

THE DAILY JOURNAL

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The regular daily issue of the Indianapolis Journal from Oct. 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, a period of six months, was as follows:

Table with columns: Date, Total, Average. Rows for Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar. Total: 364,400. Average: 13,482.

Special edition. Total, 157 days, 2,113,550 copies. Daily average of the six months of 13,482 copies.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

The regular issue of the Sunday Journal, from Jan. 1, 1892, to March 31, 1892 (thirteen issues), a period of three months, was as follows:

Table with columns: Date, Total, Average. Rows for Jan, Feb, Mar. Total: 130,300. Average: 10,023 copies.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

The regular issue of the Weekly Indiana State Journal, from Jan. 1, 1892, to March 31, 1892 (thirteen issues), a period of three months, was as follows:

Table with columns: Date, Total, Average. Rows for Jan, Feb, Mar. Total: 163,730. Average for the three months of 12,594 copies.

State of Indiana, vs. Marion county, et al. George C. Hill, business manager for the Indianapolis Journal Newspaper Company, publishers of the Indianapolis Journal, daily, Sunday and weekly, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement of circulation is true and correct.

ALBERT G. HARDIN, Notary Public. EX-SENATOR BLAIR still lags superficial on the presidential stage. However, he is not in anybody's way.

There are indications that the three regular Democratic editors and the one Democratic editor masquerading under an alias do not constitute 90 per cent. of the Democratic party of Indiana.

COLONEL INGERSOLL is nothing if not gushing, but when he declared that the late Walt Whitman was "the most eminent citizen of this Republic" we think he drew it just "a leetle bit" strong.

ONE of the anti-free-coinage Democrats declares that from this time forth the Democrats who are in accord with him will strive to shorten the session, so as not to reach the Bland bill on the calendar.

So successful has Mr. Frenzel been in ornamenting independent editors, Democratic Councils and such with his neckerchief that he may assume to put his collar upon all Indianapolis. When he does he will fail.

The Sentinel's protest against the Journal's friendliness for candidate Gray is pathetic, but will be unavailing. The Journal is not animated, as it seems to suppose, by base political motives. It recognizes the upper dog in the fight when it sees him, and offers greeting. Here's to Gray.

The company which is making 12 per cent., according to a statement of Director Allerton, declares through its president that it will make no further improvements until the city grants it a new franchise. In other words, the street railway is determined to decorate every citizen with a Frenzel collar.

A CAREFUL examination of recent issues of the News fails to disclose any reference to the fact that the Citizens' Street-railroad Company will build no electric lines this year. The News has posed on various occasions as a friend (with a capital F) of the workingman, and also as a promoter of public interests. Since its false assertions concerning the giving out of natural gas, and

its open alliance with the street-car monopoly, it finds it impossible to maintain a show of these positions. The growth of the city depends on the inducements it offers to workmen, and the extension of rapid transit is one of the most important of these.

A DIPLOMATIC VICTORY.

Democratic papers are finding fault with the President's conduct of the Behring sea correspondence, and especially with the agreement to submit the question of damages, along with the question of jurisdictional rights, to arbitration. If Democrats would stop long enough to recall the record of the Cleveland administration in the Behring sea controversy they would probably conclude that it does not become them to criticize what this administration has done in the premises.

The only notable act of the Cleveland administration in connection with the Behring sea controversy was a discreditable one, beginning in rashness and ending in cowardice. In the summer of 1886, under the plea of enforcing the claims of the United States, three British schooners, the Caroline, Onward and Thornton, were captured in Behring sea by a United States revenue cutter and taken to Sitka, where the vessels were condemned by a United States court, the masters fined and imprisoned and the seakins on board confiscated.

The vessels were captured beyond the three-mile limit, in the open waters of Behring sea. As soon as the facts came to the knowledge of the British government it made a demand for the release of the prisoners, and presented a claim of about \$100,000 for loss of property and damages for loss of time and probable profits, and for illegal arrest and imprisonment. On Jan. 26, 1887, Mr. Cleveland's Attorney-general, Garland, sent a dispatch to the authorities in Alaska ordering the unconditional release of the prisoners and the surrender of the vessels and other property. This dispatch was followed by a repeating order, which was carried out accordingly. The claim for damages is still unsettled, but the release of the vessels and the surrender of the captured poachers and the surrender of the property was made as soon as the British government demanded it. If the seizure of the British schooners and the imprisonment of the men and confiscation of the property was wrong it was a blunder for which the Cleveland administration was responsible. If it was right the administration should have backed it up and refused to comply with the British demand. In either case the incident was humiliating to the United States and tended to complicate the controversy and add to the embarrassments of the present administration. Whatever President Harrison may have done or left undone, he has not put himself in a position which he has had to back out of in compliance with a peremptory demand of the British government, as the Cleveland administration did.

