

HE KNEW A GOOD THING WHEN HE HAD IT.

Not long ago, when an elegant gent

Was ground through a railroad accident,

And the sad fact was conveyed to him

By the surgeons that he must lose one limb,

And proffered a drug to blind his pain,

He answered nay, in a brave disdain.

Though great tears stood in his eyes as they

Rolled up their sleeves and cut away,

Striving to cheer him, but fruitlessly:

"O! its not the loss of the limb"—moaned he,

As his proud eye fell with a fondling glance—

"But the loss of a leg of them dandy pants!"

Warmer, fair weather.

Our Spacious Rooms are Filled with the Best and Most Carefully Selected Stock of CLOTHING for MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN

That we have ever been able to offer. Suits in cheap and medium grades. Staple and Fancy Suits in regular, extra sizes, slims and stouts. We feel justified in saying that in quality, fit and finish our clothing is unequalled. Most extensive and attractive stock of clothing ever in Indiana. Beauty, elegance, durability and style are combined in our goods, and at extremely low prices. Many attractions in fashionable apparel. Special patterns made from actual and careful measurements. The following are side issues with us this week.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT SPECIALS.

Commencing to-morrow, choice of any of our Imported Charles Macintosh Waterproof Coats, with Bryan's Patent Epauletted Ventilators, without capes, for

\$10.35.

Good stock to select from. Don't get wet when you can buy Genuine Macintoshes at such a price.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY.

Unlaundered Night-shirts, silk embroidered, Cash's fast colors, double embroidered and Hamburg edging, full 50 inches long, full size every way, for the remarkably low price of

39c.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Full and complete line of stylish Stiff Hats, all the new spring blocks, worth \$3, \$2.50 and \$2, for

\$1.74.

It will pay you to see them. A large line of Fur Crush Hats, worth \$1 for

50c.

These sales go all week. The very cream of the hat-market is with us. You purchase from the jobber when you buy from us, and save money on every hat. No difference what priced one it may be.

ASK TO SEE OUR MEN'S AND YOUTHS' SUIT BARGAIN COUNTER.

If we can fit you we can save you \$3 to \$8 on a suit.

Suits on Bargain Counter are mostly broken sizes—one or two sizes left out of a line. Sometimes we put a complete line on bargain counter for various reasons. It happens that a suit is cut an inch longer or shorter than the style, may have brown buttons when they should have been black, or may be a different shade from what we want. There are many valid reasons for selling goods at a special bargain, and one is that we want to benefit our customers.

In our incomparable Boys' and Children's Department we are going to offer you this week 8 different lines of Children's Short-pant Union Suits at **\$2.19**. A great suit for the boys to "tear up the ground" in. Buy a cheap suit and let the boys have their fun.

No one questions our guarantee, and we are always ready to back our judgment at

THE WHEN'S

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL
Will be sent to any address in the United States for
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.	BIG 4
For tickets and full information call at "Big Four" office, No. 22, Wash. St., 132 S. E. Mass. Ave. and Union Station, Indianapolis.	
Time of trains at Union Station, Indianapolis.	
EAST BOUND.	2 4 10 18 18
Att. from Wash.	AM AM PM PM
Chicago Div.	12:50 2:20 8:15 11:10
Peoria Div.	10:30 12:00 6:30 9:30
St. Louis Div.	10:30 12:00 6:30 9:30
WEST BOUND.	2 4 10 18 18
Att. from East.	PM AM PM AM
Chicago Div.	4:30 12:15 11:10 11:30
Peoria Div.	11:15 12:45 7:15 10:10
Indianapolis Div.	6:00 11:20 7:00 11:10
LEAVE FOR:	AM AM PM AM
Lafayette and Chicago	8:15 12:30 7:10 11:20
Lafayette	8:15 12:30 7:10 11:20
St. Louis and Peoria	11:30 7:45 11:45
Crow and Danville, Ill.	11:30 7:45 11:45
Ter. H. and St. Louis.	11:30 7:45 11:45
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REDUCED RATES

On the occasion of the Republican League Convention to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 20, 21, 22 and 23, sell tickets

C. H. & D. R. R.

Indianapolis to Cincinnati and Return.

At rate of ONE FARE for the round trip, good to return until April 23, inclusive.

