THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

☞ Fair weather; slightly cooler; variable winds.

OUR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS

Are fully supplied with beautiful lines of Spring Goods, and are now ready for inspection.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

1-5 off on all Heavy-weight Overcoats.
1-5 off on 50 lines of Heavy-weight Suits.
98c for Underwear, worth $2 to $1.25.
43c for Night Robes worth 75c.
$1.48 for late style Derby Hats worth $2.50.
25c for Boys' Cloth Caps worth 75c.
Our Neckwear Department is loaded with the newest and prettiest styles.
Till 10 o'clock to-night.

— AT THE —

WHEN

SEA ISLAND WARP

Guaranteed absolutely bone-dry net weight. Every package made to our order from strictly middling cotton. Perfection in twist, color, finenness and strength. A five-pound bundle will weave more yards of carpet than six pounds of any warp yet produced.

Unscrupulous dealers have recently imitated our label, offering at lower prices very inferior qualities of goods. The genuine bears our monogram on ticket of each package.

Dealers and weavers will discover its goodqualities unequaled.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

CHAIR CARS,
— NOT —
ROCKING CHAIRS
— NOR —
Straight-backed Cane-seated Chairs
— BUT —
"JAMES DANDY" CHAIRS,
ARE RUN ON
4-Trains-4
— FROM —
INDIANAPOLIS to CINCINNATI
— VIA —
C., H. & D. R. R.

Following is the time of arrival and departure of trains:
Depart—*3:55 am., †10:45 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *3:30 p. m., †6:30 p. m.
Arrive—*9:15 a. m., *11:15 a. m., †7:45 p. m., *10:55 p. m., *12:35 a. m.
Trains marked * are daily, † daily except Sunday.
H. J. RHEIN, Gen'l Ag't.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. BIG 4

PASSENGER TRAINS AT UNION STATION INDIANAPOLIS.

CLEVELAND DIVISION.
Depart—*3:30 am, 6:30 am, 11:15 am, *3:25 pm, *6:40 p. m.
Arrive—*7:00 am, *11:20 am, 11:00 am, 5:00 pm, *11:20 pm.

CHICAGO & CINCINNATI DIVISION—EAST.
Depart—*3:35 am, *7:05 am, 11:15 am, *3:20 pm, 6:45 pm.
Arrive—10:35 am, *11:10 am, 4:55 pm, *11:10 pm, *12:15 am.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION—WEST.
Depart—7:10 am, *11:20 am, 5:15 pm, *12:30 am.
Arrive—*3:20 am, 10:55 am, *3:10 pm, 6:15 pm.

PEORIA DIVISION—WEST.
Depart—7:45 am, 11:45 am, 5:05 pm, *11:30 pm.
Arrive—*3:25 am, 11:05 am, 3:10 pm, 6:35 pm.

PEORIA DIVISION—EAST.
Depart—*3:40 am, 6:50 pm.
Arrive—11:00 am, *11:15 pm.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION.
Depart—*7:30 am, *11:20 am, 5:20 pm, *11:35 pm.
Arrive—*3:20 am, 10:35 am, *3:10 pm, *6:20 pm.
*Daily. †Sunday only.

For tickets and full information call at Big 4 offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station, Indianapolis.

A NEW SONG
For Soprano, or Tenor, or Contralto.
IF YOU WERE MINE, - - 50c.
Destined to become popular. The words are from the London World, and are very drastic.
FOR SALE AT ALL MUSIC-STORES.
— PUBLISHED BY —
H. J. SCHONACKER,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

UNPARALLELED FIENDISHNESS.

Sleeping Man Disemboweled by a Half-Breed, Who "Wanted to Try His New Knife."

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 6.—A story of a horrible crime comes from San Quentin, Lower California. On Sunday last Jose Muir, a half-breed, made an attempt on the life of Filepe Sanchez, who was lying asleep on the sidewalk in front of a saloon. Muir came along about half drunk and tried to awaken the sleeping man. Failing, he opened the shirt of Sanchez, and, drawing a knife, made a motion to disembowel him. He feared the job could not be done with a dull knife, for, after feeling the edge of the blade, he stepped inside and sharpened it quite deliberately on a stone, trying it occasionally on his dampened finger and then staring at the bystanders, who thought he was jesting. He finally secured the proper edge, and, kneeling by the side of Sanchez, plunged the blade in the sleeping man's abdomen, partially withdrew it, ran it over against the hip bone, turned the knife and forced it upward as far as the ribs would allow it to go. Muir then pulled the shirt back over the terrible gap, straightened up, smilingly nodded to the persons around him, licked the blood from the blade on one side and placed the knife back in the scabbard by his side. He was seized by those who witnessed the crime and placed in custody. Sanchez was alive at last accounts. Referring to the crime, Muir says he was a good friend to Sanchez, but "wanted to try his new knife." He is now in jail at Ensenada.

