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The newspaper which devotes its energies to misrepresenting American manufacturers should go abroad.

Hundreds of interests will be injured by the passage of the Wilson bill. What interest will be benefited?

It cannot be truthfully said that Senator Frye is trying to help the administration drop the Hawaiian matter.

Free trade papers are keeping mighty quiet these times. The thunder all around the sky seems to have scared them.

New York is out of debt, but it has had but three Democratic Legislatures since the days of the Hon. William M. Tweed.

Grover Cleveland is getting some valuable lessons in constitutional law these days. One is that Congress is a co-ordinate branch of the government.

The anglo-manic organ in this city informs business men that the stagnation of which they complain is very much a figment of their imaginations. That should settle it.

Secretary Gresham may have made more noise about it, but he did not express a deeper indignation for statesman Bynum than the work people in the Merritt woolen mill yesterday.

Now that Governor Flower has recommended the adoption of a blanket ballot like that used in this State, and as the Republican Legislature will adopt it, one more avenue to ballot-box crime in New York will be closed.

If the employes of other mills and factories in the Seventh district have sent anti-Wilson bill petitions to Mr. Bynum the insulting intimation he made to the employes of the Merritt woolen mill, that they were coerced to sign them, applies to them.

It is a mugwump source of sweetness and light which declares that it is right in a partisan to make the most out of a business depression under the administration of the opposition. One is pleased to understand the ethics of the partisan who masquerades as a mugwump.

Democratic incapacity has a new illustration in the fact that they could not muster a quorum during the first two days of the session which opened on Wednesday, and this notwithstanding the fact that the country is in the throes of a commercial panic for which Congress is expected to furnish some relief.

Meetings of all kinds are being held to protest against the passage of the Wilson bill—mass meetings, meetings of manufacturers, meetings of workmen, meetings of farmers, of sheep growers, of business men. All these are of one mind, but who hears of any meetings petitioning for the passage of the bill?

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution wants the people of that city to invite the Grand Army to hold its National Encampment there in 1895. It is certainly a very kind suggestion on the part of the Constitution, and if the citizens make it in as generous a spirit as that paper expresses, the Grand Army should reciprocate.

The Democratic papers in this city, morning and evening, have cried out against the Cincinnati Enquirer, sometimes Democratic, because it is against the Wilson bill. There are many thousands of the Enquirer kind of Democrats in Indiana to-day. If they should be read out of the party and leave it, Indiana would be a sure Republican State.

A large meeting of business men was held in Cincinnati on Wednesday to protest against the passage of the Wilson bill. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That as representatives of the leading industrial and commercial interests of Cincinnati and the tributary region we enter our earnest protests against the adoption of our earliest measure at this critical time. We believe that such legislation would not enlarge American markets and increase revenues, as claimed, but, on the contrary, that it would seriously reduce the revenues of the government and cripple nearly every branch of manufacturing in the great central West. We are certain that it would alter the manner and life of American workmen and endanger their earnings. We believe that the sentiment of wage earners, manufacturers and merchants, without regard to party lines, is now practically unanimous against the passage of this extreme bill, and we therefore urge the adoption of such measures as will give prompt and full expression of this sentiment to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Ohio and adjacent States.

A committee was appointed representing different branches of trade to circulate petitions for the signatures of wage earners protesting against the passage of the bill.

The movement for better roads in this State grows more important as time passes. The State loses enormously every year that passes without the inauguration of a general system of road improvement. The fact that the Legislature failed to do anything

last year, when public sentiment was so thoroughly roused on the subject, should not deter the friends of the movement from continuing and increasing their efforts. The cause is worth all the time and labor that can be given it.

THE UPRISING AGAINST THE WILSON BILL.

