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EX-SECRETARY BAYARD ought to be persona grata at the court of St. James. He has been more noted for his toadyism to England than for anything else.

WHY hunt down Riskey, as a member of the Golden Circle in Indiana, when every Democrat in the State in 1864 who was in full accord with his party gave moral support to the organization?

MR. CLEVELAND may succeed in bringing Senator Voorhees around on the silver question, but if he allows the Senator to dictate a few more appointments he will have paid dearly for his new ally.

NOT one of the great leaders who were conducting the last era of the war to crush the rebellion, twenty-eight years ago, is now living. Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Meade, Sheridan, Ord, Warren, Gibbon and Humphries are dead.

THE Indianapolis end of the National Encampment is now all right. Now if the veterans in the country at large furnish the audience in September the encampment of 1893 will be the largest and most successful in Grand Army history.

THE son of the revered Abraham Lincoln, it is well known, has no wish to serve under the party which his father fought all his life because he was opposed to all its principles and methods.

THE Journal fails to find in any mugwump organ a call to Mr. Cleveland's Assistant Postmaster-general to halt in his work as headman. And yet Mr. Clark, in the day of his greatest efficiency, did not put more heads into the basket than Mr. Maxwell is now doing.

A CHICAGO paper complains that Carter Harrison has made appeals to both the secret anti-Catholic societies and to the Catholics for their votes. The man who will seek to array one class against another in this country upon religious questions is either not a good citizen or a narrow bigot.

THE New York Times and the Evening Post are the only out-and-out Cleveland organs at the present time in that city. The Sun never was a Cleveland admirer, and the World, for some cause or other, has lost its election-day fervor and taken on a decided iciness regarding the President.

THE silence of Senator Hill must not be attributed to any conviction on his part that he has lost his grip on New York. He knows that his indorsement would injure an applicant, and therefore he does not offer it. He is expecting that a year hence there will be a reaction against the administration, of which he will take advantage.

MR. CLEVELAND is appointing editors to office right along, notwithstanding his much advertised rule to the contrary. Among the last lot of postmasters appointed those at Asheville, N. C.; Newnan, Ga.; Athens, O., and Logan, O., are editors. The President's rules seem to be a good deal like Democratic platforms—made to be repudiated.

A FEW days ago the country was informed that Mr. Cleveland would appoint only business men as consuls. He has appointed as consul to Birmingham, England, quite an important position, a newspaper writer named Parker, who wrote his campaign life and compiled a Democratic campaign text-book. Mr. Cleveland seems to have peculiar ideas as to what constitutes a business man.

ALTHOUGH Mr. John E. Riskey has been appointed and confirmed as minister to Denmark, he stands before the country a disgraced man. His greatest offense was not in joining the Sons of Liberty, but in positively denying that he ever was a member of the order, when the official report of the treason trials shows that he was one of the officers of the temporary organization.

ing to the proper administration of business. A President who had a proper appreciation of what is due to the head of a department would not impose such a restriction, and if the members of his Cabinet were men of spirit they would resign rather than submit to it.

A DEBT-MAKING AND TAX-EATING PARTY.

The Sentinel, commenting on the fact that State Treasurer Gall has deposited \$340,000 in New York with which to make a payment on the State debt, says: "This State debt, as the Sentinel has often pointed out, is chiefly a legacy from the old Republican administrations. But Democratic wisdom in legislation and Democratic economy in the administration of the State's affairs are necessary to wipe it out."

Indiana has not been out of debt for fifty years. In 1847 the foreign bonded debt was \$11,048,000. In 1850 it had been reduced to \$6,498,227, and in 1855 it had increased to \$7,333,473. This was before the birth of the Republican party. The Republicans carried the State for the first time in 1860, and when they came into power they found a debt of \$8,598,047. All of this had been created by the Democratic party except what may have accrued under an occasional Whig administration half a century ago or more.

Notwithstanding the embarrassments of the war and the extra expense entailed upon the State by the revolutionary course of the treasonable Democratic Legislature of 1863, the Republicans, during the ten years after they came into power, made a large reduction of the debt. To be exact, they reduced it from \$8,598,047 in 1860 to \$4,167,507 in 1870. Here was a reduction of more than \$4,000,000 in ten years, while the Democratic party had not reduced it a dollar during the ten years prior to 1860.