FOR bracing up the nerves, purifying the blood and curing sick headache and dyspepsia there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

INGALLS ON COAST DEFENSES

Shells and Solid Shot Fired at the Influences Used to Secure Appropriations.

Peppery Criticism of the Scare Arguments of the New York Press, with Reasons for Believing We Do Not Need a Big Navy.

The British Lion's Tail Incidentally Twisted by the Kansas Ex-Senator.

Buffalo Bill Given Permission to Recruit His "Wild West" Show—The Vacant Idaho Judgeship—Statesman Jerry Not Truthful.

BOMBARDED BY INGALLS.

The Ex-Senator Explodes a Few Shells at the Advocates of Navies and Coast Defenses.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The article contributed to New York Truth by ex-Senator Ingalls, which has created so much comment, is, in substance, as follows:

"The annual shriek about our defenseless coasts and the bombardment of New York, Philadelphia and Boston has been emitted. The yearly pamphlet describing the bloodcurdling incidents and the appalling consequences of the war with Chili and Spain in 1905 has been sent to each Senator and Representative in Congress. The editorial estimates in the metropolitan press of the amount of property within reach of an Italian iron-clad in the lower bay, and of the ransom that could be extorted from the merchants and bankers have all been submitted and are filed away for use again in 1892. Their purpose is to reconcile the people to the passage of the naval appropriation bill, and to enormous and profligate expenditures in time of peace for ships, fortifications and munitions of war.

"The capacity of the United States to create a navy, in an emergency, was demonstrated in the rebellion. The duel between the Monitor and the Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, revolutionized naval warfore, and the problem has since been to construct armor that no projectile could penetrate, and then invent projectiles that no armor could resist. European nations have been conducting these expensive experiments hitherto, and the ships of 1880 are already obsolete and antiquated for attack or defense. Dynamite and other explosives complicate the situation, and the navy that we are now building at a cost of $50,000,000 will be as worthless in 1900 as Roman galleys. England, France and Italy would gladly sell us their fleets at 50 per cent. off their cost. If we are to depend upon a navy for protection, we must have ships enough to assemble at every vulnerable point a force as large as could be dispatched against it. The millions we are squandering on vessels that are sent on idle errands in 'squadrons of evolution'—painted pageants of the deep—had better be spent for earth-works and powerful guns to command every roadstead, channel and harbor from which a hostile fleet could threaten or assail.

"Is there any necessity for spending millions every year for naval defenses, or any justification for the hysterical appeals to popular apprehension and alarm? Our policy is pacific. We have no colonies, nor dependencies, nor entangling alliances. Wars break out unexpectedly, it is true, sometimes, but from what quarter can danger be rationally anticipated? Our relations with France are those of traditional amity; with Germany, of kinship and consanguinity; with Russia, of fraternity. The rest are trivial. Our only enemy is England, and she is under bond to keep the peace. No other nation is so vulnerable, and none so detested. She has incurred the resentment of the human race by centuries of injustice.

BRITAIN'S METHODS ILLUSTRATED.

"Colonel McClure, a noted Mississippi duelist, had occasion to kick an unresisting gentleman at a hotel in Natchez. Being not long after in Memphis the Colonel saw his victim subjecting another to the same treatment. Being somewhat curious and uncertain as to the identity of the person, he said, 'Are you not the fellow I kicked down stairs in Natchez?'

"'Yes,' replied he, 'but, Colonel, you and I know who to kick.'

"England kicked us when we were helpless and feeble. She sacked and burned a defenseless capital. She has kicked Ireland; she has kicked Egypt; she has kicked the Hindoos, the Zulus, the Boers, the Chinese; but she is not in the habit of kicking her equals. Her courage is prudent and calculating. She was careful not to kick Napoleon until the rest of Europe joined her, and she endured Russian aggression until she had persuaded France to bear the brunt of the Crimean campaign. In our civil war she did all she could, short of open hostilities, to destroy the Union, and then apologized and paid damages.