5 TRAINS DAILY

VIA THIS POPULAR ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart as follows:
Depart—3:55 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 3 p. m., 8:30 p. m., 11:30 p. m.
Arrive—12:25 a. m., 6:15 a. m., 11:15 a. m., 7:45 p. m., 10:55 p. m.

Tickets sold at Union Station, City Ticket Office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, and 134 South Illinois street.

H. J. BHEIN, General Agent

One Fact Is Worth a Thousand Theories.

The Twenty-year Tontine Policies of the Equitable Life Assurance Society maturing in 1891 return the policy-holders all the premiums paid and from 2 1/2 to 8 per cent. interest in addition, according to age and plan. The Equitable is the strongest company in the world and transacts the largest business. Call on RICHARDSON & McCREA, Managers for Central Indiana, 79 East Market street, and examine for yourself.

The Weekly Journal, \$1 Per Annum

TEXAS LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

An Organization That is Opposed to the Established Customs of Orthodox Religion.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 11.—The first annual meeting of the Texas Liberal Association was held to-day. One hundred delegates from thirty-two cities attended. The president said that humanity had been too long dominated by churches and ridden by priests. It was the association's object to unshackle the human mind and allow it to face its problems unclouded by superstition and undaunted by churchly threats of a ridiculous hell fire. The secretary's report showed rapid growth. Five powerful series have been organized in five of Texas, five lecturers had been kept constantly in the field, five preachers had been met in public debate and defeated, and 17,350 free-thinking books and pamphlets had been distributed. The delegates were all very enthusiastic and claim to be making much headway against established religion. They will be in session several days.

To Prevent Discrimination in Gold and Silver SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11.—In the House, yesterday, a bill was introduced to prevent discrimination being made in future contracts in favor of or against the standard gold or silver coins of the United States, and to make said coins joint legal tender for all indebtedness hereafter contracted in the State of Illinois, or outside of said State when connection by process of law is sought in the State of Illinois.

CAUSE OF HUMBERT'S ANGER

Monkey-and-Organ Cartoons in American Papers Regarded as an Insult.

Rudin's Reported Threat to Sever All Relations with the United States Based on Utterances of One of His Friends.

Secretary Blaine Has Not Been Notified of Italy's Alleged Intentions.

Progress of the Investigation—Saucy Talk from New York Italians—Americans Welcome if They Spend Plenty of Money.

ITALY'S ALLEGED THREAT.

Humbert Unable to Appreciate a Jest—Basis of the Latest Rumor from Rome. [Copyright, 1891, by the United Press.]

LONDON, April 11.—To-day's advices from Rome are to the effect that the flame in that city of hostility towards the United States is fed from America. Matters have been placed in the worst light before King Humbert and his advisers, and trivial incidents, beneath the notice of a dignified sovereign, have been exaggerated into subjects of consequence. The monkey and organ cartoons in American periodicals are treated as a national insult. It must be confessed that in such matters the better class of Italians are very sensitive, and they take very seriously what most people would look upon as a jest. It is even said that for two or three days past Queen Margherita has shown decided coolness to the American ladies of the royal circle. The monkey cartoons are believed to have caused it all, as before the arrival of a recent batch of American papers everything wore a peaceable aspect, and affairs were settling down into their normal quiet.

Basis of Italy's Reported Threat.

ROME, April 11.—The principal topic of conversation to-day in political and official circles has been the latest report put in circulation last evening, to the effect that unless the American government made a very speedy reply to Premier Rudin's last note Minister Porter would be politely requested to leave Rome, and the Italian legation would be recalled from Washington. General interest in the New Orleans affair has been kindled, and very body supposed that the incident would be settled through the usual diplomatic channels without further irritation or friction. Last night's report, therefore, came with startling suddenness. It seemed to indicate, if it should prove well founded, that the Italian Cabinet was again dissatisfied with the progress of the correspondence with Secretary Blaine and proposed to the United States government should act in the matter with greater promptitude. Such an attitude on the part of the Italian government seemed so unreasonable in view of all the recent developments, that last night's report was at first generally discredited. Many of the newspapers, however, gave it conspicuous prominence in their columns, and asserted their belief that it was substantially correct. They say that ministers to be allowed until next Tuesday, April 14, to reply to the last Italian note. The original report had fixed to-day as the limit. If by Tuesday no reply is forthcoming from Secretary Blaine then, the papers declare, diplomatic communications between the two countries is to be wholly suspended.