The demonstration made by the farmers and wool growers at their meetings in this city, Tuesday and Wednesday, against the Wilson bill, serves to indicate the drift of opinion among producers. All along the line of the productive industries employe as well as employer is ranged against the Wilson bill. There are those who do not desire to be quoted against it, but when asked their private opinion they say they consider it a great blunder. Outside of a few theorists and a limited number of professional men a petition in its favor could not get any signers. On the other hand, never did so many petitions go to Congress as during the past four weeks against the Wilson bill. Practical people, who are not the victims of theories, see that the Wilson bill, reducing duties one-half and putting them on the ad valorem system will cut wages. They can see that the transfer of a considerable volume of our manufacturing to Europe will make less employment here, and that coming into competition with lower-priced labor in Europe will affect their wages. They see this as clearly as did Mr. Bynum when he declared that it was the design of the Wilson bill to bring the wages of the United States and Europe to the same level, by raising those of Europe and lowering those of the United States. No amount of sophistry can deceive them on this point. They have practical sense and have acquired a few of the lessons of experience. They know that two manufacturers, separated by a street or an ocean, the carriage across which costs but a trifle, must pay about the same wages. The Indiana farmer knows that when the Canadian is let into his markets in the northern cities, the one who can sell cheapest will control them. The wool grower knows that he cannot compete with the cheap labor of Australia and South America. The woolen manufacturer in the West knows that he is beaten when he is compelled to purchase his wool in New York, and the people in the mill who run the machinery know it. And they know it so thoroughly that the prigs who make proclamations from mugwump papers and other theorists who do not earn bread in shops and factories cannot move them. And all along the line of the productive industries they know it.

A CONGRESS THAT MEANT BUSINESS.

The present House of Representatives, which is about to grapple with a tariff and income tax bill, might take a lesson in promptness of action from the House which passed the first income tax bill ever enacted in this country. That was the Thirty-seventh Congress, convened in "extraordinary session," July 4, 1861, by proclamation of Abraham Lincoln dated April 15, 1861, three days after the firing on Fort Sumter. On July 16, twelve days after Congress met, Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported from that committee "a bill to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes." On the following day he submitted a resolution providing that all debate on said bill in committee of the whole should cease in one hour after its consideration was commenced, when the committee should then proceed to vote on such amendments as were pending or might be offered, and then report the bill to the House with such amendments as had been agreed to. This resolution was adopted. The next day the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered as a substitute for the bill reported by Mr. Stevens a bill re-enacting the tariff of 1867. Two days were consumed in discussing the substitute, and on the 18th of July the committee of the whole rose and reported it to the House with certain amendments. Mr. Stevens then offered as a substitute for the bill as reported the original bill reported by him. This was adopted, together with the amendments agreed on in committee of the whole, and the bill was passed. From the time the bill was reported from the ways and means committee till its final passage by the House was forty-eight hours. Thaddeus Stevens was a leader who led, and that Congress meant business. The Journal is not arguing in favor of an income tax. That of 1861 was levied as a war measure, while the one now proposed is a measure made necessary by Democratic incompetency. But if the Democrats really intend to pass the measure they might take lessons in how to do it from the Thirty-seventh Congress.

AN HISTORICAL PRECEDENT.

The attitude of the present administration relative to the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands is very different from that taken by a former Democratic administration on the same subject. In 1854, during the administration of Franklin Pierce, when it appeared probable that an opportunity would offer for the United States to acquire the islands, the Hon. William L. Marcy, then Secretary of State, wrote to our minister at Honolulu as follows: "The information contained in your last dispatch, No. 19, dated the 7th of February, renders it highly probable that the ruling powers of that government will have presented to you, as our diplomatic agent, an offer of the sovereignty of their country to the United States. The President has deemed it proper that you should be furnished with instructions for the guidance of your conduct in such an emergency. With this dispatch you will be furnished with a full power to treat with the present authorities of the Hawaiian government for the transfer of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. The Secretary of State discussed the question at some length and expressed the hope that the movement then in progress contemplated something more than a mere protectorate. 'I understand,' he continued, 'that the measure proposed by the people and that in which the present rulers are disposed to concur is annexation, and that it is their intention that these islands shall become a part of our territories and be under the control of this government as

