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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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Judging from the element now controlling the Nation at Washington, it was Grant who surrendered to Lee at Appomattox twenty-nine years ago to-day.

It is very evident that shrewd officials in some parts of the West are using the Coxy movement to get rid of their tramps by sending them East in box-car loads.

How many people living April 9, 1865, when Lee surrendered, would have predicted that twenty-nine years later the men who surrendered and disbanded would be controlling the government of the United States?

Let not the foes of the great industries of the North in Congress imagine that this is their Appomattox. It is their first Bull Run. When the final Appomattox comes they will be their twenty-nine years ago.

In connection with tariff bills, Senator David Bennett Hill is just now a vastly more conspicuous and powerful personage than is President Cleveland, because he has it in his power to defeat the industry-destroying bill of the Senate committee.

A pronounced independent in Albany, N. Y., has called the attention of the New York Times, the President's organ, to its inconsistency in sustaining the ballot-box stuffing bosses in that city while denouncing them elsewhere. He tells the Times that for years ballot-box frauds in Albany have been as odious as those in Troy or Gravesend. Yes; but the staffers are Cleveland men in Albany, which makes all the difference in the world to a Cleveland organ.

So far as observed, the State press is unanimous in approving the action of the soldiers' monument commissioners in enforcing the law against mutilating the monument. There is no sympathy with the vulgar fools who thus seek to gain a little notoriety. The Evansville Journal says: "The commissioners are doing a laudable service in prosecuting the vandals who cut their names in the stone or otherwise defaced that magnificent memorial." And the Terre Haute Gazette thinks that "Whatever else the monument may do for the world it will have done a good work if it breaks up the practice of fools exhibiting their names in public places."

A special election for Congressman will occur in the Third Ohio district on May 1 to choose a successor to the late Hon. George W. Houck. The district embraces the counties of Butler, Montgomery and Preble, and although it is normally Democratic by about 4,000 majority, the Republicans expect to carry it this year. The Republican candidate is Maj. E. G. Rathbone, who is well known in Indiana, and the Democratic nominee is Paul G. Sorg. The district embraces Dayton, Hamilton and other manufacturing centers, and as the discontent among workmen is very great, the Republicans expect to get a large number of new recruits.

The Senate committee on the District of Columbia has decided to report adversely on the case of Taylor, the Kansas colored man, recently nominated for recorder of deeds for the District, and the indications are that the nomination will not be confirmed. The opposition is based ostensibly on the ground that Taylor is a non-resident of the District, though no doubt his color has a good deal to do with it. It is not complimentary and scarcely fair to the people of the District that the President should go outside of it to find a person to fill a local office. They are entitled to as much consideration in this regard as the people of a Territory, and it has become the established custom in recent years not to make territorial appointments from outside a Territory. If the President wants to appoint a colored man he could doubtless find a capable colored Democrat in Washington. The office is a lucrative one, and being strictly local, the wishes of the people of the District should be consulted somewhat. It is not forgotten that one or two Republican administrations went outside the District for a person to fill this office, but that does not make the practice any less reprehensible.

The following is from the Terre Haute Gazette:

The universal desire of Indianapolis outside of Indianapolis to hold their various State gatherings elsewhere than in the capital city has been gratified to a large extent in the past two or three years. The proceeds from the sale in and out of the city, and the fact that again the undisputed place for all conventions and assemblies is in the capital city, is not due to the character of the reaction is not due to the residence of the feeling of disgust for the capital city's "porcine proclivities," but simply because the location is far and away the best of any city in the State. The Royal Anniversary of the State was held here Thursday, returns to Indianapolis next year because it is cheaper and more convenient to hold a convention in Indianapolis than to come to this city, to go to Fort Wayne or Evansville, delegates from some localities are obliged to be absent from home two days.

This voices a general sentiment. There are a number of other cities in the State

able to accommodate conventions of ordinary size and whose people are liberal and hospitable enough to meet every requirement in the way of private hospitality. For a change it is very pleasant for conventions to visit these cities occasionally, but every such visit only serves to demonstrate the superior advantages of Indianapolis in respect of location and hall and hotel accommodations. Admit that the first is accidental, it is none the less substantial. The location of the city nearly in the geographical center of the State and the concentration of our State railroad system here makes it the most convenient point for a majority of the delegates to any State assemblage. The Gazette's ungracious fling at "the capital city's porcine proclivities" is unworthy of it. Indianapolis only takes what naturally belongs to it as the capital of the State, or what comes to it by reason of its location. In other words it utilizes its advantages, and all cities do that to the extent of their ability.

