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The Journal believes that Mr. Cleveland is enough better than his party to veto the seigniorage bill.

To secure the votes of the two Louisiana Senators for the ex-confederate tariff bill a tax of $41,000,000 will be imposed upon the consumers of sugar.

The prominence of the campaign of the Whisky Trust appears to have swamped the Voorhees presidential boom; but, secure itself, the trust can put a million or two into the Voorhees cause.

Secretary Gresham is named among those who are urging the President to sign the Bland seigniorage bill on the ground of "good politics." When a man begins to go down hill there is no telling where he will stop.

It seems that the New York financiers did not wish to take the $50,000,000 of bonds at 3 per cent., but they did it because Secretary Carlisle told them that if the bonds were not sold the Bland bill would become a law. Thereupon they agreed to float the loan.

No one who knows Judge Gresham is surprised that he is urging the President to sign the seigniorage bill, but even the Populists who sought him in 1892 will not take him in 1896. They will not take the man who is responsible for the Hawaiian humiliation.

Speaking of the frequency with which "holders-up" make their demands upon individuals for their valuables, it is a retail business compared with the Democratic Congress, which is holding up the industrial interests of the country with its "stand and deliver."

The army has not asked Congress to give the senior major general the rank of brevet lieutenant general. It certainly has not reached the dimensions of a demand elsewhere. The rank with which Thomas, Meade and Hancock died will do for those now in the army.

The bill before the House which declares that testimony of falsifiers shall not be used in pension cases would seem to be unnecessary, but its author, Mr. Martin, undoubtedly knows better than most people the restrictions which should be put upon the Pension Bureau.

The trouble about any plan to take tariff legislation out of the hands of Congress is that no Congress can adopt any plan which the next one may not repeal. Senator Morgan's plan for the appointment of a tariff commission is good enough, but like all other plans, it is open to the above objection.

The New York Evening Post should come to the support of Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in his campaign for renomination to Congress. It was the Post which, on a memorable occasion, enunciated the proposition that the existence or absence of personal purity had no bearing whatever on a man's fitness for public life.

In Albany, N. Y., the Hill people have united with the Republicans in nominating a ticket which stands for honest elections. The Cleveland managers in Albany have been stuffing the ballot boxes just as Senator Murphy's people have in Troy and Tammany in New York. It is the instinct of the Democratic managers.

The mugwump Boston Herald makes an earnest plea for the pensioning of the widow of a general officer, who is in comfortable circumstances, at the rate of $100 a month, but it is unalterably opposed to the pension act of June 27, 1890. Such an attitude is an admission that the few are to be favored and the masses to be ignored.

Senator Voorhees complains because he has been singled out for criticism and suspicion of having been affected in his action on the sugar duty by the undue application of "sugar" of another sort. He doesn't see why he should be made a target while Mr. Cleveland himself is a strong supporter of the sugar duty and the income tax also. Suppose Cleveland is. This doesn't prove anything, nor let Mr. Voorhees out.

The betrothal of Lord Rosebery to one of the daughters of the Prince of Wales, which is authoritatively announced, foreshadows an interesting complication of love and politics. His marriage into the royal family will hardly strengthen Lord Rosebery with the people or add to the effectiveness of his advocacy of popular reforms. On the contrary, it will probably hasten the coming of the time when he will range himself with the hereditary class where he naturally belongs.

If Senator Brice is correctly reported he has repented and eaten his valorous words about a tariff bill made by "three confederate brigadiers designed to destroy Northern industries." He was brave when first called to task, several weeks ago, by Senator Vest in the old offensive manner that Southern leaders have assumed toward Northern Democrats for many years. But in the interval the Northern Democratic Senator has come down. It may have been the duty on coal and iron ore and the two or more fortunes which he is reported to have made in Sugar Trust stocks. But, whatever the cause or causes, no meeker Senator follows the tariff gonfalon of the "three confederate brigadiers" and Mr. Voorhees—not one. And he is no silent convert, but rises up to remark that the Voorhees bill "as it now stands, with slight changes, will receive the support of every Democrat in the Senate." It is the old story; the solid South controls the Democratic party in Congress, and when the call is sounded the Northern members of the party hurry into line to answer at the roll call.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

