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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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Do not forget that the Democracy takes a country to-day in the full tide of prosperity.

KANSAS is to have woman suffrage. Politics in that State is dreadfully in need of some kind of medicine.

ONE can but remark that there is no Democratic hilarity anywhere over the inauguration of a Democratic President.

YESTERDAY Mr. Cleveland was the only ex-President of the United States living. After 12 o'clock to-day General Harrison will be the only one.

OF the national House, which dies to-day, the country can say there cannot be a worse unless it becomes three-fourths instead of two-thirds Democratic.

NINE Democratic votes and all the Republicans in the Senate put \$25,000 into the appropriation bill for the enactment. Will those who did not vote leave it there?

MR. ISAAC P. GRAY coyly admits that he has been invited by Mr. Cleveland to take something in the way of an office. So did Jenks. Isaac should prayerfully consider Jenks and not be too sure.

IN the Senate, yesterday, as in the House earlier in the week, the appropriation for the State militia, as desired by the Governor and Adjutant-general, was sustained by more Republicans than Democrats.

IT looks very much as if old-school, dyed-in-the-wool, moss-back, rock-ribbed, Jacksonian and Jeffersonian Democrats would be treated as hack numbers during the Cleveland administration. He is looking for the new-school kind.

TREASURER NEBEKER asserts that the drain of gold is largely the work of speculators on the New York Stock Exchange. That is, Wall street, where Mr. Cleveland is so influential, is responsible for the uncertainty arising from the gold movements.

WHEN the GETTYVANDER shall have adjourned, it will be found that many bills of importance died between the two branches, and probably among them will be the House bill to compel the Citizens' Street-railway Company to pave between its tracks. It takes only a little slowness to help a rich corporation.

IT appears from the vote that 52 Republicans and 113 Democrats were in favor of the anti-option bill, and 101 Democrats and 21 Republicans voted against it with Jerry Simpson. Consequently, had the vote been taken upon the bill rather than a suspension of the rules to pass it, it would have been passed.

TO-DAY, after Mr. Cleveland becomes President, will not Democrats try to call him "the President" or "President Cleveland," rather than "Grover" or "Grove," as has been the wont of many of them? The man who is the official head of the largest number of intelligent people in any nation in the world should be given his official title.

IT is an open secret that Governor Matthews and Attorney-general Smith are chiefly responsible for the passage of the re-enactment of the gerrymander which the Supreme Court declared to be unconstitutional. The Journal would be glad to defend the Governor against such an aspersion did the statement not come from Democratic members of the Legislature.

PLAIN old Democrats who think they have voted to inaugurate an era of Jeffersonian simplicity will perhaps be surprised to learn that Mr. Cleveland's family of three will, during their residence at the Arlington Hotel, have seven servants—a butler, a waiter, a chef and four assistants. There ought to be a few doorknockers, a la Indiana Legislature.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the first Republican President, was inaugurated thirty-two years ago to-day. With the exception of four years the entire period since that time has been covered by Republican administrations. It has been glorious, prosperous and progressive period in American history, and the record made by the Republican party is one to be proud of.

IT is announced that Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address will not exceed 2,000 words, or a little more than a column in the Journal. This would be shorter than the average inaugural, though not as short as Mr. Cleveland's eight years ago, which had only 1,688 words. There is no reason why a President's inaugural message should be long. He is not re-

quired by the Constitution to make any at all, though custom requires and the people expect it. But it is not safe for a President to attempt to outline a policy for four years, and, unless questions are pressing, he had better pass them over. Mr. Cleveland will have to say something on the tariff and silver questions, but he is not likely to go into details. He is an adept in the art of saying things that mean nothing or anything.

AFTER A GENERATION OF REPUBLICAN POLICY.

To-day the Democratic party will come into control of the executive and legislative branches of the government for the first time since March 4, 1869, the Democrats losing the House in the election of 1876. It could have held the Senate during Mr. Lincoln's first term if its leaders in the South had not preferred to set up the Confederacy. Since that period it has practically had the presidency under Andrew Johnson and did have it under Mr. Cleveland. Since the Congress which expired March 4, 1875, the Democrats have controlled all but two Houses of Representatives. The Democrats controlled both branches of Congress during the two years following March 4, 1879. To-day, at noon, however, the executive and legislative departments will be Democratic. For the first time in thirty-four years the Democratic party will have it in its power to establish a Democratic policy for the government by having Congress and the President. Mr. Cleveland could not carry out his tariff policy as set forth in the Mills bill because of the Republican Senate. That obstacle no longer exists. If the President and his party in Congress desire to keep their campaign pledges it is within their power to do so. If Mr. Cleveland and the party which elected him cannot agree upon a silver policy, it will be their fault, and theirs only.

