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It is a good time to view the Democracy in full power and to consider its fruits. Why do not the enterprising papers of Chicago give the public something about the dedication of the confederate monument on the world's fair grounds?

Every day that the Senate wastes in the grip of the minority vindicates the wisdom of the Republican rules of the Fifty-first Congress, ever which Mr. Reed presided.

The one Democrat in the government of New York city who has stood up to resent the tax-eaters, Controller Myers, was dropped from the list of nominations by Tammany. He stopped several large steals.

Representative Martin was a very active friend of the veteran during the Harrison administration, but, having to choose between the veteran and the approval of the President, he seems to make obeisance to the latter.

Heretofore Americans have been wont to assert with much self-complacency that the United States Senate is "the most dignified assemblage in the world." The Democrats have made it impossible to make the assertion any longer.

Decent people everywhere will commend the action of the New York authorities in refusing to allow the Mitchell-Corbett fight to come off in that State. Forbidden to fight in New York and warned away from New Orleans, the managers of the affair will have difficulty in finding any place where it can be carried out. Thanks to the effective action of Governor Matthews, Roby is no longer open to them.

The American Economist has received 584 industrial reports, in which all the States are represented. Tabulated, these reports show that the industries which employed 180,423 hands Nov. 5, 1892, employed only 167,009 Sept. 2, 1893, and that the weekly wages of these hands in November, 1892, were \$1,762,238, and only \$549,495 in September, 1893. Such are the results of the fear of the full reign of the Democracy.

Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, should have had sufficient horse sense not to have dragged the name of the President into his speech on the dedication of the battle of Trenton monument. His reference to Mr. Cleveland as "our leader" and that "devotion to him" is the natural result of that patriotism and devotion which characterized Washington and his veterans at the battle of Trenton was in bad taste and worse than nonsense.

Mayor Denny has settled the question of who shall be city attorney by the appointment of John E. Scott. Mr. Scott is an excellent lawyer, a conscientious advocate who is thoroughly qualified to discharge the important duties of the position. In the present condition of the city finances the new attorney will have abundant opportunity to prove the wisdom of his selection, and under his direction the law department will be most capably administered.

Two more railroad accidents within the last forty-eight hours, in which about thirty persons were killed, are added to the list, already too long, of recent horrors by rail. The frequency of these accidents shows that there must be grave defects in the management. There is a lack of thorough equipment and careful discipline that argues reckless disregard of life. There seems to be a pressing need for the hanging of a few railroad managers and employes.

Commissioner Ruckie says it will be the purpose of the Board of Public Safety to keep expenditures within the appropriations. As is well known, the Hawkins board made a big hole in the appropriations during September and probably for the half of October which it has been in power, but the taxpayers will be grievously disappointed if the cost of the fire department and police is not cut down without interfering with their efficiency. The appropriations for the one for the present year are nearly a fifth larger and for the other nearly an eighth larger than the expenditures of the past year. There must be something vicious in a system which makes the cost of the fire and police departments of the city from 50 to 60 per cent. larger than during the year 1892.

The confirmation of the nomination of James J. Van Alen as minister to Italy is the crowning act in one of the worst political scandals of recent times. It is doubtful if since the formation of the government any appointment was ever made so manifestly indecent and unfit as this one. The facts have been fully ventilated, and they show beyond any doubt whatever that Van Alen's appointment was the consummation of a deal corrupt in itself and offensive to the moral sense of the

country. Besides, having bought his appointment with a \$50,000 contribution to the Democratic campaign fund, it is in evidence that Van Alen has no sympathy with American ideas or institutions, that he is an aristocrat and snob, that he never cast a vote till 1892—in short, that he has nothing in common with the American people. This is the man whom a Democratic President has appointed and a Democratic Senate has confirmed as minister to Italy.

A SILVER MONOMETALLIST. In his last article, as in all previous ones on the silver question, Mr. Cheadle emphasizes the assertion that the Republican party is pledged to bimetalism, and that the repeal of the Sherman act is a violation of the party platform of 1892. Nothing can be more erroneous. General Harrison, Senators Sherman, Allison and Representatives Reed and Walker assert that the Sherman law was only a temporary expedient or experiment, at best, while Mr. Cheadle worships it as a fetish. There is no reference to the Sherman act in the platform of 1892, which declares:

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be equal at all times.