Without attempting now to foreshadow the probable result of the arbitration, we have no doubt the overwhelming judgment of the American people is that the administration has done the wisest and best thing possible in agreeing to submit the controversy to that mode of settlement. It is useless to say that our claim was, in all respects, so plainly just that we never should have agreed to arbitration. It was not so plainly just but that it was a matter of doubt among some of the best judges of international law. It was not so plainly just but that Great Britain had been persistently denying it for years, and the Cleveland administration had backed squarely down rather than try to enforce it. Such a controversy is pre-eminently a matter for arbitration, and we have no doubt the judgment of the civilized world will be that it is a wise conclusion to settle it in that way. If it had remained an open question two or three years longer it would almost certainly have led to war unless one or the other of the disputants had completely abandoned its claim. As it is the whole question and everything connected with it, including that of damages, will be settled by arbitration, and a permanent arrangement will be made for the future protection of the seals in the waters whose jurisdiction is now a subject of dispute. If it is a victory to avoid war without dishonor, and to bring a long-standing, vexatious and dangerous controversy to the point of peaceable settlement by arbitration on a basis entirely honorable to both parties, then the administration has achieved a notable diplomatic victory. And especially is this true when it is remembered that after a sharp and almost heated controversy the British Premier was forced to withdraw his refusal to agree to a renewal of the *modus vivendi*, and yielded to the contention of the United States on that point.

WHAT TAX-PAYERS WILL FIND OUT.

During the next three weeks the people of Indiana will be paying their taxes. If they remember the amounts paid last year they will find that they are paying a much larger sum as State taxes this year, for the reason that the State tax last year was \$1,023,160 and this year it is \$2,249,654—an increase of \$1,226,494, or more than double. Some tax-payers will be a good deal surprised at the increase. Among those most surprised will be those renders of the Sentinel who were informed in the most emphatic manner that their taxes would be no higher in 1892 than they had been in recent years on the same property. They will ascertain that either the Sentinel did not know or was imposing on them. Many tax-payers will find their State taxes 50 per cent. higher, while in some cases they will be doubled. If the provisions of the Democratic State tax law had been strictly adhered to the amount required by the State would be double on the same property. Many tax-payers will find the increase confined chiefly to their State tax. If the same ratio of increase extended to counties and cities, people would find their taxes a grievous burden. The chief increase, however, is confined to State taxes. Was it necessary? In part; under the Democratic policy, expenditures have been increased,

and a large debt has accrued. The Democratic leaders had to increase the taxation to stop the increase of debt and to pay current expenditures. There was, however, no need of more than doubling the State tax. But they did not know, and so they blundered, and, as the result, people are paying nearly double the State tax they did last year. If a Republican Legislature had perpetrated such an inexcusable blunder as this doubling of the State tax in any State of the Union, the party ticket would have been snowed under in the next election. Public meetings would have been held to denounce it, and the Democratic press would have set forth the enormity of the outrage in poster type. Republican papers are making very little noise about the blunder, consequently the surprise and indignation will come when the people go to pay their taxes. If public-spirited men at the several county-sessions desire to render the people an excellent service, they can do it by standing near the places where April taxes are paid and showing the people how the State taxes have been needlessly increased by a blundering Legislature and its advisers.

"GIVE US FACTS."

