sary whether we repealed the Sherman law or not. This panic, like all other panics, finally reached a point where the people got afraid of the banks and afraid of each other, and there has now got to be a general liquidation and blotting out, and a beginning anew. The repeal of the Sherman law will only tend to make liquidations harder for the debtor class of the people, because it contracts the currency and leaves the business interests of the country without a sufficient volume of money to such a growing population and development of industries.

"One of the great mistakes these people seem to have made about repeal is that their plan was to promote the schemes in Wall-street bonds and mortgages and things of that kind. It was supposed that repeal would do this because it was thought that European capital would be invested here more readily by the repeal of the silver purchase act than by letting it stand. But it seems that even in that they have been greatly disappointed. There seems to be now less confidence in Europe in our financial condition than there was before. They are sending no money here, and are continuing to draw away ours. The gold basis which we now have here tends to contract currency; it is making the times harder everywhere. The contraction of the currency and a gold basis will tend to make a sharp demand for gold in Europe as well as here, and will injure our producers by causing lower prices for everything we send to Europe. This also makes lower prices here, and hence, since the passage of the repeal act, wheat and cotton have gone down in the market instead of going up. If we can reduce the tariff very largely, so as to make trade easier and freer, the exchange of our commodities for commodities abroad will tend somewhat to relieve the farming interests of this country. Hence, I think we should at least immediately impose a large income tax and greatly reduce the duties on imports.

"We expect to undertake to pass a free coinage bill before Congress adjourns," continued Chairman Bland, decisively. "What success we will have is very uncertain. I shall introduce a bill reviving the act of 1837, and thus providing again for the free coinage of standard silver dollars. My position is that we should repeal now all of the other laws on silver and have the law of 1837 re-enacted, and thus put silver back to where it was before he put his hand on it. Since we have repealed one of his laws, let us repeal all of them. I think that a majority of the committee on coinage, weights and measures will favor such a bill as I am preparing. I think the late election will stimulate some of them to a belief in the wisdom of such a policy. The last election seemed to be a general way to the confidence in the Democratic party. The result of the late election does not look, either, as though the people had much confidence that the repeal of the Sherman law would help them. My purpose is to introduce such a bill, have it promptly acted upon by the committee, as I have no doubt it will be, and have it reported back to the House. I am willing to await then a reasonable time for the discussion and passage of a tariff bill before pressing the free coinage measure. We will not embarrass them, and will give no one any excuse for evading the issue. I think our people ought to go to work and pass a good tariff bill at an early day, and after that is done I propose to see if we cannot have some financial legislation. For my part, I am a free-trader, and do not belong to the incidental protectionists or to any other class of protectionists. Of course, if they put wool on the free list I shall expect and insist on a very heavy cut in woolen manufactured goods. I should consider it very unfair to put wool on the free list unless we get a compensating reduction in manufactured woolen goods."

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Treasury Officials Now Investigating Its Effect on the Revenues.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The ways and means committee will probaly give out the new tariff bill on Monday next, the 27th inst. A meeting of the full committee will be called for that day, as it is necessary that the bill be spread before the entire committee and a formal vote taken on its adoption before the measure is given to the public. The Democratic members are now devoting most of their time in conference, attempting to discover, with the aid of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin and other treasury officials, the exact amount of revenue that will be yielded by the various schedules under the revision contemplated by the committee. This involves detailed calculations, and until this labor is ended no final action can be taken on any reports of the subcommittees. The income tax provision is still held in abeyance until the amount of revenue likely to be raised under the other provisions of the bill is ascertained, though there seems to be no doubt of its final adoption. This will greatly relieve the subcommittee on internal revenues, and render it unlikely that there will be any increase on any of the articles embraced in the internal revenue schedule, except whisky. The tax on beer and all grades of tobacco will be probably allowed to remain, though small increase of the whisky tax is quite probable. Ten cents per gallon is the increase now most frequently mentioned, but the committee still remains quite noncommittal on the subject. Night sessions are now to be held regularly by the Democratic members until the bill is completed.

MEXICAN RAIDERS.

Band of Insurgents Causing Trouble on the Texas Border.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The troubles on the Mexican border are assuming more serious proportions than the officials here were at first led to anticipate. On Saturday last Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, informed the State Department that he had received word from his government that a band of 250 men was organizing on the Texas sides of the Rio Grande for the purpose of crossing into Mexico at a point near San Elizario. The matter was immediately referred to the War Department, and General Wheaton, commanding the Department of Texas, was telegraphed to takes steps to prevent them from crossing. He replied that he had sent Major Hinton to San Elizario with one company of infantry in wagons, and that a troop of thirty cavalymen had also left for the same point from another post, but no trace of the band could be found. The residents there informed the troops that they had not seen or heard of the organization. It appears, however, from later information that the troops were misled. The Mexican minister called at the State Department again to-day and informed the Secretary that he had received advices that another band of sixty-five men had crossed near El Paso. He also complained that the Texas authorities had taken no steps to prevent the violation of the neutrality law, although they had been informed of the fact that the band was organized. This information has been telegraphed to Gen. Wheaton, and it is probable that he will at once take steps to patrol the frontier and putt a stop to any further violations of the law.