When the Democratic party went out of power, March 4, 1861, three-fourths of its potent leaders either went into a treasonable rebellion against the Union and the constitutionally chosen government, or secretly supported it. The public credit was ruined, the treasury empty, the public funds and property had been diverted to sustain a war of secession. During the last days of Democratic rule the Buchanan administration found it impossible to place a \$25,000,000 loan on the market. As the result of a revenue tariff and the general depression of business, there had been a large deficit in the treasury for three years. The balance of trade had been so decidedly against us for eight years that there was comparatively little gold or silver in the country, although the mines of California had been yielding an average of \$40,000,000 a year for ten years. The money in circulation was mainly the notes of State banks which they could not redeem with specie, and a little silver for change. When the Democracy went out of power there was scarcely a vigorous industry in the country, and, with the exception of cotton, no fairly prosperous branch of manufacture. The country was yet suffering the paralysis following the crash of 1857, and thousands of laboring people in New York and other cities were fed in public soup-houses. In 1860 the wealth of the country was \$16,159,616,008. During the thirty years of Republican supremacy it rose to \$63,610,000,000. From the third manufacturing country in the world it has distanced all others as the first. Measured by purchasing power, wages have more than doubled. The institution of human slavery has not only been destroyed, but popular sentiment in all parts of the country is hostile to it. Such are a few of the results of Republican supremacy for a third of a century.

PRESIDENT HARRISON AND HIS ADMINISTRATION.

To-day, at noon, the twenty-sixth term of the presidency of the United States will expire, and Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President, will retire from office. Americans have reason to feel profoundly grateful that during the entire period of our national existence, covering a space of 104 years, each successive President has been peacefully inaugurated. In two instances death from natural causes, and in two other instances assassination has caused a vacancy in the office, requiring the Vice President to succeed the deceased President, but in every case the forms of the Constitution have been strictly observed and the people have promptly and cheerfully accepted the new order of things. There is no more impressive picture in human history than this long and uninterrupted succession of citizen kings elevated by the suffrages of a free people to rule over a great Nation, each one in turn assuming and laying down his office and power according to the terms of the Constitution.

With the expiration of his term of office President Harrison will become a private citizen, but he will not cease to occupy a high place in the esteem of his countrymen. The conspicuous place he has filled in the national history and the great ability and faithfulness to public trust which he has shown will cause him to take at once and to hold permanently a high rank among American statesmen. It is doubtful if any President of the United States ever grew in public esteem more steadily and rapidly during his term of office than President Harrison has done. By sheer merit and force of character, by the constant exhibition of the highest mental and moral qualities, and without using any of the arts of the seeker after applause, he has steadily advanced from the time of his inauguration, when he was comparatively unknown to a great portion of his countrymen, to a position where he is universally admitted to be one of the ablest men that has filled the presidential chair. Of the long line of Republican Presidents who have added dignity and luster to the office during the last thirty years, Lincoln is enshrined in the hearts of the people by his unique grandeur of character and his tragic death; the name of Grant, the greatest

of our soldiers, is forever surrounded with a halo of military glory, while the memory of Garfield, the brilliant orator and versatile statesman, is consecrated by the deep damnation of his taking off. Harrison lays down the presidential office as modestly as he assumed it, but during his incumbency he has shown himself, as a statesman, the peer of any of his predecessors and fully worthy to stand in public esteem beside Lincoln, Grant and Garfield. And there he will remain as long as the history of the Republic shall be read.

The administration just closing will be noted for its practical business results, for its ardent support of American ideas, policies and interests, for its important achievements in diplomacy, for its protection of the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, for its elevation of the public service, for its firm adherence to sound financial principles, and for the great and universal prosperity which the country has enjoyed from its beginning to its end. Every department of the government has been ably administered, some of them have been greatly enlarged in their operations and efficiency, and all have been permeated by a spirit of progressive Americanism, of which the President has been the active source. Embarrassing international questions have been settled or advanced toward satisfactory settlement; insults to the American flag by foreigners have been promptly resented and indemnity enforced; foreign decrees against American products have been removed, and new markets and new lines of trade have been opened; our navy has been materially augmented; the postal service has been greatly extended and improved; our foreign, domestic and coastwise trade has increased in a remarkable degree, and every branch of business has enjoyed unusual prosperity. Judged by these and other practical tests, the administration has been an eminently successful one. We suspect Mr. Cleveland's most ardent friends, and perhaps Mr. Cleveland himself, would be willing to compromise with government to-day on an assurance that his administration will be nearly as successful as the one just closing.