"Lately we have had another contention about seal poaching and the Behring sea. Oceans of ink have been shed in diplomatic correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Secretary Blaine. Great Britain fortified Vancouver and sent ships of war into the disputed waters, walking around, metaphorically speaking, begging us to knock the chip from her shoulder, or to tread on the tails of her coat. Legally, she had an open case, at least; in some respects the best of the argument. A casus belli could easily have been found, if wanted, and we are assured that the danger was imminent. The boldest held his breath for a while. Immense appropriations were promptly voted for fortifications and the navy, and then, while the national hair was standing on end, England suddenly came into our Supreme Court as a suitor, and submitted the whole controversy to the decision of that great tribunal.

"The newspapers that described the dramatic utterances of Senators about the dangers of war with Great Britain, contained in another column of the same issue an account of the proceedings in the old Senate-chamber, in which Lord Salisbury submitted the claims of England to adjudication as a question of international law. It was reassuring, but it was laughable, nevertheless. JOHN J. INGALLS."

MINOR MATTERS.

Buffalo Bill Secures One Hundred Indians for His "Wild West" Show.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Buffalo Bill, escorted by Senator Paddock, made a visit at the Interior Department to-day, and secured permission to engage one hundred Indians from the Sioux reservation for his "Wild West" show. The application was made some weeks ago, and an investigation has been in progress since that time to determine the effect of the show business upon the Indians. It was ascertained that the Indians who have accompanied Buffalo Bill in past years have behaved themselves very creditably on their return to their reservation, and have shown a desire for education and material progress that is not noticed in those who have remained upon the reservation. It was also ascertained that in the recent troubles on the Sioux reservation all of the Indians who had been with the "Wild West" show remained loyal to the government and were of great service in circumventing the designs of the hostiles.

Idaho's Vacant Judgeship.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A queer complication surrounds the question of a United States district judge for Idaho. The President appointed Mr. Beattie for the place. He failed of confirmation. The point has been made that as this is a new office, it can only be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that the President's attempt to fill it having failed, he cannot appoint a man now and have him serve untill the Senate can act on the nomination. Under this view no vacancy, such as the President is authorized to fill until the Senate can pass on it, exists. The other view is that a vacancy within the meaning of the law exists, and that the President has the same right to fill it that he has to fill any vacancy. The question is under consideration at the Department of Justice.

Indiana Republican Club.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The meeting of the Indiana Republican Club on next Saturday evening promises to be a very interesting one. President John C. Cheney has worked up a good programme. The best evidence that the club now ranks as the foremost of the State political organizations in the city is shown by the large attendance at its meetings and the interest manifested in its proceedings. Hon. J. T. Bryer will relate some entertaining political reminiscences and Jesse W. Weik will deliver a lecture on "The Life of Lincoln." A number of prominent Indiana politicians now in the city will be present, and some of them will speak, among them, probably, Representative Waugh.

Mr. Rathbone May Be Promoted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Estes G. Rathbone, of Hamilton, O., at present chief of inspectors in the Postoffice Department, and well-known in Indianapolis, will, it is believed, be appointed Fourth Assistant Postmaster-general.

It is said on high authority that the appointment of an assistant Secretary of the Treasury will not be made until after Secretary Foster returns, and that there is no prospect of an immediate change in the office of United States Treasurer.

What Mr. Waugh Discovered.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Representative Waugh, of Tipton, called upon some of the Cabinet officers to-day in the interest of office-seeking constituents. Mr. Waugh is getting "the hang of the barn" very rapidly and is making a good impression. He finds, however, that there are at least a thousand seekers for every place that can be made vacant, and that it is easier to get a place in private than official life for any one.

Statesman Jerry Not Truthful.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Hon. Jerry Simpson, of Medicine Lodge, Kan., is somewhat irregular in his statements. In a speech at Washington, the other night, he announced that there was not a single white shirt to be seen in the convention that nominated him to Congress and that only one man wore a white collar. In a speech last night he declared that there were two white shirts in the convention and nine white collars.

Medals for Wounded Knee Heroes.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Proctor to-day awarded medals of honor to the following named enlisted men for gallantry in the action of Wounded Knee creek, S. D., in December last: First Sergeant Jacob Trautman, Troop I, Seventh Cavalry, and Corporal Paul H. Weiner, and Privates Joshua B. Hartzog, George Green and John Flood, all of Light Battery E, First Artillery.

