General Forsythe called for any further action. In addition to misconstruing the order from Washington, General Miles seems to have anticipated it. It is an unfortunate misunderstanding, but certainly no blame attaches to the administration.

A HOME APPLICATION.

The petition of the merchants in Logansport to the Legislature praying for a law to put a tax upon outsiders who go up and down the State selling "bankrupt stocks" of goods at prices with which regular dealers cannot compete, should be denounced by every free-trade paper in Indiana. The Indianapolis News, of all others, as the ultra free-trade organ, should lead off at once in denouncing this effort of the resident and tax-paying merchants in Indiana to hamper free trade and keep up prices. Every argument in favor of free trade sustains the free admission of outside hucksters and distributors of bankrupt stocks. The free-trade cry that the people have a right to purchase in the cheapest market, and that no restrictions should be placed on trade, can be raised in favor of the vendors of bankrupt stocks—stocks stolen from jobbers and manufacturers by men who are said to make bankruptcy a regular business. The merchants in all our cities and towns may plead that they own property, that they pay large taxes, extend favors to the people, employ local labor in their business, spend their money in supporting their families in the places where they do business, and contribute to the support of schools, churches and local charities, but this is the plea of the manufacturer which the free-trader scorns. The home merchant will plead that he buys his goods of reputable houses at the lowest prices and sells them as low as he can and meet his expenses and make a decent living, while the peripatetic dealer in "bankrupt stocks" sells goods which are secured below the market price, either by fraud or forced adjustments with creditors at 25 or 50 cents on the dollar, and can make a large profit by selling them at prices below the cost of production. A few years ago it was discovered that an extensive system of traveling "bankrupt stocks" was sustained by a branch of the combination which stole the goods from warehouses and cars. Frequently, in New York and other large cities, quite extensive establishments have been discovered for the reception and distribution of stolen goods. Those who cry for the cheapest goods in the world, knowing that their cheapness is due to starvation wages paid to the producers, cannot consistently object to cheapness secured by other methods of robbery, and methods which do not necessarily involve human suffering. As for the protectionists, they must, to a man, support the petitions of the Logansport and other dealers to have a tax imposed upon transient dealers in bankrupt stocks. The protectionist says: "The home merchant lives here; his property is with us; he pays taxes on his stock beyond the tax imposed upon most other property; he patronizes our own people and supports our institutions. Therefore he has claims upon the community, and more than that, if he is ruined, and all like him, the business of the town will be injured and labor will not have employment. Besides, no goods are cheap and no trade advantageous which cripples legitimate traffic and puts a

premium upon irregular trade." The protectionist, therefore, says to the Legislature: "Put a tax upon transient dealers for the market value of their stocks and compel them to pay in advance, or impose any regulation which will place upon them the same burdens which the local dealer is required to bear by existing laws." He would protect home people and enterprises; the free-trader would ignore both to get cheapness, no matter how attained.

TUESDAY'S REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE.

The Republican conference of Tuesday was in the main entirely satisfactory and fruitful of good results. The attendance was quite large, embracing representative Republicans from various parts of the State, and the prevailing sentiment was strongly in favor of thorough organization and aggressive action. This feeling found expression in the recommendation of Mr. John K. Gowdy, of Rushville, for chairman of the State central committee, followed later by his unanimous election. Mr. Gowdy had considerable experience in politics, and there is reason to believe that he will make an excellent and efficient chairman.

The only unpleasant incident of Tuesday's meeting was a speech by Mr. W. T. Brush, of Crawfordsville, in which he took it upon himself to say that the only way for Republicans to carry Indiana was by the free use of money; that the State had been previously carried by this means, and that it could be done again, notwithstanding the Australian ballot law. There is no law to prevent Mr. Brush or any other man from making a fool of himself, but he had no right to insult such an assembly as that of Tuesday by talking in that way. His remarks were repudiated in the conference, as they will be and ought to be by Republicans everywhere. Any Republican who gives utterance to such sentiments speaks for himself alone. The Republican party does not indorse them nor the methods to which they point. Mr. Gowdy was not elected chairman to carry out any such ideas or suggestions, and if it had been supposed that he indorsed them he would not have been elected at all. He is not the representative of such ideas, nor that kind of politics. The Republicans of Indiana are in favor of honest elections in this and every other State, and they expect to win by honest methods or not at all.

