THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1892.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office.....238 | Editorial Rooms.....242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month	$ .70
Daily only, three months	2.00
Daily only, one year	8.00
Daily, including Sunday, one year	10.00
Sunday only, one year	2.00

WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS.

Daily per week, by carrier	15 cts
Sunday, single copy	5 cts
Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier	20 cts

WEEKLY.

Per year	$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents, or send subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt House.

NEWSPAPER THIEVES.

The Journal and Sentinel unite in offering a reward of $10 for the arrest and conviction of any person who steals a copy of either of these papers from the office or residence of a subscriber. Reward will be paid promptly upon the conviction of the thief, and cost of prosecution will be met by the newspapers mentioned.

ALL things in sight seem to be working together for the good of the Republican party.

MAYOR SULLIVAN and "Col. Bill" Hicklin can now shake hands. Each is without an organ.

ONE year from to-day President Harrison, if he shall live, will deliver his second inaugural.

THE new city charter did some good things, but it did not do away with peanut politics in city government.

THE proceedings in some of our courts, during the last few days, have been too little judicial and too much extrajudicial.

IT is possible that the Democratic national convention will be obliged to settle the question of candidacy by a cake walk.

NOW that the Superior Court is in the contempt business people are wondering why it does not put a certain evening paper in jail.

THE practice of judges scolding from the bench people who are not called before them, and the lecturing of parties with whom they have no business, is as unnecessary as it is unseemly.

THE Republicans in the House have very wisely decided to leave the question of consideration of the Bland bill to the Democrats themselves. Now let Mr. Harter attempt to break a quorum.

IT has been perfectly apparent for two days past that the contempt proceedings in Judge Taylor's court were being used as a fender to gain time. The case could have been decided in thirty minutes.

IF the Evening News does not conduct itself toward courts with more circumspection it may wake up some fine morning and find itself in the hands of a receiver. The possession of property is an uncertain thing these days.

THE Kansas City Times remarks that the anthracite coal deal has been made under the cover of the present tariff. This may be true; but anthracite coal being on the free list, the average person will fail to see the point of the observation.

THE difficulty with Senator Palmer, of Illinois, as a presidential candidate is the same as that of Senator Hill. The latter would defeat Mr. Cleveland at the expense of his party, while Senator Palmer would be a candidate to prevent Colonel Morrison from being one.

AT the recent meeting of Republican clubs in Topeka, Kan., the largest ever held in the State, several members who have hitherto been outspoken advocates of the free coinage of silver took occasion to declare a change of views. Among these was Col. D. R. Anthony.

VERY frequently the Journal receives requests for information in regard to tariff literature and to send documents and speeches to those who need them in argument. The American Protective Tariff League has just issued a treatise on American tariffs from Plymouth Rock to McKinley. Those who want a store of condensed information should send 10 cents to Wilbur F. Wakeman, general secretary, No. 135 West Twenty-third street, New York, and ask for No. 52 of the Defender.

MAYOR SULLIVAN, in his address to the saloon-keepers issued on the 27th ult., requested them to "close their places of business and permit no beer or liquors to be sold or given away until further public announcement by me, which will be given as soon as the emergency prompting this request has passed." The saloons have all been open for several days; in fact, were not closed at all, yet the Mayor has not declared the emergency passed. He is under promise to make a public announcement on the subject.

THE morning Democratic organ evidently feels that it is coming out of the present Democratic collision in this city in a less battered condition than its evening colleague. In all the negotiations by which the street-car management was turned over to a Democratic leader, and in the canvass and election of Mayor Sullivan, the evening organ was more effective and influential than was the regular morning organ. The evening organ was more emphatic, and the Mayor and his various boards esteemed the indorsement of the afternoon organ so much more valuable than that of the morning organ that the latter felt that it was not appreciated as it should be. But there has been a change. The evening organ has ceased to remark daily: "This is the best city government on earth." The Mayor no longer takes his daily orders from the evening organ, and the boards no longer wait for advice from that source before they do nothing. Now they go to the morning organ, and the morning organ derides that which appears in the afternoon and claims to have secured a considerable number of its patrons. But both morning and evening organs, with their respective Mayors, street-railway managers and various co-ordinate branches, are really for Mr. Cleveland and against Mr. Hill.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

The result of the Republican district conventions, held yesterday, was the election of delegates pledged to vote and work for the renomination of President Harrison. At no time could any one give a decent pretext why the man whose opponents in all parts of the country who have intelligence and candor, admit to be an able and honest chief magistrate, should not receive the earnest support of his party in the State in which he has always lived and which he has always honored. No man has done more to give Indiana an enviable position in the estimation of the country in recent years than has General Harrison. These considerations, aside from pride in the achievements of Indiana's President, should lead Indiana Republicans to do just what they did in yesterday's conventions and what they will do in the State convention when it meets. The Republicans of Indiana have no cause to explain their adhesion to the President, but if they had failed to give him the indorsement they have they would be open to censure.

