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factories and sections of buildings to let for manufacturing purposes than I ever had at one time before." This is undoubtedly due to the threatening attitude of Congress on the tariff question.

A HUMILIATING CONFESSION.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is regarded as the shrewdest politician and ablest leader on the Democratic side of the Senate. He is an avowed aspirant for the presidency and has his eye steadily fixed on the Democratic nomination three years hence. He is chairman of the Democratic steering committee in the Senate, and, though he does not claim to speak for the President, he has more influence than Senator Voorhees, who is recognized as Mr. Cleveland's spokesman.

Senator Gorman is exceedingly reticent, and, when he does speak, weighs his words very carefully. What he says, therefore, carries full weight. Although he has been under suspicion of not being loyal to the administration and has been the subject of some very pointed remarks by friends of the President, he has made no attempt to define his position and has carefully avoided saying anything to indicate what he thought of the present deadlock in the Senate.

At last, however, Senator Gorman has spoken. On Wednesday a delegation of Baltimore business men representing an aggregate invested capital of nearly \$400,000,000 visited Washington for the purpose of urging speedy action on the silver repeal bill. Among others they called on Senator Gorman. So influential a delegation had to be treated with some deference, and Senator Gorman talked. In explaining the difficulties of speedy action in the Senate he said the situation was unparalleled. Never before in the history of the country, he said, had there been seen the spectacle of the representative of the administration in the Senate, who was the leader in charge of an administration measure, depending upon the political opposition for the majority with which to pass his bill.

We venture the assertion that this is the most remarkable admission that ever came from a political leader, and it must have been a very humiliating one for Senator Gorman to make. It was virtually an admission that the Democratic party, with a working majority in both branches of Congress, was unequal to the task of legislating for the public interests, and was dependent upon the Republican minority for votes to pass an administration measure of vast importance to the country, and the passage of which is desired by an overwhelming majority of intelligent Americans.

Let it go on record that Senator Gorman, the ablest leader in the Democratic party and an aspirant for President, has admitted that his party is impotent for any useful purpose, and is, in fact, a dismal failure. A correspondent, quoting the Washington dispatch of yesterday regarding the total amount of money in circulation Sept. 30, writes as follows:

Many of your readers would be glad to know if there is not a serious deception in this statement of the amount of money in circulation. For instance, are not all the different funds held by the United States treasury included in the total of \$1,701,533,313? Are not both the total amount of greenbacks and the gold reserve for their redemption counted in this total? Are the \$100,000,000 silver dollars and certificates representing them included in the estimate? Also, the gold notes and the gold coin held by the treasury are not both counted in to make up the grand total as stated?

No; if the detailed statement were published it would have shown that the amount above given is the amount outside the treasury. The latest report of the amount of money in the country at hand is that of July 1, 1892. The table, as published, gives the total "in the treasury" and "in circulation" under the head "general stock coined and issued," which are omitted here for convenience. Otherwise the figures in that report are as follows:

In Treasury. In circulation. Gold coin and bullion, \$25,777,748 \$46,767,748 Silver coin and bullion, 43,388,492 26,756,494 Subsidiary silver, 14,224,714 62,386,318 Gold certificates, 15,823,500 117,235,337 Silver certificates, 35,753,501 228,859,822 Treasury notes of 1890, 3,669,114 98,651,857 Greenbacks, 24,896,175 31,814,549 Currency certificates, 28,829,000 28,829,000 National bank notes, 5,375,533 167,396,557 Total, \$768,151,296 \$1,608,073,233

It appears from the above that the general stock coined and issued was \$2,371,224,734, made up of the aggregates in the treasury and in circulation. It will also be seen from the above that the \$1,701,533,313 of the Carlsberg report is bona fide circulation outside of the treasury—all the funds in the treasury being deducted from the general stock coined and issued. It shows that in spite of the late artificial stringency of the country had \$98,865,580 more money outside the treasury Sept. 30, 1893, than July 1, 1892. This has come from the issue of about \$4,500,000 per month of coin notes issued under the Sherman silver law and an expansion of the issue of bank circulation, stimulated by the recent scarcity, with a little gold borrowed in Europe. As the writer called for a "candid" answer, the Journal has taken the pains to make it conclusive.

A PLEA OF GUILTY.

Two years ago the managers of the Sullivan campaign made an attempt to support their candidate by a showing of statistics and a making of comparisons in order to convince taxpayers that what Mr. Sullivan had done was an earnest of what he would do. Then he had just started; his Board of Public Works and his Board of Public Safety were new; the schemes of city improvement were on paper. A challenge to have the Mayor participate in a joint debate was declined by Chairman Taggart, but, instead, he issued a circular which was prepared in part by the controller, which was a labored effort to prove that Mr. Sullivan had done great things, and should be made Mayor two years longer.