THE REASONS FOR DELAY.

Already the Democratic organs are declaring that the Republican Senators are filibustering to prevent the passage of the tariff bill upon which Mr. Voorhees opened the debate a week ago to-day. As the days pass these organs and all the free-trade champions will denounce the Republican Senators in indignant editorials and in much displayed headlines. They will be accused of a desire to prolong industrial paralysis for what they may think to be the interest of the Republican party. The free-trade orators and editors will assume that industry and business suffer because the Voorhees or the Wilson bill cannot be passed at once. Doubtless some of them know better, but they are all anxious to shift the terrible responsibility of the present business paralysis.

The Democrats have had the tariff bills under their control for four months. Both of them have been devised, revised and amended by Democratic committees, without consulting the Republican minority with regard to their provisions. They have taken their time and have two bills. And now, when the Voorhees bill comes before the Senate, Democrats desire to pass it at once before there is time for its proper consideration. The Senate has the McKinley bill before it more than two months, and yet it contained no essential change of tariff policy; but here is a bill against which the industries of the whole country have risen because it is proposed to most radically change the revenue and economic systems, and this important measure, involving the fate of millions of wage-earners and hundreds of millions of capitalists, must be forced through the Senate practically without time for the representatives of those who oppose it to discuss it and to present the objections of the people interested, who were refused hearings by the Senate finance committee.

There is ground for reasonable hope that the bill before the Senate may be defeated. It cannot stand intelligent criticism. Already every local election shows that the great North is opposed to both the Wilson and the Senate committee's bills as a measure before Congress was never before protested against. The country wants neither, and, if this fact is emphasized, it is quite probable that neither can be passed. At any rate, their defeat would be so great a boon to the country that it can stand a few weeks of uncertainty in addition to the year in which the Cleveland policy and the Democratic Congress have prostrated the business and the industry of the Nation. If either of the bills shall become law, the evils which the industries of the country apprehend will be made certain. If a few weeks of discussion and amending or attempts at amending culminate in the defeat of both measures, the country can afford, and well afford, to wait while the battle is being fought.

THE INVESTIGATION OF JUDGE JENKINS.

Representatives Boatner of Louisiana, Terry of Arkansas, and Stone of Pennsylvania, who constitute the subcommittee of the House judiciary committee appointed to investigate United States District Judge Jenkins, arrived in Milwaukee last night and will begin their inquiry to-day. As the case is without a precedent and may have interesting results, it is worth while to make a record of the facts connected with it. On the 26th of December last, in a suit brought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Judge Jenkins issued an order restraining the employees of the Northern Pacific railroad from "combining and conspiring to quit the service of the receivers of said road," and also "from ordering, recommending, approving or advising others to quit the service of said receivers on the 1st of January, 1894, or at any other time."

The order caused a great deal of discussion among the leaders of the different labor organizations, who were unanimous in regarding it as an infringement of the rights of workmen. On the 5th of February Representative McGann, of Illinois, offered the following resolution in the House:

Resolved, That the committee on judiciary of the House be and is hereby authorized to speedily investigate and inquire into all the circumstances connected with the issuance of writs of injunction in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, complainant, against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, defendant, in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Wisconsin, and the several matters and things referred to in the resolution introduced on the 5th day of February, charging illegalities and abuse of the process of said court therein, and report to the House whether in any of said matters or things J. G. Jenkins, judge of said court, has exceeded his jurisdiction in granting said writs, abused the powers of process of said court, or oppressively exercised the same, or has used his office as judge to intimidate or wrongfully restrain the employees of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company or the officers of the labor organizations, or any of them, in the exercise of their rights and privileges under the laws of the United States, and if so, what action should be taken by the House or by Congress.