Between 1870 and 1880 the debt increased \$830,671. The Democratic party had control of the State government and the Legislature nearly all of that period, and, true to its record as a debt-making party, it increased the debt. In 1880 the debt was \$4,998,178. Since that time the Democratic party has had uninterrupted control of the Legislature and the State finances, and the debt at present, as stated by Auditor Henderson in his last report, is \$8,830,615. A simple statement of the facts shows where the responsibility for the State debt belongs.

The Sentinel says "Democratic wisdom in legislation and Democratic economy in the administration of the State's affairs are necessary to wipe the debt out." It is true that after a long period of financial mismanagement and debt making, borrowing money to meet current expenses and pay interest, the Democratic party was at last forced by public opinion and the pressure of circumstances to enact a law to increase the revenue. Auditor Henderson is moved to congratulate the people of the State on this tardy repentance and change of policy by his party.

The State debt will be paid off by the people, but they will not be aided therein by "Democratic economy in the administration of the State's affairs." How little ground there is for the indulgence of such a hope is shown by the record of the last Legislature, which, by common consent, was one of the most extravagant and corrupt that has assembled for many years. Instead of enforcing economy in the administration of the State's affairs, it largely increased expenses and made a record of which the Sentinel itself said, the day after the Legislature adjourned, "The party will find the record a load instead of a support."

THE MALICE OF THE BRITISH THUNDERBOLT.

The London Times, which began its career of hostility to the Republican party with abuse of Abraham Lincoln and the Union cause, very naturally assails the administration of General Harrison. In a recent issue it came to the aid of the pension howlers, and in a manner which, for venom and ridiculous inaccuracies, must excite the envy of the mugwump newspapers in this country. The following is a sample:

Nothing more scandalous can be found in the history of finance, even under the most irresponsible tyrants, than the condition of affairs under President Harrison. Enormous sums have been raised in excess of the needs of the state, and even of the possibilities of repayment of its debt, and have been employed in the creation of a huge system of pensions distributed wholesale among the creatures of the party caucus.

The above is not the incoherent ravings of an ignorant cross-roads Democratic editor the week before election, but an extract from the editorial of a paper which for a century has "thundered" British opinion. How donee

an ignorance of public affairs in this country must prevail in Great Britain when its most authoritative paper declares that "pensions are distributed wholesale among the creatures of the party caucus," and that "sums of money have been raised in excess of public needs and even of the possibilities of payment." One would think that even the London Times would learn something in years, and that it might consult its own Whitaker's Almanac long enough to learn that the public debt of this country is decreasing and that in twenty years the revenues have not fallen below current expenses. As to public debts, that of the United States in 1890 was \$891,900,104, or \$14.24 per capita, while that of Great Britain was \$3,350,619,563, or \$87.79 a head. The United States reduced its debt \$1,020,557,260 during the decade which ended with 1890, while Great Britain reduced its public burden during that period \$227,137,000. Great Britain has a standing army of 212,000 men, the compensation of a private is \$90 a year, and the total cost of the support of that army was \$92,000,000 by the last report. The army of the United States is about 25,000, but in the event of war could be raised to 1,500,000 in three months. The British system costs \$50,000,000 a year more than that of the United States, and it takes from the productive forces of the Empire at least 175,000 men, which must be a dead loss of \$50,000,000 a year. The United States takes care of those who have been disabled in its wars, which was costing the government June 30, 1892, \$121.90 a year for each pensioner, or \$116,879,807 a year for the number of pensions then issued. As the years pass this amount will rapidly decline, but the cost of Great Britain's war establishment will continue as large, if not larger, than at the present time.

In this connection it may be added that any President who wins the applause of the British press will do so by giving a British administration. It is the pride of the Republican party that all its administrations have been American. ALAS, FOR MR. BIBLEY.