fully as any other of its territorial possessions.' Under these instructions negotiations for the annexation of the islands were opened, but pending their conclusion the reigning King died and the negotiations came to an end. In his special message to Congress announcing the failure of "my plans," Mr. Cleveland stated that the annexation treaty negotiated by the last administration "contemplated a departure from unbroken American tradition in providing for the addition to our territory of islands of the sea more than 2,000 miles removed from our nearest coast." Evidently he had not read up in the history of former Democratic administrations.

THE REAL DEMOCRATIC POSITION.

The Greenbacker Banner says that Col. C. C. Matson delivered a speech at a Democratic convention in that city a few days ago, in which, referring to the charge of inconsistency between the Chicago platform and the Wilson bill, he said that the Democratic party declared for a revenue tariff, but they did not say when the party would make it the law of the country; that the purpose of the party was and is to feel its way and by degrees approach a revenue basis. We fear Colonel Matson has not sufficiently recovered from the attack of political grip (or shall we say loss of grip?) under which he has been laboring for some time past, to undertake so heavy a task as that of proving the consistency of the Democratic party on the tariff question. The foregoing statement indicates either that he has lost his own memory, or imagines that other people have lost theirs. As the Democrats in Congress are about to enter on the task of redeeming their platform pledges on the tariff question, it may be well enough to recall the action of the Chicago convention. The platform, as reported from the committee on resolutions, contained the following: "We demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove all duties on raw materials, lighten their oppressions and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis. But in making reductions in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of revenue. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance. The Fifty-first Congress must be at every step careful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in its execution to the dictate of justice. This declaration recognized the necessity of going slow in the matter of tariff reform to avoid destroying or crippling industries which had grown up under protection. It embodied Colonel Matson's idea of approaching a revenue basis by degrees. But it was not to stand as the expression of the convention. On motion of Hon. Lawrence T. Neal, of Ohio, it was struck from the platform and the following was adopted in its stead: "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only. We denounce the McKinley tariff act, passed by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation. And we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party. This resolution was substituted for the other by a majority of 564 to 342. By this action the convention distinctly repudiated all idea of compromise with protection in any form or degree, and declared the purpose of the Democratic party to wipe it out. The manner in which this result was brought about, viz., by rejecting one resolution and substituting another for it by a very large majority, emphasized the determination of the party to make war to the knife against protection. The campaign was fought on this line, and Mr. Cleveland was elected on that platform. It follows that any compromise with protection, any recognition of the principle in the slightest degree, anything but a tariff for revenue only will be a deliberate repudiation by the Democratic party of the platform on which it came into power. In the light of all the facts Colonel Matson's statement as to the Democratic position on the tariff question raises a suspicion that his mind is affected. We shall not be surprised, however, if a great many Democrats go crazy trying to find out where the party stands on this question.

THE PENSION RUSE.

It has been proclaimed that the amendment to the urgent deficiency bill relative to pensions established the doctrine that a pension is a vested right, the same as a title in property. Such is not the case, and the Martin amendment above referred to does not make it anything of the kind. Here is the provision: "Any pension heretofore or hereafter granted shall be deemed and held by all officers of the United States to be a vested right in the grantee to that extent that payment thereof shall not be withheld or suspended until, after due notice to the grantee of not less than thirty days, the Commissioner of Pensions after hearing all the evidence shall decide to annul, vacate, modify or set aside the decision upon which such pension was granted. That is, it is a vested right until questioned by the Commissioner of Pensions and fresh evidence is furnished to satisfy him that the recipient is entitled to it. That is a "vested right," indeed, with a string to it. When a man has a vested right on a piece of real estate or in a horse, he is not called upon to establish his right to the property, but the person claiming it or denying the right of the occupant to it must furnish the evidence to prove that his title is not a good one. If the reverse were the case, every holder of desirable property might become the victim of every pettifogging blackmailer who would threaten to make a claim to compel the real owner to prove his title if he did not pay the blackmailer not to do so. If the pension is a vested right it should be incumbent upon the government, as complainant, to establish the fact that the holder's title is not good, and it should be required to make proof from evidence other than that contained in the papers upon which the pension was awarded. The bureau should notify the pensioner that it proposes to offer evidence to disprove his right to a pension, and that when the case is made he will be presented with a copy of the evidence and will have thirty or sixty days to rebut. In such a case, a pension would be a vested right. Mr. Martin, who has secured the adoption of the above