Mr. McGann is an Irishman by birth, a shoemaker by trade, a politician by profession, represents four wards in the city of Chicago, and is chairman of the House committee on labor. His resolution was referred to the judiciary committee, and on March 3 Mr. Boatner reported from the committee that a preliminary examination of the case had satisfied the committee that the questions at issue were of sufficient gravity to justify an investigation. The report of the committee was based on statements made by representatives of different

labor organizations, who insisted that Judge Jenkins's order was not only an infringement of their constitutional rights and unsound in law, but, as they had reason to believe, was due to corrupt influences used in favor of the railroad company. It does not appear that any of the labor representatives were lawyers or that they submitted any evidence in support of their view that the order was corruptly obtained. So far as questions of law are concerned, it is probable the committee will wisely conclude to leave them to the courts. A congressional committee cannot overrule a federal court, or any other court for that matter, on a point of law. The recent decision of Judge Caldwell goes far towards modifying that of Judge Jenkins, but even that is not conclusive, and the question will still have to be passed upon by a higher court. It is, however, entirely competent for the committee to investigate the charge of corruption or undue influence, and probably their inquiry will be directed solely to that point, and as there is not the slightest probability that there was any corruption or undue influence, it is safe to predict that the committee will not find any. In other words, the investigation is likely to prove barren of results. The whole proceeding is a demagogical concession to the labor organizations.

PROBABLY BRITISH INTRIGUE.

The Sunday Journal contained a dispatch from Honolulu stating that the Japanese residents of Hawaii are clamoring for the right to vote and threatening to make trouble if it is denied them, and another dispatch from New York stating that Mr. Theophilus Davies, the guardian of Princess Kaulani, had stated just before sailing for England on Saturday that the present situation in Hawaii is very grave and that he did not believe the provisional government would be able to weather it. He added:

"A telegram which I have just received from my agent in San Francisco says the Government has called a convention for the 21st day of May, and that because it is in such a minority it has decided to give votes to persons who have been residents for a year provided they will take an oath to support the government and oppose the restoration of the monarchy. I am of the firm belief that this oath will not be taken by four-fifths of those whom it is intended for. They will have to satisfy both the natives and foreigners."

Putting all these things together, it is quite within the limits of reasonable inference that it is British intrigue and influence that is fomenting discontent among the Japanese. The Japanese, of which there are several thousand in Hawaii, have never been used to voting, and presumably do not care anything about it. If, as is stated, they are clamoring for the right of suffrage, it is dollars to cents that some person or persons are urging them to that course for an ulterior purpose, and who so likely as British agents? Mr. Theophilus Davies is an Englishman, and has a deep interest in the restoration of the monarchy in Hawaii. In that event his ward, the niece of the Queen, would become heir apparent to the throne, and her accession would make Hawaii a British dependency. What more natural than that he and the British minister and consul in Honolulu should have an understanding on the subject and should be working together to stir up the Japanese to make trouble for the provisional government? Mr. Davies says he has just received private advices from "my agent in San Francisco" regarding the political situation in Hawaii, and immediately thereafter he sails for England. John Bull is not always asleep when he appears to be.

THE EADS JETTIES.

Several years ago, when it was announced that the Eads jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river were a complete success, army engineers who had opposed the project from the beginning shook their heads and said "wait." The jetties were constructed for the purpose of clearing out and deepening the channel near the mouth of the river. The theory of their operation was that the confinement of the current by artificial means to a limited width would so accelerate it as to cause it to wash out the bar and thus deepen the channel. Opponents of the plan said that while its first effect might be to scour out and deepen the channel it would only transfer the bar from one place to another. They insisted that the earthy matter brought down by the current must be deposited somewhere, and if the jetties removed the old bar it would cause the formation of a new one further out. There is reason to fear that this prediction has been verified. The hydrographic office at Washington has received a report from the captain of a Norwegian steamer saying that in a recent voyage to New Orleans a long bank was discovered a few miles off the mouth of the South pass leading to the river which is not down on the last charts and surveys made of that locality. The report shows that where the present charts give more than one hundred fathoms of water the Norwegian captain found only nine and ten fathoms, and soundings showed that the bank extended several miles. The report has caused considerable excitement in hydrographic circles at Washington, and an immediate survey will be ordered with a view of ascertaining if it is correct. If it should prove so it will show that the value of the jetties on which several million dollars were expended, was only temporary, and the problem of removing the obstruction to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi will be still unsolved.

POLITICS AND PENSIONS.