There is no demand in the foregoing resolution for the continued purchase and coinage of silver, as Mr. Cheadle assumes; on the contrary, it declares that legislation shall be directed to keeping the silver and gold dollar in circulation side by side. If it appears to the able men of the party, and those who are in position to note the drift of financial currents, that the parity of the two metals as money can only be protected by restricting or stopping the coinage and purchase of silver for a time, or absolutely limiting it, as has been done in France, by stopping for years all coinage, that is the course to pursue under the pledge of the Republican party. That will insure bimetalism, which means the use of as much of both metals as money as will circulate side by side. France is able to carry about \$800,000,000 of legal-tender silver on a parity with gold, because, since 1878, it has not minted a legal-tender coin. It seems not to occur to Mr. Cheadle that to maintain in circulation a dollar intrinsically worth 100 cents and one worth 60 cents, the quantity of the latter must be limited.

Under the Sherman act the coin certificates issued in purchase of silver bullion are taken to the treasury for redemption in gold. There are about \$10,000,000 of such certificates. If the Sherman purchase act shall not be repealed these coin certificates will increase at the rate of about \$4,000,000 a month. Already they have been used to cut the gold reserve to \$85,000,000. Continue their issue and they will, and probably would, be used to exhaust the gold reserve. When that is done, and there is nothing but silver with which to redeem the coin notes, the treasury will be upon a monometallic silver basis, and all the gold in the country will command a premium and cease to be money. The country will be upon a silver basis. In fact the bimetalism of Mr. Cheadle, which advocates the purchase of silver bullion at the rate of 4,500,000 ounces a month for an unlimited period, is not the bimetalism of the Republican platform, but the monometallicism of the bonanza mine owners and their Senators, who betrayed the Republican party in its attempt to pass a federal election law in 1890, and in the election of 1892. If the quantity of silver which this country will take as money is not limited, as in France, silver monometallicism is inevitable.

When Mr. Cheadle assumes that the Republicans in Congress are trying to "spoil either of the money units," he is simply absurd, since every Republican who has spoken on the question in Congress has emphatically declared that no Republican has such a purpose. Why, then, keep reiterating this libel? One more point. Mr. Cheadle says: Can any sane man doubt the fact that, if Congress should, by law, provide that 412½ grains of silver of standard fineness shall never be worth less than \$1 in the United States, that it could and would maintain itself with gold?

In 1871 the world's output of silver was 55,600,000 ounces, or nearly 11 of silver to 1 of gold. During 1891 the silver output was 140,600,000 ounces, or 2½ of silver to 1 of gold. Meantime, the Latin Union has ceased to coin legal-tender silver, and Germany, Austria and Italy have adopted a gold standard. And yet, with the silver output more than doubled, compared with gold, and a narrower market Mr. Cheadle intimates that a man cannot be sane unless he admits that an act of Congress, in 1873, under such conditions, would have made the silver in a silver dollar intrinsically as valuable as the gold in a gold dollar! Suppose the market for wheat had been narrowed in ten years, while the crop had been doubled—would Mr. Cheadle insist that an act of Congress could make the price of the doubled crops as great per bushel as when the demand was smaller? There is no mysterious power in silver as a commodity which can free it from the inexorable law of supply and demand any more than wheat or cotton.

SURRENDER, NOT COMPROMISE. Washington dispatches indicate that the long-continued and disgraceful deadlock in the Senate is likely to be ended by a so-called compromise on the silver question. The main features of the compromise, as practically agreed upon by those who are working on the scheme, are, first, the Sherman law to continue in force till July 1, 1895; second, the retirement of all treasury notes below \$5; third, the coinage of the \$5,000,000 of silver seigniorage now in the treasury; fourth, the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month to be madeatory as long as the Sherman law continues in force.

This would be better termed a surrender than a compromise. First, it is a distinct surrender of the principle of majority rule. A majority of Senators are in favor of the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman law at this time, but they are not permitted to have their way. They profess to believe in the right of the majority

to rule, yet they allow the minority to make use of certain musty rules and traditions of the Senate to tie the hands of the majority. Within the limits of parliamentary action there is nothing the majority in the Senate could not do. They could abolish all obstructive rules and substitute new ones. They could pass a resolution censuring the presiding officer for permitting the deadlock to continue, and virtually instructing him to put the question on repeal. In short, the majority could have its way if it wished to. Under these circumstances, a consent to compromise is a surrender of the principle of majority rule.