Dubois Has the Inside Track.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—An important step has been taken in the settlement in the contest over the seat of Senator Dubois, of Idaho. His name has been put on the roll of Senators and he will receive his pay as a duly elected United States Senator from that State. Senator Edmunds says the law and precedents sustains this action.

Lottery Tickets Getting Scarce.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Superintendent Rathbone, of the secret service of the Postoffice Department, is so well satisfied that the lottery business is crushed out that he now offers a high price for all lottery tickets that may be brought to him by genuine purchasers.

Two Thousand Indians to Be Enlisted.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Proctor issued a general order this afternoon, authorizing the enlistment in the army of not more than 2,000 Indians.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Private Secretary Halford received a telegram this morning from his wife, who is spending the winter in Georgia, saying that she was much better and able to walk around the house. Mr. Halford will visit his wife next week.

E. Thomas and wife and Mrs. J. M. Gaar, of Richmond, are at the Ebbitt.

Mrs. Russell Harrison and Mrs. McKee spent yesterday in Baltimore, where they were the guests of the latter's cousin, Mrs. J. V. L. Findlay. They were home again by 5 o'clock. They are going to take another day for Baltimore soon, when Mrs. Harrison will go, too, and the ladies will visit the Walters Gallery.

When Secretary Foster goes to his home at Fostoria on Sunday it will be for an absence of two weeks from Washington.

Mrs. Harrison gave a luncheon to-day to a party of twenty-one ladies, consisting of Mrs. Stockbridge, of Michigan; Mrs. Hill, of Illinois; Lady Pauncefote, Madam Romero, Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. Cullom, Mrs. Squire and a few others. The table decorations were white and violet and the menu very elaborate.

The remains of Mrs. Miller, widow of the late Senator Miller, of California, are to be taken to San Francisco for interment. The body is now in the Hutchinson vault at Rock Creek cemetery. Mrs. Clover, daughter of the deceased, will accompany her mother's remains, which will be transported in the Pullman private car "Wanderer," leaving here on Thursday, the 19th inst.

The cruisers Philadelphia and San Francisco have been formally accepted by the Secretary of the Navy.

The President and party have postponed the time of their departure for a ducking expedition in Maryland waters until Monday next. They will not be away from the capital more than three days.

The amount of silver offered for sale to the Treasury Department to-day, was 1,026,000 ounces, and the amount purchased 276,000 ounces, ranging in price from 98.25c to 98.35c.

THEY CAME FROM FORT WAYNE.

She Was Tall, Handsome, and White, and He Was Chunky, Coarse-Looking, and Black.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—When the Atlantic express arrived yesterday morning, among the few passengers who alighted here was a couple who seemed to be in a great hurry to get off. The pair alighted from different sections of the train and were apparently strangers, for each went out by different ways. One was a young woman, stylishly-dressed, whose bearing indicated refinement. She was about twenty-three years of age, tall and good looking, so far as could be discerned through the heavy veil which partially concealed her features. On alighting from the train she walked into the hall of the depot and passed swiftly through to the porch beyond.

The other was a man heavy set and with coarse features, intensified by the shining black hat which he carried jauntily on one side of his head. A diamond pin blazed from a crimson neck-tie only partly visible from out his closely-fitting black coat, which exposed to view the ends of a pair of checked trousers and the No. 12 shoes of as shady-looking a colored man as ever came in on a train. Grasping a couple of gripsacks in each hand, he passed out through the exit and reached the porch. In another moment the soft, yielding form of the young girl was clasped in that of the ebony-hued character; his heavy lips were brought into contact with her rosy cheek, a few remarks quickly exchanged, and the ill-assorted pair walked quickly away and disappeared from view. All the information that could be obtained about either was that they came from Fort Wayne, Ind.

LEADING TOPICS IN BRITAIN

Gladstone Urged to at Once Define His Attitude Toward the Irish Party.

Delegation of Parnellites Coming to America in the Hope of Securing Funds to Assist Their Leader in His Fight.

Sir Charles Dilke's Cause Not Helped by Reviving a Notorious Scandal.

"Where's Fanny?" Likely to Become a Popular Phrase Again—Other Divorce Cases—How Our Copyright Law Is Viewed.

[Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press.]