The Springfield Republican, referring to the experience of the Chicago Tribune correspondent at Carrollton, Miss., thinks that "possibly the correspondent's life was never in danger," but ventures to say that "enough is certainly known to warrant the assertion that in parts of Mississippi law, and order, and political tolerance and regard for the rights and lives of men are no greater than prevail among the cowboys and cut-throats of the Indian Territory." Inasmuch as the crimes of all kinds reported from the Indian Territory are, as compared to the Mississippi record, about in the ratio of one to one hundred, the Republican may certainly regard its assertion as perfectly safe and unlikely to offend any of its Southern friends. Encouraged by this daring criticism to further comments, the New England organ of independent thought expresses the brilliant opinion that "when the people of the other States begin to regard this sister in that light and govern themselves accordingly, we think she will gradually come to her senses." Considering that political murders have been almost every-day occurrences in Mississippi for twenty years, and that in many districts the life of a Northern man who fails to suppress his political opinions is unsafe, and that crimes against the suffrage are boastfully and openly committed every year, it might be thought that the people of other States had long since learned to look upon Mississippi as a community in which the cut-throat element rules. They have, in fact, long since formed such opinion, but no "independent" dough-face seeking to curry favor with the party that permits and encourages such outlawry dares to admit the truth.

EVERY fresh batch of statistics relating to losses by fire indicates that carelessness and real stupidity are large factors in such destruction of property. For instance, the loss in the United States and Canada during December, 1888, was \$9,936,390; in December, 1889, \$7,304,800; in December, 1890, \$12,860,000. There is no reason why fire losses should be nearly twice as large last December as during December, 1889. Again, the total loss in the United States and Canada during 1890 was \$106,998,345, against \$1,049,350 in 1889—a falling off in value of nearly 24 per cent. The enormous waste of property by fires can be realized in the statement that during the last five years the losses, as far as ascertained, aggregated \$608,102,516. In view of such facts as these it would seem that organizations to prevent carelessness in regard to fire would be as effective to prevent loss as insurance companies to make it good.

COMPLAINT has been made of the poor quality of the new small greenbacks recently issued by the government, the allegation being that the paper is poor, easily frayed and soon broken. The Secretary of the Treasury explains it by saying the demand for the notes was so urgent that they were issued in a damp and green condition, this in turn being due to the fact that hand-presses were used instead of power presses, and therefore the work could not be done fast enough. Now, the hand-presses are in use because Congress insisted on substituting them for power machines. The pretense was that the hand-presses would do better work, but the real motive was a demagogic one. Thus the cause of the defective greenbacks is directly traceable to the demagoguery of Congress, as are many other evils in our administrative system.

THE time has long gone by when the meeting of the State Legislature made a noticeable ripple in the social or business life of Indianapolis. Legislators may come and may go, and with all their door-keepers and hangers-on, with all their self-importance, their pow-pows and their efforts at statesmanship,

the people of the capital city do not heed them while they stay nor miss them when they go. In the economy of the State a legislature seems to be an unavoidable evil, but it is an absorbing object of interest to very few persons indeed.

DURING December more than sixty-one thousand dollars was paid in Chicago as internal revenue tax on oleomargarine. The law which was expected to kill or cripple the manufacture of the article, and which was passed by demagogues for that purpose, seems to have had no effect. Oleomargarine has come to stay, and as long as it continues to be a tolerably satisfactory substitute for butter, and considerably cheaper, people will buy and use it. There is very little butter used nowadays in hotels, restaurants and boarding-houses.

IT appears that Oct. 1, 1886, the volume of money in the country was \$1,364,900,000, and on Oct. 1, 1890, it was \$1,498,000,000—a gain of \$234,000,000 in four years. There was no complaint of stringency in 1886, but, on the contrary, the vaults of banks were full of money. Since that time the increase has been 19 per cent, which is more than double the ratio of the growth of population in the same period.