The most interesting question of the hour is, what will the President do with the Bland bill for coining the seigniorage? Will he sign it, veto it, or allow it to become a law without his signature? The fact that there is any doubt on the subject shows a growing distrust of the sincerity of Mr. Cleveland's political professions. There was a time in his career when no person would have doubted for a moment what his action in reference to such a bill would be. At any time during his first term he would have vetoed it as soon after it reached him as he could seize a pen and formulate his reasons. At that time people said of Mr. Cleveland, "he may be mistaken in his political convictions, but he is honest and he is sound on all phases of the money question." He was on record as opposed to any increase of silver coinage at the existing ratio, and the people believed he meant what he said. Even his latest public utterances have the ring of honest money. In his message to Congress at its special session last year he said: "The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world." Again, in the same message he said: "Whatever else the people have a right to expect from Congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books." These sentences referred to the repeal of the Sherman law, which Mr. Cleveland used executive power and patronage to the utmost limit to accomplish. Yet the Bland seigniorage bill is more vicious in principle and tendency than was the Sherman law.

Still later, in his annual message of December last, Mr. Cleveland said that after sufficient time had elapsed the repeal of the Sherman law would "probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency." Mr. Bland's seigniorage bill does not open any such path. In the same message he said:

> In the pursuit of this object (a permanently sound currency) we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with the subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

The Bland seigniorage bill is the worst kind of a temporary expedient and a most vicious departure from a lasting and comprehensive financial plan.

It is evident, therefore, that all of Mr. Cleveland's public utterances pledge him to a veto of the bill, and the fact that any doubt exists as to what he will do shows that the people are losing faith in his honesty and sincerity. There are plenty of Democrats who, if they were in Mr. Cleveland's place, might sign the bill with entire consistency, but he cannot do so without a complete repudiation of all his utterances on the money question. Those who are urging him to sign the bill do so on the ground of "good politics," "the salvation of the party," etc. If he yields to these arguments it will show he has thrown principle to the winds and joined the ranks of the cheap-money howlers.

VOICE OF NEW YORK BUSINESS MEN.

The letter adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce asking the President to veto the seigniorage bill was a brief but strong presentation of the reasons why the bill should not become law. After quoting the law the letter says:

> First—There is no "seigniorage" in the treasury upon the silver bullion thus purchased. The term "seigniorage" means the charge made against the owners of bullion voluntarily bringing the same to the mints to be coined. Under existing law all silver in the treasury has been purchased by the government, and none of it has therefore been subject to any charge of seigniorage.
>
> Second—Neither has there been any "gain" upon the amount of silver purchased under the said act, but, on the contrary, there has been a very heavy loss. The bullion purchased under the act of 1890 has cost the government an average of 92.44 cents per ounce, and treasury notes are now outstanding to the amount of $152,923,290, representing all the bullion now in the treasury and purchased at that rate.
>
> The present market value of silver in this city is 59½ cents per ounce, showing a loss on every ounce so purchased, and for which the obligations of the government are now outstanding of 32... cents per ounce. Instead, therefore, of there being a gain of $55,156,681, there is an actual loss of $46,346,500.
>
> Upon this loss the bill proposes to authorize an issue of further silver certificates to the extent of $55,156,681; in other words, the actual loss would thus be capitalized by an additional issue of obligations, the effect of which will be to diminish the security, already inadequate for the redemption of the treasury notes now outstanding.

The letter declares that in comparison with this operation the issue of fiat money becomes respectable, for that, at least, rests upon the faith of the Nation, while the proposed new issue of silver certificates would be based on a violation of the faith of the Nation. "If a national bank," continues the letter, "should thus by false entries attempt to convert its losses into assets and issue obligations thereon, its officers would be guilty of a crime, and, under the law, would be liable to fine and imprisonment. If a private firm were thus to falsify its books its members would commit a fraud, and, in case of bankruptcy, would suffer the penalties prescribed by law for the punishment of fraudulent debtors." The letter concludes with an expression of the firm belief of the chamber that the President's approval of the pending bill will prove a very severe blow to reviving confidence and greatly retard the return of prosperity.