Second, it will be a surrender of the principle for which the repeal Senators have been contending. Their position has been, and it is sustained by the best financial intelligence of the country, that the compulsory purchase by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month has been productive only of evil, and that its continuance would be fraught with great danger, and would have a very injurious effect on the finances of the country. If this is the correct view those who hold it cannot consistently agree to anything but unconditional repeal. If the operation of the Sherman law is as vicious and dangerous as they believe, and as the best financial intelligence of the country believes, they ought to insist on its immediate repeal. Yet it is proposed to leave the law undisturbed and in full force and effect for nearly two years longer. This, we repeat, would not be compromise, but surrender.

The agreement to coin the 54,000,000 of silver seigniorage now on hand, the agreement to retire all treasury notes below \$5 and the agreement to make the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver mandatory for nearly two years longer are all concessions to the silver men—concessions by a majority to a minority. It is surrender all along the line.

The only point gained by the friends of sound currency is the fixing of a definite time for the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act. This is a very small equivalent for the important points gained by the silverites. It is a humiliating position for a majority to be placed in when they are forced to agree that a vicious law shall remain in force two years if the minority will then consent to its repeal. But it is not certain that it will be repealed even then. The silverites insisted on the date of repeal being placed beyond the next congressional election, in November, 1894. They may be stronger in the next Congress than they are in this. In that case can any person doubt that they would fight for the continuance of the Sherman act, unless they could get even better terms for silver?

The proposed compromise settles nothing. It belongs to the worst class of makeshift legislation. It is cowardly, evasive and inconclusive. If passed it would leave the country still the victim of a policy which has been fully demonstrated to be bad and dangerous.

The Mount Vernon Republican thinks it is safe to say that by the time the world's fair closes at least 3,000 persons from Posey county will have visited it, and of this number "at least one-third either borrowed the money to go or else should have taken the money thus spent and used it to pay their debts." Whereupon the Republican proceeds to discuss the effect of the fair in aggravating the money stringency and lecturing people for not spending their money at home. It is probable that nearly every county in Indiana has sent proportionately as many visitors to the fair as Posey has, and it is no doubt true that very many of these visitors either borrowed money to go on or used money that could have been well applied in payment of debts. But it does not follow that they acted unwisely. If they committed a little extravagance this year they can make it up next, and time at last will set all things even. Their creditors will not suffer, and visitors to the fair will have something to remember and talk about for a long time to come. The fair has drawn an immense amount of money to Chicago, but it will soon find its way back into the channels of trade, and Posey county and every other county will get its share, provided they have something to exchange for it. The fair has been worth to the country all it has cost. It has furnished an interesting and instructive vacation to hundreds of thousands who do not take vacations nearly often enough, and has been a great educator for men, women and children. Besides the pleasure and enjoyment it has brought to vast numbers of people its educational influence has been beyond all computation.

Who are the men who are suggesting remedies in the Senate to bring that body to a vote? The members of Mr. Cleveland's party? Not a bit of it. They are Republicans who have presented propositions to amend the rules. Senator Frye, of Maine, quoted as a timely precedent the ruling of Mr. Blaine when Speaker of the House to the effect that when the House was considering an amendment of its rules he could not recognize a dilatory motion. That is, the making of rules was a constitutional duty which a great presiding officer held to be one superior to ordinary parliamentary tactics, and of such transcendent importance that an attempt to interrupt could not be tolerated. That was a decision which permitted the majority to make rules, and if the Vice President or the President of the Senate could rise to such broad and exalted views there could be no trouble about changing the rules. Now it would be as difficult to change the rules as to come to a vote upon the Sherman repeal bill, because of the revolutionary tactics of the minority. But there are no Blaines or Reeds, and alas! no Democrats of the size of Samuel J. Randall presiding in the Senate.

A long war between the city government of Detroit and the gas company has ended by a compromise. The company agrees to reduce the price of gas to consumers to \$1 per thousand cubic feet for illuminating gas and 80 cents for artificial fuel gas. When the amount of gas consumed in the city in one year shall reach 600,000,000 cubic feet the price for illuminating gas will be reduced to 90 cents, and to 80 cents when 800,000,000 are consumed in one year. The company also submits to severe restrictions by which consumers will be amply protected and by which the city will have

supervision over the tearing up and replacing of pavements. The city will have the right to examine the company's books at any time. In return the company will get a thirty-year franchise, and the city will cease its litigation. There is a clause by which the city may purchase the company's plant at the end of the thirty years at a value fixed by a board of arbitrators. This has the appearance of being a good contract for the city, and shows the growing disposition of cities to get better terms from corporations in exchange for franchises than was the custom formerly.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. More Information. Tommy—Paw, is a rent and a tear all the same? Mr. Figs—Well, not exactly. I have known many a man who could not raise his rent because he had been on a tear.