clause, has not made a pension a vested right, and it is well to know it in season.

If the object of the Republicans in Congress is to defeat the Wilson bill, would it not be well to permit the Democrats in the House to make the income tax provision a part of it? This could be done if Democrats only vote upon it when a separate vote is taken.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Not Yet Availed. Although her voice may show some signs of Time's unmerciful attrition, There is no need for us as yet To pity Patti her condition.

Anatomical Item.

"I have just dug up a great story about a family skeleton," said the new reporter. "So?" answered the editor of the Weekly Tuttle. "Is there any meat to it?"

An Alphabetical Anomaly.

"Come to think of it," mused the letter "u," "I would like for some one to tell me just where I am at. I seem to be in the push and in the soup at one and the same time."

Too Remote to Offend.

He—Thee—That—light from that star takes 250 years to reach the earth. She—Oh, in that case, I guess there is no need for me to get offended at its winking at me the way it does.

STATE PRESS OPINION.

Grover's clover is rather short feed for the millions, but ex-Republican MacVeagh finds it up to his eyes.—Vernon Journal.

The Wilson bill is a "forced" bill. It forces idleness upon American workmen and forces our industries to the wall.—Worthington Times.

Nobody but a Democratic "statesman" would expect the ruinous competition of foreign countries to boom the business of this country.—Herald.

The principal purpose for which the Cleveland administration seems to have been created was to provide places for assignees and receivers.—Lafayette Courier.

If business men are not so certain of the future as they have been in the past they can square their accounts with the Democratic party.—Seymour Republican.

There are more Cleveland badges being worn now than at any time during the recent campaign. Nearly every man wears a badge, and it is not possible to count on the seat of his pants.—Winchester Journal.

Net result of the last presidential election to date: A few thousand Democratic politicians have been turned into fat officers and the mechanics and laborers of the land have been turned out of their shops and mills. Is this the change the people voted for?—Brookville American.

The business interests of the country are all right, far from ordinary conditions are concerned, but common prudence requires them to keep close to the shore until they ascertain just how much they are going to be hurt by the Democratic tariff policy.—Shelbyville Republican.

It is about time for Dan Voorhees to come forward with another financial scheme for the relief of the country. Dan is full of resources, but it has been nearly two years since he has offered any. An exhibition of his wonderful financial ability.—Frankfort News.

This is a truly Democratic situation: While Congress is preparing to build an addition to the national debt, the discoverers of the charitably-minded are strained to the utmost to help the working people and their hungry wives and children through this winter.—Rushville Republican.

We believe in honest money. We believe that every dollar should be issued under the control of the federal government, and favor the coinage of all the gold we can get and all the silver we can use. No wild-cat money, no fiat currency.—Harrisburg Republican.

Whatever the cause of the present panic may have been, there can be no cessation until capital is reassured and comes out of its hiding place, and yet we have the blatherskite Master Workman Sovereigns weighing against capitalists—the very people whose labor they get their subsistence.—No. 1000 Ledger.

THAT INCOME TAX.