The letter was unanimously adopted by an unusually large meeting of the chamber, and a committee of fifteen representative business men was appointed to present it to the President. When he learned of the movement he telegraphed them that they need not come, indicating either that his mind was made up or that he did not want any assistance in reaching a conclusion.

SLAUGHTER OF FARMERS' MARKETS.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record calls the attention of farmers to that portion of the Voorhees bill which abrogates all the existing reciprocity treaties in order to secure the votes of the sugar Senators. The Democratic Senators from the States most interested in wheat growing and meat producing have failed to stand up for those interests as have the Louisiana Senators, else these treaties would not be abrogated by the Voorhees bill. It may be that Senator Voorhees does not understand the value of these treaties to the farmers, but a Senator should know. Instead of standing out for the treaties so valuable to farmers, Mr. Voorhees, when the aggressive Louisianians demanded that the abrogation be made certain, had the provision so changed that there could be no doubt regarding its meaning. The correspondent of the Record turns to the change which the reciprocal treaty with Germany has brought about to the advantage of the Western farmer. He gives the figures in round numbers, but the Journal goes to the official reports recently issued. They are the quantities of farm products exported to Germany a year before the Harrison reciprocal treaty and the last fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1893. They are as follows:

	1889.	1893.
Wheat, bu	9	3,136,326
Wheat flour, brls	13,009	209,719
Beef, canned, lbs	2,266,793	10,017,142
Beef, salted, lbs	2,433,555	6,226,871
Tallow, lbs	1,279,614	6,034,293
Bacon, etc., lbs	1,396,697	9,715,203
Lard, lbs	48,664,002	110,967,731
Oleomargarine, lbs	5,362,531	23,576,742

The foregoing figures show what the reciprocal treaty with Germany has done to widen the markets of the American farmer in that country by getting lower duties than most other competing nations. It is such advantages as these that Democrats like Voorhees, Turple, Brice and Vilas make haste to give away in order that the sugar interests of Louisiana may be protected by a duty which will come out of the pockets of their constituents. There are three Senators who call themselves Populists who pose as the special champions of the Western farmers—Allen, of Nebraska; Kyle, of South Dakota, and Peffer, of Kansas; will they rally to the support of the solid South to destroy the advantage secured by the Harrison administration for Western farmers in the markets of the world?

THE OUTLOOK IN HAWAII.

A private letter received in Washington from W. R. Castle, one of the Hawaiian commissioners who were sent to Washington to negotiate an annexation treaty, confirms the published statement that steps are being taken for the establishment of a republic in Hawaii. Writing from Honolulu under date of March 3, Mr. Castle says:

> The bill to provide for the calling of a constitutional convention is about ready for submission to the councils. Eighteen delegates will be elected to sit with the eighteen members of the executive and advisory councils as a convention to frame a constitution. The elective franchise is to be practically universal. The only restrictions will be prior payment of taxes required under all Hawaiian constitutions, the taking of an oath renouncing allegiance to the monarchy, and an agreement not to attempt to revive a monarchical form of government. A system of cumulative voting will be tried for the first time in Hawaii, which will be very apt to procure minority representation. This should please Mr. Davies and his royalist friends. An election is likely to be held during April, and the convention will meet soon after. The provisional government is earnestly and honestly trying to provide a truly republican form of government. President Dole is almost morbid in his anxiety to secure a full representation of all classes, and to take no step without the fullest and most thorough understanding with the brave men who accomplished the revolution, and who during the trying weeks after the publication of Mr. Gresham's letter were ready to fight to hold what they had gained and maintain freedom and civilization in Hawaii.

This indicates that the members and supporters of the provisional government are aiming at the establishment of a genuine republic on a broad and enduring basis. The situation is a difficult one, owing to the heterogeneous population and the large proportion of Japanese, Chinese and other Asiatics, but the provisional government has shown so much wisdom hitherto that there is good reason to hope it will be able to deal successfully with the problem in hand. If it succeeds in doing so the American people will have the satisfaction of seeing spring up in the midst of the Pacific ocean a republic which will owe its inspiration and existence to the aggressive principles of political liberty as taught by the Declaration of Independence and formulated in our Constitution. This will be a much fairer thing to contemplate than the restored monarchy which Cleveland, Gresham & Co. tried to bring about.

