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Call for Republican Editors.

The executive committee of the Republican Editorial Association will meet in one of the parlors of the Denison Hotel in Indianapolis, Tuesday afternoon, April 24, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the summer meeting of the association at Lake Maxinkuckee. A full attendance of the committee and officers of the association is urged.

C. B. LANDIS, President.
JAMES A. KEMP, Secretary.

For an insignificant rebellion that in Brazil has a great many ends.

Just now there is no need to vaccinate the average wage earner with the virus of Democracy to prevent its becoming epidemic.

Never before has a party in a legislative body openly confessed that it has been wrong, as did the Democrats in the House yesterday.

Even in Indiana it may become necessary for lawyers to see that their clients are not carrying concealed weapons before they proceed to business.

There is one thing which we can afford to pattern after Great Britain—in prohibiting the importation of foreigners into an already crowded labor market.

The Democratic Brooklyn Eagle, anti-Hill, would prefer the McKinley law without the income tax to the Wilson bill with it. That preference seems to be popular.

The New York World publishes a page of damaging statements regarding the alleged frauds in the armor-plate making of Carnegie & Co. Will there be no investigation?

While the Democrats in Congress are discussing the propriety of appropriating $1,000,000 to extirpate the Russian thistle, the people are getting ready to extirpate the Democratic party.

The passing of the quorum-counting rule must have been a bitter humiliation for Speaker Crisp. It is a rule which he has led in denouncing. But these are days of humiliation for Democrats.

If a Republican Senator were chairman of the Pacific railroad committee and chairman of the Wall-street board for the reorganization of Pacific railroads what a howl would go up; but a Democratic Senator holding both places causes little comment.

Secretary Lamont, who has just returned to Washington from a long journey through the country, says: "At present the administration and the Democratic party are under a cloud and the future is uncertain." The future is all right if the relative positions of the Democracy and the cloud can be maintained.

Kansas Republicans do not seem to share Mrs. Lease's opinion that the Populists will sweep that State this fall. The Topeka Capital says: "No State was ever before traduced by a class of its own people as Kansas has been since the People's party began its shameful career." It wants the Republican party to emblazon on its banner the one legend, "Turn the traitors out," and believes that on that platform it will carry the State by an overwhelming majority.

The New York Sun commends the course of the administration throughout the Brazilian war in befriending the republic from first to last. "This," says the Sun, "would seem to be no more than the obvious and ordinary duty of an American administration. Nevertheless, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham deserve praise for successfully resisting the temptation to use the power of this government to help in boosting monarchy back upon a throne." There seems to be a sting in the tail of this approval.

An effort will be made to obtain from Congress a more liberal appropriation for the life-saving service. It is claimed that with an entire expenditure of $12,000,000 the service has, since its establishment, saved more than sixty thousand human lives and property to the amount of $120,000,000. Financially, the government never made a better investment, but money may not measure the worth of lives. Our life-saving service is acknowledged to be the best in the world, and is deserving of a generous support.

Ex-Gov. T. T. Crittenden, United States consul-general at the City of Mexico, is making an organized raid on Congress for an increase of his salary. Mr. Crittenden says his duties are as onerous and his expenses as heavy as those of the minister, and he cannot see why he should receive only $4,000 a year while the minister gets $17,500. He should remember that kissing goes by favor in this world, and that the office of minister is filled by a statesman whose accomplishments are so varied and whose deserts are so great that it is hardly possible to put a money estimate upon their value. Ex-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, could hardly expect his services to be rated according to those of Ex-Governor Gray, of Indiana.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN THE HOUSE.

Yesterday the Democratic House of Representatives, by a vote of 212 to 47, adopted a rule for the counting of a quorum. In other words, a large majority of the Democrats voted for the principle which they denounced in the Fifty-first Congress as an unprecedented outrage and the destruction of the rights of the minority. It was while the Democrats were protesting against Mr. Reed's counting of a quorum that Mr. Bynum made a spectacle of himself by declaring that the Democracy would lay waste the country, "burn the last spear of grass," before they would yield to such tyranny. Because of this counting a quorum ex-Speaker Reed was stigmatized as a "czar" and the Democrats refused to extend to him the usual vote of thanks at the close of his term. In the campaign of 1890 the Republican House which made quorum counting one of its rules was denounced by every Democratic newspaper and stumper in the North. Turn to the files of those papers and columns of inflamed editorials can be found setting forth the dangers of such an outrage as counting a quorum. Even the "too good" mugwump newspaper and the alleged "journal of civilization" piped their protests against a rule which made it possible for a House in which the majority party has but a small majority to legislate.