Mayor Sullivan has had these two years, and is again a candidate. Mr. Taggart is not only a man of unapproachable cheek, but he is also a man of business discernment and prudence. Because he is the latter, he has issued no financial statement in defense of the Sullivan administration. Mayor Sullivan does not attempt to discuss man-grown affairs at anytime, but Chairman Taggart knows too much to undertake to explain such figures as the following, being the amounts of the pay rolls

of two departments, salaries and the cars of Tomlinson Hall, the last year of Denny and the last year of Sullivan:

Table with 3 columns: Department, 1892, 1893, Increase. City engineer's department, \$3,586.46, \$16,028.77, \$12,442.31. Pay roll, fire department, \$4,890.25, \$10,179.01, \$5,288.76. Pay roll, police department, \$1,261.27, \$6,880.71, \$5,619.44. Salaries Tomlinson Hall, \$1,414.90, \$2,372.50, \$957.60. Totals, \$108,545.62, \$253,174.59, \$144,628.97.

No; Mr. Taggart, alert and resourceful as he is, will not attempt to explain to intelligent people why it takes \$1.59 to pay for the same service under Sullivan that cost \$1 under Denny.

Here are other figures which Mr. Taggart will not attempt to explain—the expenditures in 1892-93 and the appropriations of the City Council recommended by the Mayor for 1893-94:

Table with 3 columns: Department, 1892, 1894, Increase. Pay roll P. D., \$101,176.01, \$113,662.36, \$12,486.35. Pay roll, police, \$9,875.71, \$14,048.75, \$4,173.04. Salaries, \$47,710.00, \$50,390.00, \$2,680.00. Mr. Taggart will not explain why the appropriation for the pay roll of the fire force is nearly an eighth larger than the expenditure of last year, or why that for the police pay roll is nearly one-fifth larger. It was doubtless under his direction that the Democratic Council forced the passage of an ordinance appropriating \$1,000,000, under the gag of the previous question, to the end that no member could ask questions regarding these suspicious increases of pay rolls.

Again, as a sagacious man, Mr. Taggart will not attempt to explain that chapter of incapacity and intrigue which culminated in the defeat of Controller Woolen's re-funding measure, causing \$600,000 of the city's bonds to be defaulted, and \$624,000 more, due in July, to draw 7.3 per cent. instead of 4 per cent. He will not refer to that \$12,300 of interest now being paid, which might have been saved but for the subserviency of his Mayor and his Council to the Frenzels.

Chairman Taggart is as dumb regarding such facts as the foregoing as he is relative to the increase of the perquisite which he is drawing as county auditor, from \$15,000 for his first year to \$25,000 in 1892. But the taxpayers, who feel the burden of the hard times, are mightily interested in them. They consider his silence regarding them as confession of weakness—a plea of guilty.

NOT LUCRATIVE PROPERTIES.

The report of the Interstate-commerce Commission, an admirable abstract of which is published in this issue, presents within the grasp of the reader the essential features of the railroad business of the country. The work of collecting the statistics of the operations of 1,832 railway companies maintaining 899 operating accounts is so great that the statistics close with the year which ended June 30, 1892—one of the most prosperous years in the history of American railroads. There is one fact presented by the report which cannot be too frequently referred to. This fact is the amount of nonproductive property represented by railroads. The capitalization of 163,397 miles covered by the report was \$10,236,373,134, of which \$5,033,038,050 is bonded debt. During the prosperous year of 1892, 60.6 per cent of the total railway stock of the United States, or \$2,807,403,325, paid no dividends. On the remaining \$1,835,669,807 of stock dividends aggregating \$97,614,745 were paid, or about 5.13 per cent per annum. Of the bonded debt, over one-sixth of the whole paid no interest, while the highest rate paid on the bonded debts of railroads is less than the city of Indianapolis is paying on the greater part of its funded debt. Such facts as these should silence those demagogues who are spending their lives in picturing to the people how the railroad magnates roll in the wealth extorted from the people. There is doubtless much water in some of the stocks of roads, but the water, except in a few cases, earns no money. The stock in all the leading roads, however, represents money expended, and often lost in reorganization. Men have become millionaires in railroad business, but it has been done by the manipulation and speculation in railroad properties. The operating of roads cannot be lucrative to small stockholders. If railroad operating is not a large-paying business in the hands of men of large experience and rare executive capacity, what a bottomless pit for the taxes of the people it would become if the government should undertake it!

