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WHEN Senator Sherman declined to criticize the administration's alleged financial policy he politely intimated that there was none to discuss.

WOULD the people who have been paying the Spanish Princess so much homage render the same to the President of the Republic of France should he visit the United States?

A WELL-KNOWN banker of this city was asked yesterday if he thought there was a lack of currency in the country. "No," was the prompt reply, "but there is a lack of confidence." That tells the whole story.

MR. BYNUM made such a wretched failure in his attempt to get an appropriation for a federal building in this city that he should seek a vindication by displaying his power in that direction in a Democratic Congress.

At the slow rate the House of Commons, in committee of the whole, is considering the home-rule bill it seems probable that a final vote may be reached in a year. No wonder Mr. Gladstone indulged in the ghastly joke about undertakers.

A SILVER law which compels the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces of silver bullion a year, at the market price, is preferable to the law it superseded, which would require the coinage of half that quantity into dollars whose intrinsic value is now 64 cents.

WHATSOEVER criticism may be passed upon the Indiana exhibit, Indiana will hold the lead in the White City to-day. No other State can have an ex-President for an orator, and very few ever had one the equal of Benjamin Harrison. Indiana's display to-day can have no competitor.

THE long-time leases which are common in Chicago do not stipulate that the rental be paid in dollars, but call for a certain Troy weight of gold of standard fineness to be paid at the end of each year. This shows that the lessors demand a standard of value that is not fluctuating, and it also shows that gold coin does not owe its value to the government stamp.

ONE of the reasons upon which the fee and salary law is declared unconstitutional is that Secretary Matthews tinkered it after its passage. So he amended the apportionment law of 1891, but another Democratic judge said that it did not affect its constitutionality. In the first instance the judge was acting judicially, and in the second as a Democratic politician. It was not the same judge.

MR. WILLIAM WALDORE ASTOR, formerly of New York and now of London, has written an article belittling the world's fair. He thinks that to expect an Englishman to come to the exposition "is asking too much of his curiosity and too little of his common sense." In short, says Mr. Astor, "for our own part we should hardly advise any one to go." A denationalized and Anglified American is a very contemptible object.

THE Infanta Eulalia left Chicago for New York yesterday. She was handsomely entertained in Chicago, but there is reason to believe that she was annoyed by the persistent efforts to lionize her socially. Some of these efforts were marked by an excess of ostentation and exhibitions of snobbishness which must have given the Infanta a very poor idea of republican simplicity. But if she was bored she managed to conceal it pretty well and was gracious to the last.

THE New York Times prints replies from eighteen Senators and 113 Representatives relative to the repeal of the Sherman silver law. Of these, ninety-seven are in favor of repeal, twenty-eight opposed, and eight undecided. The Times publishes the answers of Representative Waugh of this State, Wisconsin, and other Republicans to the effect that they favor repeal. It may be added that the answer of Senator Voorhes does not appear; still, there is time.

EX-CONGRESSMAN DUNN is being thoroughly roasted for his brutal remark concerning the Washington disaster, "I shouldn't have cared so much if the victims had been pensioners instead of poor clerks." It is not unlikely that pressure will be brought to bear on the President to remove Dunn from his position on the commission which is investigating the New York custom house. General Sickles said to a reporter: "They tell me that this man is holding a position and drawing pay from the United States government. He ought to be

dismissed at once. The national administration cannot afford to be represented here by a man capable of using such language." General Sickles is a Democrat, but he stands up manfully on his one leg for the old soldiers. It is but fair to say that Mr. Dunn denies having made the remark, though the New York Tribune insists that he was correctly reported.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE SILVER LAW.