LONDON, March 6.—The Liberal official circle expect an early deliverance from Mr. Gladstone on the party's electoral programme, which will either be issued as a special manifesto or declared in his coming speech at Hastings. The private and persistent entreaty of a number of leading adherents to make his attitude towards the Irish party definite and unmistakable has finally caused him to decide to speak out. Mr. Parnell's reiteration of assurances to the Irish people that by supporting him they would ultimately bring about the surrender of the Gladstonians is resented keenly by English Liberal leaders. Mr. Gladstone's pronouncement is expected to let the world know that if the Irish people champion Mr. Parnell the English Liberals will abandon home rule. Apart from Irish questions, the rank and file of the Liberal members of the House of Commons are impatient to obtain a definite electoral platform. To-morrow the Gladstonian weekly, the Speaker, will contain an article entitled "Cleaning the Decks," admitting this feeling and adding that the official programme will be in the hands of the electors in due time, and that it will not be found wanting in sthength or in practical character.

With reference to the Conservative platform, a prominent member of the government, interviewed in the lobby of the House of Commons, said that though the Cabinet had decided to wind up the session as quickly as possible and aim to prorogue Parliament in the first week in July, no declaration would be allowed to be given by any minister until early in the autumn. He indicated that in the campaign then commencing the Conservatives would make a feature of the promised labor legislation.

Mr. Gladstone has quashed the interest in the motion of the Scotch Liberals, led by Mr. Clarke, proposing to establish federal relations between the nationalities constituting the United Kingdom, by causing the whips to intimate that the party ought not to discuss or vote on the matter. When Mr. Clarke spoke to-night, the Liberals trooped out, and when the government put up a minor member to attack the proposal, the house was counted out. Federation is not yet a practical question, though it has a growing advocacy amongst the more extreme radicals.

PARNELL'S AMERICAN EMISSARIES.

Mr. Parnell's delegates to America will leave on Sunday. They are greatly heartened by the cable assurances of the warm and wide spread support of their American compatriots. United Ireland contrasts the departure and prospects of Messrs. O'Connor, Kelly, Redmond and Harrison with the partial collapse of the McCarthyite mission preparations. The McCarthyites at first arranged to send Messrs. Abraham, Kenney and Flynn to act with Mr. T. O'Connor. Mr. Abraham refused, Messrs. Kenney and Flynn were superseded and T. P. O'Connor packed up his traps to come home. Now a single embassador, Mr. Fox, goes to represent the failing faction. The firmest English friends of the McCarthyites are beginning to despair of their ability to make headway against the vigor and virile activity of the Parnellites. Mr. Parnell has shown his usual skill in the selection of his emissaries. All except Mr. Harrison are trusted Nationalists, and can appeal with confidence, based upon past personal history, to the Irish-Americans. Mr. Parnell's speech at Clerkenwell was a pointed bid for the labor vote. It was also meant to entice Mr. Davitt, but only stirred up Mr. Davitt's bile.

Writing to the Labor World, Mr. Davitt predicts that Mr. Parnell will not humbug the workingmen, denounces him for making a hypocritical profession of interest in labor while actively fomenting racial feuds between the English and Irish democracies and accuses him of being ready to wreck the home-rule movement to pave the way for a Tory-Parnellite compact like that of 1885.

WHERE WAS "FANNY?"

When "Fanny," the friend of Sir Charles Dilke, vanished between the first and second trials of the Crawford divorce case, Sir Charles Dilke was credited with knowing something of her whereabouts. Before her disappearance she signed a statement for the Queen's proctor, blankly denying everything Mrs. Crawford swore to, yet, when the time came to put her evidence to the test in court, she became invisible to friend and foe. Mr. Crawford's detectives vainly tried to trace her. The public press daily advertised for her. The popular call, "Where's Fanny?" became so strong, prolonged and general that it might have echoed down the ages. The revelations in the pamphlet published yesterday in regard to the old puzzle do not bear scrutiny. Mr. Stocks, "Fanny's" husband, is said to assert the integrity of his wife. Mr. Stocks is not heard personally in the pamphlet, but only by hearsay evidence.

In the trial it was disclosed that "Fanny" was a servant in a house of doubtful character kept by Anna Dessoulavy. It has been since ascertained, according to the pamphlet, that she lodged in strict privacy with her landlady, who states that "Fanny" never went out nights or received visitors. Next, it is stated, she got a place in the country, where she first had a grom as a sweetheart, and then an artist, to whom, she says, she became engaged. She is reticent upon the rupture of this engagement, and so is Stocks, who succeeded the artist in "Fanny's" affections.