There is not a business man in Indianapolis who, if he found that one of his clerks was in the habit of frequenting gambling houses, would not either discharge him at once or notify him that his retention depended on his ceasing to gamble. No business man will retain in any position of trust a person who he knows is addicted to gambling. How, then, can any business man conscientiously vote for a candidate whose election he knows will mean wide open gambling houses? He cannot do it conscientiously. He must put his conscience behind him and boldly assume the moral responsibility of helping to put temptation in the way of young men and making gamblers of his clerks, and, perhaps, of his own son.

The University of Pennsylvania has started a department of Journalism, and the professor in charge outlines his ideal newspaper man after this fashion: "My thought is that the model journalist should be a man who has traveled a good deal and who was graduated early in life from college with something more than the ordinary diploma. He should be able to speak German, Italian, French, Latin, Greek and Spanish along with English. He should have an intimate knowledge of European conditions, as well as those of his own country. For instance, he should be able to write as readily about the European wars as the tariff legislation going on before the House of Representatives in Washington." This is all very fine, but if the university turns out such men as this after a four years' course will they be willing to bend their proud heads to a reportorial yoke that requires them to bring in reports of police court happenings and to write up political meetings of very low Sullivan-Buskirk grade? And if they won't do this, what positions will the young men and women condescend to accept on a newspaper?

In a sketch of ex-Speaker Reed in one of the current magazines the following paragraph occurs: "Mr. Reed, who learned French after he was forty years old, en-

joys the masterpieces of French fiction and French verse in the original. He reads and rereads Horace, or rather certain parts of Horace which appeal strongly to him. But his one great admiration is Balzac." It is hardly to be supposed that the writer thinks Horace was a Frenchman, but the casual reader not up in classic literature might gain such an impression from this rather curious statement.

It has been the custom for years past of county clerks in Texas to fill out marriage licenses in blank and leave them with their signatures attached with justices of the peace, who supplied them to persons making application, the justice filling out the names and collecting the fees. Now comes a Texas judge who decides that all such marriages were, and are, illegal and void. The result is dire consternation among thousands of married couples, who are anxiously inquiring where they are at.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a man has no right to interfere in an impromptu dog fight. It hardly needed a court decision to establish this fact. The right to enjoy an informal canine contest, when and where such may arise is one of our American institutions, and has a direct bearing on the palladium of our liberties.

The International Funeral Directors' Association, which is holding an annual convention at Detroit, adopted a resolution recommending the passage of laws in the various States which will elevate their "profession." Yet they live by putting other people down.

The world is very closely knit together nowadays. The wholesale price of oranges has been advanced in New York on account of the great damage done to the crop by the terrible gulf storm in Louisiana.

BUZZES IN THE AIR.

Severe Treatment. Spacer—What shall I do with this communication on the Van Doodley family tree. Editor—Cut it down.

As a Kindergarten Course. He—Don't you think you could learn to love me? She—Oh, you might do very well to begin with.

The Amende Courtoise. Mudge—What's this I hear about you calling me an educated pig? Yablesy—it is all a mistake. I said you had the education of a pig.

The Prevailing Idea. "Dear me!" exclaimed the indignant man passenger, whose dress had been walked all over by the gentleman who got on the train at Plunkville. "You must have left your manners at home." "Yes," he cheerfully answered, "I did. I'm going to Chicago, an' fun what I hear of the place, I 'lowed they wouldn't be no need for 'em."

THOUGHTS ABOUT THE SENATE.

The Senate should take assafoetida. It is an admirable tonic to the stomach. —Cincinnati Tribune.

Some of the Senators who think that they are only killing time will find out in the due course of events that they have made corpses of new dishes. —Detroit Free Press (Dem.).

The Democratic Senators who inaugurated the present method of filibustering in order to defeat the election law are now getting a dose of their own medicine. —Louisville Courier.

The Democrats in the Senate of the United States would have to take the sole responsibility for a defeat of the repeal of the Sherman act, if there should be such a thing as a Philadelphia Record. The trouble is that after the people have elected a Legislature and the Legislature has elected a Senator, and the Senator has set himself in his place, public opinion has moved two or three years in advance of him while he is still threshing out the issues of his original campaign. —Philadelphia Times (Dem.).

The Senate once had a certain dignity from the quality of its members—men who were not sent there because they owned gold or silver mines, but from the fact that they had sold titles to the rank of statesmen. These were not the days in which money counted for nothing, but the opinions of a majority. —Boston Transcript.

The United States Senate must change the rules which prevent it from being either a deliberative or a legislative body. It must reform itself, or the people will reform it. Nothing is surer than the fact that the country is not going to submit to defiance and ruin by a body of its own creation. —Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Gorman and Mr. Voorhees are at the head of the compromise movement in the Senate. Mr. Gorman is the Democratic leader. Mr. Voorhees is the Democratic chairman of the finance committee and the mouthpiece of the compromise movement in the Senate, and yet there are Democratic newspaper organs which are saying that "You are grave and dignified, but the Republican minority." —New York Tribune.