The customs appraiser at Cincinnati has shown the Commercial Gazette, of that city, some figures regarding the tin-plate trade which are interesting to those who have faith in facts. During the month of March, 1892, 216,000 pounds of tin-plate was received at that port, upon which \$3,000 more of duty was collected than had been imposed before the McKinley law. That would be of no account if the consumer was compelled to pay it, but the invoices show that the price of the plates at Swansea, Wales, on board the ship, was 2.37 cents a pound, while the invoices of a similar lot of plates, shipped in March, 1891, before the McKinley law went into force, was 3.67 cents a pound, or 1.30 cent a pound less under the present law. The duty imposed under the old law was 1 cent a pound, and 2.2 cents under the present—the increase being 1.3 cent a pound. As the British manufacturers deliver them on shipboard for 1.3 cent a pound less, it is very evident that they and not the American consumer are paying the increased duty. These figures show that the British tin-plate monopoly has been making a great deal of money out of the American people, else it could not afford to reduce the price of plates one-third to compete with the growing American tin-plate-makers. If tin-plates should be put upon the free list, the British monopoly would be complete, and they would charge as much as they did when the duty was a cent a pound and put the immense profit into the pockets of the manufacturers. And yet, a bill has been offered in the House to restore the old duty on tin-plates. If such a bill should be passed by the House, it might compete with the present law-making body in England for the title of being the British House of Commons. This appears to be one of the facts for which a traveling man called a few months ago in order to "confound the free-trade parrot."

THOSE EXCELLENT DEMOCRATS WHO ARE RUNNING ABOUT SHOUTING FOR CLEVELAND TO THE TOP OF THEIR VOICES SEEM NOT TO TAKE IN ANYTHING IN THE NATURE OF FACTS.

For instance, the New York Herald, always in sympathy with the Democratic party, and a supporter of Mr. Cleveland in 1888, declares that he cannot carry New York, and urges the party to take a Western man. The giddy Democratic West of New York city, has never been so rash as to declare that Mr. Cleveland can carry New York this fall, but is scurrying about the country to find a candidate outside of New York State. The New York Advertiser, an independent Democratic paper, is constantly warning the Democracy that Mr. Cleveland cannot carry New York. The New York Sun, another Democratic paper, is now making war upon Mr. Cleveland. In fact, there is not an out-and-out Democratic paper in New York city supporting Mr. Cleveland. The Times and the Evening Post, the only Cleveland papers in New York city, are not Democratic, but mugwump and free-trade. The Indiana editors who are shouting Cleveland in double-leaded editorials, day after day, cannot be made to comprehend such facts, but they may have weight with Democrats who are not yet beside themselves because of their own noise.

AN ELECTION WILL SHORTLY BE HELD IN TORONTO IN WHICH THE VOTERS OF THAT CITY WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY OF EXPRESSING THEIR VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT OF ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

The election is for a member of the Ontario Legislature, and one of the candidates is running on an annexation platform. In his address to the voters, after stating the basis of union which he favors, he says: "We have a country that is the grandest natural heritage on the face of the earth. It has been the object of a mistaken policy, a part of which was to make Canada a part of Europe, when this was intended to form a part of North America. Annexation would mean a perpetual treaty of peace and free and unrestricted trade with 200,000,000 of our own people, in consequence of which millions of dollars would flow into our country and the investor would have no cause to fear a change of trade relations that would destroy or confiscate his means, and our mineral resources would be developed and such a change of trade relations would bring prosperity to the whole country."

THE FEELING IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION IS EVIDENTLY GROWING IN CANADA, AND WHILE IT HAS NOT YET BECOME A LIVE OR BURNING ISSUE, THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE TIME IS NOT VERY Distant WHEN IT WILL.

Certain alleged claim agents, but in fact swindlers, have been sending out circulars to veterans of the late war, asserting that they will secure titles for lands not yet open in the Cherokee Outlet, or Cherokee Strip, before they are open to settlement, if the veterans will send them their discharges, or certified copies of the same, and \$25 as a fee, or more if superior lands are secured. Several of these circulars have been sent to the Journal with inquiries, in which these agents propose to locate lands before the veterans go to take possession of them. Inquiry has been made in Washington regarding the matter, and it is learned that the lands re-

ferred to are not open to settlement to any class of persons and will not be until Congress shall ratify an agreement recently made between the Indians and a commission, and an appropriation made for the purchase of the strip. In the meantime no person will be permitted to locate or enter such lands, and those who attempt to do so will not only be removed, but will forfeit all rights they might otherwise have acquired by obedience to law. The officials warn veterans and all others to beware of all persons who offer to locate lands on the Cherokee Strip.

IN THE AMERICAN TRIBUNE OF THE CURRENT WEEK COLONEL HOLLOWAY MOST EFFECTUALLY DISPOSES OF ALL THERE WAS LEFT OF THE WYETH CHARGES REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT CAMP MORTON.