Present indications point to the well-nigh unanimous renomination of Gen. Harrison, therefore it becomes his own State to take the lead of the column of States that will be sure to make him their first choice.

THE CITY WILL NOT SUFFER.

The Journal has not hesitated to express the opinion that the city has been disgraced by the action of the authorities during the last two weeks. Their failure to afford prompt and adequate protection to the street-car company in operating its cars is one of the most palpable instances of the degradation of municipal government on record, and involves a disgrace which we must bear while it lasts. But it does not follow that it will be permanent, or that it will in the slightest degree affect the future standing of the city. The reputation of Indianapolis as a law-abiding community and as a city of prosperous business, happy homes and contented workingmen is too well established and too widely known to be seriously affected by an accidental and exceptional occurrence of this kind, unfortunate and disgraceful as it may be. There is not a city of its size in the United States that has a better reputation in respect to freedom from labor troubles and general devotion to the principles of law and order than this city has. Its excellent record in this regard will not be seriously or permanently injured by the fact that on a single occasion the law-abiding and law-enforcing sentiment of its people has been temporarily eclipsed by a combination of circumstances which could not be controlled. That sentiment is still the underlying and all-pervading sentiment of the community, and will continue to be the ruling sentiment of the future as it has been in the past. The lawless element is not as strong here as it is in most cities, and in all human probability it will never again find the conditions as favorable for asserting itself as they have been during the present trouble. In short, there is nothing the matter with Indianapolis or its future, and he who thinks that its prosperity will be retarded or its reputation seriously injured by recent events is very much mistaken. On the contrary, the effect of the recent trouble is likely to be that the people will make a high resolve that the city shall never be similarly disgraced again, thus making this even a more law-abiding and law-enforcing city in the future than it has been, with this unfortunate exception, heretofore.

THE TURNOVER IN NEW YORK.

"Some big losses sustained by the Democracy in New York," "Immense Republican gains everywhere," "Dutchess county turns right about." Such are some of the head-lines in yesterday's issue of the Sentinel over the reports of the local elections in New York. They will make the old-time reader of the Sentinel stare, for, not before, in all the years that he has been imbibing Democracy from that source, has he ever seen display heads announcing Republican triumphs, and announcing them with an air of satisfaction. The life-long Democratic reader will ask: "What does all this mean?" It means that the Sentinel is fighting David B. Hill, and that it proposes to attribute the long list of disasters in New York to him and his policy. The Sentinel will go on to claim that the defeats are the protests of the Democrats against the mid-winter convention, which has already chosen Hill delegates. Here the Sentinel will make a mistake. The Democratic defeats, the overturning of county boards, the sweeping of cities which have had Democratic Mayors for years, is the result of Hillism; not of Hillism in connection with the mid-winter convention, but of Hillism in stealing the Senate of New York and turning a Republican into a Democratic majority. "Dutchess county turns right about" because in Dutchess county, under the dictation of Hill, its board of supervisors counted out a Republican Senator whose election was conceded by all men until Hill discovered a pretext for disfranchising the majority in the senatorial district. Probably some Cleveland Democrats have sulked, but the turn "right about" is due to the fact that, under the spur of righteous indignation, the Republican party, as a whole, went to the polls. If it would go to the polls the same way at every election, there would be no Hillism. But many Republicans do not do so. They so easily forget that Democratic control means just such outrages as were perpetrated upon suffrage in stealing the Senate of New York are perpetrated in one form or another wherever the Democratic party gets into power, whether in Maine, Texas, Indiana or New York. The Republicans of New York are amazed and indignant at the reckless excesses of David B. Hill, and they have risen in their wrath and power to smite his party. They will be likely to remember it until after the November election. Meanwhile, if the Sentinel can derive either advantage or consolation in attributing the result to the failure of the Cleveland Democrats to vote or to their voting with the Republicans, it is heartily welcome, since the Hill organs will keep an account and his followers will pay off the score later on.

IS THE STREET RAILROAD A VOODOO?