There will be a contest between a spying, detective federal bureau and a people who will resort to every device to escape a tax which they deem to be unjust, and it is impossible to see how the latter can come out ahead.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

Supplementing a lame bill with a tax which, whatever its merits, is suspected by one element of the party of being also a tax on the poor, and yet to have the wisdom. Two lame ducks may progress more than one.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

The World supports this policy because it is fair, because it is a tax which those who have to pay it can afford to pay, because it will compel the rich to pay their due share towards sustaining the government which protects their accumulations.—New York World (Dem.).

The income tax proposition is in the nature of class legislation because it is discriminating. The man who makes \$5,000 a year is to be taxed \$20 because he is wiser than the man who makes \$1,000 a year, or less.—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

Certainly he takes but a poor view of American citizenship who holds that a tax of 2 per cent on incomes of \$1,000 and upward will be accompanied by a notable reduction of indirect taxation, would lead to wholesale frauds and widespread lying.—Chicago Times (Dem.).

A tax on incomes may go through under the spurring of Grover. The country may then look for further "reform" from the same source in the shape of a tax on bachelors and widowers. Everything is reform for revenue that comes out of the pocket of the citizen.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette (Rep.).

The man who has been industrious and thrifty is to be punished for the benefit of the impetuous loafer. So it is that a large class of men in that party are organizing for an assault on the thrift of the people to supplement the deficit created by their inability to franchise an adequate national government.—Cincinnati Tribune (Rep.).

To the tariff reformer it should be readily apparent that the saddling of the Wilson bill with an income tax is a very promising method of destroying the former. Its good or bad qualities are made secondary to the insistent governmental exploitation of private earnings and the rewards of economy and thrift.—Chicago Record (Ind.).

In some form a system of direct taxation upon wealth must become part of the policy of the Democratic party. In theory, an income tax is the best form. If experience justifies the expectation of theory, the income tax will be as permanent as any other revenue incorporated into the platform and practice of the party.—St. Louis Republic (Dem.).

There is reason to believe that those members who have forced this action upon the majority have deliberately defeated other, simpler, more certain and less expensive methods of raising the necessary revenue simply because they were determined to lay a general tax on incomes, a tax of exemption large enough to leave their respective districts practically untaxed.—Chicago Herald (Dem.).

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

At Sarah Bernhardt's revival at the Renaissance Theater, in Paris, recently, of the "Dame aux Camellias," the most interested person in the audience the first night was Alexander Dumas, who applauded the actress with great vigor and enthusiasm.

Andrew J. Davis, a recently deceased Montana man of great wealth, was not noted for his liberality as a rule; but to a friend who was in financial straits he once sent a check for \$100,000, with the message: "Pay it to you, if you cannot, never mention it."

The residents of Tacoma fear that their city will be torn up and undermined through the discovery of a valuable gold and silver quartz lode running under its most thickly populated portion. The lode was discovered a week or so since, about seven feet below the surface, by a man who was digging a cellar. Some of the

quartz rock thrown out of the excavation, reports, carries \$15 in silver and \$7 in gold per ton. The indications are that the lode is eight feet wide. It is worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and over the ledge, and the owners are wondering if it will pay to pull them down and take the dig up gold.

Edward Dunbar, the author of that beautiful hymn, "There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother," died a few days ago in the jail at Coffeyville, Kan., where he had applied for lodging as a tramp. Dunbar was once a noted evangelist, but his career was cut short by a term in the Minnesota State Prison for bigamy.

A Missouri man whose wife was killed by a train while walking along a railroad track with him near St. Joseph, has brought a claim for ten dollars' damages against the company, pathetically pleading, "She was a good wife and her cooking could not be equalled in the State of Missouri. It was worth all of that to me, and I think you ought to pay."

Professor Lombroso, the eminent Italian scientist who holds such very strange and adverse opinions as to the ability of women to feel pain as acutely as men do, has lately been pursuing his investigations in another direction, and he claims that women are criminal and immoral because they have larger hands and feet and smaller heads than the average woman.