One after another he takes up his witnesses and, by competent testimony, proves that they are not entitled to credence. One Dr. Parr, who gave Dr. Wyeth great support, is disposed of most effectually. He shows from the statements of those whom Dr. Wyeth quotes to sustain him that he garbled their letters so as to give a different meaning from that which the writers designed. The exhaustive report which has been presented to the Royal Legion by General Carnahan, and which will be presented to the State Encampment of the Grand Army, next week, with the articles of Colonel Holloway, change the Wyeth charges into a malignant slander.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL-AVAILANCE MAKES THE FOLLOWING CONFESSION AND JUSTIFICATION:

It would be idle to deny the negro is sometimes cheated out of his vote. We know of instances where the same misfortune has happened to white people. The election scandals in New York state, which have already involved one of the judges on the highest benches, are as bad as anything that has happened in the South. The Memphis paper is right. The stealing of the New York Senate has no equal in audacity. When the Hills, the Crokers and the McLaughlins undertake an outrage their Democratic brethren in the South cannot hold a candle to them.

THE ATTENTION OF THE EASTERN PRESS, WHICH HAS AN SPASM OF VIRTUOUS HORROR EVERY TIME A WHITE CAP IS HEARD OF IN INDIANA, IS RESPECTFULLY DIRECTED TO CONNECTICUT, WHERE THE SAME GENTRY ARE MAKING FREQUENT APPEARANCES.

In fact, if the Eastern press were not afflicted with a "far-sightedness" that prevents its acquaintance with affairs at close range, it would have so much neighborhood depravity to attend to that it would have no time for moralizing over Indiana lawlessness.

ABOUT FORTY ANARCHISTS, EXPELLED FROM PARIS ON ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS, MADE DIRECTLY FOR ENGLAND.

The London police, however, were warned of their coming, and they will be kept under police surveillance from the moment of their arrival. Eventually they will probably be driven out of London, and their next station will be New York. Our immigration officials should keep the doors locked and barred against all such vermin.

AMONG THOSE WHOSE FRIENDS WILL PRESENT THEIR NAMES FOR THE COMMANDERSHIP OF THE INDIANA ENCAMPMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY, NEXT WEEK AT FORT WAYNE, IS EX-REPRESENTATIVE CHEADLE.

In Congress and elsewhere he has been the zealous champion of the veteran, and particularly of the enlisted man to the extent that he restated the granting of pensions to the widows of general officers while they were denied to the needy enlisted man and his heirs.

THAT WAS A PROPER ACT IN COMMISSIONER RAUM TO CAUSE THE DISMISSAL OF A CLERK WHO HAD ATTACKED HIS DEMOCRATIC PREDECESSOR UNDER THE TITLE OF "PHYSICAL WRECK."

The man who uses a place to slander the man who is at the head of it, and who practically named him to it, is unfit for any place of trust. The malevolent sneak is the most repulsive of human monstrosities.

SENATOR CULLOM RETIRES FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL arena in a dignified and manly way. While it is no discredit to him to have desired to receive the honor of his State for the high office, his reasons for withdrawing are also creditable to him, and are stated in a frank and candid manner. The manner of his withdrawal will make him friends.

THE APPOINTMENT OF NICHOLAS WERTHEIM AS UNITED STATES CONSUL AT MOSCOW LEADS THE CHICAGO HERALD TO SAY THAT "THE PRESIDENT SEEMS TO BE HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF THE PRACTICE OF APPOINTING CITIZENS OF OTHER COUNTRIES TO REPRESENT THIS GOVERNMENT AT DIPLOMATIC POSTS."

It will be news to most people to learn that a consularship is a diplomatic position.

A SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC paper, in canvassing the Democratic possibilities in New York outside of the pro-claimants, remarks that Governor Flower does not seem to be the man, while Mr. Whitney, who, next to Manning, was the ablest man in the Cleveland Cabinet, is "non-in-law to the Standard Oil Company."

SPEAKING OF THE MUNICIPAL DISHONESTY IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, THE INDIFFERENCE OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES OF PHILADELPHIA TO PUBLIC INTERESTS AND OF THE FUTILE PROTESTS OF THE PEOPLE, THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS SAYS:

"All this energy expended on town meetings and in expressions of personal wrath and in seeking relief at the hands of the grand jury might have been made unnecessary and the evils impossible if every citizen exercised his rights at the primaries and the polls. An ounce of energy there is worth a pound of agitation after you have installed your ignorant or venal representatives."