There seems to be something in this street-railroad business that exercises a strange influence over every person who attempts to deal with it. Whether it is a voodoo or something else equally potent and mysterious we do not undertake to say, but it seems to possess the remarkable quality of causing people to make fools of themselves. A person is said to be voodooed when he is affected by voodoo conjurations or charms, which are supposed to exercise an uncanny and supernatural control over the acts of the voodooed person. The remarkable series of blunders which have been perpetrated in connection with the street-railway business would seem to indicate that it has become endowed with the power of voodooing people and causing them to make themselves ridiculous.

In the first place, the directors of the road made a great mistake when they removed Mr. Shaffer from the presidency and Mr. Steele from the superintendency of the road. Under their management everything was running smoothly, the employes were contented and satisfied, and the public had good service. Great improvements were made by the extension of lines and the betterment of service, and further improvements were evidently in contemplation. By adhering to that policy the company would soon have established itself so firmly in public favor that it would not have had much difficulty in getting an extension or renewal of its charter on fair, and even liberal, terms. The overthrow of the Shaffer-Steele management was blunder No. 1.

The appointment of Mr. Frenzel as president of the road has been repeatedly criticised in the Journal, because it is universally believed to have been done for political reasons. Everybody believes he was appointed because it was thought he could obtain favors and franchises through his political "pull" on the city government, thereby giving the road an unfair and illegitimate advantage over the public. His utter inexperience in street-railroad affairs and his record as a scheming politician went to corroborate this view of the case. His appointment was blunder No. 2.

Mr. Frenzel was hardly warm in his place before he had Mr. Steele dismissed from the superintendency. Steele was and is trained to the street-railroad business, and was very popular with the men. The company should have been glad to retain his services. So far as known, the only reason for his dismissal was to increase Mr. Frenzel's prestige and power by making him the immediate as well as supreme controller of affairs. In other words, a trained official who was popular with the men and the public was removed in order to further Mr. Frenzel's personal ambition. This was blunder No. 3.

As soon as Steele was out of the way Mr. Frenzel began to turn the screws on the men. One exaction followed another, accompanied by new and arbitrary rules, and culminating in the withdrawal of the men's badges in such a way as to cause unnecessary offense. Mr. Frenzel's arbitrary treatment of the men and the uncompromising attitude he took on the badge question constituted blunder No. 4.

Then came the strike. Strikes are almost always blunders, because they are seldom successful. In this case the issue involved was not of sufficient importance to justify the men in tying up the road and running the risk of losing their situations. The first strike was blunder No. 5.

The arbitration which was at first hailed as offering a settlement of the whole controversy proved a *fiasco*. The arbitrators made the egregious mistake of not putting in black and white the questions submitted to them and the scope of their authority, and having both parties sign an agreement to abide by their decision. The failure to do this led to an inconclusive and unsatisfactory decision, which both sides construed to suit themselves. The arbitration was blunder No. 6.

The undecisive decision of the arbitrators was hardly announced before Mr. Frenzel began to violate its spirit, if not its letter. He and his lawyers both saw that the failure to reduce the basis of the arbitration to writing left the door open for him to do as he pleased. Nevertheless, his violation of the spirit of the arbitration was an injustice to the men and an insult to the public. It was blunder No. 7.

The second strike was, at least, as great a mistake as the first one, if not worse. The Journal advised against it as strongly as possible, assuring the men that it would almost inevitably lead to violence, and that this would deprive them of public sympathy and in the end most of them would probably lose their situations. The event has proved that the Journal was right. We have had violence, followed by a great reaction in favor of the enforcement of law. The second strike was blunder No. 8.

This gave Mayor Sullivan a chance to perpetrate perhaps the biggest blunder of all by refusing to extend police protection to the company in operating its cars. He emphasized this blunder by repeating it day after day for five or six days, thus presenting the spectacle of a city government absolutely paralyzed and powerless in the face of a grave emergency. The Mayor's stupendous blunder comes in as No. 9.

When the city authorities had sufficiently advertised their imbecility and began to realize the necessity of trying to redeem themselves, they took the city directory and summoned two hundred or three hundred persons to act as special policemen without reference to their fitness. After being decorated with badges, by which the mob might identify them, they were turned loose in the streets without any means of defending themselves and apparently without any definite object except to excite the anger of the mob, which they did effectually. This was blunder No. 10.

