

The Journal and the Encampment

More than thirty years ago the Journal established its name as the friend of the Union soldier, and of all that was loyal. In the stress of that bitter war period it did what it could to further the cause for which the patriots fought, and to further their interests at home and at the front. In all the years which have since intervened it has remained true to the principles then represented, and has endeavored to promote those undertakings needful to secure the permanency, in time of peace, of those results for which they went to war. Having been the friend of the soldiers when they went to meet the enemy, and the consistent supporter of their cause since, it cannot be less than loyal to the veterans now. With them it is ready to rejoice; to them it is prepared to do honor. It is a labor of love. For weeks and months the Journal has been arranging for the issuing of a paper during the week of the G. A. R. Encampment which shall be worthy of the great occasion. Special writers and artists have been busy preparing sketches and illustrations relating to the great event. History, biography, personal reminiscence, portraits and war pictures will be presented with a profusion and accuracy that will render the editions of that week valuable as records, even without the accounts of the reunion of 1893. The latter will, of course, be reported in fullest detail. Taken altogether, the papers of the week beginning Sept. 3 will contain the most complete record of Grand Army events and proceedings ever offered. They will be at once budgets of current news and repositories of facts for future reference. The Journal is not given to boasting of its achievements, but so much thought, and labor, and expense will be bestowed upon these G. A. R. issues that it feels justified in calling attention in advance to their character and merits. It is not boasting, but simple truth, to say that the G. A. R. has never been greeted by papers so complete in every department as these will be, and that none equal to them have ever been issued in Indiana. The Journal takes especial pride in offering this special edition to the public, because in doing so it celebrates, not only the organization of the visiting veterans, but its own war record.

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TWELVE PAGES

This is a busy town these days, for everybody is preparing for the National Encampment.

INDIANAPOLIS is not so large and has not so much money as some cities, but it makes up in pluck, patriotism and hospitality.

EVEN the papers which hate John Sherman admit, to use the words of one of them, that he "mopped the floor with Senator Stewart."

THE residents of those streets along which the procession will move should see that every residence is decorated in return for the honor.

GEORGE H. THOMAS POST suggested, last night, to those who have the matter in charge that it would be well to change the route so as to march around the monument. It may now be too late.

A COMMUNICATION on the pension question is printed elsewhere which shows up most vividly, by decisions of the courts and other high authorities, the illegality of the suspension of pensions by Secretary Smith.

IN view of President Langsdale's overwhelming defeat by the vote of the Monument Commission, yesterday, and his threat to antagonize the board if it should vote to cut out the Mexican dates, his resignation at an early day would look real nice.

MR. BYNUM appeals to the manufacturers to consult the ways and means committee with a view to reducing the duties. The manufacturers are not so much interested as are the men who

work for wages, since any considerable reduction of the duty in order to let in foreign goods must compel a reduction of the wages of competing workmen in this country.

THE MONUMENT DE-MEXICANIZED.

The vote of the monumental commission, yesterday, directing that the Mexican dates be taken from the upper astragal of the monument settles an unnecessary and an unfortunate controversy once for all. The monument was designed to commemorate the part which Indiana so gloriously performed in the war for the Union. All the legislative records show that there was no other purpose in view, and all the early action of the commission was in harmony with that plan. It was not that the people of Indiana do not appreciate the patriotism of her sons who responded to the call of the government in its war with Mexico that they have protested against the perversion of the monument from its original design, but because they saw in it a design to belittle and obscure the importance of the war for the Union and the part which Indiana took in it. It was that conviction which has caused the Grand Army and the mass of the people who sympathize with the result of the Union war to make the vigorous fight they have upon the Mexican dates. With that conviction these people would have been false to their dead comrades and to the great cause for which Indiana did so much had they been silent.

It is not true, as Mr. Langsdale declared in his tirade yesterday, that not over a hundred inconsequential people were fighting the Mexican dates. On the contrary, the reverse is true, namely, that not a hundred ex-soldiers in the State fully sustain the president of the commission. A few gentlemen, whose valor and patriotism all respect, were with him, but it is equally true that the great mass of the ex-soldiers of Indiana were, opposed to the dates which made the Mexican war the equal of the war for the Union as an historical fact. In the remotest parts of the State the feeling of indignation against the perversion was intense, and more intense yesterday than it was thirty days after the Mexican dates were displayed. From the day on which the Journal made its protest, which was the first, it has had abundant evidence that the vast majority of the people in Indiana who rejoice in the result of the war for the Union were unflinchingly hostile to the Langsdale perversion.