WHAT IS TRUE OF THE CITY NAMED IS TRUE HERE. IF THE CITIZENS HAD DONE THEIR DUTY AT THE PRIMARIES AND AT THE POLLS, THE MAKING OF THE GREATEST OF FRENCHMEN WOULD NOT NOW BE NECESSARY TO CRY OUT IN THEIR PULPITS AGAINST THE PRELUDERS OF THE GAMBLING EVIL, AND THE CITY'S GROWTH WOULD NOT BE CHECKED BECAUSE OF OFFICIAL SUBSERVENCE TO THE STREET-CAR MONOPOLY.

GOOD REPUBLICAN LITERATURE IS BEING ISSUED BY THE BEN FRANKLIN PUBLISHING COMPANY AT PHILADELPHIA IN TRI-WEEKLY INSTALLMENTS. IT IS CALLED THE "VOTER'S LIBRARY," AND FOR \$2 THE SUBSCRIBER WHO WANTS INFORMATION ON ALL CURRENT POLITICAL TOPICS, INCLUDING THE FINANCIAL QUESTION AND

the tariff and its workings, will be regularly supplied for a year. In a package just received are leaflets entitled "American Ideas Conquer;" "Democratic Libel on Government Credit;" "A Town Built Up by Protection;" "Why I Am a Republican;" "Continued Reduction in Prices;" and "How Protection Increases the Nation's Wealth."

SARAH BERNHARDT HAS WRITTEN A SONG THAT SOMEBODY HAS SET TO MUSIC. THESE ARE THE WORDS OF THE SONG:

We ought to live—to live to love; We ought to live—to live to love; And die, and die; Not loving any more— Not loving any more.

This is all there is of it, but it is enough. Most readers would be ready to die, to die, if there were a-n-y more.

"BOM the town," said the Sentinel the other day. Just so; but how is it to be done when so much depends upon rapid transit, which the only street-car company that the Democratic authorities permit within the city limits refuses to provide?

A NASHUA (N. H.) young man eloped with a schoolmarm and sent this telegram to her parents: "Me and Mabel are married. Please forgive us." He evidently got just the wife he needed.

NOW that the umbrella has been followed by the organization of a rubber combing, going in when it rains is likely to be as much a matter of economy as of judgment.

THE NEWSPAPERS WILL BE FULL OF APRIL-FOLLY VERSES TO-DAY. THE MAGAZINES HAVE A MONOPOLY ON THE OTHER ELEVEN MONTHS.

IT IS SAFE TO SHOOT THE WINTER THIS MORNING, BUT NOT TO KICK IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL: Does a man have a right to peddle tobacco and cigars from a huckster wagon? READER: Yes; but he must first give a bond of \$500 to the collector of internal revenue obligating himself not to sell tobacco upon which the tax has not been paid, as the law requires.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL: Where did the trial take place in Wisconsin which resulted in a verdict of acquittal for lawyers on the ground of insanity? A. C. V. In Darlington.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Lenten Discursion. Mrs.—I think I have had this winter habit almost long enough. Mr.—Want me to apply the cold cure, eh?

HE DIDN'T KNOW. Hogan—Do Jimmy Costigan, his song-and-dance man, have p'wair? Grogan—Sure, I dunno. He do not wear any on 'th' stage at all.

THE DIFFERENCE. Tommy—Paw, teacher wants to know the difference between "effects" and "consequences." Mrs. Flag—I think I can answer that. When your father came home from that banquet last night he felt the effects of it; and to-day he is suffering the consequences.

OPPORTUNITY. What gender is opportunity? Why, feminine, that's plain; For if not embraced when willing to be, That dense, dense dunce She leaves at once, And comes to seek again.

JUSTICE. In love with the fall of the leaf wind falls the queenly and sweet-breathed rose, Whereat every 22-caliber post takes occasion to sing of her woes; While the meek, unostentatious potato goes on setting mash-aside every day.

AND NOT A BLAMED ONE OF THE VERSE-WRITING LOT HAS EVER A WORD TO SAY.

SELF-SACRIFICING PATRIOTS. "Who is that long-haired young fellow who seems to have nothing to do?" inquired the casual stranger. "That's our poet," said the "Squire." "Town chips in 'em' pays his board and clothes."

"Ain't never been published. He's arranged to have 'em' printed after his head. That's 'a' we are tryin' to keep him alive 'n' we can."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

OF THE women medical students at present studying at Paris, eighteen are French, one American, six English, 103 Russians, three Roumanians, two Turks and one Greek.

