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It looks as if Senator Voorhees might be able to complete his contract with the President to-day.

If a man is to lose his life because he fails to keep his promises to office seekers then a great number of politicians are recklessly inviting death.

The silver Senators have been fighting for an important industry of their States, and they have discharged their duty with persistence and courage, but Peffer and Allen are not from silver States.

It is well to remember that two of the three assassinations which have caused the country to shudder were committed by embittered place seekers, and the third by a traitor who was not a rebel soldier.

Instead of uniting to destroy Uncle Holman the Coopers, the Martins and the other small fry of the Democratic delegation in the House from this State had better be preparing for their own defeat a year hence.

In time the people will know how much of the school funds go into the pockets of Attorney-general Smith under that proviso to the act distributing it which was passed by the Green Smith-McHugh Legislature.

"Register, register, register; let every patriotic citizen register!" is the burden of the cry in a large number of the Journal's exchanges. From which it is reasonable to conclude that elections are pending in several States.

All organizations whose object is to assail capital, and whose leaders are predicting bloody revolution and the shooting of millionaires, are the schools in which such unbalanced persons as Prendergast get the idea that assassination is the duty of the reformer.

How far is the current criticism of Chicago newspapers against the conviction of the Anarchists who were guilty of the Hay-market assassination, and the resolutions of socialist and labor organizations approving the pardon of part of those convicted of the crime, responsible for a sentiment which leads cranks like Prendergast to commit murder?

There should be a law which would consign any man threatening to shoot another either to an insane asylum or the penitentiary. Such men are dangerous, and should be put where they can do people no harm.

The murderer of the Mayor of Chicago should have been arrested when he told the Mayor's clerk that he would shoot that official.

"The attitude of the President," says the Detroit Free Press, "has been not only patriotic in the highest degree, but Democratic as well." Nay, nay; not so. Patriotic, may be, but Republican, not Democratic. Democrats had to be coaxed, and driven, and bought until they came into line on the repeal measure, but Republicans were with the President from the first, and without their votes he could not have won.

In a less degree than in the city of New York the national banks of Indiana are in a condition to make loans. The reports of Oct. 3 show that their deposits aggregate \$28,485,725. The lawful reserve is 15 per cent. of loans and circulation. As the cash on hand aggregated \$8,600,769, and the 15 per cent. of deposits and circulation cannot exceed half of that amount, the banks had, at that date, four millions which they could legally lend to borrowers presenting good paper. It is not the money stringency which paralyzes borrowers in Indiana.

It appears that Mr. Otto Gresham has been unbending his misinformation upon the New York Press, and that paper, not knowing how inconsequential Mr. Gresham is, devoted its space to his observations. Mr. Gresham said, among other things, that General Harrison was beaten in this city in 1852 by 3,000 votes, when the plurality against him was 137. He caused it to be understood that General Harrison's vote in Indianapolis was several thousands less than Mayor Denny's, when, as a matter of fact, there was little difference. The impression he gave was that General Harrison ran behind the Republican ticket, when, as a matter of fact, he received more votes than the majority of his associates.

Strange as it may appear, one of the most active men in the Methodist Church in the Coney Island suburb of Brooklyn is John Y. Kane, who is, at the same time, one of the most conscienceless political bosses in New York, not to say the most unscrupulous perpetrator of frauds upon the ballot box, having just doubled the registration in his domain. The Methodist ministers of the district, except his own pas-

tor, have just censured him in a series of resolutions denouncing his efforts to establish prize fighting at Coney Island. He rebukes the preachers in a contribution in which he tells of his contributions and sacrifices to the church, sufficed with tears and Scripture.

THE CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

The murder of Mayor Harrison puts a tragic end to a dramatic and picturesque career. He was a man of strong personality, and outside of politics possessed some admirable traits of character. That he was a man of more than ordinary ability and power in impressing himself on the people is amply shown by his repeated election to different offices by large majorities and by the large personal following he had among all classes of people irrespective of party affiliations. He united in a remarkable degree the qualities of an aristocrat and a proletarian. He was equally at home among people of the highest culture and the lowest rabble of the slums. Born, bred and educated as a gentleman, cultivated and liberalized by travel, an effective speaker and a graceful writer, he was also able to and did put himself in complete sympathy with the lawbreaking and law-defying classes. If he was a forceful and accomplished man, he was also a dangerous one. His influence in politics was in no sense wholesome.