About this time Police Judge Buskirk appeared on the scene and demonstrated that he was voodooed like the rest. Without a particle of authority for the action he took it on himself to deliver a lecture from the bench on the ethics of the strike and to order the president of the car-men's brotherhood to open new negotiations with Frenzel for a compromise. At the same time he arbitrarily continued the cases against the strikers instead of deciding them, and declared that if the cars were run that day it would "be without police protection." This action of Buskirk has killed him as dead as Sullivan. It was blunder No. 11.

Then came the midnight application for a receivership of the road by a citizen who claimed to be acting for the public welfare, and the order of the court appointing a receiver. The Journal is not prepared to question the legality of this proceeding, but it is likely to be seriously questioned in other quarters. The contempt proceedings have occupied three days with the obvious purpose of consuming time. The judge has delivered some interesting lectures from the bench and has been in communication with the president of the road and the strikers as to a basis of settlement. It remains to be seen whether this whole receivership proceeding will not have to be labeled as blunder No. 12. Its only relieving feature thus far is that the cars have been started, but this has been done by the most arbitrary interference with private property on record. If Judge Taylor escapes the general voodoo it will be by the skin of his teeth.

It is to be hoped we are near the end of this extraordinary series of blunders. When the road gets back into the hands of its owners, as it probably will to-day, they should take immediate measures to have it examined by experts and deprived of its voodoo power.

THE ATTACK ON TRUSTS.

The indictment of the officers of what is known as the Whisky Trust by the United States grand jury in Boston has attracted wide attention, and subsequent proceedings will be watched with deep interest. The Whisky Trust is accused of attempting to ruin the producers who refuse to join it. Its purpose has been to control production and prices—to make the business so profitable by the increased price as to enable the trust to shut down half the distilleries in the country and pay a fair return on the idle property. In the production of any article of general consumption which is a necessity such an achievement would be a hardship and injustice to the consumers. The attack of so large and wealthy a combination as the Whisky Trust as a test of the power of the Sherman act means a great deal. If it shall be successful, if the indicted officials are found guilty and punished under the Sherman law, a great triumph over unjust combinations will have been achieved, and a warning will be given to similar combinations. Even where immense trusts have cheapened the price of articles the fact that they exist by being able to drive out or compel all competitors to sell their property and their business to one combination is a great injustice. Laws to break up trusts under State laws have proved inadequate, because the managers prosecuted in one State can change their residence to another State, and thus escape, but under a federal law a corporation is answerable wherever there is a federal court, and the alleged Whisky Trust officials must appear at Boston and answer to the indictment upon its merits. If the indictment against the Whisky Trust is made to stand, and a violation of the Sherman law is maintained, the country will understand that there is a remedy against combinations designed to destroy competition and to raise prices so that they will pay dividends upon idle property and watered stock.

EX-CONGRESSMAN BAKER, of New York, says it is not organization, but a willingness to turn out and vote that carries that State for the Republicans. When the organization committee has to send for Republicans in carriages, in order to get them to the polls, defeat may be counted on. There is a great deal of truth in this. Organization is useful, and even indispensable, but it cannot be depended on to remove apathy if any exists. The interest of the voters must be enlisted in other ways. In presidential campaigns this interest is usually aroused by the importance of the issues and other causes not operating at other elections, and the result is shown in the full vote that is brought out in those years. Indiana Republicans will be well organized for the coming fight, but, with or without such aid to success, there is no reason to fear a lack of interest on their part. "General apathy" is unknown to them in presidential years.

PROBABLY it was a mistake on the part of Receiver Steele to issue badges to the men. He could have operated the road as receiver without doing this, and, as it was the main point of controversy between the president and the employes of the road, the receiver would have done well not to have mixed in it. The court had authority, without consulting the men, to order the receiver to call in the badges, and doubtless would have done so had the men refused to act on the court's suggestion to surrender them. The resolution of the men foreshadows a basis of settlement. It is probable that the receivership will be dissolved to-day and the control of the road turned over to Mr. Frenzel, with the understanding that things are to be restored to the situation that existed before the last strike. This means that the men will continue to work without badges, leaving that and the question of increased compensation to be settled by future negotiations. If this is the outcome of the business, people will wonder what the strike and the rioting was for.

WHEN the Indianapolis News regains something of its calm assurance and dogmatism, which it has lost as the organ of alleged local monopolies, it will take back its dejected observations regarding the industries of the city.