MR. GEORGE EHRET is said to be the wealthiest brewer in the world, the titled London brew magnates not excepted. He manufactures over half a million barrels per year.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, doubtless Great Britain's most eligible widower, wears his face smooth and his hair a decrepit young curate than the political and social personage he undoubtedly is.

JOHN STUART MILL struggled with Greek verse at nine and Cardinal Newman at five was deep in Ovid, while the younger Pitt was set up to the university at sixteen with a store of learning that amazed his tutors.

JOHN V. HARPER, of Fauquier, has sold the McCullough property, better known as the "Bloody Angle," in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, to Northern parties, for the sum of \$2,100. The farm contains five hundred acres.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS addressed a large audience of public school children at Hays City, Kan., last week, closing his speech by thanking the people of Ellis county for their unswerving support during his long political career, "now finally ended."

CLARA MONTAGNA has been elected to fill membership in the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors. Only one other woman is allowed to write the coveted R. W. S. after her name, as by the rules of the society no woman could ever become more than an associate, and short time since the council altered the law, and now includes two women in its members.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, whose fine collection of paintings is soon to be sold, once said that "if Providence had not made of me an author, I should have liked to have become a merchant of bricks-and-brace. I can imagine no more delightful way of making one's living than to spend one's days in collecting art treasures, even if, only for the purpose of selling them again."

WORK is to commence at once on the great Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. At present it will be confined to the choir, which will, it is hoped, be completed by St. John's day, Dec. 23.

CLAY county, Va., is also said to have been damaged. The depot was blown down and two men killed. Wires are also reported to be impossible to get anything from this section.

SPECIALS to the Journal from Wahoo and Norfolk tell of a storm of unusual severity there, a number of houses being blown down, but no serious damage resulting. In this vicinity the wind blew a gale all afternoon.

TWO REPORTED KILLED. LINCOLN, Neb., March 31.—A report reaches this city that a cyclone struck the town of Nelson, county-seat of Nelcos county, wrecking it badly. Edgar, in Clay county, is also said to have been damaged. The depot was blown down and two men killed. Wires are also reported to be impossible to get anything from this section.

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called for B-hring Res.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 31.—The United States fish commission steamer Albatross and the revenue cutter Corwin left to-day for Alaska on a scientific expedition to investigate the habits of the seals of the beeching grounds. Both of the vessels look sealing boats naturalists and seal hunters. It is thought they will follow the herds and kill seals in open sea to ascertain what per cent. fins killed are lost. They will investigate the matter fully in connection with the British commission.

Mr. Davis Secures an Endorsement. NEW YORK, March 31.—Judge Lacombe, in the United States District Court, to-day filed an opinion granting the petition of Mrs. Varina Davis for an order restraining Robert Belford and the Belford Publishing

TWO PATRIOTIC AMERICANS

Mr. Milliken's Tribute to President Harrison and Secretary Blaine.

The Present Administration's Foreign Policy Compared with the Hesitating Conduct of Cleveland and Bayard.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—There were an even number of members on the floor when Mr. McKee, of Arkansas, who had been designated by the Speaker to preside, called the House to order to-night. When the Republican caucus, which was being held in the Senate chamber, was over, a dozen or more Republican members came over, and their advent somewhat relieved the emptiness of the chamber. After speeches in support of the bill by Mr. Greenleaf of New York, and Mr. Parrett, of Indiana, Mr. Milliken, who recognized and proceeded to reply to certain charges which had been made against the administration of the foreign affairs department of the present administration. He said that the conduct of the foreign affairs department under the present administration would compare favorably with any which had preceded it. No power encroached upon the United States with impunity during the present administration. Our flagmen along the coast of New Brunswick had not been captured without a shadow of law, or injured, as was done with impunity under the cowardly administration of the foreign department by the administration which preceded this. The present administration had come out of every complication we have had with foreign powers with the old flag flying. It is not on every occasion that such a manner as to save the interests, and maintain the honor and glory of this Republic. We have had more complications than for a long time. We had them with Italy, Chili and the present dispute with Great Britain, but in every instance the honor of the Republic with the stars and stripes flying at the masthead (applause), and the position taken by the government was entirely vindicated. The great statesman who to-day stands at the head of the foreign department will not be forgotten, and he will be looked upon as the grandest and best legacy of this generation to the generation that are to come. The honest and patriotic administration of the government by the man who to-day occupies the chief magistracy, will, in the days that are yet to come, be remembered as the brightest page in American history.