As a result of the newspapers' assertions the report this evening is not so summarily dismissed as incredible. Many who at first scout it as utterly without foundation are now inclined to think that it may have some basis, while the believers in Italian self-assertion and a vigorous foreign policy are elated. The original source of the report seems to give it increased plausibility. This is learned from a report by a prominent member of the Chamber of Deputies who is an ardent supporter of Marquis Di Rudin, and who is believed to share his views on the subject. He says that the Premier has actually decided already upon the extreme course indicated, it is unquestionable that this course is under discussion in high government circles and meets with favorable comment. It may be that the deputy who started the report proposed a decision had been reached when the subject was really only being considered, and it may be that the report was given out to test public opinion before the Cabinet should commit itself absolutely to so grave a step. Dispatches from America hint that Secretary Blaine has already prepared his answer, and that it is thought likely that he has already sent it to Rome instead of through the Marquis Di Rudin, in the case he most probably has dispatched it by post, as it is certain that no reply has yet been received.

BLAINE NOT NOTIFIED.

He Has Heard No Threats by Italy—What Is Being Done in the New Orleans Case.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Secretary Blaine was indisposed to-day and was confined to his room by an attack of his old malady, the gout. In the course of the afternoon the President walked over from the White House and consulted with the Secretary respecting diplomatic matters that may require action during the President's approaching absence from Washington.

It is now a matter of positive knowledge that the Italian government has not sent to this government or any of its representatives a notification that a reply is expected to Marquis Rudin's note within any specified time. It is not customary in diplomacy for any nation to undertake to dictate the date of correspondence coming from another nation, and had Italy adopted this course it would certainly be regarded with umbrage by our own government, and would excite great surprise among the diplomats of other nations whose customs are regulated by unwritten but almost immutable law.

As stated in diplomatic and courteous phrase in Secretary Blaine's letter to the Marquis Imperiali, the government of the United States proposes to deal with the questions at issue earnestly but with caution and deliberation. A negative reply to the disposition of the New Orleans matter is a reliable official statement of the nationality of the victims and the extent of the Italian government's interest on the latter point. This evidence has not yet been completed. Officers under the control of the Department of Justice are still at work in New Orleans, and their reports have not yet reached the Attorney-general, by whom they must be submitted to Secretary Blaine. But the Department of State is not contenting itself with a specific inquiry into the history of antecedents of the New Orleans victims; it proposes to show the Italian government the extent of the evil of unrestricted immigration, from which the United States is now suffering, and this purpose necessitates plain dealing with the character of a considerable element of our population, which has been largely recruited from Italy. So some interesting statistics are in course of preparation that will touch with blunt directness upon the number of murders and outrages committed in recent years in the United States by members of the Mafia and other secret Italian organizations, and upon the vendettas that are imported into the United States to the disturbance of the peace and involving expense to our taxpayers in the prosecution of manufacturers.

It is required to compile these facts, and

the Department of State will take the necessary time, while taking care to clear its skirts of suspicion of undue delay.

In high official circles here there has been no change in the opinion that in New Orleans matter is being manipulated in Italy to influence Italian politics. It is surmised that a brave show of indignation is being made, while there is in Rome a knowledge that Secretary Blaine's reply is near at hand, so that when it is made public the impression will be conveyed to the Italian popular mind that the United States had been overawed.

Gathering Evidence in Another Case.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., April 11.—Considerable interest has been created here by the fact that Coroner Wakefield has received a letter from Mr. A. M. Mujiga, Italian Consul at Philadelphia. The coroner had charge of the inquest on the bodies of the Morwood brothers, and this letter asked particularly for all possible information regarding the Italian who was killed at the time.

REMOVAL DENIED BY SECRETARY TRACY.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Gen. Benj. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, spent to-day at his office in the Mills Building up to his ears in business. Nothing could induce him to say what steps had been taken to get the navy in readiness for a war with Italy.

"Of course, I will not talk about our naval preparations," he remarked good-naturedly.

"What do you think of the prospect of war?" he was asked.

"Oh, there's no danger of a conflict between the United States and Italy. What's the latest news about passports being given to Mr. Porter, and the legation at Washington being recalled?"