MRS. NEVINS, the mother of young Mrs. Blaine, has been making an unpleasant revelation of her own character through her talks with New York reporters. She boasts, among other things, of having grossly insulted the elder Mrs. Blaine on the occasion of her visit to that lady's house in Augusta, and if the language she repeats was actually used Mrs. Blaine would have been entirely justified in ordering her from the premises. Mrs. Nevins proves herself to be a coarse-minded and ill-bred person, and, as remarked by an exchange, her offensive exhibition throws a white light on the character of the alliance fastened on the Blaine family.

A BILL is pending in the New Jersey Legislature to prevent judges from punishing for contempt persons fairly criticising the court. The measure is intended for the protection of newspapers. Indiana newspapers seem to need no such protection. Recent events indicate that they can "sass" courts with impunity.

COLONEL FISHBACK, who has some interest in the pending street-car litigation, was unable to be in court yesterday on account of illness. Why he was not following the doctor's advice and airing himself by taking another walk was not explained.

IT takes the ordinary unofficial person about three seconds to decide whether or not he is insulted. With courts it is different. Three days appears to be needed for cogitation on the subject.

IT is taking the Superior Court a very long time to make up its mind whether it was treated with contempt or not.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

WHO is to write the poem for the opening of the Columbian exposition? F. F.

Sir Edwin Arnold was, we believe, chosen by the committee in charge as poet of the occasion.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Possibly.

A story in London Truth begins with this sentence: "Why Arthur Hislack went to the bar was a mystery." If the gentleman's name is any indication, he went because he was invited.

A Slight Variation.

Judge—Why, sir, did you knock the plaintiff down, and maltreat him in such an unseemly manner?

Defendant—Well, you see, y'r Honor, he pointed a pistol at me. I didn't know it wasn't loaded.

Where He Gets His Model.

Watts—I see that a Japanese has invented an apparatus for filling an enemy's eyes with dust at a distance of several feet. I wonder how it works?

Potts—Something like a street-sweeper, I suppose.

A Study in Vernacular.

"Got a new racket," explained Mr. Hungry Higgins. "I axes every duck I meet about de prize-fight. If he says Fitzsimmons 'won,' I bones him for a dime to buy bread. If he says Fitzsimmons 'win,' I tells him I wants to buy a drink."

Evading the Law.

Lawyer—Well, we got the best of them this time. You have been sentenced to ninety-nine years in prison.

Convict—Ninety-nine years! Why, I'll be dead before I have served half of it.

"Yes; that is where you get the best of 'em."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORS.

First Session of the Seventh District Second Annual Convention Convenes at Peru.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Ind., March 3.—The second annual meeting of the Seventh District Y. P. S. C. E. of Indiana convened in this city today for a two days' session. Fully 300 delegates are in attendance and the number will be further augmented by to-morrow. The Peru local union has been unceasing in its efforts to make this meeting a noteworthy one. The business meetings are held in the First Presbyterian Church and the evening services in the Presbyterian and Baptist jointly, this being necessitated by the large number in attendance. Among the prominent persons who are present are Dr. Hunter and C. E. Newland, of Indianapolis; Dr. Thomas, of Marion; Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of Minneapolis; Rev. Roskamp, of Kokomo; State Secretary Miss Elizabeth Wishard, of Indianapolis; Dr. Little, of Wabash; Revs. C. E. Morgan and A. C. Hathaway, State vice-presidents, and many others. The Seventh district of the Christian Endeavors of Indiana consists of the counties of Grant, Howard, Miami and Wabash. The musical part of the programme is under the direction of Professor Merrill, who is ably assisted by the leading singers of the districts represented. The public schools of the city have been closed to give all an opportunity of attending the meetings. An interesting feature is the attendance of twenty-one Indians, from White's Indian school at Wabash, under the care of three of the teachers.

Fifteen hundred people attended the opening exercises this afternoon at the Presbyterian Church. Dr. C. E. Newland, of Indianapolis, presided, with Miss May Leibert, of Kokomo, secretary. Devotional exercises were led by Rev. Roskamp, of Kokomo. In the addresses of welcome Rev. B. F. Cavins, of Peru, extended the hospitality of the churches, Mayor Jesse S. Zern, offered the hospitality of the city, and Hon. R. P. Effenger spoke for the citizens in general. Response was made by W. A. Mill, of Marion. Papers were read on "Sowers and Reapers," by Hattie Gouchenour, of Roann, and "The Symmetry of Character," by Miss Daisy Stromstadt, of Peru. Both were thoroughly discussed by the members in short speeches and with interesting suggestions. The services of the evening were addressed by Rev. R. V. Hunter, of Indianapolis. One of the grand features is the singing. Friday gives promise of being one of the largest days in the history of the Endeavors of this district.