To Be Shot Like Dogs.

CINDAD JUAREZ, Mexico, Nov. 20—The reports of further engagements between the revolutionists and the federal troops have produced much excitement. Palomos and Conception have been invaded and the former completely looted. President Diaz has ordered that all the revolutionists caught be shot like dogs. In every town along the river secret agents are enlisting recruits for the revolutionists and spies of the government marking suspects to be arrested and put to death. Word from Monterey says that General Reyes, in command of the northern troops, and Governor of the State of Nueve Leon, does not consider the present trouble as anything worse than a raid for the purpose of plunder, and predicts that it will be put down in a few days.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED.

Guatemala's President Issues an Emancipation Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—President Barrios, of Guatemala, has published a decree which is, in effect, a proclamation of emancipation of the laboring classes from slavery. It has been the custom of the government, through its military agents, to take forcible possession of the persons of the lower classes at any and all times, sending them to work where it pleased. It often happened that the voluntary laborers of a small planter would be taken away and be sent to a more powerful rival. Henry C. Stuart, consul-general at Guatemala, reports that the President's decree is to go into effect March 15, 1894.

Work on Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The House committee on appropriations is making much progress on the various measures to be presented at the opening of the regular session. Three subcommittees were in session to-day, the committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill, the committee on the pensions bill and the committee on the fortifications bill. The sundry civil bill took up the estimate on lighthouses and lighthouse establishments, and accorded hearings to Supervising Architect James O'Rourke, of the Treasury Department, and Captain Mahan and Commodore Evans, of the lighthouse board. The committee on fortifications, after a brief session, adjourned until to-morrow, when General Carey, chief of the engineers, and General Flagler, chief of ordnance, will appear before the committee.

Collector Joshua Jump's Bond.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The bond of Joshua Jump, collector of internal revenue for the Western district of Indiana, was approved at the Treasury Department to-day, and he will take charge of the office as soon as the accounts of the incumbent can be investigated and passed upon by a special agent representing the interest of the government. The officials in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury decline to give the names of Mr. Jump's bondsmen, or to even state the amount of his bond, which is one of the largest given by the collectors of internal revenue, and will aggregate anywhere between a quarter and a half million dollars.

Columbian Halves Counterfeited.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—In his annual report, Mr. A. L. Drummond, chief of the secret service, states that Section 529 of the Revised Statutes, which relates to the unlawful acts of bank officials, is so worded that crimes not specifically characterized by it cannot be reached by law. Mr. Drummond recommends that the period fixed by the statute of limitations in cases of crime committed by bank officials be extended from three to five years. He says the Columbian half dollar was counterfeited to a very great extent.

Disbarred by Hoke Smith.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Formal publication was to-day made of the fact that Secretary Hoke Smith had ordered the disbarment of Lee F. Wilson, of Shelbyville, and Mrs. C. R. Morgan, of Bloomingon, from practice before the Interior Department. The former is charged with violations of the pension laws, and the latter with representing her husband, who is a disbarred attorney.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Miss Bertie Eckhouse, of Indianapolis, is visiting the Misses Hart, of No. 1321 Eleventh street, northwest, where they announce in this evening's newspapers they will be pleased to see their friends on Thursdays.

The breach of promise and seduction suit of Miss Madeline Vinton Pollard against Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, will likely be heard in the courts here next February, so that it may be disposed of before Breckinridge's nominating convention be held.

Assistant Secretary of War Grant says that his resignation will be accepted to take effect about the middle of December.

There are no new disclosures in the fraudulent pension claims discovered in Buffalo, N. Y. Officials of the Pension Bureau still decline to discuss the matter.

Assistant Attorney-general Thomas, of the Postoffice Department, has rendered a decision in which he holds that bond investment schemes ought not to be permitted to use the mails.

The Fort Dearborn National Bank, of Chicago, has been approved as reserve agent for the Capital National Bank, of Indianapolis.

Secretary Carlisle has ordered the release of the ten Russian convicts picked up at sea and landed at San Francisco. It is understood the Russian minister here will endeavor to have them rearrested and extradited.

GOOD RACE PROMISED.