"That story is generally discredited."

"I don't believe it, either. No, this country and Italy are not going to war unless both have lost their senses."

"It is said that you sent Commodore Folger to Pittsburgh to induce the steel manufacturers to hasten the preparation of the plates for the new vessels?"

"Oh, that's all book and nonsense."

"Furthermore, it is understood that the commanders of all the navy-yards have received orders from the department to be good with all possible speed with the refitting of vessels."

"Not a word of truth in it. Nonsense, every bit of it."

VERY SAUCY TALK.

Ravings of New York Italians Concerning Secretary Blaine's Diplomacy.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Dr. Roversi, of Il Progresso Italo Americano, stated to-night that he had been authorized by Baron Fava to state for publication that he was only going to Rome on a "leave of absence," and that he is still Italian minister in Washington. Dr. Roversi further stated that he believes Secretary Blaine is a most smart politician, "but in this affair he has been altogether too tricky," that his policy exceeded the limits of diplomacy.

"Secretary Blaine," he said, "may have local political reasons for being so, but this is not the proper time for him to exercise personal favors. Referring to the recent dispatches from Rome the doctor says he believes them to be fictitious, or else sent either by the French newspapers or inspired by the Vatican."

Dr. Roversi alluded to the present Italian question, saying: "It is now nearly a month since the Italian government sent its first note to the Cabinet at Washington, asking for an equitable and immediate reparation for the Italian citizens cowardly murdered in New Orleans. And what did Blaine do? He played an open game and speak candidly. Harrison and Blaine, before our minister sent an enoypatory note of the Marquis Di Rudin, shed, in an admirable duct of Americanized buffoonery, tears copiously, they were virtuous, but in conclusion to Italy, unaided and violated in the existing treaties, they gave no other satisfaction than presidential and ministerial tears. But among our hearts, those of American ministers included, are not current on the Italian market. The most cunning, Blaine, having once dried up his obligatory tears thought that the facts of New Orleans could be settled in an easy and friendly manner. But the New Orleans outrage could not be so slightly put aside. It touched Italy directly, and, as of immediate consequence, the slaughter at New Orleans, and the behavior of the Washington government, have raised in all European cabinets an awful question. The Italian government, treaties with us, but when the occasion came to put them into action, they said they did not consider them, as they were bound by private engagements to their States. Can this ambiguity and violation of the more potent attraction of love, which have millions of dollars, but it is necessary as a first condition, sine qua non, to be honest."

FAVA ON HIS WAY TO ROME.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Baron Fava, the Italian minister at Washington, sailed for Europe this morning on the French steamer La Gasconne. A number of prominent Italian citizens and some of the attaches of the Italian consular office were at the pier to see him off.

In response to a request for his autograph, before he sailed, Baron Fava sent the following card to a reporter: am satisfied to express my sympathy with the United States.

SAFE TO TRAVEL IN ITALY.

Americans Need Have No Fear of Ill-Treatment So Long as They Spend Money Freely.

ROME, April 11.—In reply to a number of inquiries received at the United States legation in this city from Americans intending to visit Italy during the coming season as to whether it is safe, in view of the agitation caused by the New Orleans lynchings, to travel in Italy, the officials of the legation have assured the inquirers that it is perfectly safe to travel in this country. They add that not a single case of insult or outrage in which an American has been the object has been reported to the legation. Italy is so dependent upon the money spent by travelers, which sums are estimated to amount to \$10,000,000 annually, to do anything that would curtail this expenditure, especially upon the part of travelers from the other side of the Atlantic, would be to curtail the life of the country. Of this sum it is reckoned that American travelers spend fully one-fifth. It is further reported that the Italian government, in any case the excitement supposed to exist here has been greatly exaggerated. So far as the present condition of affairs is concerned, no American need fear to travel in Italy.

The sensational rumor that Americans would be the first to see in the city called attention to the fact that in addition to the large number of tourists who are attracted to the city, the Italian nobles and the historical associations which cater about it, many quondam citizens of the United States live there. Most of these are ladies who have married Italian nobles, and have deserted their native hearth for the blue sky, the sunny atmosphere and the safety of the public funds in Italy held out to them. They strike one in every city of the peninsula, but as may be imagined, they are most numerous in the capital.