Amiable, attractive and even fascinating in private life and personal intercourse, his public career was wholly on the side of bad morals, bad politics and bad government. If he had been less of a demagogue he would probably have been less successful in politics, but with his unquestioned abilities he could certainly have done some service in the cause of social reform and purer politics. As it is, his record presents no evidence of any such service. To his marked ability he added a degree of egotism and self-confidence that made him very available on state occasions, and during the progress of the world's fair he has borne a brilliant part in many notable public functions.

The manner of Mr. Harrison's death was as dramatic as it was shocking. The murder of so conspicuous a public official under any circumstances would have shocked the country, but the circumstances surrounding this cowardly assassination make it peculiarly impressive. Beginning his last term as Mayor almost simultaneously with the opening of the world's fair, it is remarkable that he should have met his death but two days before its close, and on the very day when he had been particularly conspicuous as the leader of a procession of Mayors and city officials from all parts of the country. The fact that he was in a few days to have been married to a most estimable lady, who was in his house at the time of the shooting, and an enforced witness of the death scene, gives an added touch of dramatic horror to the deep damnation of his taking off.

In some respects the case recalls the murder of President Garfield. In both cases, the assassin was a crank, if not a lunatic, who claimed to have rendered political service and an office seeker who claimed to have been denied the just reward of his services. In this respect the murder of Mayor Harrison, like that of Garfield, has a connection more or less direct with the universal scramble for office. There is no reason to believe that Prendergast had any "claim" for the position he was seeking, and it is quite evident that he had no fitness for it, yet, with the monumental self-complacency of the typical office seeker, he seems to have worked himself into the belief that he had both claims and fitness. It is evident from the statement of Corporation Counsel Kraus that Prendergast had been quite persistent in demanding the office, and it is not unlikely that Mayor Harrison or some person speaking for him had promised the fellow he should be appointed, in order to get rid of a person they supposed to be crazy. That he had worked himself into a murderous state of mind is shown by the fact that on the Thursday before the killing he declared in the presence of Mr. Harrison's private secretary, in a public saloon, that if Mayor Harrison did not do a certain thing he would shoot him. "Mark what I say," he added, excitedly, "unless he does it he is a dead man." He should have been arrested at once, as every man should who publicly threatens to commit murder. If Guiteau had made any such public declaration of his intention to kill Garfield he would undoubtedly have been arrested, and the murdered President might be alive to-day.

If Prendergast is insane his insanity is probably much like Guiteau's—the result of morbid vanity and disappointed ambition preying on a naturally weak and selfish nature and a constitution undermined by drink. Unfortunately, there are too many insane people of that class in the country. It is very questionable whether that sort of insanity ought to be admitted as a plea of defense on a charge of murder.

THEY ARE AFRAID OF LIGHT.

The Democrats in the House do not want any light thrown on the operations of State banks in ante-war times. When a resolution was introduced calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information on the subject several Southern Democrats were promptly on their feet to oppose its passage. One of them said such a report from the Secretary of the Treasury would be used by the Republicans as campaign literature, and others declared that the Secretary of the Treasury never had anything to do with State banks and had no information on the subject. He is in a good position to get the information, and there was a time when it was not thought improper for Congress to ask him to furnish it. In July, 1852, when Andrew Jackson was President and both branches of Congress were Democratic, a resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report "at the next and each successive session of Congress" returns giving a variety of information relative to State banks. In accordance with that resolution returns were made to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury for every year, with the exception of five, from 1853 till 1863. But the State rights Democrats of to-day hold that the Secretary of the Treasury has no right to know any-

thing about State banks. In order to defeat the resolution they even went so far as to break a quorum. Congressman Dingley, of Maine, said, "if this resolution is rejected the country will believe that this House is afraid to have light." He hit the nail on the head. The Southern Democrats want to smuggle the State bank note scheme through without letting the country know how it worked in former times. We do not think they will succeed in deceiving the country to any great extent as long as newspapers continue to be published and read.

THE FUTURE OF SILVER.