Alix, Directum and the Fleetwood Track in Good Condition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Everything is in readiness for the great match race which is to take place to-morrow afternoon between the famous trotters Directum and Alix at Fleetwood Park. Both of the great racers are in prime condition, and the struggle to-morow bids fair to be the most interesting and exciting that has ever been witnessed in this vicinity. To-day the trotters were given a final spin, both making a splendid showing. Expert judges who watched the work of Alix are enthusiastic about the clean-limbed mare. She moved like a piece of perfect machinery, with a long, graceful stride, indicative of much power. That she will give the black stallion a hot race despite the fact that he is in the pink of condition and was never seen in better form, is regarded as certain, and many believe that she will best him in one or more heats. The track at Fleetwood is in excellent shape, and the indications are to be counted for anything the weather to-morrow will be all that is desirable. The race will be called at 1:30.

INVENTOR FERRIS TALKS.

Would Like to Move the Wheel to Gotham, but Chicago Wants It.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The owner and inventor of the Ferris wheel, named after him, which revolved at Chicago during the fair, is now in the city, at the Everett House. He said to a reporter that he had come to this city for a rest. He has made no definite arrangements for the transfer of his wheel from Chicago to any other city. Indeed, he was not certain that the Chicago people would not persuade him to allow the great attraction to remain where it is. "I would much prefer," said he, "that the wheel should come to New York. This is the best place for it. If it is brought on here, it will be a permanent attraction. There are about five million people within easy distance of New York, and of them only 150,000 have seen the wheel. It would make a great deal of money here and would be one of the wonders of this city of many wonders."

Business Embarrassments.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 20.—In the United States Circuit Court here this morning, before Judge Key, an application was made for the appointment of a receiver for the East Tennessee Land Company, of Harriman. Judge Key apointed as receivers A. A. Hopkins, of Harriman, and W. H. Russell, of Chattanooga. The assets of the corporation, consisting mainly of lands, are estimated as now worth about a million and a quarter, although under ordinary conditions probably worth twice that sum. The liabilities of the corporation, including its bonded and preferred stock debt, are stated at about a million and a half.

The East Tennessee Land Company was the founder of Harriman, the temperance town, and that successful new town is not involved, the company only owning a few lots.

International Petroleum Trust.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says that negotiations are proceeding, backed by the Russian government, with a view of meeting the competition between Russian and American petroleum, and forming a great international trust. Continuing, the Pall Mall Gazette asserts that a conference, at which the formation of this great trust was discussed, has already been held at St. Petersburg, and that the present cutting of prices is held to be sufficient justification for the formation of a trust or union. The article concludes with the remark that "it remains to be seen whether American exporters, who have the largest share of the trade, will agree with the views of the Russians."

Opposed to Mixed Residence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—Yokohama advices of Nov. 4 say the anti-mixed residence movement continues to spread. It is rumored that 150,000 persons of Kumamoto alone have signed petitions against mixed residence. It is alleged that the hostile feeling in that locality is so great that the government advised the missionaries to leave their residences. There is considerable dissension in the native press on the treaty revision. The feeling against foreigners and mixed residence is daily growing stronger. Parliament is to be petitioned against opening the interior. There is no doubt that the greater portion of the natives are against opening the country.

A Man's Hat Causes a Small Panic.

BARCELONA, Nov. 20.—The police continue their efforts to capture Anarchists. Arrests are continually taking place. The entire audience at the Eldorado Theater, yesterday, was throwa into a semi-panic when one of the spectators in the gallery accidentally dropped his hat into the stalls. Six loaded bombs have been found in the garden of a private house, and it is supposed that they were hidden there by Anarchists whose houses were likely to be searched by the police.

Prince Pedro Going to Brazil.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The oldest son of Count D'Eu, Prince Pedro, who is said to have been proclaimed Emperor of Brazil by Admiral Mello, has started for St. Nazaire, a seaport near Nantes, where, it is stated, he will start for Brazil, accompanied by a suite of twenty persons.

QUEER STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Toledo Robbed by Officials Who Were Responsible to No One.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 20.—A startling condition of affairs has been brought to light in this city by the board of revision, composed of the Mayor, solicitor and president of the Council. The report of their investigation of the various municipal departments discloses the fact that the city has for a number of years been practically without a head. Each department has been conducted in a manner satisfactory to its chief and collections have been turned into the city treasury whenever the custodians of the various funds saw fit. No record of receipts or disbursements exists whereby to ascertain the amount of the leakage, which, it is claimed, has existed for years. Many of the city officials have been in the habit of paying themselves their own salaries and depositing the city funds to their own personal credit in various banks. Supplies have been paid for on presentations of claims without question as to whether the goods have been delivered or not, and in many instances bills for the same supplies have been paid two or more times. Every clerk in the city department has exercised the privilege of ordering whatever he wanted and these have been paid for in some instances six months before the delivery of the goods. As but few of the officers kept even a petty cash account it has been impossible for the board of revision to check accounts even for a month. The board claims that the loss to the city through the makeshift methods in vogue has been hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. A city controller will be appointed and rigid investigations follow.