Thus Rome alone numbers among its residents the Princess Colonna, who was Miss Eva Julia Bryant, the step-daughter of Mr. John W. Mackay, and the Princess Alexandra Ruspoli, who was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Capel, Broadway, of New York, and whose husband is a brother-in-law.

THE TREASURY VAULTS.

Doors Leading to the Strong Boxes to Be Fitted with New Locks—What Surprises Visitors.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—For the first time in nearly sixty years all the locks in the Treasury Department are to be examined by a commission, which has just been appointed for the purpose by Secretary Foster. The report of this commission, when made, will be interesting reading. Some of the old keys which hang in the office of the foreman of the watch force look as though they might have been in use since the erection of the Treasury Building. They are old-fashioned, ponderous and heavy, and look out of place in a modern institution. Of course the vaults themselves, in which the enormous stacks of gold and silver are stored, are protected with the most approved appliances in the way of time locks, and besides they are guarded by armed men every night, as well as every hour in the day, and it would make very little difference to the safety of the public funds if the doors leading to the vaults were protected with all the most complicated mechanical devices for keeping out the prowler with burglarious tendencies. Still it is thought that the time has arrived when some other method might safely be adopted for the protection of the treasury doors than that which has been in use the last century furnishes.

One of the things which strikes the foreign visitor as strange when he sees by the Treasury Building at night is the apparent indifference as to safety for the wealth of the Nation which is secured by the atmosphere of the neighborhood of the vaults. This is especially true when the foreigner proves to be a resident of London, where very distinguished Englishmen now in the city, in passing the Treasury Building with your correspondent last night, said: "Thinking that the vaults are so forcibly impressed upon the absolute absence of anything like a military guard, you have seen a Washington man three weeks and in that time the only intimation that I have had from you has been such a thing as a soldier in the United States has been an occasional cavalryman riding with dispatches through the streets, and once in a while the sight of a few militiamen on the way to or from their armories. No, in London, at this hour of the night the Bank of England would be surrounded by red-coated soldiers. About 6 o'clock a squad can be seen any night marching from their barracks to the 'old lady of the Bank street' guard her until morning. Never a night passes, from the beginning until the end of the year, when every night is not on guard. Should it ever occur that a single hour after the moment when they are due there would be a concentration throughout the city. Yet here are your great vaults containing hundreds of tons of gold and silver absolutely unguarded except for a handful of watchmen armed with revolvers. I suppose the money is

WILL BENEFIT THE FARMER

Good Results That Will Follow Admission of Our Meats Into Germany.

Report that Restrictions on Pork Have Been Removed Found to Be Premature—Cattle Shipments Assuming Large Proportions.

United States Treasury Vaults to Be Made More Secure by Modern Locks.

An Indianian Appointed to Office—Mr. Kerlin Given Mr. Pullman's Place—An Indigent Niece of General Jackson.

THE EMBARGO ON OUR PORK.

Efforts of the Administration to Induce Germany to Admit American Meats. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Not only the Secretary of Agriculture but every member of the official family of the President is highly elated over the manner in which the authorities of the German empire have accepted the new meat-inspection law. For many years now American meats have been barred from Germany because of the alleged prevalence of trichina among the hogs of the Western farms. Of course this was only an excuse for the discrimination practiced against American hog products. The embargo was in reality a measure of protection for the German stock-raiser, but as the working people, who are the consumers, had to be satisfied for the higher cost of bacon, pork and lard, the false accusation was made that American meats were not only unhealthy, but positively dangerous to life. One after the other our ministers to Germany during the past ten years has tried to induce the raising of the embargo, but all without effect until the passage of the meat-inspection bill by the last Congress. As soon as this measure had received the approval of the President, the Secretary of Agriculture took the necessary steps towards enforcing its provisions, but he first secured the co-operation of Secretary Blaine. Minister Phelps was formally notified of the action of Congress and the intentions of the Department of Agriculture with reference to the law, and he was further instructed to inform the Imperial Secretary of State for Home Affairs that this country was about to take every necessary precaution to insure the thorough healthfulness of our hog products. Mr. Phelps is a diplomat. He performed the duty required of him with the greatest ease. He gave the German authorities to fully understand what the result would be if the meat embargo was to be continued. It would mean an embargo in the ports of the United States against \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 worth of German goods every year, and the loss of the German market for \$10,000,000 worth of the products of Western farms and will consequently enhance the market value of pork and attempt to maintain a steady price throughout the year.