There is no politics in this controversy, and now that it is settled no political capital can be made out of it. Indeed, so far as the preservation of the glorious record of devotion and sacrifice which Indiana made to preserve the Republic is concerned, there should never be any politics. Therefore, it is but just to render the credit due to every member of the commission who voted to undo the wrong he may have helped to do. In this connection the thanks of all of those who believe in a monument to Union soldiers, and to commemorate the service of Indiana in the War for the Union should be extended to Hon. William H. English for the part he has taken in the matter. Months ago he assured members of the Grand Army that the Mexican dates should be removed, and to that end he has quietly but persistently labored, and, as the result proves, with success. It is due to Commissioner Johnson to say that he has always been opposed to the Mexican perversion. It is due to Commissioners Manson and McCollum to say that, while they favored the retention of the Mexican dates, they yielded when they felt that the majority of the people were opposed to them.

The wrong righted, let the controversy cease, and with it whatever bitterness it has engendered. The Journal, the first in the fight and always eager to strike a blow when it was needed, is satisfied with the result, and congratulates all those with whom it fought on their signal triumph. Now "let us have peace."

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

War on land is bald realism; even time, which may cover its most glory features with the haze of forgetfulness, can do no more. War waged on the seas is invested with a glamour of romance by all who write of it or read of it, by all who have taken part in it. Grave historians, meaning only to give the bare facts, betray enthusiasm in describing naval battles; novelists, poets and painters delight in the theme, and the people who read of them thrill with emotions seldom stirred by the stories of other conflicts. Whence comes the charm? Perhaps from the everlasting mystery of the sea, which never ceases to fascinate young and old; possibly the meeting of two opposing ships on a treacherous element is a scene no imagination can resist. Whatever be the cause, the fact remains that from the time men began to "go down to the sea in ships" their encounters with their enemies have had a peculiar interest. The legends of the Northmen are full of wild maritime adventures. The Romans and the Anglo-Saxons, who skirted the coasts of England and France in their primitive boats, did not seek encounters upon the water, but when they met their barbarous ferocity was increased ten-fold. During England's long-vaunted supremacy over the seas in later times her naval battles have formed some of the most dramatic events of her history.

The same interest adheres to the American navy. Romance, patriotism and sentiment are entwined in its history. From the day when John Paul Jones taught England that the rebellious colonists could be aggressive and attack her successfully on the water as well as on land, down to this end of the century, the navy of the United States has met all requirements in emergency. The list of heroes and their deeds need not be given here. They are known to all men. What schoolboy does not know the story of the Constitution and its commanders, and how with that now famous frigate they won renown for themselves

and their country? In what American household is not the name of Perry and the tale of his great victory more familiar than any other events of that troubled time when our Union was yet new and outside enemies assailed it? Brilliant were the achievements of our navy in those days, and great was the increase of respect for us among other nations. So impressive was the lesson that it has lasted to this day and has caused these discreet countries, once so threatening to a supposed feeble foe, to refrain from further hostilities.

Fifty years of peace and devotion to commerce left us with but the remnant of a navy when the civil war opened. Fortunately the South had no ships, so that prompt action on the part of the Union authorities soon provided by purchase and building an equipment that answered all needs. As the services of ships in that war were mainly for bombarding coast defenses and in blockading ports, the opportunities for especial valor were less numerous than on land; nevertheless many brilliant and noteworthy engagements took place, and several are among the most striking epochs of the four years' war. The victory of the little Monitor over the Merrimac created a sensation and excitement hardly excelled in that period of sensations. The battle of Mobile bay was one of the most remarkable in the world's history of naval engagements. But in whatever sphere the United States navy was called on to act in that bitter struggle it rendered services of incalculable value, and that branch of the service deserves equal honor with the army. It has been said of it by military critics that its services were more exhausting and really wonderful in operations and results than those of any other navy in the world.

It is a department of the government of which the country has always had reason to be proud. It is now well equipped and ready for any duty, and there is faith in all minds that, when need requires, it will meet all demands in the future as in the past.

Though fewer in numbers, the naval veterans are deserving of equal honor with their comrades of the army, and, in their celebration to-day, can be assured that they possess it, and in addition bear with them the glamour of a life not fully comprehended by the people of this inland town.