The occupancy of the presidential office has been anything but a bed of roses for General Harrison. It has brought weighty cares, onerous duties and deep affliction. When he left here, four years ago, he was accompanied by a devoted wife, who, to all appearances, had a long life before her. She has passed away and he returns alone. Official honors cannot compensate for the loss he has experienced since entering the White House. For this, as well as for his assiduous devotion to public duties, he, doubtless, needs a period of rest for mind and body, that his heart may heal and his strength recuperate. That he may find the rest he needs and soon recover his impaired health and tone is, doubtless, the wish of all his countrymen.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

It must be a source of sincere gratification to the great body of Republicans in Indiana to see that young, earnest, vigorous and intelligent members of the party constitute so large a part of the Republican minority in the present Legislature. The older representatives of the party in the Legislature, those who got their Republicanism before, during and after the war, need no praise. It is a part of their being; but they cannot last always, and as they cannot, it argues well for the future of Indiana and the great progressive party of the State and country, that a class of vigorous, thoughtful and able young Republicans are coming to the front in legislatures. No State and no party can present a better type of young men in legislatures than are presented in the Indiana Assembly. It is not necessary to call them by name in this connection, but if it were necessary to make such a list it would embrace much of the best legislative ability and influence in both branches. These men have not only won the esteem of their own party, but the respect of their associates, who constitute so large a majority. While they have been Republicans, when it has been necessary they have considered measures from the higher plane of the public welfare. These younger Republicans in the Legislature are but the representatives of the larger body of young Republicans in the State who exert so powerful an influence now, and who will, year by year, come more and more to the control of affairs. It is the sort of Republicanism which these men have displayed in the Legislature that will eventually win in Indiana. Intelligent and patriotic people will learn more and more to respect it as they see more and more of the demagoguery of party managers who acknowledge their weakness by destroying popular government by gerrymanders.

NEW BUILDING AND LOAN LAW.

The Gifford bill, to regulate building and loan associations, has been signed by the Governor, and will take effect from and after April 1. It makes it unlawful for any building and loan association organized in any other State than Indiana to do business in this State without having previously deposited with the Auditor of State \$100,000 in cash or bonds, or else a written contract or bond, with sureties, binding the association in the sum of \$100,000 to make good its debts or liabilities to any citizen of this State. Foreign companies must also file with the Auditor a full and complete statement of their financial condition and operations, together with a copy of their acts of incorporation and their by-laws, and make annual reports to him. The Auditor is to issue a license to foreign companies to do business within the State, and is authorized to inspect and examine their books and accounts whenever he thinks it necessary or advisable. Certain fees are attached to the filing of reports and issuing of certificates.

Home companies are not required to make any deposit with the Auditor of State, but they must make annual reports with detailed statements of their financial condition and business, and

are subject to inspection at any time by the Auditor or deputy inspector appointed by him. If any association is found, upon inspection, to be doing an irregular business, or to be financially unsound, the Auditor is required to report the facts to the Attorney-general, who shall institute proceedings to revoke the association's charter. There is a penalty of \$100 for failure to file the statements and reports required by the law.

The duties devolved by the law upon the Auditor of State are important. They should not be exercised with a view of harassing building and loan associations, or of driving capital out of the State, and yet they should be carried out according to the spirit and intent of the law, which is to protect the stockholders in these associations and bring them all on a uniform basis of official supervision and control. As the law takes effect within a month it behooves the managers of building and loan associations to lose no time in fully acquainting themselves with its provisions.

The four bills in which organized, and, indeed, all labor is interested, are tied up in the hands of the majority of the Senate judiciary committee, notably Senators Griffith and McHugh, of Tippecanoe. These Senators have refused to report the co-operators' liability bill to the Senate so that a vote can be had. Thus far the Democratic Senate has broken all the pledges of its party to the workingman previous to the election. Several of these measures have merit, but, whether they have or not, it is a burlesque upon legislation for a committee to be permitted to kill bills which one branch has passed by refusing to report them to the Senate. Such action is a violation of every theory of legislation. It is a beautiful state of things when two members of a committee can block legislation by holding back bills already passed by the House.