FOR some time past the country has been favored with reports from Washington of the proceedings and conclusions of the "Wage-workers' Political Alliance of the District of Columbia." The impressive name carried considerable weight, and when it was announced that this or that measure affecting large interests had been drafted or introduced in Congress by the "Wage-workers' Political Alliance of the District of Columbia" people rather expected to hear something dread. The organization had its spokesman in either branch of Congress, and its name rang sonorously through both ends of the Capitol. But it has received a backset. Investigation proves that it consists of only two persons, viz: J. S. Cowden, formerly of St. Louis, and Mrs. Charlotte Smith, editor of the Working Woman, a labor organ. These two constitute the entire membership and fill all the offices of the "Wage-workers' Political Alliance of the District of Columbia." This beats the "Three Tailors of Tooley Street."

TO try a clergyman for heresy because he believes in the doctrine of evolution, which seems to be the offense charged against the Rev. Howard Macquerry, of Canton, O., is a sad waste of ecclesiastical zeal. In these days, when the theory of evolution is accepted by the great body of intelligent and educated men in and out of the church, the attempted punishment of a minister who chances to avow his belief does more to undermine the faith of the intellectual public in religious organization than any course that could be pursued. The church must keep pace with the educational progress of the age and adapt its teachings to the new discoveries of science, or it will lose far more than it can gain by the very hopeless attempt to force beliefs.

THE millionaire whose will is not contested is the exception in these days. It is a little curious that men with money to give away are, according to their interested relatives, so apt to be unduly influenced by designing and selfish persons. Poor men can go down to the graves with minds clear and firm to the last, but millionaires seem prone to lose their wits.

THE Talleyrand memoirs would be of intense interest to those able to read between the lines, but they are all dead.

TO the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: WHAT is the population of Indianapolis according to the late census? READER, 107,445.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Woman's View of It. Mr. Wickwire—Potts has a wife to be proud of. He tells me she dresses solely to please him. Mr. Wickwire—I don't doubt it. She wears awfully cheap clothes.

No Escape. A man may be to his wife's fault a blind, Or, leastwise, to the heart of them, But should she be to words inclined, Alas! he can't be deaf to them.

On the Quiet. Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said: "Were I rewarded as my worth, 'I'd own the big and bloomier earth!"

Envy. Wickwire—You're just too late, Yabsley. Mudge has just finished singing "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." You missed a treat. Yabsley—Oh, he had to treat before you would let him sing, eh?

Another Hawkshaw. Patrolman—They've just took a floater out of the river with a cross marked on his forehead with a mitre. Chief—Start right out and arrest every man that isn't able to write his name.

Firmly Fixed. First Investor—I wasn't able to get around to the meeting last night. Did they succeed in getting the flying-machine company on a solid basis at last? Second Investor—I suppose you might call it that. The inventor told us he wasn't able yet to get the blamed thing off the ground.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

DR. JAMES CROLL, the first to explain the movement of the gulf stream, has died at the age of sixty-eight, a distinguished Fellow of the Royal Society.

The physicians of Berlin assert that their practice has fallen off 25 per cent. since Koch's operations began, and consequently they demand from the government free lymph.

The Wellesley College girls have been measured, and the average waist measure of the 1100 students was found to be 34 2/10 inches. Physicians say this is too small for health.

MR. SPURGEON gives but little time to the preparation of his sermons. He sits in his study a couple of hours with his face buried in his hands, then goes to his desk, jots down a few headlines, and then he is ready for the pulpit.

JOHN W. MACKAY, following a generous custom that he set some years ago, authorized General Manager Ward to give every employe of the Commercial Cable Company in this country and in Europe half a month's salary as a Christmas present.

LORD TENNYSON is in excellent health. His son, Hallam Tennyson, writes that, on the occasion of the severe weather and his advanced age, the poet laureate, who is staying at Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, takes his usual walk every day.

JEANNE HUGO is to be married to Alphonse Daudet's son at Passy, Paris, Jan. 15. M. Jules Simon will make a speech on the occasion of the union of the granddaughter of France's noblest old poet to the son of the charming providential novelist.

At least one ruler of the minor states of Germany has the courage to show his continued regard and love for Prince Bismarck. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the ex-Chancellor as a Christmas gift. This display of good will is significant in the face of the fact that the Emperor did not send his usual congratulations and good

wishes to the Prince on New Year's day. The neglect of friends in Germany to congratulate one another on the first day of the year is tantamount almost to a complete severance of the relations.