The representatives of the silver States take a very gloomy view of the future of silver in the event of the repeal of the Sherman purchase act. One of them predicts that the price will fall to 40 cents an ounce, or 22 cents less than the lowest figure after the unannounced close of the mints of India. Since that fall, in spite of the fact that the repeal of the Sherman silver law has been anticipated, silver bullion has recovered half its loss and is now quoted at 73 cents an ounce. The day that repeal became certain the price dropped but 1 cent an ounce. As a matter of fact, the treasury officials have not purchased much over half of the amount required by law for several months, so that a part of the practical effect of suspension of purchases has already been felt. Nor is there any reason to assume that the mints of the United States will never again be opened to the coinage of legal-tender silver money. Except a small number of gold monometalists the people of the United States are in favor of as much silver money as can be carried without endangering the circulation of gold. The commercial world must have silver money. There are indications that it must have more than is now in circulation. Indeed, one of the reasons why an international arrangement has not been made is that European governments have held back in the expectation that the United States, by adopting free silver coinage, would give them our gold and assume the whole responsibility of silver money. Unless Congress shall force upon this country a tariff which will enable Europe to increase its importation of manufactured merchandise to this country so largely as to turn the balance of trade heavily against us, thereby compelling the export of gold to settle the adverse balance, the United States is in a better condition to get along without adding to its volume of silver money than is Great Britain, Germany, Italy or any other European government except France. Such men as Senator Allison and President Andrews, of Brown University, members of the international monetary commission, hold that the repeal of the Sherman purchase law is the first step to an international arrangement for the wider use of silver as money. In the meantime, the low price of silver has extended its use in the industrial arts.

In this connection it should be added that there is no ground for the assumption that those who favor the repeal of the Sherman law are utterly indifferent regarding the fate of the silver-producing States and their leading industry. In a question between the general disaster which would come to the country from silver monometallicism and the temporary prosperity of the silver-mining interest, the latter must be left to its fate; but the country at large will let no opportunity pass to promote the interests of those States when it can be done without danger.

RELIEF FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Almost every city of any size in the United States is now wrestling with the question of how to afford relief to the unemployed. It is safe to say there have never before been so many unemployed persons in the country as there are at present, and the question of what can be done for their relief is one of great importance. A very large majority of those out of employment would greatly prefer work to charity. They are not tramps, beggars or loafers. They are self-respecting people, accustomed to work and quite able to support themselves and their families if they could get employment. Many of them are skilled laborers who have been thrown out of employment by the shutting down of factories and mills, or the cessation of building operations, while others are ordinary manual laborers. All are equally entitled to consideration, sympathy and such relief as can be afforded. If they cannot get work they will soon be compelled to accept charity.

At a meeting of wage-workers and their sympathizers held in this city, on Friday night, it was suggested that partial relief might be afforded by the city giving employment to more men. If this means employing more persons in an official capacity, or as firemen, policemen, etc., it is a bad suggestion. It is due to every taxpayer, the poorest as well as the richest, that the city government should be administered as economically as possible. The city government has no right to dispense charity in the way of offices or to increase the police and fire forces beyond the strict requirements of the service. The relief offered in that way would be very meager, and the principle would be altogether wrong.

The city ought, however, to do all in its power to furnish employment by prosecuting public works, such as sewers, street paving, etc. There is a great deal of this kind of work to be done, and it should be undertaken as soon as possible. These works should not be postponed till better times or better weather. They should be begun at once and prosecuted during the entire winter so far as weather will permit. The old adage that he gives twice who gives kindly applies here. Employment now would be far more grateful to those needing it than if it is postponed six months. The Board of Public Works should make a special and extraordinary effort in this direction, and, besides giving all the work they can during the winter, they should perfect plans to extend operations at the earliest approach of spring.

The suggestion has also been made that if employment cannot be furnished all the time for those who are seeking it, the time should be divided between two sets of hands, thus giving partial employment to a greater number. This has been done in some mills and factories, and the Journal sees no reason why it should not be done in public works. Everything should be done that possibly can be to furnish relief to the unemployed.