COMMON AND SYSTEMATIC METHOD.

Section 45 of the city charter, in specifying the duties and powers of the conferences of the Mayor and heads of departments, among other things, says:

> Records shall be kept of such meetings above provided for, and rules and regulations shall be adopted therent for the administration of the affairs of the city departments, not inconsistent with any law or ordinance, which regulations shall prescribe a common and systematic method of ascertaining the comparative fitness of applicants for office, position and promotion, and of selecting, appointing and promoting those found to be best fitted, except in the Department of Public Safety, without regard to political opinions or services.

The question involved is whether or not the foregoing provides for a common and systematic method for ascertaining the fitness of all applicants for all positions or is confined to a half dozen clerks, a few assistant engineers and sewer and other inspectors. Does not a fair construction of the exception have reference to the provision that the police and fire force shall be divided as nearly equal between the two political parties, and not an exception which takes applicants for the fire and police department out of the general examination? Does not the clause mean that all shall have a common examination, but when the selections are made for appointment in the fire and police departments politics shall be taken into consideration, and in regard to all others they shall be made "without regard to political opinions or services?" If the Board of Safety is to examine or to cause to be examined applicants for the police and fire departments, why should not the same system obtain in regard to the other departments which do not have one appointment to make where the Board of Safety has five? Can that be "a common and systematic method" which does not apply to four-fifths of the appointments which will be made in a year? If it is necessary to create a new board of examination outside of those specified in the charter for the examination of applicants, why should it not cover all of the departments instead of one-fifth of them? As a matter of fact, does not the clause contemplate that all the departments shall have a system similar to that which the Board of Public Safety has adopted in reference to the police and fire forces? These are some of the questions which the creation of a new board in the city government suggests.

Representative Harter, of Ohio, has an excellent reputation as a free-trader; in fact, as one of the few manufacturers who are anxious to place themselves upon the altar of free trade as a sacrifice to the great principle of doing to others what others will not do to you. He permitted a bill putting agricultural implements, in the manufacture of which he is interested, to go through the House, but when the bill was sent over to the Senate Mr. Harter was there, and, using Senator Brice, had the following proviso added to the clause putting agricultural implements on the free list:

> Provided, That all the articles mentioned in paragraph 591 (those given above) when imported from any country which lays an import duty on like articles coming from the United States shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this act.

As Canada, and, in fact, nearly every nation in the world, imposes duties upon agricultural implements, except Great Britain, the excellent Harter has secured the protection of his industry by retaining the duties of the McKinley act. Like all other free-traders, Mr. Harter demands it for the other fellow.

Under the section of the McKinley law which authorized the making of reciprocal trade arrangements with foreign countries under certain conditions twelve agreements were made during the Harrison administration. They were signed in the following order.

Brazil, April, 1891; Spain, for the colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico, Sept. 1, 1891; Santo Domingo, September, 1891; Germany, Feb. 1, 1892; republic of Salvador, Feb. 1, 1892; British West India colonies, including Trinidad, Barbadoes, the Leeward and Windward islands, British Guiana, Jamaica and the dependencies, Feb. 1, 1892; the republic of Nicaragua, March 12, 1892; the republic of Guatemala, May 30, 1892; the republic of Costa Rica, the republic of Honduras, May 25, 1892; Austria-Hungary, May 26, 1892, and lastly France, which went into effect some months later.

Some of these agreements have proved exceedingly advantageous to American trade. The Wilson bill as amended by the Senate abrogates every one of them. It is not the first time the Democratic party has shown itself to be a party of destruction.

The Journal's correspondent, "U. L. See," is quite right in his views, published yesterday, concerning the election of women to the Board of School Commissioners. There is no doubt that a woman may be found in every school district who is quite as well qualified to serve in such position as any man, but this fitness must be the first consideration, and not the fact that she is a woman. The Journal has frequently advocated the election of one or more women as members of the School Board, but it has no sympathy with the sentimentality which puts the sex of the candidate before that of fitness for the position. If women enter politics they must stand on the same footing with men and ask no special favors.