How It Happened. "Poor Chollie Lightweight is leading a hand-to-mouth life just now." "Has he lost his position?" "Nope. He's raising a mustache."

Advice Wanted. The Sage—In choosing a wife, young man, you must not look for beauty alone. The Youth—Of course not. It is the other kind of a girl that one may expect to find alone.

Roadside Perforation. Weary Watkins—Kin you tell why I am like one of them Samoan Islanders? Hungry Higgins—Give it up. Weary Watkins—Cause I'm from the South, see?

STATE PRESS OPINION. The people are free to express themselves as having had enough of Democracy. —Tipton Advocate. Senator Voorhees said his feet were planted on a rock, but what was the rock planted on? —New Albany Tribune. Senator Voorhees blows too much for a successful leader. Less bombast and more "common sense" is needed in his position. —Lafayette Standard. When the proper time arrives Voorhees can "move to adjourn" as well as any of them, but at other important times he can't get a move on him. —Muncie Times. If the Democratic policy is carried out where will the American workman find employment and where will the American farmer find his market? —Corydon Republican.

The people of Indianapolis who oppose misrule, extravagance and corruption have won the gratitude of good people throughout the country by their grand work last week. —Brookville American. The Roby disgrace has been handled creditably and now seven White Caps in the southern part of the State have been sentenced to the penitentiary. Let the good work go on until Indiana redeems herself. —Ellettsville Democrat.

Our Democratic exchanges are certain that politics had nothing to do with the result of the city election in Indianapolis last week. Perhaps not, but the man out of a job had a good deal to do with it. —Indianapolis Republican. When United States Senators indulge in personal wrangles which twenty-five years ago would have led to physical encounters it would seem that the courtesy of the Senate had been strained to the cracking point. —Lafayette Standard. If the Democrats adopt a "make-shift" as a substitute for a "make-shift" how will they have benefited the condition of affairs? Yet that is what the Democrats in the Senate are urging as the best they can do for the country. —Richmond Palladium. For the Republicans to permit the federal elections law to be repealed without restriction or protest would be the repudiation of a cardinal plank in every Republican platform that has been written during the last twenty years. —Lawrenceburg Press.

The saloons, gambling dens and houses of prostitution of Indianapolis challenged the decent people of that city to a battle to the death. The decent people accepted the challenge, and the result of the battle is satisfactory to all good people. —Winchester Herald. "So-called rebellion" is the popular epithet with the Southern Democracy in Congress in speaking of the late war. The ex-confederates will never be perfectly reconciled to the fact that their favorite State's rights doctrine was shot to death by brave Union soldiers.

The Evansville Courier gloomily says "the future looks very dark for the Indiana Democracy unless there should be a radical change in what seems to be the present policy of our leaders." We are inclined to think it looks very dark for them whether there be a change or not. —Gibson County Leader.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. Attorney-general Olney was a conspicuous figure at the recent meeting of the stockholders of the Boston & Maine railroad. Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, has appointed Mrs. Eva Blackman a member of the Topeka Police Commission, vice a Populist member whom he removed. This is also the first instance of the appointment of a woman to such an office.

If the thirteen superstition hadn't many more lives than a cat it would receive its death blow from the Vigilant. There are thirteen members in the syndicate which is doing its best to bring down the price of the Valkyrie on the 13th of October.

A young woman in London who fell while waltzing and broke her leg has sued her partner for damages, alleging that the accident was all his fault. He is a little surprised but if the case is pressed will plead contributory negligence. If the girl should win the decision will cast a damper on dancing.

Lady Eastlake, the widow of Sir C. L. Eastlake, a former president of the Royal Academy, died recently in London, in her eighty-fourth year. She gained reputation as an authoress by her "Letters from the East" and her "History of the Royal Academy Art." She was also an occasional contributor to the Quarterly and other reviews.

According to foreign papers Prince Bismarck is likely to be heard to growl, not being able to handle his rascal. It is to be hoped that it will help to prevent the pains in his face. Those who have seen photographs of the ex-chancellor taken with a young daughter by his side, and the decision, as the addition is not an ornament to his handsome and powerful face.

Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehangir, of Malabar Hill, Bombay, has presented 200,000 rupees (about \$1,000,000) to the Imperial Institute in London, on condition that the sum shall be applied to the special benefit of India. The governing body of the institute have accepted the gift, and propose to devote it to the construction of an Indian conference room, and the building of a great hall in which lectures will be delivered on Indian and colonial mercantile subjects.

Thomas Shaw, of Philadelphia, chairman of the general committee on the celebration of the closing of the nineteenth century of the Christian era at Jerusalem, has arrived in Chicago for the purpose of preparing to the celebration commission the objects and plans of that committee, with a view to securing the co-operation of the commission in making the celebration a world-wide success. It is proposed that all Christendom shall participate in the celebration, and in every city of the world a golds place in Christendom will be asked to take part in that crowning event of the Christian era.

Considerable surprise has been caused in Germany by the appointment of Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern as the successor of General Von Versen in the command of the Third Army Corps. The Prince is now the youngest commanding general of the empire, being only a little more than fifty years old. He belongs to the Sigmaringen branch of the family, and is a brother of the present King of Romania. He served with distinction in the Franco-Prussian war and took part in the famous march on Paris. He lived for a number of years in Berlin, caring little for court life.

When Stewart, from his mountain height, pointed to the clouds and said "I see it," he knocked Dan Voorhees out of sight and brought Czar Grover to his knees. —Kansas City Journal.

NO OFFSETS ALLOWED

Coming Decision of Importance to Failed National Banks.

Depositors Will Not Be Permitted to Pay Checks of Others by Giving Checks Against Balances.

SOME POSSIBLE EXCEPTIONS

The Privilege May Be Granted When Debtors Are Insolvent.

Proposed Financial Legislation That Will, if Adopted, Largely Increase the Circulation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—An interesting and important decision is being prepared at the office of the Controller of the Currency. It is of a question propounded by the receiver for a well known national bank in Indiana. The receiver wanted to know some time ago whether he could liquidate the affairs of the bank under what is known among bankers as the double liability or offset plan. This is to permit a depositor in the bank to pay the obligation of a debtor by giving a check against his balance in the bank. The receiver believed that he could close up the affairs of the bank in just one-half the time if he permitted those who had balances to their credit to go to those who had notes payable in the bank and arrange to take up the latter by giving checks against their credit.

This proposition is one of the highest importance in every community where a national bank has suspended payment, and especially where national banks are in the hands of receivers. The decision of the department can be anticipated by the Journal correspondent, although the formal decision will not be made for some time yet, a careful syllabus of the law, rules and precedents of the office, and decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and subordinate courts is being prepared, which will be of vast importance to all interested. This proposition has been made to the Controller of the Currency by the receiver since the establishment of the national banking system, and while exceptions have been made and offsets have been allowed in closing the affairs of suspended national banks, in this instance refusal is made. The exception was made in the case of a note proved to be worthless and the indorser was a creditor of the bank. Under these circumstances the indorser was permitted to take up the maker's note with his own check, which, of course, had the effect of reducing the liability and of the assets of the bank. Where the maker was good and the obligation was collectable directly from the principal, the indorser was not permitted to take up the note with a check against his own account in the suspended bank. The exception was made solely to secure the note and do a favor to the indorser.

In the case of the Indiana national bank the receiver wanted to permit offsets against the bank's paper by liquidating the bank's obligations against other work an injustice in several directions. Representations might be made to uninformed depositors that they would probably not be paid in full and if paid at all would have to be out of their money a long period of time. It would induce them to take up the paper owned by the bank in all cases where there is the slightest doubt that the bank can pay its obligations in full it is found that there is gross injustice and that it would be throwing the loss on the shoulders of the depositors who were fortunate enough to take up the obligations of the bank. The receiver would be paid in full, and those who were unable to make this transfer would have to stand the loss. In other words, where there was shrewdness or favor granted, some of the depositors would be paid in full and the paper they had taken up, and others who looked to the bank would not receive par value from their accounts.

WOULD INCREASE CIRCULATION. Proposed National Bank Legislation That May Be Considered Soon. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—It is the opinion of the best-informed men in Congress that if there is unconditional repeal of the silver-purchasing law, or a compromise is effected whereby silver purchases will be materially reduced, and a limit of time set for all purchases must cease, at least one important piece of national bank legislation will be completed. The proposition is to give national banks par value of circulation upon bonds deposited, and to give them 75 per cent. of par value in circulation upon State, county, municipal and other first-class securities which may be approved by the Treasury Department, and deposited here to secure circulation.