The bedroom in the old colonial house in Philadelphia in which Joseph Jefferson was born is now a storehouse for plaster casts and the parlor of the house a salesroom for such articles of plebeian art. But the house still retains a great deal of interest for old residents of the Quaker City. It is nearly sixty-five years since Jefferson first saw the light of day there.

According to the London Star the yellow contents of the mysterious pomade bottles that Mr. Gladstone carries into the House of Commons to fortify himself for an important speech are a compound of sherry and eggs, with certain other medicaments calculated to strengthen the vocal organs. The same authority also observes that he finds port, plentifully diluted with water, the best aid to oratory.

Thomas Payne King, a rich old miser, dropped dead on the street at Wichita, Kan., the other day. In his youth King was an officer in the British army, and was one of the six hundred at Balaklava. When the war broke out in this country he threw up his British commission and joined the Union army. Through a man of superior education and attainments, and though possessed of property in Chicago, Kansas City, Wichita and other places in Kansas, besides pensions from the English and American governments, he never spent more than \$100 a year. He had a few rags and a few refuse from hotels and restaurant kitchens. His place of habitation was a shanty, and he was so miserly that he would not let his property be sold for more than what he possessed, but he is said to have been worth fully \$70,000.

He deftly skims the grave remarks upon the Wilson bill; He doesn't stop to read about the fortunes of Queen Jill; He glances at the stories of the troubles in Brazil; He settles down to business with The Corbett-Mitchell mill.

—Washington Star.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Notwithstanding all of the fuss, Brazil has not yet put up an able-bodied crisis. —Washington Post.

The millennium will never dawn until the practical toker has been exterminated. —Boston Transcript.

The old year got to be very tough. Let us hope the new will be gentle and kind. —The Constitution.

"Johnny, is your father a firm man?" "Yes, mom, we know he's wrong." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That fellow Jawley is a broker, isn't he?" "Yes." "Has he got any money?" "Yes—he's got mine." —Life.

The mortal who tries to win love without respect has generally to get along without either.—New York Recorder.

If you would have your sweetheart remember you forever, send her a present that costs only a nickel.—Galveston News.

Next week our Democratic Congress will resume its occupation of ruining the industrial prosperity of the Nation.—Philadelphia Press.

A pretty girl can guess nine times in ten just what a boy is thinking about when she catches him looking at her.—Galveston News.

"The day of Pentecost has" not "come," it seems, after all, for which all good people will be truly thankful.—New York Advertiser.

Mr. Lease probably realizes by this time that he was not half the man he thought he was when he negotiated the marriage license.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The chances are that there'll be just as many blanks in the Honduras national lottery as there were in its predecessor of Louisiana.—Boston Herald.

When I reflect upon the number of disagreeable people who I know have gone to the other world, I am moved to lead a different life.—Mark Twain.

We learn that Cupid is so oppressed by the hard times that he is seriously contemplating the wisdom of going into the hands of a peddler.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Suggestion to the Reformers.

The civil service reformers of Indianapolis are in a state of extreme indignation at the threatened removal of Postmaster Thompson, of that city, and the appointment of some Democratic henchman to the office. There are no charges of incompetency or of any nature against Mr. Thompson. He has been in the postoffice in one way or another since 1867, and during the time the late Aquilla Jones was allowed by Mr. Cleveland to run his fantastic career.

Mr. Postmaster Thompson is a man of high character and high ability. He has been in the postoffice in one way or another since 1867, and during the time the late Aquilla Jones was allowed by Mr. Cleveland to run his fantastic career. He has been in the postoffice in one way or another since 1867, and during the time the late Aquilla Jones was allowed by Mr. Cleveland to run his fantastic career.

But notwithstanding all these facts Senators Foraker and Purcell and the impetuous Bynum want the patronage of the office, and the strong probability is that they will get it, particularly Mr. Cleveland desires to purchase support for any bill he wants Congress to pass. The civil service reformers might as well make a note on this point and quiet their heaving bosoms.