The inside history of the compromise by which so many Democratic Senators were made ridiculous is slowly oozing out, and the more of it that comes to light the less enviable is the attitude of that marvel of Democratic astuteness, Senator Gorman. He has never been out-and-out for the repeal of the Sherman law, but has been devoting his energies in a cat-like manner to a compromise which could unite the party. Thus was the chosen leader of the Democrats in the Senate plotting to defeat the desire of the President. It appears that the steering committee requested the privilege of presenting some views to Secretary Carlisle, and it was accorded it. Thereupon, the committee talked a great deal and the Secretary listened, but there was no action and no agreement. The Secretary promised to communicate the views of the Gorman committee to the President, which he did. Without hearing a word from the Secretary or the President, the committee wrote out its compromise and sought signers, assuring those Democrats that the White House and the Treasury were all right. It was even given out that a part of the compromise was in the handwriting of the Secretary. With such assurances, Mr. Gorman secured the signatures of most of the repeal Democrats. It was not until Senator Vilas went to the Secretary, Saturday noon, that he knew anything of the compromise. Then he told the Senator that he knew nothing about it and was opposed to it. When Mr. Vilas went back to his associates and told them what the Secretary had said, they all knew that Senator Gorman had deliberately deceived them and caused them to place themselves in a humiliating position.

That recently discredited leader, Senator Gorman, assails the Republicans for making contracts for the construction of public works which require an appropriation for three or four years until the work is completed. The Republicans are entirely willing to assume the responsibility of that policy, as, in the three years it has been in force, it has proved to be economical. Under the old system an appropriation was made for the partial completion of the work; consequently, contracts could only be made for that year and to the limit of the appropriation. As it required as much preparation by contractors to do one year's work as to do the whole, their bids were much higher than if assured of continuous appropriations until the work should be completed. In several instances the work has been completed for two-thirds of the estimate made upon the basis of intermittent work. In all the larger works reported it appears that under the contracts for completing the whole work the cost will be much less than under the intermittent system.

No doubt the charter of Chicago makes provision for the contingency of the death of the Mayor. As Mayor Harrison has only been in office about six months, and as there will not be another general election for nearly eighteen months, it is probable that a special election will be ordered to elect his successor. The charter of this city provides that in case of a vacancy in the office of Mayor from death, resignation or otherwise, the city controller shall become acting Mayor. If such death or resignation occur more than six months before a general election it is made the duty of the acting Mayor, within ten days after the vacancy occurs, to issue a proclamation calling for a special election within the next forty days. The law differs in different cities, but it is presumed that the charter of every city provides for the successorship in case of the death of the Mayor.

There is not so much interest in the pending election in New York as Republicans have expected. Except in Brooklyn the registration in most of the cities is light, particularly in the interior. It seems probable now that Maynard, the Democratic candidate for the Court of Appeals, will be beaten, even if the remainder of the Democratic State ticket should be elected. In Ohio the outlook for the Republicans was never more promising. In Massachusetts the election of Greenhalge for Governor and the rest of the Republican ticket by a large plurality is expected. In Iowa the Republicans are hopeful, despite the unusual effort of third party prohibitionists to help the Democrats. The elections in these States take place a week from to-morrow.

Dr. F. Lippman, director of the wood-engraving department of the Royal Museum at Berlin, and special commissioner of the German government to visit the world's fair and make a report on the art exhibit, is strong in his praise of American art, especially in the line of wood engraving. He has arranged to have the entire world's fair exhibit of the Society of American Wood Engravers taken to Berlin. "America," he says, "stands at the head in wood engraving for illustrations. Some of the work turned out here is superb. I consider that I am fortunate to be able to get such a fine exhibit for Berlin, and I am sure it will teach us a great deal." Dr. Lippman says American painters are developing a distinctive style, and that we excel in decorations, interiors, finely finished furniture, etc. He predicts a great artistic future for this country.

The Anderson Herald tells of a negro who was arraigned in the Criminal Court at that place, a few days ago, charged with stealing an overcoat. When brought into court he began to cry, and so worked on the sympathy of the court and bar that he was not only acquitted, but honorably. After his acquittal the clerk of the court tossed him a silver dollar, then the lawyers followed suit, and for a few minutes, says the Herald, "nothing could be heard in the court room but the jingling of silver, and the prisoner probably left the presence of the court with more money in his pocket than he ever possessed at any one time before." A negro who can cry as effectually as that ought to turn criminal lawyer. He would be invaluable for the defense in a jury trial.