THE KEARSARGE AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The historical fight between the United States war steamer Kearsarge and the confederate cruiser Alabama, which occurred off the coast of France June 19, 1864, had very important results. Besides adding another to the long list of victories which form the record of the United States navy, it ended the career of a vessel which had inflicted enormous damage on American commerce and laid the foundation for the achievement by the United States of a diplomatic victory not less signal than the one achieved at sea. During her career of nearly two years the Alabama captured and burned sixty-five vessels and destroyed property valued at \$6,000,000. She was not a powerful vessel, but she was a terror to American commerce because she had the run of the ocean and attacked every unarmed American ship she encountered. It remained for the Kearsarge, under Capt. Winslow, to put an end to this destructive career.

Two years after the war closed the depredations committed on American commerce by the Alabama and other confederate cruisers built or equipped in British ports became the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the governments of the United States and Great Britain. The contention on the part of this government was that Great Britain was liable in damages for the depredations of these cruisers. The claim was stubbornly resisted by Great Britain, and the result was a diplomatic correspondence of great length, marked by rare ability on both sides, but with the weight of argument distinctly in favor of the United States. The correspondence finally resulted in an agreement by both sides for the appointment of a tribunal of five arbitrators, of whom the President of the United States was to appoint one, the British government another, and the Emperor of Brazil, the King of Italy and the President of Switzerland one each. The arbitrators met at Geneva, Switzerland, May 15, 1871, and their deliberations continued till Sept. 14, 1872. The result was an award in favor of the United States of \$15,500,000, "to be paid in gold by Great Britain to the United States." This award covered the depredations committed by several other cruisers besides the Alabama, but the award and claims have always been known as the Alabama claims. The payment of the damages thus awarded closed a very interesting chapter in our naval and diplomatic history.

The award of the Geneva tribunal was made Sept. 14, 1872. Almost exactly twenty-one years later the naval veterans of the great civil war hold a reunion in Indianapolis and have for their headquarters a facsimile of the gallant and victorious Kearsarge. Honor and long life to the veterans!

THE NEW PENSION ORDER.

The last order of the Pension Commissioner proves that the indignant protest against the promiscuous suspension of pensioners has become so general that the administration has been forced to make a show of revoking the order which Secretary Hoke Smith announced, three months since, with so much assurance and satisfaction. Hereafter only those pensions will be suspended concerning which "the records show on the face that the soldier was not entitled to any pension whatever." This is an assumption that examiners have recommended pensions in cases where the fraudulent character of the claim is apparent in the evidence. Those who know anything about the methods of the Pension Bureau know that such an assumption is absurd—that certain proofs are required to establish a claim, and that if they are not furnished it is not allowed. The evi-

dence may be impeached, but as presented it must be in due form, and must warrant the granting of the pension. Consequently, this limitation is nothing but a pretense. If the twenty examiners who were set about the work of suspending pensioners are to go on looking over the cases for the purpose of determining such as, in their judgment, are tainted with fraud, they must exercise the same judgment as they have in suspending the thousands they have already passed upon. Another point: Months ago an order was issued annulling the rating upon which pensions were granted under the act of July 27, 1890, by Commissioner Raum. By the abolished rating pensions were granted made up of a certain number of dollars for one ailment and another number of dollars for another, so that the aggregate reached \$6, \$8 or \$12. The order of suspension was based upon the setting aside of those ratings, and Commissioner Lochren, in one of his numerous letters, had declared that it was necessary, as an act of justice to those who may be pensioned under the new rules, to readjust the amounts granted under the Raum system to the new rule. Is this adjustment of the 300,000 cases, to which the Commissioner has referred, to be discontinued? Is not the new order simply a device to enable the administration to turn aside the gathering indignation of the people who recognize the great service which the country owes the men who offered life to save the Republic?

DESPERATE DEVICE OF FREE-COINAGE ADVOCATES.

Some weeks since the Journal called attention to the fact that certain papers advocating the free coinage of silver were publishing a few lines from a speech of the late James G. Blaine to make it appear that he was in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver on the present ratio of 16 to 1. It is with surprise that the Journal finds two reputable papers like the New York Recorder and the Kansas City Journal quoting, under the caption "Where our dead leader stood," the following extract from a speech of the late Mr. Blaine: "If, therefore, silver has been demonetized, I am in favor of re-monetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed. If it has been restricted, I am in favor of having it enlarged."