What the Senate Committee Knows. Washington Special.

The committee is in possession of facts showing that the Canadian government is making a strong effort to enter into commercial relations with the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands. The Hawaiian authorities seem to have been deceived by President Cleveland's insinuation that the Hawaiian government had made a ridiculous attempt to restore the Queen that the Hawaiian government will now probably enter into a commercial treaty with Canada and seek the protection of Great Britain. A Canadian line of steamships already runs from Vancouver to Honolulu, and a project is on foot now for a cable from the same points. It will not be surprising if the Canadian government accomplishes its purpose. If so, it will probably pass a vote of thanks to President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham.

First Hebrew Cabinet Minister. New York Tribune.

Although it has so frequently been asserted that all the government of Europe were really in the hands of the Hebrew race, owing to the fact that nearly all the prominent European statesmen were more or less closely connected with the Chosen People, yet it is a curious fact that the formation of the present administration at Paris, no professing Israelite has ever held important Cabinet rank in France. The member of the Hebrew faith in the Casimir-Perier Cabinet is M. Raynal, the new Minister of the Interior.

Feminine Disguise Allowed.

New York Tribune.

Although French law prohibits women from going about dressed in men's clothes, except when they have obtained special permission from the prefect of police, curious enough, there is no legal obstacle to men parading the streets in women's clothes. This fact has just been brought to the attention of the Paris courts, which acquitted a man named Florentin Goussier, who was charged with wearing an unauthorized disguise with the object of deceiving himself from the pursuit of a revengeful wife.

Willing to Be a William. Philadelphia Press.

President Cleveland evidently aspires to be the Emperor William of the United States, but he doesn't know how to go about it.

In the Hawaiian Matter.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Congress must decide whether it will endorse Grover Cleveland or the Constitution of the United States.

GALUSHA A. GROW.

The nomination of Hon. Galusha A. Grow by the Republicans of Pennsylvania for Representative at large recalls to public life a man who was Speaker of the House which Abraham Lincoln called together July 4, 1861, and who had been in Congress ten years before. It is as if a man had come back from the generation which sat in Congress forty years ago, when Fillmore was President and the Democratic servility to the slave power made Presidents of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan. Mr. Grow entered the House the day that Charles Sumner entered the Senate, in 1851, but Sumner has been dead nearly twenty years. Henry Clay was sitting in his last session in the Senate while ex-Speaker Grow was in his first. It was the speech of Daniel Webster, March 7, 1850, before the death of President Taylor, which made Mr. Grow's election possible, because it alienated so many Whigs and drove them to the Free Soil candidate, Daniel Webster, who was Secretary of State when Mr. Grow entered Congress. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, left the Senate the year of Mr. Grow's election, but subsequently sat in the House with him. Seward, Chase, Waite, John F. Haie and Henry Wilson were the champions of freedom in the Senate, and Jefferson Davis and his coterie, including Jesse D. Bright, fought under the banner of slavery extension. Stephen A. Douglas had not, at that date, reached the zenith of his fame. It was at that period that Mr. Benton told a new Senator that "it would be scarcely worth a man's while to be in Congress at that period, as all the great questions that would ever be before the country had been settled;" and then the country was just entering the conflict that ended in the overthrow of slavery.

Mr. Grow was born in Connecticut in 1824; was graduated from Amherst, Mass., in 1844, became the law partner of David Wilmot, author of the Wilmot proviso, in 1847. In 1850 he was compelled to abandon the law because of his feeble health, and engaged in farming and traffic. In the fall of 1850 David Wilmot, the Free Soil, and James Lowrey, the Democratic candidate for Congress, withdrew in favor of Mr. Grow, who was a moderate Democrat, and he was pitted against the Whig candidate, whom he defeated after a short but intense campaign. He was the youngest member of the House, which was organized in December, 1851, being twenty-seven years of age. He continued to represent the "Wilmot district" for twelve