Great Religious Revival at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—A religious revival of unusual features had its culmination yesterday in service at Music Hall, morning, afternoon and night, at which that great structure was each time filled to overflowing. Business houses all over the city, to the number of three thousand, as reported by the managers of the meeting, closed yesterday during the hours of service at Music Hall. The movement was arranged for early last fall and all the churches of the city united in carrying out the plans suggested by the evangelist, Rev. B. Fay Mills. These were very methodical, involving the districting of the city, with preliminary work in each district. The number of persons who have at these meetings signified a desire to become Christians is reported at over seven thousand. The meetings close on Sunday next.

RE-RATED PENSION CASES

Assistant Secretary Bussey's Testimony Before the House Committee.

Conduct of Black and Tanner Not Followed by Commissioner Raum—Decision That Affects 50,000 Soldiers of the Late War.

MR. BUSSEY TESTIFIES.

Matters Affecting the Pension Office Explained Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Assistant Secretary Bussey, of the Interior Department, to whom is committed the supervision of matters relating to the Pension Office, testified to-day before the special pension investigating committee of the House. In response to questions by Mr. Enloe Mr. Bussey said Secretary Noble told him he thought the good of the office demanded Special Examiner Taylor's resignation. The Secretary had told witness he thought Taylor was furnishing matter to the newspapers. Mr. Bussey said he thought one or two other persons had been dismissed from the Pension Office on the ground that they were furnishing matter about the office to the newspapers. Mr. Enloe asked if witness did not know that nine persons were dismissed on this ground. Mr. Bussey replied that he was at Pine Ridge, S. D., at the time the removals were made, and could not tell the number removed. Witness told Mr. Enloe he had never, before to-day, heard that young Raum, when appointment clerk, collected a notary fee of 25 cents from each person appointed or promoted in the Pension Office, and did not know that it was a fact. Congress had passed a law prohibiting the practice.

Mr. Enloe began an inquiry with reference to J. Jolly Jones, private secretary to Assistant Secretary Chandler, who, it was asserted, had gone to the Pension Office and asked about pension claims. Mr. Bussey said Commissioner Raum seemed to be annoyed about Jones's visits.

Mr. Enloe—Did it occur to you that this man might take advantage of his position to assume charge of the claims of pension attorneys?

Mr. Bussey replied that he had not considered the matter very closely.

The subject of rerating pensioners and of making their rerating claims date back to the time of original disability was then taken up. Mr. Bussey said that while looking up the pension laws, soon after becoming an office-holder, he ascertained that the statutes prohibited a rerating dating further back than the medical examination on which the rerating was allowed. An investigation followed, and it was discovered that the pensions of a number of employes of the Pension Office were being rerated. Some cases had been "railroaded" through in forty-eight hours.

Mr. Payson asked if the practice with reference to rerating had not originated with Commissioner Black, and if, under Commissioner Tanner's administration the practice was not the same, except that the time of passage on these claims was made very short.

Mr. Bussey said that the practice was in violation of departmental decisions, and in violation of law. The Pension Office was every day getting applications for reratings to date back, and the thing had demoralized pensioners who thought, because they were now receiving a larger pension, they should receive back money to the time of army service. The practice had been stopped, and he defied any man to show a case rerated in violation of law under Commissioner Raum's administration. Under General Black 1,700 rerated cases were found, and under Mr. Tanner 1,300 cases. This number embraced only a part of the rerated cases. An average of $1,600 was involved in each rerated case.

Witness had estimated that if the reratings were generally followed they would cost $800,000,000. Not all of the employes rerated had been removed, but only the men mainly responsible for the practice. None of the money received illegally had been recovered. It was found that the pension money could not be recouped, nor could a man's salary be attached, so all that had been done was a recommendation to Congress to enact a law to cover the case.

Mr. Payson asked about the reports in circulation as to the circumstances connected with the rerating of Powell, an Illinois politician, by Commissioner Black.

Representative Dungan, of Ohio—Was that Gen. W. H. Powell, Secretary Noble's candidate for Commissioner of Pensions?

Mr. Payson—And this very thing, when attention was called to it, was what knocked him out.

Mr. Dungan asked if Secrefary Noble had by letter requested Commissioner Black to favorably consider Powell's case. Mr. Bussey could not state.