SUPPOSED TO BE ALIVE.

Alleged Attempt of a Doctor to Defraud an Insurance Company.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 20.—Dr. John Campbell, of Cincinnati, agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, who is in the city, says Dr. G. W. Fraker, of Excelsior Springs, Mo., was not drowned last spring as was reported and that the $50,000 life insurance which he carried will not be paid. Dr. Fraker took John Edwards, his office boy, fishing with him one day. The boy returned alone to town and reported that Dr. Fraker had been drowned. The body was never found. The companies in which he was insured set on foot an investigation, as a result of which they claim to have positive evidence that the Doctor is not dead. Dr. Fraker's nearest relative is a brother who is in Tacoma, Wash.

A DERELICT CONGRESSMAN.

Mr. Keighan, of Nebraska, Charged with Not Paying His Board Bill.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 20.—A. J. Hoover, one of the proprietors of the Hotel Lindell, of this city, to-day swore out a complaint against Congressman W. A. McKeighan, of the Fifth Nebraska district, charging him with procuring board and lodging without rendering a fair equivalent in cash for the same. The complaint recites that McKeighan remained at the Lindell from Jan. 4 until Feb. 26, 1893, and during that time neglected to pay the charges against him. Judge Lansing issued a warrant this afternoon, and it was placed with a deputy sheriff for service.

WAR ON "SOONERS."

Some Driven Out of the Cherokee Strip and Others Hanged.

NORTH ENID, O. T., Nov. 20.—The White Caps and vigilance committees are spreading terror in the Cherokee Strip to "sooners" and "jumpers." At Kramlin seven "sooners" were put on a train and told they would be strung up if they ever returned. At Round Pond the Mayor has been notified to leave by the vigilance committee and two "sooners" are reported to have been hanged seven miles east of here for driving settlers from their claims.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—For Indiana and Illinois—Local rains, preceded by fair weather in northern portions; southerly winds; warmer in Indiana and northeast Illinois.

For Ohio—Fair in the morning, rain in the evening; south winds; slightly warmer.

Local Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Prec.
7 A. M.	30.24	25	74	N'west	Clear.	0.00
7 P. M.	30.06	39	44	S'east.	Pt Cloudy	0.00

Maximum temperature, 46; minimum temperature, 24. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Nov. 20, 1893:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	41	0.13
Mean	35	0.00
Departure from normal	6	-0.13
Excess or deficiency since Nov. 1	*18	-1.95
Excess or deficiency since Jan 1	-76	-5.84

*Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast, Official United States Weather Bureau.

WOULD WORK FOR FOOD.

Over 300 Applicants Answer an "Ad" for a Position Without Pay.

Chicago Journal.

Dr. L. L. Davis, a dentist, who has an office at 524 West Van Buren street, had a peculiar experience a day or two ago. Dr. Davis is the secretary of the Calumet Heights Club. Recently the keeper at the club indicated a desire to have a helper to assist in doing the chores about the place, and Dr. Davis advertised for a man as follows:

"INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN CAN GET a good home for the winter, thirty miles from the city, to do chores. No salary."

Within an hour after the paper containing the advertisement was on the street Dr. Davis's neighbors were startled to see the sidewalk in front of his office at Van Buren and Laflin streets thronged with a heterogeneous crowd of men and boys. A line ran up to the door, a string fifty or sixty deep were endeavoring to make their way through the store under the dentist's office and a small army, in column twenty deep, were lined up in the street. The neighbors thought it was a riot, but it wasn't. It was simply the answer to Dr. Davis's advertisement.

Up in the office the dentist stood in the middle of the floor and examined the applicants for the wageless position. He tried the plan of taking their names and addresses, but finally abandoned that procedure in despair. There were too many of them. The line was seemingly endless and every minute or two when he cautiously peeped out of the window he noticed with anxiety that the crowd was receiving new accessions. Finally in despair he selected a man, told him to report the next day, locked his office and made his escape through a rear entrance.

The crowd lingered around for another hour and then somebody learned by inquiry where the dentist lived. The information was communicated to the crowd and they started en masse for his residence. To escape them the dentist had to lock all the doors and bar the windows. It was night before the last eager applicant had gone. It was the first experience of the kind the secretary of the Calumet Heights Club had ever had. He kept tab on the applicants, and they footed up 327.