The Sherman law was interposed to prevent the passage of a free coinage bill, and was intended to be either experimental or temporary. Many of those who favored it did so in the belief that it would bring the bullion value of the silver dollar very near to its coinage value or the value of the gold dollar, by withdrawing from the world's market nearly the whole of the product of the American silver mines. At the outset it seemed that such would be the result, as the bullion value of a silver dollar rose to 92 1/4 cents in a few weeks after the passage of the law, in 1890. But the value of silver bullion began to decline and has continued to shrink until the metal in a silver dollar is worth only 64 2/5 cents. That is, the Sherman silver act having failed to permanently enhance the price of silver bullion, to the end that the intrinsic value of silver and gold dollars may be the same, should be repealed, and the earlier the better.

The Sherman law, however, is not responsible in any considerable degree for recent disasters in speculative stocks and the decline in values of certain products. It is not because coin certificates are being issued that gold is being hoarded, but because the balance of trade is decidedly against us. As stated a few days ago, the gold would be sent out of the country to pay the adverse balance just the same if the Sherman silver law were not in existence, the only difference being that the coin certificate enables those who must ship gold to get it out of the treasury instead of out of banks.

In its characteristically sensational manner the New York Herald attributes not only the fall in the prices of speculative stocks to the Sherman law, but the fall in the price of wheat during the past year, which it puts at 20 cents a bushel. The fact that the decline in wheat was over 13 1/2 cents from June to January, 1893, and that September wheat sold on Monday in Chicago at a higher price than ruled last December, shows the absurdity of the Wall-street paper's claim. Wheat was high in 1891 and the first half of 1892 because of the short crop in Europe, concerning which the reports were exaggerated, and it fell the last half of 1892 and until the present time because of the good general crop of 1892 and a larger quantity in sight than has been known in previous years. Doubtless prices have been depressed in the "pits" because speculators could not get money with which to carry margins, and have been forced to sell. As for the stocks of the Cordage, Whisky, Sugar and other trusts, and of railroads which earn no dividends, they fell because they have no real values. The Cordage and Whisky Trust stocks were frauds, and those carrying them or holding them to secure margins threw them into the market. As to the banks, they have failed because their managers have loaned money in large sums to speculators upon worthless stocks, which caused the suspensions—causes which are foreign to the Sherman silver law.

The price of wheat has declined from the same causes that the prices of hogs and cattle have advanced during the past year—the excessive supply in sight in the case of wheat, and a supply of hogs much below the demand, as the empty stockyards now show. The Sherman silver law is no more responsible for the fall in the price of wheat than it is for the rise in the price of hogs.

YESTERDAY was the anniversary of the adoption of the flag of the United States by the Continental Congress, and, as the result of a movement of the "Colonial Dames" and the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, a liberal display of flags was arranged for in Philadelphia and some simple exercises, in commemoration of the event, recommended to the principals of the public schools by the superintendent. The Colonial Dames wish it called "Flag day," and hope to establish the custom of having it observed every year. Philadelphia has special reasons for suggesting this celebration, one being the fact that the Congress of 1777, which adopted the flag, was held in that city; another, that Mrs. Betsy Ross, who made the first flag, lived there. It is an event, however, which was of quite as much importance to all the country, and observances in its honor might well become a custom everywhere. Patriotism is a sentiment which cannot have too frequent encouragement or expression.

It seems that Secretary Carlisle has just come to the knowledge of the status of legal-tender silver money in this country. He announces, as a newly discovered fact, that during the eighty-one years preceding 1873 only 8,045,000 standard, or legal-tender, silver dollars were coined in this country, and that under the twelve years of the Allouez-Bland act 378,176,796 of such dollars were coined. The Journal and every sound-money paper in the country published these figures, or others, showing how the silver dollars were piling up in the vaults of the treasury, while Mr. Carlisle, in Congress, was a leader on the free silver coinage side. At the present time the country has 389,886,374 legal-tender silver dollars. Mr. Carlisle was converted about a year ago, which inspires the hope that all the Indiana Democrats in Congress who have been voting for the free coinage of silver and shooting gold-bug will be found, when the next vote shall be taken, to have learned their error.