Mr. Enloe asked how it was that Gen. W. W. Dudley had been rerated without the facts appearing on the record.

Mr. Bussey said that General Dudley was legally rerated under an act increasing the pension for loss of a leg at the knee joint. The rerating did not go back to the date of disability, but to 1886, the date of the act increasing the pension. Why the record did not show the rerating he did not know, unless it was because the claim was for a specific disability.

To Mr. Enloe, Mr. Bussey said the greatest abuse the Pension Office had to contend with was the practice of Congressmen in pushing pension claims. He did not see how the practice could be stopped, except by law. It greatly increased the work of Congressmen and also of the Pension Office.

Mr. Enloe asked if it were not possible to use the Pension Office as a political machine, and if it would not be better to take it out of politics.

Mr. Bussey said he had never used the office for political purposes, and did not see how it could be readily converted into a political machine. His orders were that all pensioners should be treated alike. He believed Commissioner Raum had managed the office with efficiency and integrity, and if an investigation should demonstrate anything to the contrary, he should be glad of an opportunity to remedy matters.

Mr. Enloe next inquired if Mr. Bussey approved the practice of giving pensions to persons of means. Mr. Bussey replied in the negative, and said it was prohibited by a recent law. Mr. Enloe instanced one case in which an Ohio woman worth $90,000 was getting a pension. Mr. Bussey replied that his office was constantly investigating such violations of the law.

AFFECTS 50,000 SOLDIERS.

Pension Decision by Mr. Bussey That Will Please Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Assistant Secretary Bussey to-day made an important decision in the pension case of Rudolph M. Manley, of Company I, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. On June 15, 1863, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling upon the executive of the State of Pennsylvania for 50,000 volunteers to serve for the period of six months unless sooner discharged. In compliance with this order the Forty-seventh Regiment was raised and mustered into the State service for ninety days, instead of for six months, as designated in the call. The records of the War Department show that Manley was mustered in on the 27th of June, 1863, and was mustered out with his company on Aug. 13, 1863. During this service the evidence on file shows that the soldier suffered a sunstroke, from which he never recovered. Upon his application he was granted a pension of $24 a month, but on June 13, 1891, his name was dropped from the pension roll upon the ground that it had been ascertained that the regiment to which he belonged was not in the United States service, but in the service of the State of Pennsylvania. This is the position taken by the Judge Advocate-general of the army in a decision rendered Sept. 12, 1891. Assistant Secretary Bussey, however, after an elaborate review of the law and the evidence in the case, concludes that it comes within the first subdivision of Section 4925 of the Revised Statutes, which includes among those entitled to benefits of pension "any officer of the army, including regulars, volunteers and militia, or any officer in the army or marine corps, or any enlisted man, however employed, in the military or naval service of the United States or in its marine corps, whether regularly mustered or not, disabled by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States while in the line of duty."

The Assistant Secretary directs that Manley's name be restored to the pension roll. This decision restores to a pensionable status the fifty thousand soldiers who served in the Pennsylvania militia about the time of Lee's invasion of that State.

MONEY FOR PENSIONS.

Mr. Raum Tells What Is Needed and Explains the Status of Funds on Hand.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The sub-committee of the House committee on pensions, of which Mr. Mutchler of Pennsylvania is chairman, to-day examined General Raum, the Commissioner of Pensions, with reference to the estimates for pension appropriations for the next fiscal year. The Commissioner said that last year $1,880,000 had been spent for medical examinations, and this year $1,500,000 would be spent, which would bring that work up to date. The work of medical examination had been pushed forward with a great deal of energy, and the appropriation, on that account, could be reduced for the next fiscal year. The actual amount of money expended on account of pensions during the first six months of the year was $93,065,673. There was now on the books $28,934,595 against which no requisitions had been made, and about $15,000,000 was in the hands of agents, so that $43,000,000 was on hand for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts suggested that this amount of money would not be spent during the remaining months of this fiscal year. General Raum replied that it must be remembered that the work was being pushed up close to date, and that as the first payments on new claims averaged $135, considerable money would be necessary for this purpose.

Mr. Mutchler called attention to the fact that $125,000,000 was asked for the next fiscal year; that last year $124,000,000 was spent, and that on March 1 the expenditures were $7,000,000 under the expenditure for the corresponding month of last year, so that there ought to be money left over this year.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

Ball Championship Season Divided Into Two Divisions of Seventy-Seven Games Each.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The National Baseball League concluded its labors at 5 o'clock this afternoon. When the magnates met at noon they presented a testimonial to A. G. Spalding, who was recently honored by an election to honorary membership. The testimonial is a beautiful work of art, in the shape of a large album, made of heavy boards, upon which are engrossed and illuminated in gold, silver and colors the expressions of good-will of the League. The binding is in morocco and gold-faced, with watered silk.