The Postoffice Department has issued an order that hereafter the postoffices having compound names like LaPorte, LaGrange, LaGrave, LaFontaine, LaFaz, etc., shall be written as one word without the intermediate capital letter. We cannot see any good reason for this, and there is excellent

reason against it. All the foregoing names of postoffices in Indiana, and there are others of the same class, represent sentiment or ideas which have come down from the early French occupation of the country. To write the names as one word will obliterate their origin and destroy their significance. As well write Terrehaute or Fondulac, and to be consistent the order should direct those names to be so written. Illinois has LaFayette, LaPrairie, LaRose and LaSalle, all bringing a message from the early French settlers. Why should the Postoffice Department try to wipe out what little music and sentiment there is in our postoffice nomenclature? This looks like a great Democratic reform.

Mr. Andrew J. Huffman, of Lapel, Hamilton county, Indiana, has received the following letter from the Commissioner of Pensions:

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1893. I have to advise you that your name has this day been dropped from the pension roll, certificate No. 2926, for the reasons stated in my letter to you under date of June 12, 1893, viz.: That the disability resulting from "incomplete left incisional hernia," for which you were granted a pension, has ceased to exist in pensionable degree.

WILLIAM LACHREN, Commissioner. Mr. Huffman's case has excited considerable comment. He has an excellent record as a soldier, and his neighbors all know that he is badly disabled by injuries received in the service. When he received notice of his suspension he secured affidavits of old soldiers and physicians as to his disabilities, including one from the new member of the pension board in Noblesville, and it did no good. The Noblesville Ledger says "the later testimony positively shows that instead of being stricken from the rolls Huffman should have an increase."

The Colorado Sun, whose rays have for some months been greatly dimmed by the shadow of the repeal bill, suddenly flashes out with these remarks: "Colorado has something else besides silver and scenery. Let Mr. Wolcott assure the country that Colorado's interests are the interests of the whole country, and that her resources are as vast as the world's wants, and show the East that it has nothing to fear from investments in this State." It is about time to circulate information of this sort. The impression conveyed by the people of Colorado for the last year or so has been to the effect that, apart from the silver industry, their State was hardly worth living in.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

As to Girls. "Girls is queer things," wrote Tommy on "composition" day. "Why? Because a girl is not in it in society till she comes out."

Strange. "It's funny," mused Mudge, "that whether I pay for my dinner or get it on credit I have to work my face all the same."

In Reverse. "Old man Jimmins has just secured a big black pension." "That's odd. He was at the front all through the war."

The Why of It. Mr. Wickwire—i wonder why all those Turks wear short great beards? Mr. Wickwire—They have to. How could you expect a man to keep a razor in condition when he has six or seven wives who do their own dress making?

STATE PRESS OPINION.

Good honest Democrats are telling us every day that they are sick and tired of the Democratic mismanagement, and will vote the ticket no more.—Bloomfield News.

No dishonest vote ever went into the ballot box in consequence of the federal laws. They have kept many a dishonest one out, however. And there's the rub.—Mount Vernon Sun.

Mary had a little lamb, whose fleece was white as snow; Since Grover was elected Poor lamb he stands no show.

Columbia City Commercial. The unqualified condemnation of the Senate, or the obstructing minority, by the public has no doubt had much to do with the decision to permit a vote, and common sense will again be allowed to govern that august body.—Terre Haute Mail.

When you hear of a factory shutting down or reducing the pay of its employees, don't blame the Democratic party for it. It is simply a "coincidence" that will occur under the administration that advocates free trade.—Greensburg Standard.

In every State where elections are held this fall the issue is between hunger and wages, as represented by the Democracy, and the protection of American industry, with plenty of work and good wages, as represented by the Republican party.—Shelbyville Republican.

Events go to show that the Republican Senators, even though in the minority in the Senate, had much to do in the solution of the repeal question. But for their firm adherence to the right and their persistent demand for action, it is difficult to see what would have been the end.—Fort Wayne Gazette.

The Indiana summer, and the equally audacious females of "highly respectable families" who whipped girls of shady reputation in Nebraska, do not seem to have been received with the plaudits evidently desired. However good their motive, and evil the vices which it was sought to correct, it is impossible to right one wrong by another.—Lafayette Call.