THE nonperformance of Attorney-general Smith in the matter of the salary and fee law is even more remarkable than the most remarkable of his performances. The constitutionality of the law was attacked, and this attack not

only involved the good faith and capacity of his party in two Legislatures, but put in jeopardy tens of thousands of dollars contributed by the people. Nevertheless, he permitted that attack to go on without protest of any kind, thus admitting either that the law is unconstitutional or that his interest in the matter is not in harmony with that of the people. Even if the setting aside of the law should, as has been asserted, add several thousand dollars to the perquisites of the Attorney-general, he should not take sides against the State, as he practically has done.

AN international fire congress is being held in London, England, this week, at which the United States will be represented by a team of ten picked firemen from Kansas City, with an engine and other equipments. American apparatus for fighting fire surpasses those of every other country, as do their firemen also, and yet the fire losses in this country are very much greater than they are in England or any country of Europe. The reason is that foreign countries are far in advance of us in regard to safe building and the use of precautionary measures against fire. Out of 2,862 fires in London in 1891, 2,699 were confined to the floors where they originated, 184 extended beyond such floors, only six extended to adjoining property, and only three beyond adjoining property. It is said that in Vienna there is no case on record of a fire extending beyond the building in which it originated, and very few cases where it extended beyond the floor where it started. This is largely due to safe methods of building, a matter in which Americans are terribly deficient.

NEEDLEWORK as taught in the public schools is not much heard of in this part of the country, but it has reached such a stage of progress in the East that its literature is now being issued for use in educational circles. A book on "School Needlework," by the teacher of sewing in the Boston public schools, will soon be published, and a little later the same publishing house will bring out "Educational Sewing Squares for Primary Work." Sewing is so well established as a branch of education in Boston, Philadelphia and some of the smaller cities that it has ceased to be an experiment. Cooking is also taught in the schools of the two cities named, and a school cookery book may soon be looked for if it is not already in existence.

MAYOR HARRISON, of Chicago, showed a good deal of tact in the selection of a souvenir for the Spanish Princess. It would not have been good form to offer her jewelry or any of the thousand jimmicks that ladies admire, because she is supposed to have everything she wants. So the gallant Mayor gave her a copy of his book of travels around the world, which possessed the double advantage of having very little money value and of being a strictly personal offering. The Mayor's book, by the way, is a very good one.

THE next titled dimitary to reach the United States and visit the world's fair will be his Royal Highness, Abu Bakar, the Sultan of Johore. Johore occupies the southern part of the Malay peninsula, and, as it lies only two degrees north of the equator, his Highness is not likely to find our summer weather oppressive. Abu Bakar is about sixty-four years old and is said to be a fine looking and cultured man. He speaks English perfectly and has traveled so much that he knows how to make himself at home everywhere.

THERE has been an unbecomingly amount of space devoted by the press of the country to the doings of our royal visitors, but every line given to royalty is that much taken away from the prize-fighter, the baseball player and the nipped Briggs case; so the American reader is getting the best of the bargain.

WHEN the esteemed News accuses the people of wishing "Republican pavements or Democratic sewers" it makes an ascription of politics to inanimate objects too apt to be intentional.

WHEN the Robey war is over the promoters ought to have good cause for action against the members of the late Democratic Legislature for obtaining money under false pretenses.

THE man who offers himself as a sacrifice on the altar of his country naturally expects to be well roasted before the operation is completed.

THE striking lathers are still confident. While there is life there is soap for the lathers.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Serious Error.

Minnie—What was the trouble between Miss Pasty and the Count? Did you hear?

Mamie—Yes. He undertook to call her a jewel and got the word "soilrate."

Perhaps.

"I wonder," said one of the loungers, "what was the origin of the swallow-tailed coat?"

"It is my idea," said the grizzle-whiskered man from Montana, "that they was out that way in the first place to make it handy for a man to get his gun."