Feb. 22, 1894, a pension claim agent in Hamilton, O., wrote a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions, which was indorsed by ex-Governor Campbell, the general dispenser of Cleveland favors to the Back-eyes, in which the writer urged the Commissioner not to drop the name of Nelson J. Lambertson from the pension rolls, as it would injure the Democratic candidate in the special congressional election soon to take place. In some manner the letter came into the hands of one M. B. Schenck, of Meriden, Conn., who caused it to be published. Whether Schenck, who was in the Pension Bureau on business, stole the letter, as Commissioner Lochren asserts, or received it in papers sent to him from the bureau, as Schenck asserts, is of no consequence, since no one denies the authenticity of the Burns-Campbell letter. Now that the publication of the Burns let-

ter has surprised Commissioner Lochren, he has given out the answer, which bears the date of Feb. 23, in which the Commissioner declares that as the pensioner in question has not the degree of disability entitling him to a pension under the law of June, 1890, he cannot comply with the request of Mr. Burns and ex-Governor Campbell, although he would be glad to do so. In an interview regarding the letter, Commissioner Lochren declares that politics has never had the slightest weight in determining a pension case under the present administration, although he goes on to say that "it sometimes happens that the politics of the applicant is mentioned in letters written in his behalf."

If this is really the case, and the Commissioner has and will firmly refuse to restore to the rolls the names of Democrats who have been dropped, it will about destroy the last hope of the Democratic Representatives of re-election in this and other Northern States in which the names of a large number of pensioners have been dropped from the rolls. In this State a larger proportion of Democratic applicants under the act of 1890 were pensioned than Republicans, because Democratic claims were pushed under the old system by Democratic Representatives. Naturally, the casualties from the execution of the Cleveland policy have been distressingly numerous among Democrats. It is known that some of these Democrats who were dropped by the Commissioner have depended upon the Democratic Congressmen to have them restored. If the letter of the Commissioner is not a blind, and if Democratic Representatives will have no influence in procuring restoration to the rolls, the eleven gentlemen of the Democratic persuasion in the House from this State cannot keep their pledges to the Democrats dropped to have them reinstated.

The banking house of Hambleton & Co., of Baltimore, while admitting that its members are old-time Democrats, continues to assail the Democratic majority in Congress. Its business circular of the past week begins as follows:

"The action of the majority, this week, in conclusively settling that there is a most important issue which must be met, and that the honor and credit, if not the very life, of the Nation depend upon the result, is generally too sharp for them. It sinks into insignificance when compared with the credit of the Nation. The party in control of both branches of Congress, that is, the majority of such members, are totally incapable of appreciating the importance of the issue. They are from their revolutionary and communistic actions more and more evident every day, and it is becoming evident to those like ourselves, who are most unwilling to believe and acknowledge the fact, that the Democratic party, as represented by the present Congress, cannot be trusted to legislate upon the finances of the country."

The foregoing is a serious arraignment of the Democratic Congress by business men of "Democratic ideas," but the mass of intelligent business men throughout the country hold the same views, and the distrust in the capacity of Democratic Congresses to deal intelligently with the money question will lose the party the conservative business vote of the country in November.

The Journal observes with pleasure the appearance of a new form of athletic culture in Indiana. The State is well abreast with others in respect of baseball clubs, football clubs, etc., but these games are almost exclusively for young men. The new cult referred to is confined to old ones. It contemplates a series of foot races between men of three years and past for a purse of \$30. Three contestants have already entered the lists, viz., Messrs. Daniel Reeder, of Peru, aged eighty-five years; H. Purcell, of Loganport, aged eighty-two, and K. G. Shryock, of Rochester, aged eighty-three. Mr. Purcell opened the ball by challenging an octogenarian in the State to a half-mile race of three heats, and Mr. Shryock has accepted the challenge. His conditions, as stated in a card in the Rochester Republican, are "that acceptable arrangements can be made for the time and place, not later than the 4th of July, and the place seven miles this side of Loganport, on the pike, for the contest of speed. And further, that I shall be entitled to one foot race in each heat for every month that I am his senior." He also stipulates that he shall have one-half of the gate money, and names a trainer, who is authorized to make further arrangements in his behalf. This is a very interesting movement, and speaks volumes for the salubrity of Indiana's climate and the vitality of her old men. The Journal would be pleased to see the movement spread until every county in the State should have a branch of the Indiana Society for the Promotion of Athletic Culture Among Octogenarians.