The Republicans turn over to the Democracy a prosperous and united country. When they took the government its six-per-cent bonds were selling at a discount of 13 per cent; now a three-per-cent United States bond would go quick at par. When the Democrats left the government half the country and the outside world hold it in contempt; it is returned to the Democracy with a prestige at home and abroad which none can question, and an authority which is obeyed. It came into Republican hands a broken Nation; it is returned to the Democracy the most potent nation on the globe. It came to the Republicans with depressed industries; it is turned over to the Democracy in the full tide of a prosperity such as no other country has ever enjoyed.

The interesting information is given out that the Indianapolis Civil Service Commission will be continued instead of coming to an end with President Harrison's administration. This means that the Chronicle will come out every once in a while and jump on Mr. Cleveland's administration with great fury if he doesn't—that is to say, if—well, at any rate, if Mr. Cleveland is at all sensitive, let him bait his hook with a nice fat office and hold it in the neighborhood of the Chronicle. But just as likely as not he will never find out that the paper is "continuing." President Harrison didn't.

The Legislature, with all its misplaced expenditures, declined to give the Marion county school superintendent the increase of salary—a discrimination which must make him feel lonely. Perhaps he will find, when he comes to paying vehicle tax, that he can rub along with one buggy, instead of two, to his one horse.

It is a waste of material for Idaho legislators or any others, to throw bottles of mud at each other. Even that will not make them stick to duty.

THE DYING LEGISLATURE.

JOHNSON county's representatives in both branches seem to be under the control of the officeholders' lobby. They have voted for extra doorknockers at big salaries in behalf of an unfortunate prisoner whose application for pardon was pending. The President was compelled to inform her that the case not being a capital one with a sentence to be executed before 12 o'clock to-morrow, he could not possibly find time to consider it.

After lunch the crowd thinned out, and the President was left largely to himself. At 3 o'clock he bade adieu to Major Halford, who then left the house to take the train for New York. A woman, who had been waiting for the President to manifest any emotion, but they were possessed of sentimental natures, which were stirred by their deaths by the severance of relations which had existed many years, and which during the past four years had been so intimate.

The Illinois, Benjamin and Mary McKee made the rounds of the house before the hour of closing, saying good-bye to the clerks and employees.

The afternoon President Harrison received and accepted the resignations of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Gear and Solicitor of the Treasury Hepburn. The latter is a member of the Fifty-third Congress, and had to sever their relations with the department to-day.

Major E. W. Halford, detailed for duty as district officer of the Marine Corps, was commissioned at Paris, left Washington this afternoon for New York, whence he sails to-morrow morning on the French line steamer Normandie for Havre.

REFUSED TO ISSUE BONDS.

What the President is Alleged to Have Said to New York Bankers.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Telegraphing his paper on the subject of a new bond issue and the attitude of the outgoing administration, the Washington correspondent of the Mail and Express to-day sends to his paper what he states is the substance of utterances to-day by President Harrison, thus: I issued those gentlemen, when they urged me to issue bonds for the buying of gold for the Treasury. The matter is virtually in your hands. You can stop exporting gold if you will. To decrease the imports of general merchandise and use home products will change our international balance from a debtor to a creditor balance. The country is rich in everything that she needs. She ought to draw gold from all other nations, just as she does citizens. There is no necessity for more bonds. I am pledged to maintain the party I have sworn to support. They are both at par. Thus my pledge is redeemed. If necessary to maintain the party I would issue not only \$25,000,000 of bonds, but \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000, and the party shall be maintained to noon of March 4. After that the responsibility will rest on my successor. There is no necessity for more bonds during my administration, and none shall be issued.

A local paper, in the morning, will say that \$2,500,000 in gold will be needed for shipment on Tuesday next, for Australian account, by the steamer Aller. This is understood to mean a total shipment of some \$3,000,000, and the foreign banking houses were selling short bills against the shipment.

WHY WHITNEY IS ABSENT.

His Espousal of Edward C. Murphy's Candidacy Caused a Rupture with Cleveland. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In all this gay throng of Democrats from every part of the country the face and figure of one man is missed more than that of every other. To one man more than to any had Owen's victory last November. That man is Wm. C. Whitney, of New York. It was given out by Mr. Cleveland recently that Mr.

LAST DAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

President Harrison Bids Good-Bye to His Cabinet and Many Friends.

Tribute to His Advisers at Their Last Official Meeting and an Affecting Farewell to Private Secretary Halford.