While there will be more or less justifiable regret that the great fair has passed into history and memory, there are other cogent reasons why the public should have a long-drawn sigh of relief. It has been a great drain on the purses of the people, especially in this contiguous territory, and its effect in some ways has been almost blighting.—Lafayette Courier.

A crowd of men were assembled in a business place here a day or two ago, and got to complaining about hard times, and this brought on politics. Finally one of the crowd, a Democrat, got the floor and said: "Gentlemen, you can't lay this condition of affairs to the Democrats. It is all the fault of the fool Republicans who voted the Democratic ticket last fall."—Elkhart Review.

We are, as a people, closely united, and it is being demonstrated this summer, when one class suffers, all suffer. Capitalists are making nothing with their money, their stocks, their manufactures or stores, and laborers and farmers are realizing small returns. The Democratic party, and there the legislation has paralyzed business and brought serious loss to all classes of people.—Greenfield Review.

Two years ago the Plain Dealer favored taking the Republican State convention to Fort Wayne, but the experience was anything but satisfactory. The hall and hotel accommodations were found to be inadequate, and the attendance was light because of the expense involved in traveling to a remote part of the State. The Plain Dealer is frank to admit, now that the experiment has been tried, that Indianapolis is the only city in Indiana fitted in all respects for convention purposes, and there the Republicans should meet next year to nominate a State ticket.—Wabash Plain Dealer.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

John Sherman seems to be on top.—Atlanta Constitution (Dem.) An enemy is a person who applauds you when you fall.—Galveston News. It is a barren kind of criticism that tells you what a thing is not.—Griswold. Next, gens, how much 'm offered for the well-first-class foreign mission?—Chicago Tribune.

Indiana's syndicate murderer appears to be confiding on the installment plan.—Washington Post. Seems strange that when a lady wants to show her diamonds off she invariably puts them on.—Yonkers Statesman. Industrial circles still will be obliged to wait upon Congress and the Democratic policy on the tariff.—Philadelphia Inquirer. So many girls will have to go without new hats this winter on account of the

world's fair that it will be quite the thing to go bareheaded to the theater.—Athens Globe.

The mills of the gods grind slowly—and a great many mills of the manufacturers do not grind at all.—Philadelphia North American.

It still remains a mystery why common consent hasn't hit on black and blue as universal football colors.—Philadelphia Times.

The Alpha and Omega of socialism is the transformation of private competing capitals into a united collective capital.—Schulte.

There is no verse in the Sermon on the Mount that reads, "Blessed are the churches that get up public entertainments."—Ram's Horn.

Perhaps it would be a good idea for Charles Coghlan to hire detectives and set them at work finding out whether he is a bigamist or not.—Chicago Mail.

We understand that the silver Senators regard the repealers as the most stubborn set of men they ever had anything to do with.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mr. Van Allen will have a claim for \$2,000 on Mr. Cleveland at the end of four years in Italy. It seems that the salary is but \$12,000.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Senator Palmer has had his coats made by the same tailor and the same style for the past forty years.

Admiral Avelan, of Russia, received while in Paris ten thousand letters from young women asking for locks of his hair. He used up three bearskin overcoats and ten fur caps in answering the epistles.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett says that she does her best literary work when at perfect ease. She frequently plans her work months in advance, and then waits until she feels that she has a perfect mood of rest before attempting to complete it.

Several recent interviews and news items indicate that some sort of effort is on foot to open the Tlehorne case again. Just what is hoped for is not apparent. An act of Parliament forbade the reopening of the case, and it is rather late for moral effect.

The women who cudgel their brains over the concocting of new gauds for the afternoon tea table may get a hint from the alleged practice of the Pacific coast show girls in answering the question, "What fair exhibits." "We are going to have a bigger thing out there than we first expected," says De Young.

Little work is being done on the \$2,000,000 house which Mr. C. P. Huntington began to build on Fifth avenue, New York, about four years ago, but Mr. Huntington denies the truth of a report that he intends to sell the property and make San Francisco his permanent residence.

The midwinter exposition at San Francisco is looming up finely on the horizon. Twenty-two buildings are already under way, and editor De Young—now in Chicago—tells the reporters the Pacific coast show will include the best of the "World's Fair" exhibits. "We are going to have a bigger thing out there than we first expected," says De Young.