MISS EHRET, who became the Baroness Zedlitz Lippe on Monday, is one of the wealthiest heiresses in America. In her own right she is an enormously wealthy girl. Her father is worth about \$15,000,000, so that she will eventually inherit a fortune.

ALLAN ARTHUR, son of the late President, has been in England for some time, where he is very popular in society. He has grown portly, and is as handsome a man as his father was. After another year abroad Mr. Arthur will return to New York and take up the practice of law.

GEORGE BANCROFT is stillness in Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, pleasant days, his arm in that of a friend or attendant, walking at a good pace and conversing constantly. He has entirely lost his memory of immediate events, dates, etc., and his mind is gradually passing away, as the minds of thousands of other intellectual men have gone before.

ED HOWE, the Kansas newspaper man and novelist, has been offered \$100 for the original manuscript of the "Story of a Country Town," the novel that made him famous. And yet, according to the Kansas City Times, "he was offered of Kansas City Times" "the story of the novel while Ed was writing the story, and he would have taken 50 cents for the whole business and thrown up the job."

A CLERGYMAN in central New York has felt it his duty to withdraw from the ministry, and this is the granddignitary in which he announces the fact: "For while my longest shall be silent, and my pen palsied, I shall drop into the great sea of humanity and be lost to hearing and to sight. But I have no complaint. With grim eyes and solemn lip I am determined to meet the ghouliah future, whether faced an Ishmael or an Abraham, plain and I trust without a moan."

WAR is likely to prove one of the most remarkable sales of paintings ever held in America will take place in the disposal of the second collection of Mr. George L. Seney in the assembly room of the Madison-square Garden, New York, in February. The sale will be managed by the American Art Association. The first collection of Mr. Seney's sold in New York, and the works brought at Chickering Hall, \$400,000.

THE Queen of Italy wore a costume of extraordinary magnificence at the recent opening of the Italian Parliament, which was also most becoming to her style of beauty. The dress was of violet satin, exquisitely embroidered with gold and silver, thrown a short velvet mantle of slightly darker shade. The bonnet was of forget-me-not blue velvet covered with gold lace and adorned with diamonds and pearl feathers, fastened with an immense pearl diamond clasp. The Queen also wore ear-rings of pearls, diamonds, and such ropes of pearls in three rows as would have enchanted Lothar.

BISHOP JOHN P. NEWMAN is to take a prominent part in the quarter-centennial Methodist jubilee, to be held in New Orleans. It was in 1864 that Dr. Newman was first sent to New Orleans by Bishop Scott, at the request of President Lincoln, to take charge of the Methodist churches in that region. "The celebration," says the Southern Christian Advocate, "will be held in the largest hall in New Orleans, and Bishop Newman will enter upon his duties as a minister of the Gospel. He will speak on 'The Future of the Negro Race.' The festivities will include a banquet. Starting from New Orleans Bishop Newman will enter upon his duties as a minister of the Gospel. He will visit colleges, attend religious conferences, and ministerial associations, and will dedicate churches."

THE BETRAYAL IN THE SENATE.

To say that Republicans are ashamed and mortified over weak-back Republican United States Senators puts the case mildly.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The sharp practice and breach of faith by which the election bill was shoved aside for the inflation bill would not be tolerated or indulged in in regard to club business, or in intercourse between members, in any reputable social club.—Louisville Commercial.

FOR the present, at least, there is a rift in the clouds, and the South may enjoy an interval of hope. The more we are interested in the discussion of the Nation's financial welfare than in force bills, and it is quite willing that it shall proceed.—Memphis Appeal.

THERE may be some spasmodic attempts to galvanize a semblance of vitality into the force bill; but this revolt of the Western Republican Senators against it is likely to result in its speedy and forcible burial. The people kicked the life out of it last November.—Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

THE force bill is dead beyond any hope of resurrection, and its advocates should make the best of the situation and leave the quarrel with facts. More than half of the Republican masses are opposed to legislation of that sort, and their influence is making itself felt in the Senate.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FREE coinage and Democracy have knocked out the force bill. Hoar and Harrison are beaten, and the unrighteousness of admitting unqualified new States has brought its curse upon its authors in the desertion of McConnell, just sworn in from Idaho, and his colleague, Shoup.—Kansas City Times (Dem.).

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