It is the habit of those who are in favor of under-value money to declare that the opposition to measures which are calculated to put the country on a silver basis is confined to Wall-street bankers. As a matter of fact, more than nine-tenths of the business men in the country are opposed to trying any experiments with a sound currency. The protests against the seigniorage bill have come from boards of trade and chambers of commerce in all parts of the country, and none are more insistent than those from Southern cities.

Commonweal Coxey says: "If the people go back on us and do not feed our men on their thirty-five-day march, I suppose we will have to follow the example of Christ, who plucked the ears of corn." As this is not the season for roasting ears, this probably means that the commonwealers will, if necessary, loot chicken roosts, smoke houses, pantries and cellars along the line of march. Local authorities should be on the lookout for them.

Local capitalists are about to establish in Philadelphia a money loan office where the poor and unemployed can borrow without being subjected to the extortion practiced by usurious money-lenders. It is proposed to establish the business on a business basis, limiting dividends to the stockholders for any one year to not more than 6 per cent., any surplus to be applied to the reduction of the rate of interest.

Detroit has an alderman who quotes Scripture. At a meeting of the board a few nights ago he interrupted a member who was speaking with "The gentleman is talking on hearsay and the Bible says you can't believe a word you hear said, nor anything but what you see." Great Bible readers up in Detroit.

A case of leprosy has been discovered in Kentucky. One or two cases seem to have got away if developments in a Washington court room are to be depended on.

THE INDIANA PRESS.

Cheaper diamonds and dearer sugar is the doctrine of the free-trade party.—Evansville Journal.

The jobbery going on at Washington is the most disgraceful in the history of the country. The present is a Democratic era.—Muncie Times.

Armies like Coxey's were unheard of during Republican administrations. They are exclusively Democratic products.—Greencastle Banner-Times.

The only thing Democracy brings is business failures, free soup houses, increased prison count and a marked enlargement in the national debt.—LaPorte Herald.

The Democratic party in 1892 sowed the wind in the way of promises. It is now reaping the whirlwind in the way of performances.—Crawfordsville Journal.

People are now more interested in the tariff question, since Democracy has full sway, than in a quarter of a century past. They realize now what tariff means.—Bluffton Chronicle.

Whatever may be said of the excessive duties in some of its schedules, the McKinley bill was consistent and just to all interests and all sections in giving all protection, while the Wilson bill is full of discrimination and favoritism, the combined result of the Democratic "accidental" tariff theory, the hard kicking of some interests and the political pulls of others.—Richmond Item.

It would seem that there is still a good deal of the small boy in some of the United States Senators. They can be induced to do a mighty mean thing for a lump of sugar!—Warsaw Times.

It looks very much as though the silver men of Congress had outwitted the President and are now intent on compelling him to yield to their dictation precisely as he compelled them to yield to his at the extra session.—Richmond Palladium.

When the people come to pay a higher price for sugar it will be a mighty poor consolation to think that certain Democratic Senators made a snug sum of money out of the imposition of the duty.—Shelby Republican.

The Wilson bill means more coal used abroad to manufacture goods for our consumption and more coal imported into the United States to displace that of our own mines, and therefore a general reduction of at least 25 per cent. in the average annual earnings of the miners.—Sullivan Union.

Labor may be compelled to accept free-trade wages, but it will never be contented, ought not to be contented, until the free-trade theorists are displaced by protectionists in Congress with sense enough to legislate for American and not foreign interests, for the workingmen of the United States, and not for the benefit of the pauper labor of Europe.—Huntington Herald.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Our postage stamps of the ordinary adhesive variety cost about 7½ cents per 1,000.

Prof. Hugo Masterberg, the eminent German investigator of mind phenomena, is to give a course in psychology at the Harvard Summer School this year.

A French physician has constructed an acting model of the human heart. It is of the same hue, size and consistency of the natural organ, with every detail, and a red fluid courses through it and through artificial arteries.