The foregoing is from a speech delivered in the Senate Feb. 7, 1873, when the Bland bill was under consideration. From the lines quoted the reader is left to assume that Mr. Blaine was making a speech in favor of the free coinage of silver under the present ratio. As a matter of fact, his speech was in advocacy of true bimetallicism and specially against the free coinage of silver dollars of 412½ grains, because at that time such a dollar was worth 92 cents. After objecting to such a silver dollar because it would give the bullion owner an "illegitimate profit," Mr. Blaine went on to say:

"This is an unfair advantage which the government has no right to give to the owner of silver bullion, and which defrauds the man who is forced to take such a dollar. It assuredly follows that if we give free coinage to this dollar of inferior value and put it into circulation, we do so at the expense of our better coinage of gold, for it will flow out from us with the certainty and with the force of the tides."

It may be added that Mr. Blaine's speech on this occasion led up to the presentation of a bill as a substitute for the Bland bill, which provided, first, that the silver dollar contain 425 grains of standard silver, with unlimited coinage, and, second, that the profits of coinage shall go to the government. He urged the increase of the weight of the silver dollar twelve and one-half grains in order to make it intrinsically the equal of the gold. Moreover, all the opponents of the free coinage of silver voted for Mr. Blaine's amendment, and Mr. Blaine himself opposed not only the Bland bill, but the Allison-Bland bill. In short, fifteen years ago Mr. Blaine advocated unlimited coinage upon the basis of a silver dollar worth as much as a gold one, and opposed a silver dollar worth ten 92 cents.

It seems to the Journal that the free-coinage advocates who have cut the lines quoted from Mr. Blaine's speech must know that they are knowingly misrepresenting the views of a man who can no longer defend himself from misrepresentation.

A SAMPLE FREE-TRADER.

Although Representative Tom Johnson, of Ohio, has been in public life but a short time, and has as yet given no evidence of statesmanship beyond his noisy advocacy of extreme ideas, he is one of the recognized leaders of the so-called "tariff-reform" movement. The following extract from his speech in the House on the silver question will serve to show what kind of reform he favors. He said:

"I am deeply anxious to get this money question out of the way, that we may turn our attention to the tariff. We have secured the three branches of the national government stand pledged before the people to the abolition of the protective features of the tariff. We ought not to lose a day nor an hour in redeeming our pledge. To strike off the shackles which protectionism imposed upon production and trade, to strike down the trusts and monopolies which it has built up, would do more to open the factories and give relief, and create a demand for the products of mine and farm, than any amount of tinkering with the finances. And for that permanent relief which would do away with the industrial depression, which will end the strife between capital and labor, which will secure to all men their full share in the opportunities offered by nature and the improvements made by the advancing civilization, we can only look to a measure to which the advance of free trade leads, and which is its final culmination—that great measure popularly called the single tax."

From this we gather that Mr. Johnson regards the abolition of protection to American industries as far more important than the establishment of a new currency. His statement that "the three branches of the national government" meaning, of course, the legislative, executive and judicial, "stand pledged before the people to the abolition of the protective features of the tariff" savors more of enthusiasm than of discretion, for even Mr. Johnson, new as he is to public affairs, will hardly claim in his cooler moments that the Supreme Court is bound by the pledges of the Democratic platform. But there is something else which Mr. Johnson regards as of more vital importance than either our currency or free

trade. The latter would, indeed, go very far, in his judgment, towards curing all the ills of the body politic, but it is only a stepping stone to a measure which he deems of still greater importance. In his opinion the social and political millennium will never be ushered in until we have the single land tax. This is the goal of Mr. Johnson's statesmanship, the culmination of his aspirations. For this he has toiled at street railroading and burned the midnight oil reading Henry George. With his ample wealth securely invested in personal property and safe against any miscarriage of his scheme he is free to proclaim himself the champion of a policy that would impose but one tax, and that on real estate. This, in his opinion, is the happy culmination of free trade and sure cure for all the ills that afflict society. Mr. Johnson is a young man and enjoys robust health, but he will not live to see the day when the mass of the American people will regard his simple tax fad with anything but contempt. It is well enough, however, to remember that he favors free trade because he believes it will lead to the single tax.

At dark last evening there were some business houses and many residences that were not decorated. No doubt many of these will be decorated to-day, but the Journal cannot forbear to call attention to the matter, and to express the hope that every home in the city may be made to show some emblem of welcome to the veterans. It should be remembered that the occasion will be an extraordinary one. Not only will the crowd be the largest the city has ever contained, but it will be composed of men we should all delight to honor. As a matter of civic pride, not less than for the merits of those who are about to visit us, the city should be decorated as it never has been before. It is important that the great throng of visitors who will be here next week shall receive a decidedly favorable impression of the city, and go away praising its hospitality and the warmth of its welcome for the old soldiers, and to this end every property owner and householder can and ought to contribute by decorating his premises. The decorations need not necessarily be elaborate or expensive, but every house should bear some sign that its occupants are in sympathy with the spirit of the occasion.