A Student of Mankind.

"Yes," said the man with the yellow diamonds, "there is a heap more chance for graft in the ice business than there is in selling coal."

"Why?" asked the man with the straw-colored vest.

"Cause the ice business comes in hot weather, when the people are too lazy to kick about the prices you stick them for."

A Story for Little Children.

Willie Widdleton was a bad, cruel boy. He pulled his little sister's hair until she cried; he tied his cane to the tails of all the dogs in the neighborhood; and his cruel tormenting of Mrs. Thompson's cat was a matter of current history in his Sabbath-school class.

Willie was driving home the family cow one evening and accelerating her progress by fondly twisting her tail. To his surprise, the patient beast turned toward him and spoke. "What would you do, ungrateful boy, for cream for your coffee, for butter for your bread, were it not for me, whom you torture so cruelly?" said she.

If the cow had not said "whom," perchance little Willie might have been converted then and there, as the wicked boys used to be in the books of long ago. But when a common brindle cow exceeded him in grammar, he became wrathful.

So he gave her another twist and jeeringly said, "W'y, w'e'd a another cow, of course. G'long, there!" Then poor, suffering beast, who found that kindness and expostulation were of no avail, kicked little Willie Widdleton half way across the pasture, and into a bed of thistles, where he lay, weeping bitterly.

Moral.

Any cow with horse sense would have kicked him first and have argued with him afterward.

The Effect.

Washington Post.

An income tax usually has the effect of encouraging indolence and placing a premium on idleness.

Riley's Favorite Flower.

Mem. his Appen-Avianca.

Jim Riley's favorite flower is the clover. Naturally, for Jim has been in it for several years.

TRYING DAY FOR MISS BORDEN

Testimony Given Yesterday That Caused the Prisoner's Face to Flush.

Police Matron Hannah Reagan Tells What Took Place in the Station When the Defendant Was Visited by Her Sister.

Lizzie Alleged to Have Said, "You Have Given Me Away, but I Don't Care."

No "Good-Byes" Were Spoken When They Parted—The Dressmaker's Evidence—The Prussic Acid Story to Be Admitted.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 14.—The old courthouse where Lizzie Borden's life is in the balance was again thronged to-day, largely by women, who are more insistent and persistent than the men. City Marshal Hilliard was the first witness this morning. A feature of the marshal's testimony was the first knowledge Lizzie Borden had that she was suspected of the murders. Mayor Coughlin was present at the time. This is the marshal's story of the scene:

"I went there in company with Dr. Coughlin. There was a large crowd of people present, perhaps two or three hundred. I sent for officers and had the crowd removed to the street. Then I went into the house and saw the principal witness, Mrs. Morse, and Mr. Morse. There was a conversation, but Dr. Coughlin and the others did not take part. We entered the parlor Dr. Coughlin asked that the family remain in the house for a few days; that there was much excitement, and he thought it would be better they should remain there and not go to the streets. Mrs. Morse asked if they were annoyed by the people so sent word to the city marshal or himself and she could be sent home. Mrs. Morse asked about the mail, and he told they had better send for it. Then Miss Lizzie asked: 'What is there anybody in this house suspected?'"

"The Mayor said: 'Perhaps Mr. Morse could answer that from what occurred last night.'"

"Lizzie then said: 'I want to know the truth.'"

"The Mayor [Mr. Coughlin] told her she was sorry to say it, but that she was suspected."

"Then Emma spoke up and said: 'We have tried to keep it from you as long as we could.'"

"The Mayor then asked Lizzie where she was when the affair happened, and she said she was in the barn for twenty minutes looking for lead sinkers. Lizzie said, after Emma spoke, 'well, I am ready to go any time.'"

City Marshal Hilliard, on being cross-examined, swore that the search of the Borden house was thorough, and that the defendant gave him all articles he asked for, and spoke earnestly and frankly in conversation about the suspicion resting on her.