The ex-president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of England says public drinking troughs for horses are a curse to horseflesh, as they spread farcy and glanders. Troughs with separate compartments are recommended.

Kipling's Vermont neighbors characterize the author as "odd." He is never seen without his pipe, never carries spending money with him, wears shabby clothes, says "begad" a great deal, drives shaggy horses and likes to play with his baby. Perhaps the chief point of objection on the part of Kipling's neighbors is that he makes a rigid discrimination in the choice of his acquaintances.

The Breckinridges of Kentucky have been equally distinguished in the church and in politics. They have usually been uncompromising Presbyterians, and they held to the older branch of the church when the Cumberland schism stirred the whole Presbyterian body in the Southwest. Kentucky Presbyterianism has been of a peculiarly aggressive and energetic type, and there are several names among the list of Kentucky ministers that hold the highest places of honor in the church.

When quite an old man Mr. Gladstone renewed the study of French for the sake of increasing his familiarity with French literature, and when eighty-two years old made his first speech in French. It was an extemporaneous after-dinner affair. Those who heard it and later in the same evening listened when he made another speech in English could not fail to note the indications of the strain under which the Grand Old Man labored when not using his native tongue, his brow being contracted and his nostrils compressed.

Ten young women are every year started in self-supporting careers by the generosity of Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt. The sum of $500 is devoted to the instruction and advancement of each young woman who may display ability, ambition and industry.

The message spoken into a phonograph by the late Cardinal Manning was heard for the first time recently by distinguished company, to whom it was distinctly audible. It was a characteristic one, as follows: "To all who may come after me, I hope that no word of mine, written or spoken in my life, will be found to have done harm to any one after I am dead."

He talked on the tariff for two mortal hours,
So that her dear father might see
How very profound for a young man he was,
In matters of great policy.
This [illegible] he thought he would talk to the girl,
But her conduct was really rude,
For she told him to go out and sit up with pa,
So that she could sit up with a dude.

—Detroit Free Press.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Hopeless.

"I guess," said Mrs. Hashcroft to the cook, "I guess there is no use for you to pound that steak any more in the hope of making it tender. It is so old that its habits are hopelessly fixed."

Two Views.

Pessimist—The world is growing wickeder every day. Look at the increase in kleptomania, for instance.

Optimist—Bah. That's merely a sign that the world is growing richer.

Puzzled Him.

"What are you studying so hard about?" asked the wife of the rock-ribbed Democrat.

"I was jist tryin' to figger out in my own mind whether this man Cleveland is the Joner er the whale."

Man and the Home.

His porter weighed two hundred pounds,
Yet with ease he fired him—
But when on himself the job he took
Of discharging the 90-pound redheaded cook,
He had to admit that it tired him.

SELF-DENIAL WEEK.

Salvation Army People Limit Their Bill of Fare.

Detroit Tribune.

The bill of fare for this week at 167 Fifth street, where Adjutant and Mrs. McAbee, of the Salvation Army, are to be found when not slumming or superintending things at the Griswold-street Theater, is not remarkable for its extent or variety. "It's self-denial week, you know," said Mrs. McAbee yesterday, and she smiled as if she enjoyed the prospect. "It's hard, but we feel all the happier for it. We shall exclude meat entirely from our table this week and have no side dishes. We eat mush, and we have potatoes in some shape or other for dinner, or soup, not both. For tea we have bread and butter. My husband tried his best on Saturday night to do without the butter. He sat down to half a loaf of bread and tried hard to make his meal out of that, but it was no use. He looked so woe begone. So we had butter that night, and a little of it spread very thinly since then. Perhaps two or three times during the week we shall have a little fruit. That will be our only luxury."

Self-denial week is universal throughout the United States. It began on Saturday, the 17th, and ends next Saturday. All the funds collected by this mortifying the flesh go to the central fund or "war chest," and are used for opening up new places in the slums and the extension work generally of the army. The army seeks to enlist the active co-operation of all those interested in their movement. It sends out three kinds of appeals or notices, one addressed to the "Friends of the Salvation Army," another "To the lady or gentleman of the house," and a third to the various members of the corps. The notice to the soldiers is after this fashion:

> "Dear comrade in the good faith: You will know that it is customary throughout the world for our soldiers and recruits to observe one week for special prayer and self-denial, that the salvation war in some portion of its wide field may reap some additional benefit thereby.
>
> "During the week thus observed we ask all our comrades and friends throughout the country to join us in denying themselves some pleasure or luxury, of some article of food not necessary to the preservation of health, and to send the money thus saved to the national headquarters to help forward the salvation enterprise."