The young man who was selected and who has gone to work "without salary" simply for the sake of getting a home during the winter was well dressed, educated and intelligent. He said he had come from Denver, expecting to get a position in one of the Chicago banks. He had failed, and was glad to get anything that would insure him enough to eat during the cold weather.

First Mohammedan Woman Doctor.

New York Tribune.

Woman's rights are rapidly making headway in the old world, for in England a lady by the name of Miss Loch, holding the position of superintendent in the Indian Military Nursing Service, was called upon at a public dinner to respond to the toast of "The Army," while the Russian government has just appointed as principal medical officer of the transcaspian town of Kassiman Mme. Bibi-Radya-Koudloularow, the first Mahometan woman who has ever succeeded in passing the examinations entitling her to a dipioma of doctor of medicine.

New Market for American Fruit.

Philadelphia Record.

A Tacoma journal announces that a horticulturist of Washington State has succeeded in sending boxes of Bartlett pears and Gravenstine apples across the warm summer seas to Asia, where they arrived in perfect condition. As the port of Kobe, to which the fruit had been shipped, is more than six thousand miles from Tacoma, and as the shipment was made during the month of August, it will be seen that this was as severe a test as could well have been devised. The secret of success seems to have been largely, if not wholly, in the method of packing. The pears were picked somewhat green and were wrapped carefully in four thicknesses of the finest tissue paper, which was twisted at each end. The result will doubtless lead to the establishment of a large market for American fruits in China and Japan; and if such an enterprise be possible across the Pacific ocean, it would be curious if it should not prove equally feasible with all species of green fruits across the Atlantic. The Peninsular fruit growers may yet find an outlet for their surplus crop in the old world.

LIFE INSURANCE ESPIONAGE.

How the Companies Protect Themselves Against the Moral Hazard.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The question of moral hazard receives more attention from the life insurance companies than is generally supposed. Every person applying for a policy has his record and modes of life thoroughly looked up by two or three mercantile agencies, and if there is anything that will not pass muster he finds his application rejected. Men whom the government and community look upon as models have found themselves unable to get insurance because of practices which they thought hidden from the sight of day, but which the sharp-eyed detective discovered.

After a man has passed this ordeal, however, the company should honestly assume the burden of the risk for good or ill and not try to throw the party over if he becomes impaired and likely to prove a loss to the company. Yet this is said to be just what the big life companies do. They divide the country up in sections, over each of which is placed a man—nominally an inspector, really a detective—whose business it is to transmit information regarding the physical character of the parties insured by his company. When he meets a policy holder who is in shaky health and whom he considers a bad risk, he notifies the home office, and, curiously enough, this party gets no notice when his premium is due.

Of course the object is to have the policy lapse from the omission of the assured to pay the premium, and this would naturally, depending upon the notice from the company's office, he will be very apt to forget that he has a premium due on a certain day. Again, the New York law provides that if a lapsed party does not apply within six months for the paid-up policy to which the amount of his reserve entitles him, the reserve may be scooped by the company, and as many people neglect to so apply within the limited time, it is said, that the companies make quite a snug sum out of it.

If it is true, as stated, that some life companies make a practice of thus throwing over their risks just at the time when the assured needs the protection of life insurance the most, it is a reprehensible practice, and the agents representing these companies had better cease extolling themselves on every occasion as being devoted to the holy and beneficent calling of protecting the poor, defenseless and bereaved.

ROSCOE CONKLING'S NEPHEW.

He Is Engaged in Fighting Tammany Frauds—A Man of Courage.

Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Conkling has some of the qualities which made his distinguished uncle, Roscoe Conkling, a power in the early days of the party. He has his uncle's integrity, perseverance and devotion to Republicanism. He has not Roscoe Conkling's brilliant powers, nor has he those faults of temperament which clouded the great Senator's career. Being independent in fortune and having no domestic ties, Mr. Conkling is able to devote his entire time to public matters, and for some six weeks he has done that without hope of reward. He took upon himself the difficult and perhaps dangerous task of spying out the proposed Tammany frauds. He worked day and night. He ran the risk of personal violence, and he established so many evidences of fraudulent registration of colonization, so much defiant betrayal of the election laws, that he has been recognized as having performed service of utmost value.

Mr. Conkling is now following up these frauds. He has compelled the grand jury and District Attorney Nicoll to take notice of his testimony. He will probably appear in the courts within a few weeks as the prosecutor, or at least the chief witness, in very many cases brought against the perpetrators of these wrongs. It requires courage for a man to do that, but courage was always a Conkling attribute. Mr. Conkling says that he has proofs that show that the frauds of to-day contemplated and perpetrated are as great as they were in Tweed's time, and that it was in contemplation to deliver a sufficient fraudulent vote in this city to have overcome any Republican majority in the State, nor was that purpose abandoned until it was made evident upon election day that it would be useless to attempt it.