MANY Indiana veterans and others who served with him will regret to hear that, owing to very serious illness, Gen. Nathan Kimball will not be able to attend the encampment. The disappointment will be particularly great to surviving members of his old regiment, the Fourteenth Indiana. For several years past General Kimball's home has been at Ogden, U. T.

COMMISSIONER LANGSDALE is not the man who can afford to say to the thousands of men who served in the field three times as long as he, and who were in ten times as many fights, that they are no-account veterans because by the thousands they protest against his conspiracy to divert the Union soldiers' monument from its original design.

THE city authorities should not hesitate to issue instructions forbidding the gathering of carriages about Monument Place next week, especially in the evenings during the electrical displays. The place will be the meeting point for thousands of pedestrians, and on this occasion, at least, they should have the exclusive privilege of the street.

THE Hon. Hoke Smith has heard the protest of the patriotic and grateful people of the country, and the Monument Commission has heard the voice of the Indiana veterans. All this proves that "the old soldier is not a burden like unto the grasshopper," to quote the phrase of the Indianapolis News, but a power in the land.

THE spectacular features of encampment week will begin to-day with the putting in commission of the flagship Kearsarge at 8 o'clock this morning, to be followed by the street parade of naval veterans, beginning at 9:30 o'clock. Hats off to the men who fought on the water!

IT is due to Colonel Walker, the chairman of the National Encampment committee on pensions, to say that he has made no statement to the effect that the report of the committee has been agreed upon, for the reason that the committee has not held a meeting.

INSTEAD of permitting the banks to issue money which is secured dollar for dollar, Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, desires to issue notes against gold in the treasury, which now has \$3.50 of paper outstanding against each dollar of yellow metal.

WHEN the administration organized the raid upon pensioners it assumed that the mugwump press spoke the sentiment of the country. It never did, and the administration should know it.

SOME time ago the city authorities of St. Louis employed an architect to supervise the construction of a new city hall at an agreed compensation of 5 per cent on the cost of the building. Now they wish they had not. At first the building was expected to cost \$1,000,000, but the city has already spent considerably more than that amount, and the total cost is now estimated by the architect at about \$2,000,000. His own compensation is put down at \$95,000 for three years' service.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

ACCORDING to Richard Barker, the Gilbert and Sullivan stage manager, "when the Lord gives a man a tenor voice he takes away his brains."

MRS. ANNIE BESANT is coming to America, on her way to India, to represent theosophy at the parliament of religions to be held in Chicago.

THE sad news comes that President Carnot, of France, is suffering from a cancerous affection of the liver, which will require a dangerous operation soon.

her: "I have no relief for the country. It is a kind of health reform." The big majority is still with him.

GENERAL BOOTH has passed over his son, Lieutenant General Bramwell Booth, and has nominated his daughter, La Marchese Booth-Cibborn, to succeed him in command of the Salvation Army, and explains himself by saying that "women make the best leaders."

MISS GORDON, sister of the late Chinese Gordon, is dead. Her loss will be greatly felt in connection with the movement at Southampton, London, and elsewhere for the establishment of Gordon Boys' brigades, commemorative of the work and aid of her famous brother.

SENATOR PROCTOR is soon to begin the erection of a fine house in Washington, at the corner of Vermont Avenue and K Street. The stones for it will be sent to Washington from Senator Proctor's quarries in Vermont, whence most of the marble used in the construction of the western terraces of the Capitol was brought.

MRS. HARRIET RUTH TRACY'S inventions in the Liberal Arts Building at the world's fair attract much attention and reflect great credit on her sex. They include a fire escape, models of a passenger safety elevator, with automatic platforms, and a rotary shuttle which combine the look and chain stitch. A great number of the inventors has aimed at this without attaining it.

PROFESSOR BARNARD, of the Liek Observatory, who has just returned to California after a vacation in Europe, says that one thing he learned abroad was that American astronomers and instrument-makers are fully able to make use of themselves. Some instruments of our manufacture are perhaps not so perfect as they might be, but in equatorial telescopes foreign makers are not to be compared with us. At Munich in meridian-circle instruments they are perhaps slightly ahead of us, but if so, only in this particular.