It is apparent that an agreement cannot be reached upon any bill which will simply abolish the 10-per-cent. tax on State bank circulation. A question has arisen involving the jurisdiction of States over banks of which promises to forever prevent a re-establishment of the old system of national bank circulation. The sound-money men will not permit any kind of circulation upon State, county, municipal and other securities or institutions which is not controlled by the federal government. The advocates of State bank circulation want the entire matter turned over to the States, which would, of course, insure the old wild-cat system.

On first thought it would occur that the proposition to permit national banks to issue circulation upon State, county and other securities, would be bitterly opposed by the advocates of State bank issues and the enemies of the national bank system. Nearly all of the latter are among the free-silver men, and the most influential among the silver States in the West and Southwest. When the suggestion was first made it was almost ridiculed by these men, but they are now making into its far-reaching effect. They see that it not only means an enormous increase in the circulating medium, but an enormous increase in the values of securities which their constituents have to market. State, county municipal bonds which are now sold at a low price, and which are not wanted if these securities were to be accepted as a basis for circulation by national banks, would be sold at a high price, and the issue of such securities would be greatly enhanced. All securities which were acceptable to the Treasury Department as a basis for national bank circulation would jump forward in value like magic, and their stability would be assured. They are some men in Congress who believe that the bonds issued by the best-paying railroads, water works, gas, power, street railway and kindred corporations should be acceptable as security for national bank circulation. The preponderance of sentiment is, however, against extending the line of securities beyond those of States, counties and municipalities, which are creatures in a way, of the parent government, and which pay tribute one to the other and collectively to the federal government. Certainly, if these securities were to be seized by bankers to secure their circulation, the other securities named would also appreciate in value as they would have less competition from investment securities.

ATTITUDE OF CHINA.

The President Sends a Message to the Senate in Answer to an Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The President, to-day, sent to the Senate, while in executive session, a message, transmitting the report of the Secretary of State, in reply to the Dolph resolution of inquiry concerning the attitude of China with regard to the extension of time for the registration of Chinese laborers. The report says: "While the government of China has not formally requested that the time for registration be extended, it has, however, extended, and no formal assurance has been given that, if extended, Chinese laborers in the United States will take out certificates.

as provided by the act, the Chinese minister has repeatedly asserted in conference with the undersigned that his countrymen, in making in the United States at the time of the passage of the act, on advice of eminent counsel, and in good faith, refrained from registering within the time allowed, and that it would be unjust to deny them an equal opportunity to register. The minister, more than once, has given assurance that an additional opportunity to register would afford his government great satisfaction. "W. Q. GRESHAM."

Voted Out of Office. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—At the October meeting of the board of management of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the majority, who are in favor of lineal descent, by overruling the presiding officer and two of the board regents, voted out of office the vice president in charge of the organization, putting the editor of the G. A. R. magazine in his place. Immediately after this action, the presiding officer one State regent and one vice president resigned.

Probably Spite Work. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—First Comptroller of the treasury has rendered a decision disallowing the accounts of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Barlow, disbursing officer of the international boundary commission between the United States and Mexico—about \$10,000. No such office as the boundary commission was created by Congress, says the Controller.

Two Cruisers at Rio. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Secretary Herbert this afternoon received a cablegram from the captain of the cruiser Newark, reporting her arrival at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The United States government has two vessels of war now in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro—the Charleston and the Newark—soon to be supplemented by the Detroit.

BRAZIL'S CIVIL WAR. Fickleness of the Political Leaders Strikingly Illustrated. Chicago Herald.