Mrs. John Biddulph Martin (formerly Victoria Woodhull) is in this country again, but this time she comes alone. Lady Cook (formerly Tennie C. Clafin) is not with her. Their sister, Mrs. O'Halloran, of New York, is quoted as saying that Lady Cook's eyes have been opened at last, and that she has gone out of the regeneration-of-society business.

Ex-Senator George G. Wright, of Des Moines, Ia., and his wife, celebrated their golden wedding last week, and at the same time their son, Thomas T. Wright, solicitor of the Rock Island railroad, celebrated, with his wife, a silver wedding. Judge Wright served in the United States Senate from 1870 to 1877, and before that had been for sixteen years Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court.

It has been ascertained that the greater part of the Desert of Sahara, instead of being below the level of the ocean, is from six thousand feet to eight thousand feet above that level. The desert is not rainless, but showers cover it with grass for a few weeks every year, and large flocks and herds are maintained upon the grass. Sea oases are depressions in which water can be collected and stored.

Marques Campos, the famous Spanish general who was so severely wounded at Barcelona the other day by the dynamite bomb of the Anarchist Pallas, is a little man, slightly over five feet in height. He comes of a bourgeois family, and is so modest about his performances, which include the restoration of the late King Alfonso to the throne, that he has never been and does not accept any of the honors which both Don Alfonso and his widow, in turn, sought to bestow upon him. Queen Victoria has had to content herself with making nobles of his two sons, who are cavalry officers, one being created a baron and the other a knight.

This is the kind of weather People call the early fall, And the overcoat is missing, You'll be hanging on the rail. —Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Has Drained Voorhees Up.

Washington Special in Chicago Mail. The fight over silver repeal, instead of exhausting Senator Voorhees, seems to have done him good. He looks brighter and more vigorous than he has looked for years. The fact is, Mr. Voorhees had not occupied a very conspicuous place in the Senate for many years before the Democrats came in power last spring. He has made speeches at intervals which were respectfully heard and widely read. But between times he had not taken a very active part in debate, and a good many people had begun to class him with the "back numbers." The discussion of the silver question has brought him into old-time prominence. It has given him a commanding place in an active position in the Senate. It has shaken him up and given him new interest in life. It has strengthened him physically and mentally. His colleagues have treated him very kindly from the beginning of the discussion. They could have harassed and annoyed him by personal attacks—reference to his change of attitude and suggestion about the influence of patronage. Democrats have been here before here he would have made it very lively for the Senator from Indiana. Senator Ingalls never permitted personal considerations to interfere with business.

Knew It Before Voorhees Did.

Washington Special. The newspapers have been very active in spreading the news of the proposed negotiations for a settlement of the silver question. The competition between them has been keen, and many a column has been portuned day and night for news. When a proposition for a compromise was reported to have received the sanction of the administration there was a great hurrying to see who would first get the news on the wires, and every man was quite sure that he had beaten all of "the other fellows." One very active correspondent sat in a group of newspaper writers and public men the other night discussing the subject. Turning to Mr. Voorhees, he said: "I anticipated that compromise proposition of yours by twenty-four hours, Senator."

"Did you, indeed?" said the Senator, much interested. "Then you anticipated me by about twelve hours."

Embassadors Instead of Senators.

New York Advertiser. Speaking of the rift-ruff Senate, ex-Speaker Reed says: "The trouble with that body at present is that many of its members believe they are ambassadors to the Senate from sovereign States."

That's what the gentlemen from the South, said, regard themselves. They are ambassadors, Mr. Morgan says that's what he is. His State is a sovereign, and he is an ambassador. He is liable to get mad and withdraw himself and his sovereign at any moment.—Ch.

Isn't Cleveland Praying for Them.

Philadelphia Press. Everything seems to go by contraries in Washington nowadays. The Chairman of the Senate hasn't prayed for that body but once in nine days. If any set of men need praying for it is the United States Senate.

How Van Allen Achieved Greatness.

Denver Republican. "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness," and some pay for it in the coin of the realm.

An Old Saw Broken.

St. Louis Post Dispatch. If time is money, what a financial wreck the Senate has made of Uncle Samuel.