Mayor John W. Coughlin, of Fall River, was next called. He described his visit to the Borden house with Marshal Hilliard, and the marshal's testimony as to the conversation with the defendant. The court excluded the evidence as to the demonstration against Mr. Morse offered by the defendant, and the police officer surrounded the house in good faith for protection, not for surveillance.

THE DRESSMAKER'S STORY.

Mrs. Hannah H. Clifford, the dressmaker who has made wearing apparel for the Borden family for six or seven years past, took the stand next. In describing her occupation she said she made "outside ladies' garments."

"Miss Borden came to see me about a suit one day," she said. "While she was there I told her I was making a dress for Mrs. Borden, and when I spoke of Mrs. Borden I called her mother. 'Don't say that,' because she's a mean, good-for-nothing thing," Lizzie said to me, 'I don't have much to do with her,' Lizzie told me. 'At home,' she said, 'I stay in my room.' I asked her if she did not eat with them. She said they ate at the same table, but that they never took their meals together if they could help it."

Then Anna H. Borden, a cousin of the prisoner, was called. A tall, gray-haired woman, she went into the courtroom and removed her veil. She went to Europe with Lizzie when the latter went abroad in 1890. "What the prosecution wanted to show by the witness was that on the way home to this country Lizzie remarked about the nice time they had just passed, and said she was sorry she was going home, because her home was so unpleasant for her. The defense objected, and the court decided not to allow the matter."

Next came six witnesses, who were in the Borden neighborhood the morning of the murder, neither of whom saw any one enter or go away. The cross-examination, however, tended to show that the man might have gone out of the Borden yard without being seen.

Hannah Reagan, matron at the police station at Fall River, then testified. She said her duties, the witness said the prisoner was in her charge at one time. "She was in my room," she said. "On the 24th of October, when Emma came in to see him, about 9 o'clock in the morning. I was in the room cleaning up, but when Emma came in I went into a toilet room. Hearing loud voices I looked out and saw that she was her side and Emma bending over her. Lizzie said: 'You have given me away, Emma, but I don't care.' Emma said, 'Oh, Lizzie, I did not,' at the same time sitting down. 'They sat there until about 11 o'clock, when Mr. Jennings came. Lizzie did not speak to her sister again. When I first heard the noise of loud talking I was about four feet away in a closet. When I left that morning there was nothing said by either, nor was a 'good-bye' exchanged." This caused a decided sensation.

LIZZIE'S FACE FLUSHED.

During the time Mrs. Reagan was telling the story that was so significant Lizzie Borden leaned far forward, her head over the shoulder of Mr. Robinson. Her face did not change in expression, except that it became flushed. At this point a recess was taken.

Mr. Jennings cross-examined Mrs. Reagan when the court reassembled after recess. Mr. Jennings wanted to know if Mrs. Reagan could remember what had happened in the afternoon. The witness related, after a number of questions, an incident which happened while Miss Lizzie was under her charge. She said she was not sure if it was on the same day of the murder, or on another day, that she told Lizzie Borden that she [Lizzie] could not break an egg in her hand in a certain way. Lizzie said she could do it, and Mrs. Reagan said she could not. Then they bet a dollar on the result, and Lizzie tried to break the egg in the manner indicated. Emma Borden was there at the time. Lizzie tried to break the egg and failed. She remarked: "That is the first thing I ever undertook to do that I did not do."

Mrs. Reagan was asked if she had told any reporter about the quarrel between the sisters. She said she had not, but she had characterized the matter as a quarrel when reporters called upon her and asked her if there was any truth in it. She said the Rev. Mr. Buck asked her to deny that the story of the quarrel was true.

"Did you ever say that the story was not true?" Mrs. Reagan was asked. "I did not," she replied.

Mrs. Reagan was asked if the Rev. Dr. Buck had come to her with a paper for her to sign, denying that the story was true. She said the Rev. Dr. Buck had asked her to sign the paper, and said it would heal the relations which at that time existed between Emma and Lizzie.