"All the civil war now raging in Brazil, South America, has been caused by the rival ambitions of two men—President Peixoto and Admiral Meilo. At the close of the year 1891, a large coffee grower, who had been an occasion to make from one to three trips a year to Brazil, and I think this present year, he returned to his native land, for I heard it whispered in certain dissatisfied circles in Rio Janeiro more than a year ago, to explain the situation they were in these days, and especially in the western hemisphere, that every land in the world was in a state of anarchy. He had seen the Emperor Pedro, yet the time had come for a republic, and so one day they put the old man aboard a ship and publicly killed him. The Emperor had broken his heart. When the throne had been thus knocked down, the army and the people were divided. Established and Da Fonseca was elected President. He resigned on account of poor health in June, 1891, and Admiral Meilo, the Vice President, became President. Before the republic had been completely organized Peixoto was elected President in the provisional government. Now the trouble began. From the moment Peixoto became President, the army and the people were heard in many portions of the republic, for many people had no confidence in the motives of President Peixoto. They feared that he would soon attempt to assume the powers of a dictator. And their fears were not entirely groundless. Several events have proved. That seems to be the falling of all men who rule over Central and South America, and the same has happened in time want to become dictators. If one falls he is either killed or exiled, and the man who steps into his shoes will, ten to one, follow in the same footsteps. He has a year or so of power. The history of Brazil is no exception to the rule.

Now, to illustrate the fickleness of Brazilian politicians, let me tell how Admiral Meilo and President Peixoto, who are now fighting against each other, were once political allies. Peixoto was adjutant-general for Dom Pedro at the time of the Emperor's downfall, and, of course, he then advocated monarchical principles, but he was not content with the position of adjutant-general, and he was ambitious to become the most radical spirit, Admiral Meilo, at the time of Dom Pedro's downfall, although a strong imperialist, was far from being in his views toward republicanism than was Peixoto at that time. Now, Admiral Meilo has become the most reactionary of elements of the country, which are inclined to return to a monarchical form of government, and he has become the most ardent opponent of Peixoto, who formerly was stronger for monarchy than the Admiral himself.

In other words, there are some men who have shifted their views in order to keep on the rising tide of popularity. So, the present civil war is simply a fight between these two ambitious leaders for power. And it wouldn't surprise me to hear that Admiral Meilo would win in the big game. All the dissatisfied elements are aiding him, and they are quite numerous, being composed of the old monarchists, the clerics, the disgruntled republicans and a powerful following in Rio Grande do Sul. In fact, there has never been a more reactionary President than Peixoto. He is his tool, ineligible for the office of President. This brought the crisis. It was Peixoto who wanted to make himself a military dictator. But if Admiral Meilo should win he would be made President or monarch, and things would be in just as bad, if not worse, shape. Peixoto is backed by the major portion of the army, by the Senate, and by the entire machinery of the government, with the exception of the bulk of the navy, and has also the popular support of the army and southern states of the republic. Meilo has the navy, a good fighting minority in Congress, all the republican newspapers, and the popular support in the northern states. That makes a pretty fight, for the forces are well matched. All the time Peixoto has only been sparring for points, as it were, by bombarding Rio and allowing his guns to hurt nobody but himself. And the Americans are paying more for each sip of coffee drunk in the United States.

An Improbability. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It is telegraphed that a Minneapolis man leaped from the window of a sleeping car while he was smoking a pipe. It is easy to believe that he leaped, but can we credit the story that he was sound asleep on a sleeping car?

A Harrison and a Blaine Needed. Minneapolis Tribune.

A little of the pluck and backbone of Harrison and Blaine would add a good thing to the European powers are trying to establish a monarchy of their own making on the ruins of the Brazilian republic.

A Public Benefactor. New York Tribune.

The North Carolina planter who has refused to obey the White Caps' orders, and is guarding his cotton-gin with a shotgun, is a public benefactor. If men like him were more plentiful White Caps would be scarcer.

Thanks, Awfully. Chicago News.

The Indianapolis Journal speaks of the "unsafety" of the Chicago federal building. That paper has, indeed, a true sense of the artistic niceties of expression.

They Won't Mention It. New York Commercial Advertiser.

Seven tinplate mills resumed work last week, but you won't find anything about it in the Democratic newspapers. They never print anything objectionable.

Place for Allen. New York Commercial Advertiser.

Senator Allen would be a good man to get upon a box in front of one of the side shows in the Midway Plaisance and sing the praises of the attractions.

Totten Party Vindicated. Kansas City Journal.

Lieutenant Totten's predictions have not been literally fulfilled, but still he can point to the effects of the Democratic rule with a good deal of pride.

Call for Aid. Kennebeck (Me.) Journal.

Where is Adlai these beautiful autumn days? It seems as if that man, so after the Bourbon heart, should be screened in obscurity.

He Is, but Doesn't Realize It. Boston Herald.

The tall Sycamore of the Wabash doesn't consider himself up a tree yet.

Also the General Opinion. Toledo Blade.

The White House opinion seems to be that Adlai is a chump.