The address to the householders contains the following:

> "Whatever your religious views, we are sure you will sympathize with the work when you hear that numberless homes once dark and degraded have been brightened; that many neglected children of drunken parents have now steady, loving fathers, and that the dark haunts of slumdom are brightened by the presence and the labor of love of devoted army men and women, who have visited eighty thousand tenement buildings during the last year; also, that 124,543 meals and 66,334 beds have been provided in three shelters alone.
>
> "If you sympathize with these people and wish them well will you join with them and give up some little thing that the money thus saved may be given to help and bless some one less happy and fortunate than yourself?"

Adjutant McAbee expects that Detroit will reach the $200 dollar line this year. Although $30,000 was raised throughout the States last year, and notwithstanding the hard times, it is expected that a larger amount will be gathered this week. Two girls, Sisters Christine and Carrie, are servant girls earning $5 and $2 per week. This week Christine and Carrie will have no wages. They are going to turn in the whole fund. One enthusiastic young recruit living five miles away has been in the habit of riding down to the meetings on the cars. This week he will walk. That is all he can do, he says. Others have been in the habit of sending their washing out. This week the laundry women will be disappointed, and her usual quarter or more will go to swell the proceeds of the fund. Two officers have existed this winter on 27 cents a week each. Their menu consists of oatmeal, bread and beans. One would think this would not stand much paring down. But this week they are going to do with two meals a day, instead of the usual three. These are but a few typical instances of the many ways people are denying themselves.

When asked whether any real good resulted from this method of self-sacrifice the Adjutant said:

"The very center thing of Christianity is denying oneself, and by turning this principle into a means of increasing our funds we are doing well. Our people and sympathizers seem to have caught on to the idea with a great deal of enthusiasm, and results are getting more satisfactory every year. And, while a help financially, it advances the spiritual life, giving it a new beauty and a higher zeal for service."

NEW YORK HAS NO CHARTER.

The Only Large City Transacting Business This Way.

New York Herald.

New York is a city without a charter. It is, indeed, the only very large city which transacts its municipal business without that convenient and sometimes indispensable article. Cities in the United States derive their official existence from grants of rights and franchises made or ratified by State legislatures, and in New York the original charter of the city antedates by nearly one hundred years the establishment of the State government, which acknowledged and confirmed it.

King James II of England granted in 1686 the Dongan charter of New York, Dongan being then the Governor of this colony. It provided, among other things, that New York shall perpetually own and control all ferries from its shores, and this provision enables the city of New York to secure several hundred thousand dollars a year from this source, without any payment whatever to Brooklyn. In January, 1730, nearly half a century before the breaking out of the revolutionary war, the city was given another charter, known as Montgomerie's. It continued in use for nearly one hundred years, until 1829, when a new charter was prepared by the citizens of New York, and adopted by the Legislature one year later. In 1849, in 1851, in 1853, in 1857, and in 1863 this charter was variously amended, and in 1870 there was a complete change effected by the adoption of what was known as the Tweed charter, which laid the foundation for much of the subsequent trouble, which resulted four years later in its repeal, the last New York city charter having been adopted by the Legislature of 1873, on April 30, Alonzo B. Cornell being at that time the Speaker of the Assembly.

In 1882 the provisions of the city's charter, except in so far as they affected vested rights, were abrogated by the Legislature, and the so-called consolidation, a collection of separate statutes, was set up as a substitute. Since then various amendments to the consolidation act have been made from time to time, completely changing the laws governing the various departments and prescribing many changes in the local laws governing New York and the methods of their administration. There is a bill now before the Legislature to give New York city again a charter, and the matter will, it is thought by politicians, come up before the constitutional convention in May. At present New York is a sort of unincorporated concern, a general partnership of all citizens to transact municipal business, subject to the amendments made from time to time by the Legislature.