Obviously, if Sir Charles Dilke aims to prove himself a long-suffering victim of the conspiracy of a vindictive woman, and the incompetence of his advisers in ex parte settlements, the pamphlet will not suffice. This line of rebuttal of sworn evidence is not new. Three years ago, when he accepted the presidency of the Forest of Dean Liberal Association, a fly-sheet giving similar details was privately circulated, and influenced the liberals in their selection. Now that Sir Sir Charles is seeking reelection to Parliament his friends venture to make a semi-public statement. The Radical majority in the Forest of Dean is so strong that Sir Charles is certain to be elected, even if the social purity set contest the district against him and run a candidate of their own.

Editor Stead will issue to-morrow a pamphlet vehemently denouncing Sir Charles Dilke, recalling his promise not to return to public life till his character was cleared, analyzing the Dilke pamphlet as an addition to his offense by piling up falsehoods, and invoking a combination of the Liberals to prevent the re-election of Sir Charles lest disgrace fall upon the cause of Liberalism. The friends of Sir Charles urge that their position be kept doubtful, because they cannot reopen the case by a direct appeal to law. His Liberal opponents now challenge him to take the only course open for legal vindication—to prosecute the persons charged in the pamphlet with conspiracy and perjury. On Monday Sir Charles will speak in Forest of Dean, when his opponents will ask him to step down or prosecute.

NOT CONCERNED IN A DIVORCE CASE.

Philadelphia papers have been received here in which Mr. Burdett Coutts is named as defendant in a divorce suit, the details of "which have been common property for weeks." Even the most careless gossipers would not have associated Mr. Burdett-Coutts with the scandal in England, where his character and mode of life have placed him above suspicion. The mistakes made by the American papers have been as great a shock to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts as to her husband. The latter to-night writes to the Associated Press to state that the report in some papers in the United States that there is a probability of his being implicated in a divorce suit is absolutely untrue; that there is not a shadow of foundation for an imputation of the kind. The spirit of fairness which always animates the American press will, he feels sure, secure for this refutation of a cruel scandal the same publicity that was given to the original report cabled from London. With reference to the affair as linked with another name, it is now known that no publicity is probable.

Since the San Francisco fracas, when Mr. Mackay vindicated his own wife's honor, the other party, instead of prosecuting Mr. Mackay on the spot, has done nothing in the way of a vindication unless inspiring suggestions in some American and European papers that Mr. Mackay assaulted him from behind. Mr. Mackay's London solicitors, in prosecuting an Anglo-American paper for libel, believe that they had hit upon the origin of the incitement to the libelous article, and it will add additional interest to the proceedings if proof is produced connecting the San Francisco incident with the press attacks in Paris.

The billiard celebrity, William Cook, formerly champion player of England, was in the divorce court to-day on the suit of his wife for infidelity, drunkenness, cruelty and desertion. He made no defense on a decree nisi.

Several members of the London County Council have subjected themselves to public rebuke for their rash methods of inquiry into the fitness for performance of Zaeo, a noted female acrobat. The councilor, after seeing a performance at the Aquarium, to ascertain the truth of a rumor that Zaeo had injured her back through repeated falls, insisted upon making a close examination, threatening the refusal on the girl's part would invite a proposal in the Council to stop the exhibition. Zaeo's mother bared the girl's back, under protest, saying: "There, if your daughters are as pure as my child you may be proud of them as I am of mine." The girl afterwards refused to perform until the directors of the Aquarium guaranteed to protect her from insults.

VIEWS ON OUR COPYRIGHT LAW.

The outcries of certain printers and paper-makers over the American copyright act do not find any response among some of the greatest English publishers. Mr. Longman, in an interview, said that he was rejoiced at the passage of the act as a recognition of the principle of literary property. He thinks that most publishers will be left in a neutral position, while those having American houses may possibly be benefited by the act. His firm, having an establishment in America, will, when necessary, have the books set up in type there. He admitted that English printers and paper-makers would be injured, as an amount of trade would certainly be diverted from them. The act would not bring the millennium to English authors. The manager of Spotts & Wood, the great government printers, say the copyright act will not have a serious effect on the publishers. There will be a tremendous waste of time in sending proof-sheets to and fro between England and the United States. The paper-makers are more alarmed. A deputation of stationers propose to wait on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the Board of Trade, and demand government action to prevent serious injury to their trade.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Fitzgerald questioned Home Secretary Matthews as to the names of the signers of the certificate of lunacy in the case of Mrs. Cathcart, the wealthy lady of Stafford, who was confined in an asylum at the instigation of her husband. Mr. Matthews replied that the lady had been confined under the lunacy act of 1880, two doctors signing the certificate.