Mr. John E. Riskey, brother-in-law to Senator Voorhees, and minister to Denmark, has flatly denied that he was a member of the treasonable organization known as Sons of Liberty, or that he was intrusted with \$1,800 to purchase arms for them. Quite a number of persons in Terre Haute and Vigo county, where Riskey lived during the war, who were themselves members of the order, and who had personal knowledge of the facts, have stated that there is no doubt about the money part of the transaction. As to Riskey's connection with the Sons of Liberty, there is contemporary evidence on that point that puts it beyond doubt. On page 80 of the report of the celebrated "treason trials," held in this city in 1864, appears the testimony of William M. Harrison, from which the following is an extract:

Question—Have you had any other employment for which you received pay and compensation? Answer—I was employed as grand secretary of the Grand Council of the Sons of Liberty, in the State of Indiana, at a salary of \$800 per annum. I became a member of the Grand Council on or about the 27th of August, 1863, and became grand secretary of the Grand Council on or about the 10th of September, 1863. Q.—When and where did you first have any knowledge of the Order of American Knights, or Order of the Sons of Liberty, or Knights of the Golden Circle? A.—The first knowledge I ever had of the Order of American Knights was at Terre Haute, on the 27th of August, 1863. I received a letter from H. H. Dodd, at Terre Haute, requesting me to go there; when there I was invited to attend a meeting that night I attended the meeting; there were but twelve or fifteen present. Q.—Whom did you meet there? A.—Among these I recollect were P. C. Wright and a person by the name of D. R. Eckles, John E. Riskey, Callum Bayley and John G. Davis. Most of them were strangers to me.

Q.—What was done at that meeting? A.—Mr. Wright appeared to have charge of the meeting. He stated that it was called for the purpose of organizing a secret society. He proceeded to initiate members and after that to organize the Grand Council of the State of Indiana. Those who were initiated were as follows: The three degrees at the same time. Q.—Were you initiated in the three degrees at that time? A.—I was. Among those who were initiated were A. D. R. Eckles was elected temporary grand commander. H. H. Dodd temporary deputy grand commander, John E. Riskey temporary grand secretary, and I was elected temporary assistant secretary.

Mr. Harrison's testimony was published in full in the Journal of Oct. 26, 1864, and following days, and occupied more than ten columns of a folio paper which were much longer than the present columns of the Journal. A rigid cross-examination failed to shake his testimony in any respect. This testimony, given a year after the organization of the Sons of Liberty, by the grand secretary of the Grand Council, is far more valuable than any person's recollections thirty years later. The meeting at which Harrison was initiated and where he says he met Riskey, was held in Terre Haute, on or about Aug. 27, 1863. At this meeting Riskey was elected temporary grand secretary and Harrison temporary assistant secretary. The next meeting was held in this city on Sept. 10, 1863. At this meeting a permanent organization was effected, and Harrison was elected grand secretary, and the office of assistant grand secretary being dropped. Of course, Riskey could not have been elected temporary grand secretary without being a member of the order.

This puts a quietus on Mr. Riskey's denial that he was a member of the Sons of Liberty, and his letter to the grand commander, H. H. Dodd, written from New York in August, 1864, and printed in the Journal yesterday, proves that he continued to sympathize with the order after he had left the State. THERE is a question whether the celebrated courtesy of the Senate will permit that body to inquire into the charge that Senator Roach, of North Dakota, was an embezzler of bank funds in his earlier career, but the New York Post suggests as a way out of the dilemma that the Senate can "cut Mr. Roach dead," thereby making it so unpleasant for him that he will resign. The Post does not explain what becomes of senatorial courtesy under this brilliant arrangement.

If it is true that the President has decided to call Congress together in Sep-

tember, he has come to a wise conclusion. The sooner the new legislative policy of the administration is made known the better. The sooner Mr. Cleveland undertakes to have Congress carry out a sound silver policy the better for the country, and the greater power he will hold to bring the vicious, cheap-money Democratic members to prudent action, which there is reason to believe he can do when they understand that there will be no patronage for those who cling to such heresies as the free coinage of silver.

It is rumored that the New York World is preparing to make war upon the confirmation of Mr. Morse. In this part of the country, where the gentleman is known, nothing is known to his discredit except that he is a Democrat. In that capacity he has tried to make his party somewhat respectable and modern, but his efforts have not been appreciated. The calumny machine of malignant Democrats will find very little raw material to work up to the injury of the President's nominee for consul-general to Paris.

An identity of names and the misfortune of a correspondent led the Journal into confounding the recently-appointed postmaster at Clarksville, Ind., Mr. J. E. Bower, with a person who had served a term in the penitentiary. It now appears that the postmaster and the ex-convict are different persons, the former being an honorable man without any blot on his record.