Restrictions Not Yet Removed.

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

BERLIN, April 11.—The report of the abolition of the restrictions against American pork is entirely premature. The truth of the matter is the government will not withdraw restrictions until the new measures under the law of March 3 are put into efficient operation. Probably live swine will be admitted first, following the precedent of live cattle. Concerning pork it is certain that the most extreme methods of proof will be demanded in regard to the condition of the American product, while nothing will be done to ease the heavy home-raised hog. The Schleswig pig, which is largely slaughtered in Hamburg, deserves a close microscopic examination, but does not get it.

The importation of American cattle grows apace. American dealers seem only now to be waiting up for the precedent of live cattle. Concerning pork it is certain that the most extreme methods of proof will be demanded in regard to the condition of the American product, while nothing will be done to ease the heavy home-raised hog. The Schleswig pig, which is largely slaughtered in Hamburg, deserves a close microscopic examination, but does not get it.

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One of the things which strikes the foreign visitor as strange when he sees by the Treasury Building at night is the apparent indifference as to safety for the wealth of the Nation which is secured by the atmosphere of the neighborhood of the vaults. This is especially true when the foreigner proves to be a resident of London, where very distinguished Englishmen now in the city, in passing the Treasury Building with your correspondent last night, said: "Thinking that the vaults are so forcibly impressed upon the absolute absence of anything like a military guard, you have seen a Washington man three weeks and in that time the only intimation that I have had from you has been such a thing as a soldier in the United States has been an occasional cavalryman riding with dispatches through the streets, and once in a while the sight of a few militiamen on the way to or from their armories. No, in London, at this hour of the night the Bank of England would be surrounded by red-coated soldiers. About 6 o'clock a squad can be seen any night marching from their barracks to the 'old lady of the Bank street' guard her until morning. Never a night passes, from the beginning until the end of the year, when every night is not on guard. Should it ever occur that a single hour after the moment when they are due there would be a concentration throughout the city. Yet here are your great vaults containing hundreds of tons of gold and silver absolutely unguarded except for a handful of watchmen armed with revolvers. I suppose the money is

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WASHINGTON, April 11.—For the first time in nearly sixty years all the locks in the Treasury Department are to be examined by a commission, which has just been appointed for the purpose by Secretary Foster. The report of this commission, when made, will be interesting reading. Some of the old keys which hang in the office of the foreman of the watch force look as though they might have been in use since the erection of the Treasury Building. They are old-fashioned, ponderous and heavy, and look out of place in a modern institution. Of course the vaults themselves, in which the enormous stacks of gold and silver are stored, are protected with the most approved appliances in the way of time locks, and besides they are guarded by armed men every night, as well as every hour in the day, and it would make very little difference to the safety of the public funds if the doors leading to the vaults were protected with all the most complicated mechanical devices for keeping out the prowler with burglarious tendencies. Still it is thought that the time has arrived when some other method might safely be adopted for the protection of the treasury doors than that which has been in use the last century furnishes.

One of the things which strikes the foreign visitor as strange when he sees by the Treasury Building at night is the apparent indifference as to safety for the wealth of the Nation which is secured by the atmosphere of the neighborhood of the vaults. This is especially true when the foreigner proves to be a resident of London, where very distinguished Englishmen now in the city, in passing the Treasury Building with your correspondent last night, said: "Thinking that the vaults are so forcibly impressed upon the absolute absence of anything like a military guard, you have seen a Washington man three weeks and in that time the only intimation that I have had from you has been such a thing as a soldier in the United States has been an occasional cavalryman riding with dispatches through the streets, and once in a while the sight of a few militiamen on the way to or from their armories. No, in London, at this hour of the night the Bank of England would be surrounded by red-coated soldiers. About 6 o'clock a squad can be seen any night marching from their barracks to the 'old lady of the Bank street' guard her until morning. Never a night passes, from the beginning until the end of the year, when every night is not on guard. Should it ever occur that a single hour after the moment when they are due there would be a concentration throughout the city. Yet here are your great vaults containing hundreds of tons of gold and silver absolutely unguarded except for a handful of watchmen armed with revolvers. I suppose the money is

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