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Question Discussed by the Episcopal Congress in New York.

Report of Congress.

Prof. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, of Columbia College, favored the Faribault plan, as projected by Archbishop Ireland. He said: "I know with what feelings you regard this experiment, but I must frankly say I do not on this point share your sentiment on this subject. I believe there is no iniquity whatever concealed under Archbishop Ireland's so-called Faribault plan, which the Pope has approved, but merely a serious purpose—which, if he were a Protestant, you would applaud—to reach a large class of Catholic children who were slipping away from the church without joining any other. Now, instead of folding our hands in our laps and helplessly deploring the encroachments of the Catholic Church, why should we not in this instance follow her example?

"Archbishop Ireland not only professes to be, but is, a good and patriotic American, and he is entitled to consideration on whatever subject he may speak. It is time that we should cease to look upon every Catholic prelate as a burglar. It is that attitude of ignorant prejudice which gives to priests the right to retaliate in kind and to nourish the intolerant and semi-hostile spirit which is at present so generally prevailing. We must as American citizens establish a modus vivendi with Catholicism. Merely to rail against it is puerile and will do no good.

"I should regard it as a calamity if the Catholics were in any way to gain control of the public schools, as they are in a fair way of doing in a certain great city I could name. But how are they trying to achieve this? Not, indeed, by the Faribault plan, but by gradually dropping on one pretext or another the Protestant teachers and substituting Catholics who have a pull with the board of education. I do not say that this work has yet proceeded very far, but I noticed a year and a half ago a long list of dismissals and appointments of teachers which seemed at that time to attract no particular attention. But what struck me was that all the names of those dismissed were nearly all distinctly English and American, while nearly all of those appointed were O'Farrells, O'Donovans, Mulligans and Flannigans."

What the Industrial Census Shows.

Facts are greater than argument, and the facts of tariff agitation are full of melancholy significance. The American Protective Tariff League announced the result of its industrial census. This census comprises 684 reports from forty-four different States, and the results of it are summarized as follows:

Decrease in labor since November 5, 1892, is 60½ per cent.

Decrease in wages since November 5, 1892, is 69 per cent

Decrease in business since November 5, 1892, is 47.2 per cent.

Number of hands out of work is 101,753.

The loss in total weekly wages is $1,292,857.56.

Average decrease in the rate of wages is $2.55 per week.

In other words, while on November 5, 1892, there was employed in 684 industries 169,423 hands, earning $1,762,288.30 in wages, there are now employed only 67,670 hands, earning only $549,435.94. What lesson could be plainer? Stop agitating the tariff.

Why Christ Was Poor.

Terre Haute Mail.

A young lady who teaches a class of very young men in one of our local Sunday schools tells the following as a true story: She had been talking to them of the Savior, telling of his parents, his poverty, etc., and to review her work she asked:

"Now, children, who can tell me why Christ was so poor?"

A number of little hands went up instantly, and the owner of one of them answered when called upon:

"'Cause Cleveland was elected."

Legal Status of Bagpipes.

New York Tribune.

Bagpipes have just been pronounced, by the decision of a London court of justice, to be musical instruments. There has always been a doubt with regard to this, erpecially in the minds and ears of those unfortunate people who do not possess the inestimable advantage of being born north of the Tweed. But henceforth the Scots will be able to refer to the decision just rendered, which, in the course of time, will find its way into the statute book of Great Britain.

He Wanted to Know.

Brooklyn Life.

Pastor—Come out to church to-morrow. I feel sure you will enjoy the sermon.

Friend—Who is going to preach?

WRESTLER INJURED.

Duncan Ross Twisted in a Cruel Manner by "Strangler" Lewis.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—"Strangler" Lewis came near maiming another opponent, last night, in the windup of his week's match with Duncan Ross. The score made it necessary for Lewis to win all three falls in order to secure the 80 per cent. division of the $2,000 purse, instead of the 20 per cent. division. Lewis boasted that he would do it and would not take any pains to spare his opponent's feelings. The crowd witnessed a fierce battle. Lewis won the first fall, Graeco-Roman. It was conceded that he would win the next at catch-as-catch-can, but Ross, it was believed, had almost a sure thing at the closing, which was to be Cumberland. About this style Lewis knows little, and he made up his mind to win "both falls in one." When the catch-as-catch-can bout was announced he went at Ross like an infuriated bull. In a short time he had secured the hammer-lock and slowly but surely began to twist Ross's arm up over his head, causing the latter the most excruciating agony. Ross groaned with pain, but said nothing to indicate that he wanted to give up the fall. Referee Siler, therefore, remained silent, while Lewis, with brutal slowness lowered his man's shoulders to the floor. At the call of fall Ross sharply criticised Referee Siler for not having given the decision before, but all the athletes who witnessed the encounter, including Ross's second, admitted that Siler could not do otherwise than he did. Ross was so badly injured that he refused to go into the third bout and thereby sacrificed the prize to Lewis.