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Boiled water isn't so bad if the proper ingredients are mixed with it.—Buffalo Express.

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Mr. Dumphy, of New York, can at least expect the encouragement and support of the New York City Police and the industrial armies they represent in behalf of his bill introduced in Congress to construct a national boulevard from New York to San Francisco, with shady trees on either side of the same. Persons who wish to develop a national boulevard from New York or vice versa, would find such a highway a great convenience. The bill is said to have been introduced at the request of Dr. H. G. L. chief of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of New York, who doubtless sees in it a means of improving the health and prolonging the life of tramps. A great deal

members and filled their places with two Democrats who had been defeated by the people.—Richmond Palladium.

Nothing keeps up a while longer a Pinkerton detective with a search warrant will not be able to find a Democrat.—Frankfort News.

Coxy seems to be a little feckless between Speaker Crisp and ex-Speaker Reed. Some latter has probably done the mischief.—Goshen Times.

Somebody thought to telegraph to Coxy, "Coxy—I have been trying for years to get what you want. Don't come. Collect."—Terre Haute Express.

The people continue to speak in thunder through the halloo box, proclaiming their condemnation of Democratic tariff tinkering.—Columbia City Mail.

Now that Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, and Governor Wainwright, of Colorado, have somewhat subsided, it is time for Penoyer, of Oregon, to break over the fence.—Anderson Bulletin.

Chicago.—Breakridge evidently wants the country to believe that he made the greatest mistake of his life in not having a chapman to protect him against artful young women.—Jay County Republican.

No fee and salary law is just and equal which cuts the pay of county officers in two, and at the same time increases the pay of the Attorney-general far beyond an reasonable compensation.—New Castle Courier.

We do not hear any of the supporters of free trade arguing the unconstitutionality of the protective measure. What is the reason? It is now as it was during the Chicago convention?—Muncie News.

The almost certainty of sweeping triumph throughout the North in this fall should make intelligent Republicans anxious because of the sense of responsibility which a success reaching from townships and counties up to Congress involves.—Decatur Journal.

When the Voorhees tariff of abominations reaches the House it should be smashed as effectually as Senator Voorhees boasted he would smash the Sugar Trust, which a few days ago he rendered with the announcement that he was pleased with the result.—Evansville Courier (Dem.).

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Emperor William has declared that no more equestrian statues can be erected except to members of the royal family. The decree modifies the design of the proposed memorial for Bismarck, and is likely to make trouble.

Protap Chunder Mozoomdar was enthusiastically received upon his return to India from this country, where he attended the parliament of religions. A multitude met to greet him, and he was escorted to his home in his pathway. Religious unity is said to be a particularly fond dream of the sect with which Chunder belongs.

The mental activity of Russell Sage, the stock speculator, is well known. He is seventy-seven years old, and yet he attends to his business or calling daily, and never loses a point. Often younger men think they can hoodwink "Uncle Russell," but he is generally too sharp for them. He wears ready-made trousers, and not on his own, but practices economy. Although worth \$4,000,000, he lives on \$100,000 a year on a green apple and a glass of water.

According to Scripture, curses were known from the beginning of man. But the earliest curse the world has authentic record of is found inscribed on a door-socket of King Sargon, of Babylon, 3300 B. C., in the Assyriological collection of the University of Pennsylvania. In the inscription, which has been translated by Dr. H. W. Hilprecht, of the university, calls down the vengeance of the gods upon the mash and Nina upon the bold disturber of the stone.

Since his retirement Mr. Gladstone has received many hundreds of tributes from admirers all over the United Kingdom, and the gifts are still pouring in. He has received several dozen walking canes and umbrellas. A number of admirers clubbed together and sent him a handsome arm chair, and many more pretentious presents have come to him. The tributes have been sent on the spontaneous suggestion of such a thing having been made in the newspapers until their number became notable.

Zola is commonly supposed to be a stout, burly man, but, on the contrary, he is small, thin and very nervous in manner. His face is wrinkled and careworn, and he looks like a misanthropic ascetic. His voice is quiet and deep. The novelist's characteristic is generally an intense interest in the topic the pedal movement reaches an intensity of motion that mystifies the listener.