Mrs. Cathcart's lawyer, in a letter to the press, speaks indignantly of the seizure of her property, asserts that she is perfectly sane, and that she consulted him recently, fearing seizure by interested relatives. The case excites general public attention, as, apart from the question of sanity, the further question of the legality of the certificate arises. There is a case pending in the Court of Appeal in which it is contended that the lunacy act of 1890 invalidates the lunacy commissioners appointed under the act of 1880. Mr. Matthews has privately asked the crown counsel to give an opinion, the question involving a host of cases.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

The Cabinet finds the constitution of the Labor Commission a difficult job. Mr. Goschen agrees to preside if permitted a free hand to prepare the scope of the question for consideration. A section of the Ministry wants to have Lord Derby as president, and to limit the inquiry within the narrowest practicable bounds. The trades-unions' demand that one-half of the members be drawn from the working classes has been generally censured. If the workmen get three representatives they will be fortunate. Every great interest in the country is claiming representation. Shopkeeper, manufacturer, railways and co-operative societies all offer delegates. Labor associations threaten to ignore the commission unless the government accedes to their demands, including a discussion of all subjects formulated in their progress.

The joint stock banks finally agreed to-day to issue monthly balance sheets of assets and liabilities. They avoided a definite decision on the question of cash reserves. A general agreement was expressed that if Mr. Goschen, by a proper system of note issue, insured an increase of cash reserves, the banks would support his scheme.

The work of taking a census of the British empire was begun on Thursday in India. It is expected to show 280,000,000 inhabitants in India against 254,000,000 in 1881. The British isles will be taken a month hence, and it is estimated that the population will show an increase of 15 per cent.

The Argentine delegate, Senor Plaza, has signed the English committee's funding scheme.

Lord Lytton has come from Paris to have a conference with Lord Salisbury on possible issues arising from Empress Frederick's visit to Paris. Judging from the tenor of open conversation in society, Lord Lytton does not fear that the relations between France and Germany have been seriously strained. He praises the caution and tact shown by the French government, and, though avoiding allusions, he tacitly blames the ex-Empress for imprudence.

Broke His Vow with a Bottle of Beer.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 6.— Jacob Scheele, the condemned murderer of Constable Drucker, who had vowed never to eat again, and had already fasted twelve days, ended his long abstinence yesterday morning, the moving power having been a bottle of lager beer, which was left in his cell. Some of the beer had previously been placed on the abstainer's lips, and when the attendants retired he could not resist the temptation to drink the contents of the bottle. After draining it, a marked change came over the faster and he announced his readiness to partake of food.

Miners Burned by an Explosion.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 6.—An explosion of gas occurred at the Buck Ridge colliery, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, which resulted in the serious injury of J. D. Llewellyn and son and William Smith, a son-in-law of Llewellyn. They were working together in a breast, and were about to quit work for the day, when a door-boy turned the course of the fan. One of the men carried a naked lamp, which caused the gas to ignite and the explosion followed. The men were frightfully burned, and the death of young Llewellyn and William Smith is hourly expected.

SPEAKER REED'S GREAT WORK

Indorsed at a Banquet Given by the Federal Club at New York Last Night.

Speeches by the "Czar" of the House, Chauncey M. Depew, Congressman Lodge, Theodore Roosevelt and Other Well-Known Men.

Five Illinois Republicans Refuse to Cast Their Votes for Farmer Streeter.

Possibility that They May Be Whipped Into Line Early Next Week—A Soldiers' Measure Defeated by the Kansas Alliance.

OVATION TO REED.

Dinner at Which Depew, the Ex-Speaker, Lodge and Other Republicans Spoke.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew presided, to-night, at a dinner given by the Federal Club. Mr. Depew's remarks opened the talk, and after him came Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Hon. Henry C. Lodge, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, General Woodford and Judge Arnoux. Maj. William McKinley sent a telegram saying that it was quite uncertain about his coming, and he was kept away by the illness of his wife. Letters of regret were also received from Secretary James G. Blaine, Vice-president Morton, Postmaster-general Wanamaker and Secretaries Proctor, Noble and Tracy. When cigar smoke began floating in the air, Mr. Depew said:

"I am here to-night much to my surprise. The coronor's jury hold me responsible for all accidents that happen on the railroad. Dismissing the accident of corporate office, however, we will come down to the business of the evening.