Continuing, Mrs. Reagan said: "I said I would go down stairs and ask Marshal Hilliard about it. I went down stairs and spoke to the Marshal about it. He told me to go to my room and said that what they were talking about I had told I would tell in court. He said he would attend to the business, and told Dr. Buck to attend to his business."

Brigdet Sullivan was recalled to the stand. Mr. Moody took up the old blood-

stained handkerchief that had been found beside the body of Mrs. Borden, and held it up. Brigdet could see it.

"Whose handkerchief was that?" asked the lawyer.

"That," answered Brigdet, "is what Mrs. Borden used as a pocket handkerchief."

THE POISON STORY TO BE ADMITTED.

Elli Betts was next called. He is a drug clerk and intended to testify that Lizzie had tried to purchase prussic acid from him; but before he could do so there was an objection to it by the defense and argument for and against the admission of the evidence was begun. Mr. Moody said what the commonwealth wanted to show by Mr. Betts was that Lizzie had tried to purchase the murder, Lizzie Borden went to a drug store and tried to purchase 10 cents worth of prussic acid. She said she wanted it to make a seal-sauce. "It is not used for such a purpose," said Mr. Moody. "Mrs. Borden had seen Dr. Bowen and told him that she was afraid she had been poisoned. Lizzie Borden was in a murderous mood at the time." The assistant district attorney quoted from a number of authorities to maintain his position.

Ex-Governor Robinson contended that as to anything previous to Aug. 3 there was nothing in the testimony except that which was given by Mrs. Gifford. "Was she then a murderer?" Mr. Robinson asked. "There has been nothing shown here as to that which rises to the dignity of proof. The finding of the prussic acid is a mere fact. There is nothing to show the least tendency to malice toward Mr. and Mrs. Borden. It might have been the cat. Prussic acid for that is innocuous."

The court then retired for a consultation on the point raised. After being out thirty-five minutes the court returned, and Chief Justice Mason said: "The court desires to have restated the limitations and the purpose of this testimony."

Mr. Moody replied: "It has no bearing on anything except the state of mind of the defendant prior to the homicide, the intent, preparation and deliberation."

Chief Justice Mason then said the evidence is competent and would be admitted. This was a victory for the commonwealth.

Lizzie Borden, leaning against the rail and pressing her face against her fan, flushed when the decision of the court was made known. She pressed the end of the fan close to her cheek, but her left hand, which she held a red and white check, remained where it was. Then the jury was brought in, and an adjournment taken until to-morrow morning.

CANNOT CONDUCT INQUESTS

Deputy Coroner Shaeffer, of Washington, Not an Officer of the District.

Decision That Invalidates the Testimony in the Ford Theater Case—Removals of Fourth-Class Postmasters.

AN ILLEGAL INQUEST.

Deputy Coroner Shaeffer Had No Authority to Inquire into the Ford Theater Disaster.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Supreme Court of the District this morning dismissed Colonel Ainsworth's petition for a mandamus on two grounds. First, he held that a deputy coroner is not a legal officer, which invalidates the inquest as far as he is concerned. Second, that the right of a person to be present at an inquest, in person or by counsel, is discretionary with a coroner, and, therefore, not a subject for mandamus.

Chief Justice Bingham, in the course of his opinion, took occasion to lecture the excited clerks which thronged the court room on the necessity of maintaining decorum. He told them a coroner's court was not to be considered as a town meeting. However deplorable the circumstances, it was the duty of all good citizens to pay respect to the law. Whatever the findings of a coroner's court might be, they were not final, and any wrong done could be righted by proper legal means hereafter. He admonished them to let the further proceedings be conducted in a quiet, orderly and dignified manner, and to let their own feelings be controlled by a visible good effect.