And now the same men who denounced the quorum-counting rule a year ago were found yesterday supporting it. Hereafter they and the Democratic party cannot repudiate that rule, since, having been indorsed by both parties in the House, it has become as much a law for the future as if it had been enacted by both branches of Congress. It is not necessary to prove that it is a most important gain for popular government. To insist that a minority in a legislative body where the majority is small can prevent legislation by refusing to vote after there has been a reasonable opportunity for discussion is to insist that men are elected to Congresses and Legislatures to defeat the aims of popular government. A seditious minority could, under a rule which permitted silence to break a quorum, refuse to pass appropriation bills and thus paralyze the government.

There has been a disposition to criticise the Republicans in the House for refusing to make a quorum during the past three weeks. Such criticism is unfair. They believed that the counting of a quorum involved a most important principle which should be acknowledged by both parties, and, this opportunity presenting itself, they availed themselves of it to compel the Democrats to adopt a rule which will make impossible in the future all revolutionary methods depending upon silent minorities. Now all fair-minded people will approve of the practical sense which the counting of quorums involves, and will hail it as an important reform. It is all the more important and a more sweeping vindication of Republican good sense because the party which denounced it has been forced to adopt it.

THE M'KINLEY TARIFF NOT A PRINCIPLE.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, delivered an excellent speech on the tariff question a few days ago. Senator Quay is sometimes called the "Silent Man." He certainly never talks for the sake of talking, and when he does talk he says something. He is a much abler man than he generally gets credit for. He is a reader and thinker, and few men in public life are better posted on public questions than he. At one point in his speech, he referred to the common charge that the Republican party was irrevocably committed to the McKinley tariff as the ultimate expression of legislative wisdom and a perfect formula of protection. On this point Senator Quay said:

The McKinley bill was not a principle; it was an experimental application of a theory. The exact results of its operations could not safely be predicted, because no one, not even those who were experts in the various schedules it embraced, could understand with absolute precision the exact measure of protection which it would extend to each article catalogued in its hundreds of paragraphs.

The McKinley bill was designed as an exemplification of the Republican idea of what fostering encouragement was due to American capital and American labor. As finally placed upon the statute books it was still subject to every modification which its operation in practice might show to be necessary in the equitable interest of the producer of raw material, of the manufacturer and those he employed, and of the consumer of the finished article, as well as of the national treasury, to which it promised revenue.

It is not perfect, nor considered by its authors to be perfect. It was felt and was stated that, as would be the case with any tariff law, its application of the principle of protection would develop faults of detail with time and experience. Nothing is more certain than that, even had not the Democratic party succeeded in 1892, a revision of the McKinley law at the hands of the party which enacted it would nevertheless in time be necessary. I am prepared to make this admission freely, and even to carry it so far as to state, speaking for myself, that if the present Congress could devise a reasonable measure, which would permit the continued employment of American labor and capital at living wages and fair profits, even though involving reductions, in some instances perhaps large reductions, from present rates of duties, with the understanding that it was a determination of our dispute for a term of years, I would not oppose it.

This is true. The Republican party should not allow itself to be put in the position of maintaining that the McKinley law is absolutely perfect and too sacred for amendment. Circumstances have made it their line of battle at present, and as an honest expression and application of the doctrine of protection they do well to defend it. But there will be other protective tariffs after the McKinley tariff, and perhaps in some respects better ones. As Senator Quay well said, "the McKinley bill was not a principle; it was an experimental application of a theory." What Republicans are fighting for is the principle of protection, not any particular application of it. If the Wilson bill should not pass it may yet devolve on a Republican Congress to revise and amend the McKinley law. In that case it will be done on protection lines and in such a way as to benefit instead of destroying American industries. No tariff can be framed which will not develop some defects, and in the course of time require amendments. On account of the interference with business, changes should be as few and as infrequent as possible, but they should be made whenever the changed conditions require it and always with a sole view of protecting and promoting American industries.