"We are here to-night as Republicans. There are no mugwumps to doubt our faith in this world and the next. We are present to give greeting to the Republican leaders in the national Congress. We welcome Reed. [Cheers.] We welcome Lodge. We regret McKinley is not here. A Republican properly constituted has nothing to defend. The Republican party has always won its victories by being aggressive. The bill carrying out the principles of our party, which will put the American flag on the seas, becomes in the language of the hour a subsidy job."

Mr. Depew here referred in a humorous way to the caricatures of President Harrison and Speaker Reed in the weekly papers. He then spoke of the recent elections and of the victories of the Republican party in the passing of the subsidy bill and of the defeating of the silver bill. "We are happy in the fact," he said, "that the party of Garfield and Blaine, of Lincoln and of Grant is the party of McKinley and Reed." Mr. Depew then proposed the health of the President of the United States, the toast being drank standing and in silence.

EX-SPEAKER REED'S REMARKS.

Dr. Depew then introduced Speaker Reed, who was received with great applause. He said:

"I trust that I appreciate as much as any other man the advantage of having good friends. Half of the struggle in life is to get a hearing. When Christopher Columbus discovered America it took him three months, but it took him half his life to get a chance to discover it. Advertisement is the absolute prerequisite to the sale of goods, and your best advertisers are your enemies. Your friends sometimes go to sleep; your enemies never do. The general public do not pay much attention to the advertisement, but proceed to examine the goods. The Fifty-first Congress has been extensively advertised, but the public will soon proceed to examine what has been done.

"Whenever this country awakens to the fact that the doctrine of human liberty must prevail from one end to the other, then justice will be done to the man who enforced an honest count and honest law. I will challenge the world to point to the equal of the Fifty-first Congress for the great good it has done. We have done more than pass great measures. We have shown to the people of this country that it is possible to have responsible government. This country to-day, with its sixty millions of people, cannot be governed as when it had three millions. Our government has got to be the growth of the necessities of our people, and cannot be adopted from any other land."

Mr. Reed here spoke of the increased work of Congress, comparing the work of the Fifty-first Congress with the work done by Congress during its first fifty years of existence. "What I claim," he continued, "for the House of Representatives is not what it has done, but what it has rendered possible for all time to be done."

Tremendous applause followed the close of Mr. Reed's speech. Then Mr. Depew introduced Mr. Lodge.

MR. LODGE DEFINES DEMOCRACY.

"Not long ago," said Mr. Lodge, in opening, "a distinguished Democratic statesman went over to a neighboring city and defined his political position by saying: 'I am a Democrat.' It was a statement at once simple and beautiful. It had, too, the great advantage of requiring no intellectual effort either on the part of him who uttered it or of those who received it with applause. It presented a party creed at once so broad and so expansive that within its bounds opinions of almost any kind can find shelter. Within that elastic doctrine it is possible to be for a duty on wool and for free woolens in the West, for free wool and a duty on woolens in the East, for ballot reform in every Republican State and for local goverment in every Democratic district; for honest money in New York and for free silver west of the Mississippi. The ultimate result of such a creed is that those who profess it are united only in a determination that the offices shall belong to themselves and beyond that believe in anything or nothing. The Republican party must be a party of principle."

The speaker was not content with the vague declaration, "I am a Republican," a vague party cry. The Republican party platform stated the party to be the party of honest money. The declaration to that effect was too vague to suit the speaker, but the killing of the proposition for free silver showed the party was in favor of honest finance. It was also the party for civil service reform, and these facts explained what he meant when he said: "I am a Republican." Of the last Congress, Mr. Lodge said: "We have given minority rule a deadly blow. We have crippled obstruction. We have proven to the American people that the House can legislate, and we have made it impossible for any majority in the future to escape responsibility by the miserable excuse that the minority would not let it legislate. On Wednesday the minority gratified their spite by the petty discourtesy of refusing to make the ordinary resolution of thanks unanimous. Of the thirty Speakers who preceded Mr. Reed, thirteen met with the same refusal, among the number being James K. Polk and Henry Clay. The minorities were forgotten, but not these great men."

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, United States civil-service commissioner, in a brief address, expressed the hope that some day they would see a national ballot-reform law for congressional and presidential elections, which would not interfere with State or local elections. "The Republican party," he said, "have for two years been compelled to meet the movement for an inflated, and, therefore, dishonest currency, and it is a matter of comparative indifference whether the fight was made for the unlimited coinage of a short-weight dollar or for paper money outright. Only the other day the most prominent member of the Democratic party, ex-President Cleveland, came out in