His Hour of Departure for Indianapolis Not Yet Fully Determined.

Mrs. McKee's Final Reception—Indians at the Capital—Why Whitney Will Not Attend the Inauguration Ceremonies.

THE HARRISON FAMILY.

Hour of Departure from the Capital Not Yet Fixed—Mrs. McKee's Last Reception. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The hour for the departure of General Harrison and his family for Indianapolis, to-morrow afternoon, depends entirely upon the time they return from the inauguration ceremonies. It is also possible that they will return first to the White House with Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and take luncheon with them. When this part of the plan is executed the hour for the departure of the special train will be known. A number of friends wish to see them off at the station.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison and Mrs. Saunders left this afternoon for New York, and later Mrs. Harrison will go home to Omaha with her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison intend to make their home in New York. Little Martha Harrison has not yet fully recovered from her illness and her condition is such that her parents and grandparents much concern.

Mrs. McKee had a charming reception yesterday evening in the Red Parlor at the White House. She had made an appointment only to meet a few friends, but they brought others, and the crowd was large. None cared to say good-bye, because it was rather a sad word to say to a little lady who has been so genuinely cordial and so thoroughly attractive in every way. She carries with her from the White House a profound esteem and affection for every one whose business or whose pleasure has brought them in contact with her for the past four years.

The President left the White House at 12 o'clock on the day before and accompanied his family home to Indianapolis, as was also present at the reception.

A press dispatch says: The last day of the outgoing executive is always a busy and fatiguing one, and President Harrison's experience to-day but served to emphasize the truth of this statement. He rose earlier than usual the President was at his desk, going over the bills ready for his examination and approval. He was assisted, however, to constant interruptions until a late hour in the afternoon, and that he was able to make any progress at all in his work proved his unusual powers of application. Before the hour of closing the house to the public the President received a number of callers, chiefly Senators and Representatives who were interested in the measures on his calendar, and who were waiting to see him before he signed his signature. A few of them, however, called merely to say good-bye. Indiana people who are in office, to the number of a dozen or so, called to the President to bid him farewell, and this was one of the hardest experiences of the day.

The last meeting of the Cabinet took place at the usual hour. All cabinet members were present, and at the conclusion of half an hour's conference the President arose, and, in a few words, bade them good-bye. He thanked them for the support they had always given him, and attributed much of the success of his administration to their wise counsel, faithful and devoted service, and to the high regard in which they held him. He thanked them for the personal good will they bore him, and wished for each one happiness and success in their undertakings. He then shook hands with each in turn, and in a voice which betrayed emotion bade them good-bye.

After the exchange of calls with Mr. Cleveland, as elsewhere recorded, and his brief but touching leave-taking of his Cabinet, the President received the members of the diplomatic corps, who called in a body to say farewell. Nearly every member of the corps was present. In the interval between these semi-public occasions the President was called upon to furnish his autograph to numerous seekers. In the corridor outside waited a woman interested in behalf of an unfortunate prisoner whose application for pardon was pending. The President was compelled to inform her that the case not being a capital one with a sentence to be executed before 12 o'clock to-morrow, he could not possibly find time to consider it.

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Whitney would not attend the inauguration because of his great grief over the loss of his wife. It appears that there is a more cogent reason for his absence from Washington and for his presence on a cruise in the South Atlantic or West India waters. A Tammany brass knocker makes this statement: "With nearly all the Democratic leaders of the country in Washington, the absence of ex-Secretary Whitney is especially conspicuous. It is not known upon the very highest authority, that it is a fact that Mr. Whitney has broken off with Mr. Cleveland, all denials to the contrary notwithstanding. It is not to be thought that the breach is soon likely to be healed either, and I'll tell you what caused it. As we all know, Mr. Cleveland wanted ex-Secretary Murphy defeated and he demanded that Mr. Whitney should see that he did not succeed Frank Hiseock. Mr. Whitney replied that he was pledged to Murphy, and he promised the latter's friends not to oppose his ambition in return for their help in the presidential election. It is understood that Mr. Cleveland told his friend he should choose between Murphy and himself. Whitney decided not to break his promise, and that is the reason why he is not here."

SIGHT-SEEING HOOSIERS.

Arrival of an Indianapolis Delegation—Sheerin's View of Cleveland's Cabinet. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Mr. Marvin W. Pershing, editor of the Tipton Times, is in the city to witness the inauguration scenes. C. K. McCullough, who is billed for the Anderson postmastership, and who has earned the place by many years of effective work in the Democratic harness, has arrived to hear Tammany's tiger growl.