President Cleveland and Newspapers.

Washington Star.

"What newspaper does the President read most regularly and attentively?" said a prominent politician who has spent considerable time at the White House since the present session of Congress met. "The fact is, Mr. Cleveland is very indifferent to newspapers and their comments. The one periodical he never misses to read daily is the Congressional Record, and in addition to that he has the principal papers of the country placed before him. He spends but little time with them, however, and pays more attention to the news columns than the editorials. He seems to be after facts, and indifferent to mere opinions. A few papers, whose editorials are of a serious nature and carefully written, secure his attention for their editorial page, but these papers are very few indeed. The President has a set of scrapbooks kept for him, as has been the custom at the White House for a number of administrations, and in these are classified news articles and editorials on the principal topics of the day. Mr. Cleveland occasionally sends to his secretary, who has this work in charge, in order to inform himself on any particular subject. The clerk who does this work clips relentlessly and pastes in the book some of the severest criticisms on the President, who reads them with the aspect of a stoic."

The New Secession Movement.

Washington Star.

Somewhere up in the wilds of Colorado, near the headquarters of the Saphead creek, the dodo bird perches on the zanyloon tree and gazes down on the tower of Georgetown. Most frequently the dodo bird cocks its eye at a certain cabin, wherein resides a gentleman by the name of Parker, not plain Mr. Parker, but Mayor Parker, for this especial gentleman whom the dodo bird regards with affectionare interest is Mayor of the town of Georgetown. Mayor Parker is the happy possessor of a gigantic intellect, and out of it he has evolved a gigantic scheme, being no less than a proposal for all silver States to secede and join Mexico in a new union. Such a proposition could only have come from a resident alng the banks of Saphead creek, or its sister streams in Kansas. Mayor Parker takes himself and his plans perfectly seriously and is engaged nine hours each day, including Sunday, in circulating petitions through the mountain mining camps of Colorado. Evidently Mayor Parker, of Georgetown, Col., during his trance periods does not hold communication with the spirits of a distinguished gentleman from South Carolina named Calhoun and a distinguished gentleman from Kentucky named Davis.

The School Book Monopoly.

Lawrenceburg Press.

The Indiana School Book Company has withdrawn from sale the first, second and third readers and all copy books. The reason given is that a new and revised edition is to be issued. This will necessitate the purchase of new readers again next fall, and in the meantime the pupils will have to get along without writing, and reading also, should they chance to need a book. The Indiana School Book Company, which was to be the great benefactor of the poor in Indiana by supplying them with cheap school books, now appears to be a thinly disguised monopoly, to which every parent who has children of school age must pay tribute.

High Time for Such a Rule.

Philadalphia Record.

President Eliot, of Harvard, has issued in the form of a request what is virtually a decree that "no punches or distilled liquors shall be allowed in any college room on class day or commencement day." This regulation has raised something of a hubbub among the students; but it is clearly within the police powers of the authorities, and might have been made even more sweeping without traspass upon personal rights. It will probably not prevent the sophomores from getting all the punch they want; put it will assuredly compel them to "punch with care" in their future libations.

One of Marshall P. Wilder's Stories.

New York Tribune.

I was coming down in the elevated to-day when a big, sour-looking chap got in. Across the aisle sat a gentlemanly-looking young fellow minding his own business. The sour-faced man did not like the looks of his neighbor, and after making several wry grimaces, the nice young man retorted by saying: "You look as if you wanted to eat me." "I couldn't," replied the sour-faced one, "for I am a Hebrew."

Defenseless.

Chicago Tribune.

"If I had any able-bodied female relatives," exclaimed Fweddy, wiping his eyes with a large cream colored silk handkerchief, "that insulting Miss Quickstep would nevah call me a bwainless dude again, bah jove."

Will Somebody Explain?

New York World (Dem.)

If a trust contribution to a national campaign fund results in restoring the tax on sugar, how will it be possible to explain it to the people who are not influenced by trust contributions?

They Didn't In 1884.

Galveston News.

Bad morals do not hurt a man very much in American politics.