Immediately after the presentation the League went into secret session. A new national board of control was elected, Messrs. Young, Byrne and Phelps being chosen. Mr. Rogers declined to serve after a re-election had been tendered him. The next thing considered was the prohibitory free-pass rule. Boston, New York and Chicago strongly favored the continuance of the present rule, but they were overcome by the clubs from the smaller towns. The rule was so modified as to allow admission to the press without compensation to the visiting clubs and to give the clubs some discretion in the issuing of passes on other accounts.

The last business was the adoption of a schedule for the coming season. In consequence of the increased number of clubs in the new organization, the championship season is divided into two divisions. It was at first proposed to divide the series so as to make the first consist of eighty-six games and the second of sixty-six, but this was objectionable to many, and, consequently, each division contains seventy-seven games. The winners of each series will play together at the end of the season for the championship. The season opens on April 12.

All 4th of July games will be played in the West, while the Eastern clubs will have Decoration and Labor days at home. No two American Association clubs open grounds together. No two American clubs compete on holidays. Every club has an opportunity to open a ground, and every club has a Saturday with every club both East and West.

The distance that each club has to travel on its circuit has been carefully allotted, and where any club has more than its share, it will be considered, and the expenses equalized at the end of the season. The distance each club has to travel is as follows: Boston, 15,384 miles; Brooklyn, 13,323; New York, 12,958; Philadelphia, 12,878; Baltimore, 12,321; Washington, 12,188; Pittsburg, 15,091; Cleveland, 13,662, Cincinnatti, 14,052; Louisville, 14,501; Chicago, 14,369, and St. Louis, 14,956, making the total number of miles traveled, 162,335 miles; an average of 13,527 miles per club.

The national board, as the old board of control is now called, organized during the afternoon. Mr. Byrne was elected president, and N. E. Young secretary and treasurer. Zach Phelps is the other. The magnates will meet again, in annual session, in November next.

SUICIDE OF A BANKER.

Ended His Life Rather than Be Tried on the Charge of Embezzling $200,000.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 3.—At 1:30 o'clock, this afternoon, J. W. Collins, president of the California National Bank, who has been under arrest for the last ten days on a charge of embezzling $200,000 of the defunct bank's funds, committed suicide by shooting himself. He had been unable to funish the required bonds, and had been confined in his room, in the Brewster Hotel, in charge of a deputy. To-day orders came to District Attorney Jones to take Collins to Los Angeles for trial. Upon receipt of this news Collins excused himself, went to the bath-room, where he placed the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth and fired the fatal shot.

The deed was not wholly unexpected, as Mr. Collins evidently had been laboring under a great nervous strain and mental depression for some time. About two years ago his entire family was drowned, and now that he was financially ruined and with the charge of embezzlement hanging over him, it is thought he was brought to a point where he considered that he had nothing to live for. The California National Bank closed its doors Nov. 12. It was considered one of the strongest institutions financially in southern California. It had a paid-up capital of half a million and a surplus of one hundred thousand. The officers of the bank claimed the suspension was due to shrinkage in deposits and a temporary inability to release its notes and accounts. The national bank examiner took charge of the bank, and Mr. Paulin, of Los Angeles, was appointed receiver by the Treasury Department. As a result of the latter's investigations, a warrant was sworn out for Collins's arrest on a charge of appropriating $200,000 of the bank's funds, and it was also shown that deposits were being received up to the time of closing the doors. Mr. Collins was interested in a number of enterprises for the development of the southern part of the State, and was always considered a wealthy man. He came to San Diego from Cheyenne, Wyo., where he was interested in a bank which also recently failed.

Women at the World's Fair.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers of the Columbian exposition, is at the Holland House, and will remain in the city several days before returning to Chicago. Mrs. Palmer stated this morning that her visit was not an official one, but she expected to see a number of woman who are interested in the exposition. She said that she expected Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and one or two other States in the East to make the best showing for women, and added: "It is not to be expected that men will take the same interest in the work as the women will, and to make a success of New York's exhibit as far as women are concerned they must have charge. Mrs. Palmer thought the sum of $200,000 inadequate to represent such a great State as New York.