THE SPITTING HABIT.

Strong Resolution Against It Adopted by a City Board of Health.

Philadelphia Press.

The Board of Health, at its meeting yesterday, adopted strong resolutions condemning the practice of expectoration upon the floors of cars, and calling upon the officials of both passenger and steam railways to see that the orders which most of them have issued against the habit be strictly enforced.

The subject was brought to the attention of the board by President Ford, who said: "Complaint has been made to me personally, and doubtless to other members of the Board of Health, of the unseemly, prejudicial practice of spitting in public places, particularly on car floors. As the season is approaching when windows and doors of the vehicles are likely to be closed most of the time, thus preventing proper ventilation, it would seem particularly necessary for the public good that the order prohibiting spitting in the cars should be strictly enforced, and I would suggest action with this object in view be taken by your board.

"It is time that the common and disgusting practice of indiscriminate spitting in public places and conveyances should be checked, not only because it is uncleanly, but particularly on account of the dangers that lurk in this form of uncleanliness. The sputum of tuberculous persons, when in its dried state, is a common means of conveying the specific germs of tuberculosis. Under the prevailing practice, the dust-laden air of assembling places and public conveyances contains particles of infectious matter which constitute a real danger, especially to those who have a predisposition to tuberculous disease.

"Everyone is intensely interested in this subject. Pulmonary tuberculosis is too prevalent and fatal a disease to allow well known means of prevention to be ignored without earnest and emphatic protest. Self-interest and a proper regard for the welfare of others, when once aroused, should be equal to the task of sweeping this offensive and dangerous practice out of existence. Did the conscious victim of this disease reflect for a moment upon the untoward consequences of his pernicious habit, he would, from motives of humanity, avoid an act that tends to add to human suffering.

"A distinguished English author once reproached Americans for tolerating the unseemly habit of indiscriminate spitting. It may be mortifying to our pride to have our peculiar weaknesses exposed, but there is a serious side to this subject, hitherto unnoticed, which cannot be too frequently exposed to view. Unrefined and vulgar is a mild criticism of an act which modern science teaches us may be the means of spreading broadcast the seeds of fatal disease."

FUTURE OF ALUMINIUM.

Roofs for Houses and Hulls for Vessels Sure to Be Made of It.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Aluminium, which itself possesses a high degree of specific heat, does not really absorb heat itself, and thus is not liable to the chief objection to iron buildings in hot countries. But apart from light decorative purposes, such as balconies, cupolas, finials and verandas, it is as a roofing material that aluminium should be most welcome to the builder. In plates or scales, two-thirds lighter than copper, uncorroded by air and undimmed even by the sulphur of London smoke, it should make a roof fit for a palace of romance.

The humbler elements of health and comfort in the house hardly less important than its external defenses against the weather—pipes, cisterns, taps and gutters, now made of iron, which rusts, or lead, which poisons—would be more enduring and far more healthy if made of this light and cleanly metal, which might also take the place of all water-holding vessels now made of heavy, brittle earthenware or painted tin. An aluminium bath is among the probable luxuries of the next century. But it is not as a mere accessory to comfort and convenience that real development of the new metal should lie. It is for use at sea that its most marked quality of lightness obviously fits it.

The marine engineer and the naval architect, who are already looking in this direction for a reduction in the weight which is inseparable from loss of efficiency, whether in speed or cargo, can not neglect the possibilities of a metal which, when mixed in the proportion of 1 to 50, gives to aluminium-bronze a hardness and toughness which makes it almost as reliable as steel, and which, if the proportions could be reversed and the strength preserved, would reduce the weights of ships and machinery alike by two-thirds. That is a problem which awaits the metallurgists for solution. The reduction in cost, judging by analogy, can only be a question of time and research.

The best steel now costs a little more than ½ penny per pound, while aluminium is fifty times that price. But aluminium exists in far greater quantities than iron, is more widely distributed, and neither the limits of time nor the history of metallurgy forbid us to conjecture that, as the world has seen its age of stone, its age of bronze and its age of iron, so it may before long have embarked on a new and even more prosperous age of aluminium.

AN INDIANA METHOD.