AN associate of George Stephenson in pioneer railroad work, the Rev. Ralph Swinburne, is now living in Ashland, Ky., at the age of eighty-eight years, and is said to be the oldest railroad engineer in this country. As a boy he first met Stephenson while preparing a wooden rail line near New Castle. Later he was the contractor for the Stockton & Darlington road, and others of which Mr. Stephenson was the chief engineer. Mr. Swinburne came to America in 1850, and at first was engaged in railroad work, but in a few years he retired and removed to his present home, where he was ordained as a Baptist minister.

BUBBLES IN THE A. R.

Parasite. "It would be awful nice if it would only snow in summer," said Tommy. "It would be such nice stuff to put on those mosquito bites."

His First News of It. He—What right have you to be flirting with that young emthson when you are engaged to me? She—I wasn't flirting with him. I mean to marry him if I get a chance.

Sympathy. "Lushforth and his wife are so sympathetic a couple." "Aren't they, though? The other morning I had occasion to call there early and Lushforth was looking rocky, while his wife had a stony stare. I never saw such perfect sympathy."

A Possible Explanation. "What is meant when it is said that one is reasoning in a circle?" asked the teacher. And Tommy Figg, to whom the question was directed, stood on the side of his foot for about half a minute, and finally ventured to ask if he had anything to do with talking through one of these buzz-saw hats.

The Smart Man. She—I hope Kate Field was right when she said that the coming man would neither smoke nor eat onions. He—Men don't smoke onions now. She—Oh, that has been said before, smarty. I mean he will neither eat onions nor smoke.

He—Certainly. He does not eat smoke now. "I won't say another word to you for a week. There, now!"

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

Reports Submitted to the International Convention Showing Marked Improvement.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—After an hour's praise service, conducted by Rev. A. W. Moore, of Canada, Rev. John Potts, of Toronto, Canada, led the International Sunday School Convention in prayer, and then the day's work began. International Superintendent William Reynolds made his report. It showed the work of the past three years to have advanced in better schools, better organizations and better education in the work for the development of workers, and in increased financial support. The international lesson series was given credit for much of the systematic advancement. Ten States were reported as adopting the normal system, with ten more preparing to do so. As the speaker concluded, Chairman Benjamin A. Scott presented the question of finance for the next three years, and by exhortation and with the aid of Rev. D. W. Morris, of Alabama, general superintendent of the Colored People's Publication society, who presented the needs of his race, succeeded in raising, by State and personal pledge, the sum of \$2,300,000 per year, or a total of \$6,900,000 for the next three years. At the conclusion of this work the committee reported further progress in the section of the international executive committee.

PITTSBURG BANKER CRAZED.

His Wife Charged Him with Breaking the Seventh Commandment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—A few days ago E. M. Byers, a wealthy Pittsburg banker and iron manufacturer, arrived from Duluth with Mrs. E. Dill, of Chicago. They put up at the Winsor Hotel, and on Tuesday Mrs. Byers arrived from Pittsburg and, going directly to the hotel, charged her husband and Mrs. Dill with breaking the Seventh Commandment. The matter excited Mr. Byers, who became temporarily insane. Dr. Tallman, of Chicago, was summoned by telegraph. He came and explained matters to the satisfaction of Mrs. Byers, and the party went back to Chicago together. It seems Mr. Byers, who had been threatened with perjury for some time, went to Chicago for treatment for it by Dr. Tallman. His recovery was slow, and at Dr. Tallman's suggestion Mr. Byers went to Duluth about two days ago, taking with him Mrs. E. Dill, of Chicago, as nurse. Tiring of Duluth Mr. Byers and his nurse came here. Hearing of their movements, and thinking something was wrong, Mrs. Byers returned to Pittsburg, where she in the sensational scene related above. It is not yet known how serious is the aberration of Mr. Byers.

General Harrison Honored by Lawyers.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—Judge Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, chairman of the Interstate-commerce Commission, was elected president of the American Bar Association at the closing session. Judge Cooley was not present. The new officers of the association are: President, Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan; secretary, John Hankley, of Maryland; treasurer, Francis Rawley, of Pennsylvania; executive committee—G. A. Mercer, of Georgia; Bradley G. Schley, of Wisconsin; Alvin H. Hansen, of Massachusetts. Among the vice-presidents elected was Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.

Jew-Hater Stocker at New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Herr A. D. Stocker, the anti-Helvet agitator, who has sayings have drawn much attention to him in Europe, arrived on the steamship Augusta Victoria this morning from Hamburg. His intentions are said to include a campaign of Hebrew denunciation in this country.

GET posted on the Encampment. The official souvenir program, which includes over seventy illustrations, 25 cents. At Bowen-Merrill's.