Charles Leib, chairman of the Posey county central committee, ex-State Senator Kramer, Allen Gentry, E. M. Swan and Edward Payne, cashier of the Farmers' Bank, all of Rockport, are here. Mr. Swan wants to be United States district attorney.

In its hotel-corridor gossip this evening's Star has the following paragraphs concerning Hoosiers here:

"Roscoe Griffith, of Muncie, Ind., is engaged in the real-estate business. He is well known in his vicinity as a 'boomer.' He has brought many industries to the Indiana gas belt. He is young, has never held office, and is a personal friend of the revenue collector for the Eastern district of his State.

"Democrats out in Indiana," said S. P. Sheerin, secretary of the Indiana Democratic committee, at the Arlington, "are very much pleased at Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet selections, and they are satisfied that the administration will give every respect, be satisfactory to the Democratic party at large."

"The advance guard of the Indianapolis delegation reached Washington last night in two special cars. There are ten in the party, headed by Chairman Thomas Tipton, of the Democratic State central committee; Joseph T. Fanning, Deputy Auditor of State, and John T. Brush, the baseball magnate. The others are George A. Dickson and Henry M. Talbot, who comprise the Western territory firm of Dickson & Talbot; Will Schmidt, E. M. Johnson, Charles O'Boyle, Samuel Raah and Frank Bird.

"Messrs. Targart and Fanning, speaking of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, said that, while the failure to recognize ex-Governor Gray had caused some personal dissatisfaction, the masses of the Hoosier Democracy regarded the Cabinet as a strong one."

American is a Honduran Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Hansbrough to-day introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to furnish the Senate with all the information obtainable concerning the arrest and imprisonment by the authorities of Honduras of Capt. P. B. Brunker, a citizen of Fargo, N. D. Brunker participated in a revolution in Honduras. It is alleged, under the impression that he was fighting for the government and was protecting his own property, that he was arrested and is now serving a seven years' sentence in the prison at Omoa.

A Deficiency Probable.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Representative Springer, of Illinois, has prepared for submission to the ways and means committee of the recent investigation by a subcommittee into the condition of the treasury. The report reaches the conclusion that a deficiency is likely to occur in the public treasury during the present fiscal year, and that the revenue for the year unless the revenue increases beyond expectation.

Report of Census Bureau Investigators.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—An report of the committee on the investigation of the Census Bureau finds that the charges of mismanagement and wasting of funds have not been sustained. The minority, however, believe that the Bureau has been mismanaged, and recommend a thorough investigation of the office by the next Congress.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Truxton Beale, of California, to be minister and consul-general to Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro.

Mr. W. H. Grinstead, of Bowling Green, Ky., presented to Senators Blackburn and Lindsay, to-day, a grave made from some of the earth on the farm upon which Abraham Lincoln was buried, with the request that it be given to Vice President Stevenson to mark the spot upon his official duties. The Senators promised to comply with Mr. Grinstead's request.

COCK PIT IN THE STEEPLE.

Belfry of a Church Used for Chicken Fights by Godless Pennsylvanians.

LANCASTER Pa., March 3.—Considerable excitement and indignation was caused here to-day when it became known that the steeple of one of the leading churches had been utilized as a cock pit while the pastor was holding services in the auditorium below. It is said that a number of cocking mains have been held there. The handlers of the chickens entered the building ostensibly for the purpose of participating in the worship, but instead of going to the auditorium they would steal into the belfry. Just how the chickens were smuggled into the place is not known, but it is suspected that the pseudo-worshippers had them secreted beneath their coats.

PAID THE PENALTY OF MURDER.

William Coy Hanged at Pittsfield for Killing His Wife's Parasour.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 3.—William Coy was executed in the Pittsfield jail, to-day, for the murder of John Whalen. In 1887 Coy married a Mrs. Bates. In the summer of 1891 Coy and his wife lived in a shanty in Washington. Coy worked on the railroad and one of his fellow-laborers, John Whalen, boarded with him. Whalen became enamored of Mrs. Coy and won her favor. Coy learned that Whalen and his wife were intimate, and on Saturday night, Aug. 29, he went to the house and killed Whalen with an ax as he lay on his bed asleep. Dragging the body out of the house, he put it off the logs just above the knees, and then, carrying the pieces into the woods on the mountain east of the house, he buried them in a shallow grave. His wife returned the following Monday. Coy told a companion named Kelly