MAY REACH \$250,000.

More Forged Whisky Warehouse Receipts Unearthed at Louisville—Indians Caught.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 30.—The developments in the forgery of whisky warehouse receipts indicate stupendous and systematic fraud. How far it may reach there is no telling, but it threatens to involve others not yet mentioned in the affair.

"Jim, the Penman," has been at work, but he is not yet known. However, it is the prevailing opinion, however, that R. Sutton is responsible for the fraud. The thing has been going on for over a year, with a steady increase in volume. From reliable sources, which cannot be quoted just now, it is learned that the Louisville banks hold \$150,000 of the forged paper. It is so distributed, however, that the credit of none of the institutions is affected. But for the fact that each is endeavoring to protect itself in the matter and that all are working for individual advantage, Sutton would be behind the bars long ere this. It is also believed here that much forged paper has been noted in Indiana, as in the history of at least \$5,000 of the worthless receipts are held in Kansas City.

There is no extending circumstance in Sutton's transactions. At the time he put out the forged paper he had no financial standing, and it was not a temporary expedient he resorted to in a desperate strait to raise a credit, as is the history of a duped warehouse receipts. It was simply a gigantic swindle from first to last. Sutton claims he put up the money through a money lender, who is a partner in the scheme. Where this whisky is has not yet been discovered, but Sutton says it is distributed over half a dozen different points. Genuine receipts are being taken up in the city, but who the holders are is another question. These receipts cover an interest of from \$5 to \$10 per barrel, and Sutton says he nearly as large an amount as those of this city, and that the amount of fraudulent receipts out will reach the total of \$250,000. George M. Beecher, confidential bank-keeper for A. R. Sutton & Co., last night stated that his employer was guilty of the suspicious directed against him, and that he had been in the city for some time. He confessed the same to him. The blank receipts on which the forgeries were committed were secured, he said, over a year ago, and he stated that he had been in 105 West Main street for some time before being held.

THE LOST STEAMER NARONIC.

Another Captured Boat That May Have Belonged to the Missing Vessel.

New York, March 30.—Captain Lewis, of the steamer Chester, which arrived last night from Southampton, reports having passed, on March 23, in latitude 42°30' longitude 52°04', a ship's boat capsized. This report gave rise to the supposition that the boat might belong to the Naronic. The boat was seen about 650 miles west of where the Coventry, on March 4, passed two of the Naronic's boats. Its situation is exactly such as that of the Naronic, and the crew of the Naronic went in this boat away, when they were caught in a storm and captured.

A dispatch from Boston, after showing the Ocean View bottle story to be a hoax, says: "It is the general opinion of transatlantic cable operators that the crew of one of the many timber-laden, water-logged derelicts which have been drifting about right in the track of the ocean steamers for the past two or three months. Many of the captains who have visited the Boston hydrographic office since the Naronic was missed, have expressed the opinion that the members of her crew have been picked up by some south-bound craft and that they will be heard from later."

No "John Olsen" on the Naronic.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—The officials of the White Star Steamship Company regard as a hoax the message found in a bottle on the beach at Ocean View, Va., and purporting to give an account of the destruction at sea of the White Star steamship Naronic, which sailed from Liverpool for New York. The officials state in regard to the signature of "John Olsen, captain," appended to the letter in the bottle, that no person named Olsen was on board the Naronic. They also point out that it was impossible that a bottle thrown from the Naronic should have reached the shore of the accident described in the letter, would have drifted against the golf stream to the place where the bottle was found.

Movements of Steamers.

BREMENHAVEN, March 30.—Arrived: Lahn, from New York. HAMBURG, March 30.—Arrived: Russia, from New York. BROADWAY, March 30.—Passed: Turfic, from New York. LIVERPOOL, March 30.—Passed: Italy, from New York. GENOVA, March 30.—Arrived: Werra, from New York.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day. WASHINGTON, March 30.—P. M.—For Indiana—Generally fair; winds shifting to southeasterly; warmer in northwest, slightly cooler in southeastern portion. For Ohio—Generally fair; northerly winds, abating to easterly. For Illinois—Fair; southerly winds; warmer in northern Illinois.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 30. Time. Bar. Ther. R. H. Wind. Weather. Prec. 7 A. M. 30.10 48 48 S.W. Pt. cl. dy. 0.00 7 P. M. 30.05 59 41 West. Pt. cl. dy. 0.00

Maximum temperature, 65; minimum temperature, 40. The official station report of the temperature and precipitation for March 30, 1893. Tem. Pr. Normal..... 45 0.12 Mean..... 54 0.00 Range..... 19 0.12 Excess or deficiency since Mar. 1..... -6 -1.15 Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1..... -347 -1.18

Plus. Local Forecast Official.