One of the most singular things about the great nervous specialist, Dr. Brown-Sequard, who died Monday, was the way in which he saved his nerves for science, but injured his stomach for the same cause. Throughout his life he was opposed to the use of tobacco. "I never smoked," he once said, "because I have seen the most important proofs of the injurious effects of tobacco on the nervous system. I am so desirous to investigate the contents of his own stomach by swallowing sponges to which a thread was tied, and then to sit up to examine the gastric juice which they had absorbed brought on a rare affection, such as nervousness, or rumination, which compelled him to masticate his food a second time."

My heart is very sad to-night, I need it in the air. I cannot tell just which it is; Dyspepsia or despair.

—Washington Star.

The Elephant and Thomas Cat went out to take a walk, and straggled through a field of grass. The Elephant did talk.

"Just look at this and that," said he, "with merry zhudepspray, 'as we're told, all flesh is grass, and Ain't I a load of hay?'"

—Detroit Free Press.

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of the legislation of the present day is in the interest of tramps anyhow, and perhaps this is right, for the reason that under a Democratic administration a large portion of the citizens of the United States are bound sooner or later to become tramps.

Let the Dumphy or vital Statistics bill be passed at once, and then lose no time in awarding the contract for the construction of this broad-gauge and shade-fringed highway to some Democratic Apian Claudius and give it to the worthy politician, Dusty Rhodes a chance at his "unbragous grots and caves of cool recesses." If troops are to be called out to prevent tramps from taking possession of railroad trains, the government must provide them with tickets to make possible a possible pleasure to them.

A CRY OF DESPAIR FROM SIBERIA.

A Russian political prisoner in exile in Siberia wrote to a friend in European Russia depicting the miseries of his life in "this forgotten and God-forsaken archipelago beyond the boundaries of civilization." The letter, which is published in the current number of Free Russia, is a most interesting work to send to my friends more or less detailed accounts of the peculiar conditions of life in Siberia, which a handful of Europeans, have suddenly been thrown—conditions to which we are unfit to adapt ourselves as a little band of civilized travelers, shipwrecked on the coast of Greenland, would be to arrange their lives in accordance with the laws of a barbarous and uncivilized people. But most of my manuscripts never reached the persons to whom they were sent, and I have had to write them in haste. My own amazement at the extraordinary surroundings here has grown fainter and fainter.

"Life in Kolymsk sucks every one down into Hell. It seems to me that I am in a far-off dream that somewhere in the world there are big towns, filled with people, with large shops and with houses and streets, with pavements on which great crowds of people go to and fro; that there are lands where the rivers are full of civilized business, and do not freeze till November; where, instead of snow-covered swamps, there are fields with thick, soft and green grass; lands where there are woods and gardens, with green leaves on the trees, where the people live on bread and varied vegetable food.

"For us really consists of a perpetually frozch desert covered with ice hillocks and overgrown with stunted larches, which can hardly force their roots through the eternal snow. The soil is cold and unfruitful, hardly fit to be called a human habitation, even by people accustomed to the poverty and hardships of the East. There is no food, rotting fish; for clothing, such rags as are left of our European garments; for rough native garments of half-cured skins; for rest, solitude, silence and lifelessness. I think the ghosts of the dead are wandering about the banks of Acheron, lamenting aloud for their lost earthly life. Most have felt when we feel, drinking out of the same cup on the banks of the river Kolyma. The utter lack of all aim or interest, forgetfulness of the past and the future, and the present are steadily taking hold upon us all."

Interstate Advertiser.

Yeamans. Boston, Advertiser.

Yeamans, of the new Interstate Commissioner, is both a railroad man and a personal friend of President Cleveland's. His life has been spent in connection with railroads, and he has had experience with them in Buffalo, Chicago and Iowa. His early life was spent in Buffalo, and he started life as a laborer on the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad, where he was being put through. He worked his way up step by step until he became superintendent of that road. Then he was called West by flattering offers, and for some time engaged in railroad business in Chicago. From there he went to Sioux City, Ia., where he now lives. He has been a member of the Interstate Commission for several years, and is now the chairman of the railroad committee of that body. While he lived in Buffalo he had become acquainted with Mr. Cleveland, and their friendship has continued since. Yeamans's real forte is the construction of railroads, and he knows more about this part of the business than about the details of running them. He is a man of middle age, is a middle-aged man, and looks like Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court,