It Meets Approval Even in the Unenterprising East.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

People in both the East and West have been in the habit of sneering at the State of Indiana because of the backwardness of her methods and the "variousness" of her malaria and mosquitoes. Her dialect poets have been told that they were not poets at all, but mere jinglers of words without meaning or sense. Her grass was not to be compared with the greenish blue blades that grew across the Kentucky border and the grain she produced excited the mirth of the hayseeders of Illinois. Kansas laughs at her Indian corn and Connecticut pokes fun at her pumpkin pies, while Pennsylvania is still unable to suppress a smile whenever she thinks of the little houses which pass for factories out there.

But, for all that, Indiana managers hold her own in the varied struggles for existence. She gets to the White House now and then—before some of her laughing sisters find their way to the same place. Nor is this all. A few days ago the head of an Indiana family took it into his head to elope with "the other woman." He carried out his plan. In due time the news was brought to the deserted wife, but—and here is where the Indiana method is not so far behind hand—she did not hurry out to the nearest drug store or gun shop and buy the means of ending her heart-broken existence. She didn't even tear her hair and rant. Going to the police authorities she simply told the facts and said she wanted them to run the eloper down so that she could have a "business understanding" with him.

The desired understanding was reached, and it is wholly satisfactory to the deserted wife. At the meeting she told her husband that she didn't propose to waste any tears on him. He had chosen a different path, and she desired nothing more that to let him pursue it to the end. It was not exactly a Romeo-and-Juliet interview, but she emerged from it with a deed to all her husband's real property, and will institute proceedings for a divorce. She said, with the most delightful bluntness, that a man who would run away from his wife and children wasn't worth worrying about, and it may be added that she is irrevocably right. All of which goes to show that there is something to be learned even from Indiana.

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth Are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means, should not complain, when accused of gross neglect. The Sozodont will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HER FATHER'S WILL.

Its Hiding Place Described by a Spiritualistic "Medium."

Banner of Light.

I am myself a Spiritualist, but, strange as it may seem, I have chosen for a husband a Presbyterian deacon, and our wedding journey was to include, among other places, Boston, and my native city in Maine; so, while in Boston I persuaded my husband to go with me to see Mrs. M. A. Brown; he was willing to gratify my curiosity, though, of course, believed nothing in such "nonsense." I had a satisfactory sitting, and as "Lulu," the control, was about leaving the medium, she all at once looked up again and gave me a perfect description of my father, who had been dead eight years, as standing by my side with a paper looking like a will in his hand. I said: "No; my father left no will or papers of any kind; that is, none that we could find." Lulu said, "Wait and see where he is taking me." She then gave an accurate description of the old homestead and its surroundings, then said: "I am now in a barn, going up a rickety ladder on to a hay mow, not much hay but plenty of floppers' (meaning hens') eggs, and plenty of cobwebs and dust; now over in that corner (distinguishing the side of the barn) is a large thick beam, and it has been sawed, and he is now taking out the front piece of the beam and in it is imbedded a tin box. He opens the box and takes out a will, a bank book and money. Now, Squaw, you can take that for what it is worth. I have given it to you just as your father showed it to me; good-bye.' Can you imagine my surprise at such a communication? After my father died we—my two brothers and self—being his only heirs, and finding no will, sold the homestead and divided the proceeds; we supposed that must be all the property he left—though we thought he was worth more than just his home, so I said to "Lulu": "There must be a mistake about what you have told me, but I am on my way there, and if I find things as you say you shall have a nice present." My husband scoffed at the idea, and begged me not to credit it for a moment.

We continued our journey, and on arriving in E—lost no time in calling upon the lady now living in what was once my home—ostensibly to see if the place had changed much. After chatting pleasantly awhile, I begged the privilege of going out into the old barn once more where, I had had so many good times. She said, "Certainly you can, but you will find it a dirty place, for it is seldom ever used." Sure enough, the place tallied with "Lulu's" description. We mounted the "rickety ladder," and while my husband, with the aid of a dark lantern, searched for the "beam," I picked up a great many eggs to carry to the house. At last he astonished me by saying, "Ahere is the beam, just as she said, and it has been sawed." Taking his knife he picked out the board, and there was the "tin box." We quietly placed it in our satchel, and returned to the house, thanked the lady for the pleasure the visit had given us, and hastened back to our hotel. We eagerly opened the box and found the will, a bank book and $300 in coin. By the will the homestead was left to me; he had also property in the West, which was to be divided between us; also some very valuable land in E, upon which stand some of the finest buildings in the city. As soon as we arrived home I consulted my lawyer as to what steps to take first, and he wrote to the owner of these buildings concerning the land. They replied that the land was leased by them from Mr. —— for so much, but that he died some little time ago; that he left heirs, but nothing was known of their whereab