Mr. Pendleton, of West Virginia, replied to Mr. Milliken, and presented the charge of cowardice which had been made against Secretary Bayard. He said that he was sorry to hear the sentiment that he applied such an epithet as "cowardice" to the administration of Secretary Bayard and President Cleveland. He was sure that if the gentleman had been in a more amiable mood he would not make an attack such as he had, because no one knew better than he the high character of the administration and standing Mr. Bayard enjoyed.

Mr. Milliken at this point said that if his opponent had but the feelings of sympathy which he had for the friends on this side of the House he would withdraw it and call it a hesitating policy.

Mr. Pendleton then took up the tariff, and during his remarks a heated colloquy occurred between Mr. Boutelle of Maine and himself. Mr. Boutelle, in his speech, took issue with Mr. Boutelle's manner in interrupting him to ask a question and said that he would not be interrupted so ungentlemanly. He called upon the Chair to prevent Mr. Boutelle from indulging in such insolence, which, he said, always characterized his utterances upon the floor.

The Chair called both gentlemen to order, and Mr. Pendleton resumed his interrupted speech, at the conclusion of which the House, at 10:45, adjourned.

LEVELLED THE HOUSES.

Great Part of Nelson, Neb., Demolished by a Terrible Cyclone Last Evening.

OMAHA, Neb., March 31.—A terrible cyclone struck Nelson at 6:15 p. m. to-day. It came from the southwest and could be seen for at least ten miles before it struck the town. It was preceded by a terrific hail-storm lasting several minutes, after which the worst was thought to be over. But this hope was soon blasted by the appearance of a cyclone in the southwest of the coming storm which proved to be the worst and most destructive that ever visited this section of Nebraska. A heavy wind had prevailed from the southwest for some time, which seemed to carry the cyclone right along with it and it was plain to be seen that a terrible cyclone was passing over the town before it reached Nelson. The clouds circling round and round were plainly visible. The storm was fiercest for several minutes before it struck. Many fled to the cellars and stores for safety. Damages have been estimated at \$100,000.

The First National Bank was unroofed, the Opera house was unroofed and badly damaged, the Union Block was unroofed and the east end torn out. The Hotel (Hotel) was unroofed, the new school-house—which was completed at the beginning of the year at a cost of \$100,000—was destroyed and the Presbyterian Church was badly wrecked. A large number of residences were wrecked, and among them were those of Miss Mary Brayman, Dr. J. P. Burlington, J. M. Gammill, John Eaton, Henry Pope, H. H. Williams, L. I. McHenry, W. J. Hampton, W. W. Cole, J. G. Foster, Robert Greenwood, Thomas Nichols.

These buildings were completely destroyed, there being nothing left to show where they stood, excepting the cellars and foundations. One of the streets, that of Henry Pope, was carried along by the track of the storm nearly an eighth of a mile, and the contents and Mrs. Pope and two children, fortunately, were all escaped unharmed. Miss Mary Brayman, assistant principal of the Nelson High-school, is the only one known to have been seriously hurt. As the storm was approaching she took refuge in the cellar of the house and, thinking that the worst was over she came up, and before she could get back the storm completely demolished her house, and she was buried, breaking her leg and severely injured. Later it was learned that Mrs. John Eaton was seriously injured. Most of the buildings were insured, and the loss to owners will be almost total. The Rock Island round-house was wrecked.

TWO REPORTED KILLED. LINCOLN, Neb., March 31.—A report reaches this city that a cyclone struck the town of Nelson, county-seat of Nelcos county, wrecking it badly. Edgar, in Clay county, is also said to have been damaged. The depot was blown down and two men killed. Wires are also reported to be impossible to get anything from this section.

SPECIALS to the Journal from Wahoo and Norfolk tell of a storm of unusual severity there, a number of houses being blown down, but no serious damage resulting. In this vicinity the wind blew a gale all afternoon.

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PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 31.—The United States fish commission steamer Albatross and the revenue cutter Corwin left to-day for Alaska on a scientific expedition to investigate the habits of the seals of the beeching grounds. Both of the vessels look sealing boats naturalists and seal hunters. It is thought they will follow the herds and kill seals in open sea to ascertain what per cent. fins killed are lost. They will investigate the matter fully in connection with the British commission.

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