In deference to the decision that there is no such officer of the District of Columbia as deputy coroner, Dr. Shaeffer, who had been conducting the inquest at Willard Hall in that supposed capacity, immediately relinquished the proceedings. The commissioners of the District decided this afternoon to order a new inquest, and directed Mr. Thomas, the attorney for the District, to assist coroner Patterson in conducting it. In view of Dr. Patterson's ill health, the Commissioners thought seriously of appointing a new coroner, but on Dr. Patterson's statement that he could conduct the inquest if Mr. Thomas was allowed to assist him, the inquest was ordered. It was ascertained that the bodies of Henry L. Lothrop and Fagan, two of the victims, were still in the vault at Glenwood Cemetery, and the officers of the cemetery were directed not to inter them without permission of the coroner. Dr. Patterson decided to re-summon the old jury, Messrs. Warner, Haney, Ayre, Kellogg, Schneider and Sittler, and the bodies at Glenwood will be viewed by the jury to-morrow, and the inquest begun anew.

Just how far the acts of Deputy Coroner Shaeffer prior to this decision will be invalidated is rather a curious question. It is, however, believed that nothing serious will result. This is due to a fortunate combination of circumstances, under which few, if any, persons have been committed to jail by him as deputy coroner who escaped subsequent indictment by the grand jury. Nowhere can there be found any authority for the appointment of a deputy coroner, and such an official is not mentioned in the list of appointed officers of the District. A number of clerks who worked in the wrecked building have expressed a desire to be heard in Colonel Ainsworth's behalf.

In reply as to whether or not the salaries of the clerks who were killed would be continued, Mr. William Yeaman, disbursing clerk of the War Department, said that in accordance with the regulations of the government the salaries will necessarily stop on the day the clerk died. "No money," said he, "can be disbursed to anyone by United States officials unless some specific service has been rendered, or else by special enactment of Congress. The grand jury, of course, he paid in full, as they are considered to be on the sick list."

"Is not there a limit to this sick leave?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes. Thirty days is the usual limit, but in meritorious cases the chiefs of divisions are empowered to extend this leave to sixty or ninety days, not exceeding ninety. They do not participate in the salary until they again report for duty, when they will, of course, be reinstated."

"Could not this ninety-day rule also be applied to the dead?" asked the reporter.

"No, sir; the moment a man's death is reported at the department his position is considered vacant and his name is at once stricken from the roll."

THE BEHRING SEA CASE.

A Decision May Be Made on Aug. 1.—Major Halifax to Go to St. Paul.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Officials at the State Department are of the opinion that the arguments of counsel before the Behring sea arbitration will be concluded within the next ten days, and that, with the exception of general agent Foster, all of the officers connected with the preparation and presentation of the American case will then return to the United States. It is also expected that the decision of the arbitrators will be announced by the 1st of August. Arbitrators Harlan and Morgan and general agent Foster will remain here until the arbitration is concluded. The approaching return of the other members of the delegation accounts for the fact that Maj. E. W. Halifax will be relieved from further duty with the tribunal and ordered to regular duty in the pay department of the army. Major Halifax is acting under orders of the Secretary of State, and when relieved of his special duty is to take the station at St. Paul, Minn. Such were his original orders, and he has since been changed to the Behring Sea case by the appointment of Secretary Gresham as arbitrator, and he

will make no change in the personnel of the American representation at Paris pending the consideration of the issue.

THE GUILLOTINE AT WORK.

Bissell Greases the Machine and Trims It on a Few Indiana Heppelbaums.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Fourth class postmaster have been appointed in Indiana as follows:

Bruceville, Knox county, Elias Kackley, vice William Wilke; Cornettsville, Davison county, Thomas Quinn, Jr., vice William E. Basker; Duna, Vermillion county, J. L. Smith, vice Henry H. Ayre; Reeve, Martin county, Holmes G. Wain, vice James Canary; Starbuck, Pike county, Christian Stillwell, vice Mrs. Carrie