COMING SPRING ELECTIONS

Attorney-General Prepares a Digest of Recent Laws Affecting Them.

McHugh Municipal Act and Thornton Township Act—Insane Hospital Superintendent—Haughville Primaries.

The Attorney-general's office, as the time for spring elections approaches, is flooded with inquiries as to the effect of various laws affecting these elections passed at the recent Legislature. In order that all may be answered at once, Attorney-general Smith has prepared a reply to one of the inquiries a general digest of the election-law amendments of 1893 as follows: I would respectfully say that I know of no law passed by the late General Assembly which changes the time of holding elections in incorporated cities or towns. The law referred to in Section 2043 of the Revised Statutes of 1887, which provides for the election of officers of incorporated cities, this section is section eight of the general law for the incorporation of cities passed in 1887. That section authorized the incorporation of towns and cities operating under special charters or other laws then in existence, by a one-third vote of the population to be incorporated. The general act then passed. One of the requirements was that there should be at least three thousand inhabitants of the town or city to be incorporated in 1887, which still remains in force. The population of the town or city desiring to take advantage of the general act of 1887, governing cities, was set down to twenty-five hundred. The McHugh bill is an amendment to Section 2043 of the Revised Statutes of 1887, governing cities, and applies to towns or cities not incorporated under that law, and would not apply for that reason to a city like Evansville, which has always operated under a special charter, unless it be on account of an act passed in 1887, which provided for the incorporation of the Evansville charter act, which is highly improbable.

CELEBRATED M'HUGH ACT.

The McHugh bill provides that the officers of such cities (referring to those cities incorporated under or by election having accepted the terms of the act of 1887), shall consist of a Mayor, two councilmen from each ward, a city clerk, treasurer, civil engineer, street commissioner, assessor of the fire department, health officer, marshal and if the Common Council deem it expedient, a city attorney and a city judge. The city attorney, the street commissioner, the civil engineer, the chief engineer of the fire department, and the health officer shall be appointed by the Common Council. Provided, that the Common Council may dispense with the street commissioner and require the marshal to perform his duties. All such officers shall hold their respective offices for four years, and until their successors are elected or qualified. The law also provides that the Mayor, clerk, treasurer, civil engineer, street commissioner, marshal, city assessor, health officer, health officer, and health officer shall hold their offices until the first Monday in the month of September, 1894. It is also provided that all officers not specifically named herein, whose terms expire prior to May, 1894, at which date the first election under this amended law is to be held, shall hold their offices until the first Monday in the month of September, 1894, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Blind Asylum Board. Isaac R. Strouse, of Rockville, was a caller at the Governor's office yesterday to file his bond as director of the Institution for the Blind. He is quite a young man, and is editor of the Rockville Tribune, the local Democratic organ. His wife is the well-known writer of verses. The board will meet to-day for the letting of contracts for supplies.

SCOTCHISH RITE MASONRY.

Convocation Closed After Conferring the Thirty-Second Degree on a Large Number.