It is time to force a vote. The Senate has made itself ridiculous by its slavish submission to rules and traditions perverted from their honorable purpose to prevent the action which it wants to take. The reform of the Senate is a matter of public concern, and the case requires heroic action. The Senate can stand abuse. Its prestige will survive the laughter, jeers and contempt of the Nation. —New York World (Dem.).

Representatives of the Republican party in the Senate are shrewd to see as well as honest enough to do what the people demand. They have nothing to gain by temporizing or compromise. They will reap all the advantage if the Democrats are to be the majority. —New York Tribune.

There is a Jewish legend that tells us that God did not put a step to the building of the Tower of Babel until it had reached a height of 10,000 fathoms, or nearly twelve miles.

Miss Hester Weymouth, a teacher, who left Windham county, Connecticut, last June, with only \$3, walked to the fair and took it in thoroughly, has returned home with a husband and \$50 that she earned herself. You can't travel to do well to go early and avoid the rush.

Toistol, the Russian novelist, takes the ground that work makes man, as well as the busy ant, cruel. It is, he declares, the characteristic of criminals and to make the nature of work such as Zola has attempted to do is as monstrous as to make a virtue of the act of feeding.

Prince Bismarck, who has a pretty wit. When his imperial brother William remarked to him recently that the doctors had ordered him (William) to try at least a month's entire change of air, the Prince answered, "I would like to go to the Kaiser; 'Better try a month in Berlin,' which is supposed to be his home.

Mrs. Henry J. Willing, of Chicago, has given a library building to Manchester, Vt. She has bought a lot in one of the finest locations in the village and will erect on it a blue-stone building, at a cost of several thousand dollars. Mrs. Willing is a daughter of Judge Mark Skinner, who gave her a valuable site for a cemetery several years ago.

Edison prefers to employ women to carry out the details of his electrical inventions, and credits them with more quickness and insight about the mysteries of machinery than men. He is credited with saying that women "have more sense about machinery in a minute than men have in a week." He would not doubt the superiority of his faith by keeping two hundred women on his pay roll.

It is said that the growth of ivy on the walls of houses renders the walls entirely free from damp, the ivy extracting every particle of moisture from wood, stone or stone for its own sustenance by means of

its tiny roots, which work their way into the hardest stone. The overhanging leaves of the ivy conduct water falling upon them from point to point until it reaches the ground, without allowing the walls to receive any moisture from the rain.

Miss Emily Jessup died at the Western Female Seminary, Oxford, O., on Tuesday. For the last thirty years she had been one of the instructors of the seminary, her career being that of history and philosophy. During nearly the whole of that period she was an invalid from rheumatism, and had to be wheeled about in a chair, being unable to assist herself in getting up, and her energies would not succumb to the restraint of suffering, and she died in her death. She was a woman of brilliant mind.

In the days when he was poor Zola found a few sous' worth of bread and cheese a substantial meal, and now that he is rich he is still temperate. In eating and drinking, "I am not a success as a gourmet," he said to a friend recently. The novelist thinks that Guy de Maupassant did not owe everything to his much-bewritten seven years' apprenticeship with Flaubert. "Doubtless something is to be said for such a course of training," said Zola, "but the rough-and-ready way of Flaubert's manuscript method in the crude state also has its advantages. Much depends upon temperament, and it is all a mistake to prescribe such many rules for genius, or even for talent. Maupassant's success was due to the fact that he was French to the core and that he had for literary ancestors Rabelais, Montaigne, Moliere and La Fontaine."

A fellow who tried to sing bass made up such a terrible mess that the rest of the choir rose up in their throats and fired him out of the class. —Manchester Union.

In the fall a fuller smokehouse rises on the farmer's land; In the fall the colored fiddler fiddles to the dancing band; In the fall a livelier sunset gives the falling leaf its hue; In the fall a young man's fancy sadly turns to bank notes due. —Atlanta Constitution.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS

Valuable Facts Collected by the Interstate Commission.

We Have More than 171,000 Miles of Track, Operated by 821,000 Men—The Earnings and Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The fifth statistical report of the Interstate-commerce Commission, prepared by its statistician, being the complete report for the above-named period, for which a preliminary account was issued in December, 1892, has just been submitted, of which the following is an abstract:

The total railway mileage of the country on June 30, 1892, was 171,563.52 miles, being an increase during the year of 3,169.78 miles. This is the smallest increase in railway mileage reported for a number of years. The only groups of railways which show an increase in railway mileage in 1892 greater than the increase in