The following candidates were initiated into the thirty-second degree at the Scottish Rite Hall yesterday, which ended one of the most successful meetings ever held by the Indiana Council of that order: Indianapolis—Philip Reichwein, George R. Stone, George A. Turner, J. W. Warner, A. G. Goodman, George M. Burns, W. C. Beatty, A. W. Cobb, S. L. Douglas, J. L. Fish, A. B. Coie, E. G. Farmer, B. A. Fietzler, J. R. Carnahan, W. M. Fletcher, C. G. Jones, J. C. McLaughlin, C. C. Mordough, C. H. Clark, C. J. Parks, J. H. Pirker and John Kahn. Fort Wayne—Charles W. Kullie, George Reiter, E. O'Rourke, H. J. Teagarden, James W. Burnett, John T. Doucald, J. E. Erickson, G. E. Evans, William B. Filde and J. M. Henry. Andrews—Ed H. Brown, John Ross and J. H. McClure. Wabash—Frank P. Wilson. Clayton—F. W. Brown. Lafayette—J. C. Johnson, S. C. Marks. Davison—J. W. Beck. Pendleton—H. F. Kahle. Marion—C. R. Kimball. Muncie—G. N. McLaughlin, John B. Moore and H. H. Highland. Frankfort—G. G. Merrill, S. M. Merrill and W. F. Gaskill. Crownsville—G. A. Robertson. Peru—W. N. Richardson, A. B. Schweitzer and C. M. Hetzner. Tipton—J. F. Meador. Monticello—A. G. Malsherry, G. C. Weakley and H. N. Coons. Roseville—J. F. Fisher and Henry L. Smith. Rising Sun—W. F. Fisk. Fairmount—H. A. Gable. Evansville—S. F. Gillette, N. F. Nisbel and B. F. Dickson. Winamac—M. M. Hathaway. J. A. Carter, W. C. H. H. and William A. Scott. Liberty—A. G. Johnson. Columbus—J. W. Swerout and W. C. Bruce. Warsaw—Charles W. Kullie. Richmond—J. W. Nicholson. Reensselaer—J. J. Thompson. Yellow Springs—J. H. Thompson. Winatare—A. W. Clifton.

Had Runaway.

William Langenscamp, a coopersmith at the corner of Delaware and Georgia streets, was driving south on Virginia avenue, yesterday afternoon, and while crossing the viaduct his horse frightened at the cars beneath. The animal ran off and did not stop until he had overturned in front of William Mar. The shoe store was thrown out and suffered severe injury. The horse, however, was taken to his home, at No. 214 Virginia avenue.

Articles of Incorporation were yesterday filed with the Secretary of State as follows: Equitable Building and Loan Association, Indianapolis, capital stock \$100,000; Star Stone Company, Monroe county, capital stock \$100,000; Economic Savings and Loan Association, Indianapolis, capital stock \$100,000; Carter and Co., company, Jalapa, Grant county, capital stock \$50,000. The Harper Buggy Company, of Columbus City, filed notice of an increase of stock to \$30,000.

Increased Volume of Mail.

The clerks in Mayor Hitt's office say that the amount of mail passing over the Pennsylvania bridge for the West has grown to enormous proportions, and that if it continues extra clerks will have to be detailed on this line. The States for which the increase of mail is most noticeable are Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas. The volume of delivery for those States, it is said, are constantly growing more copious.

Howland Selected.

Hiram Howland was yesterday selected as the superintendent of the fair grounds track, under the auspices of the Indianapolis Driving Club. The contract was signed at once, and Mr. Howland was installed in authority. He began at once with the work of putting the track in condition. It is said that it is dry and very rapidly, and will be ready for the numerous horses at the fair grounds by Saturday.

Discharged His Watters.

George W. Burnham, proprietor of the restaurant in the Grand Opera House block, had trouble with his force of colored waiters last evening and discharged the whole force, proposing to replace them with white waiters to-day. The head waiter turned up indisposed and another disappointed turned toward a guest who failed to tip him.

Not from the Steamer Naronic.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Mrs. E. S. Starr, the general race agent of American Pigeon fanciers, says that the several pigeons reported captured in various sections of the country, and having leg bands marked "N," were from Philadelphia lots and not from the missing steamer Naronic. She says that she has advised the society to which the birds' owners belong.

Insane Hospital Superintendent.

The three trustees of the hospital met yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. Osterman in the Board of Trade. Messrs. Carson and Honer had spent the afternoon at the Bates House, listening to the claims of candidates as urged by their friends. Mr. Osterman was not feeling well, and was anxious to go home and go to bed, but remained to have a conference with Dr. Morrison. Dr. Eisenbarter came first, evidently by invitation, and Dr. Morrison was the last to arrive. He arrived at about an hour in the afternoon, and the conference lasted some time. The evident purpose was to induce Dr. Morrison to reconsider his decision not to accept the offer of the position, if made. The board said these two doctors were invited in by Dr. Messrs. Carson and Honer to appear to meet them, but the appearance of things justified a boom in Morrison's superintendentcy. The evidence was that he would be offered the position, and that, with conditions upon which he is known to insist, he would ac-