The recent speech of Senator Hill attacking the income tax has strengthened the hope of those interested in building associations of defeating the measure. Senators and Representatives are being deluged with letters on the subject, and the pressure is having its effect. Senator Hill said: "The bill seriously affects the rights and interests of building and loan associations, and the Senate amendments do not cure the defects complained of." The exemption clause of the bill, which those in the associations claim does not cover the ground, is as follows:

That this act shall not apply to the income or dividends received or paid by such building and loan associations as are organized under the laws of any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, and which do not make loans except to shareholders for the purpose only of enabling such to provide for themselves homes.

This only exempts such associations as do no business beyond making loans to shareholders for the purpose of providing themselves homes. As there are many associations which do other business it is obvious that the exemption clause is, at least, only partially operative. It is estimated that there are now in the United States six thousand building and loan associations with deposits amounting to from $480,000,000 to $500,000,000.

The great difference between the Republican and the Democratic parties, and it includes all minor differences, is that one is a party and the other is a mob. The Republican party always acts as if it knew what it was after, while the Democratic party always acts as if it did not know what was after it.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Bearded Lady.

"Where is the bearded lady?" asked the manager. "It is time for the show to begin."

"He went out to vote," explained the ossified man.

The New Version.

'Tis said the men of Tammany
Now make the loud echoes ring
By caroling in tuneful voice,
"I'm saddest when I Sing Sing."

Overreached Himself.

"Do you know how to whistle 'Daisy Bell?'" asked the man who had advertised for an office boy.

The boy thought that he saw the trend of the question and promptly answered, "Naw."

"I guess you won't do, then. I wanted a boy who had been through the attack and recovered."

The Earnest Young Woman.

"I have my programme pretty well arranged now," said the earnest young woman. "Sunday I devote to religious exercise, of course; Monday to Delsarte and calisthenics; Tuesday, the walking club takes its outing; Wednesday, we study Moliere; Thursday, we discuss the probability of woman attaining the ballot, and Friday is devoted to uplifting the poor."

"But what do you do on Saturday, dear?"

"Oh, that's the day for training my husband."

Sad Case of Unrecognized Virtue.

After we have pursued the very course which the women of this society approve, it is not pleasant to be included in their condemnation. Really, the good women weaken their power for good by their failure to discriminate; by their perpetration of actual injustice.

The above from the Evening Coupon. If there is anything really harrowing to the soul of a truly virtuous editor it is to do a Moral Act for self-advertising purposes and to get no credit for it. Here was apparently a great opportunity to be virtuous that men and women—especially women—might see and applaud. This particular Pecksniff would not publish the accounts of the Breckinridge trial; people would look over its columns, see that the scandalous details were not there, and, heaving sighs of conscious rectitude, would sit down and write congratulations to the editor, or, perchance, in their grateful enthusiasm, would arrange for a meeting of the masses—favorite Pecksniffian word—in which to do honor to the true and the good, as exemplified in this moral engine. This was a beautiful scheme, but unfortunately it did not work. The Evening Coupon, constituting itself a guardian of public and private morals, righteously refrained from printing the "nawsty" details of one of the most celebrated cases of the century. There were only six of us in the whole country to do this, it declares sanctimoniously, and only one in the West. Only one to set itself up in opposition to the combined editorial judgment of hundreds of other purveyors of news; only one to decide that though the Lord permitted this wicked thing to happen, it would not let its readers know about it. There were three tailors of Tooley street to assume that they were the English nation, but only one Pecksniff to monopolize the virtue and wisdom of the West. And for what good, alas? Was the mail flooded with letters commending its course? Did the populace gather and offer thanks for this exhibition of righteousness? Nay, nay. The populace never found out that such a glorious exhibition had been made. It went out and purchased the papers which made no profession of street-corner holiness and satisfied its curiosity concerning the trial in question. Having done so, it went its several ways. One of these ways led into a W. C. T. U. convention, where, in the regular order of things, something or somebody had to be arraigned and denounced. This time it was the press, which was rebuked for publishing the scandalous details of the trial—the press, mind you, without exception. The good ladies had read the details—yes, indeed, and knew they had been printed; but they had never missed them from the Evening Coupon, perhaps because they are not accustomed to go to that organ for news, and that, too, came under condemnation with the rest. Hence, the lament quoted above. Hence the sorrow that fills its heart. To have upheld virtue in the West all alone and not be recognized as the performer of an unparalleled feat; to be truly good and not get caught at it—these, alas! are trials heavy to be borne. The Journal does not know what to offer in the way of consolation, but can only suggest that the surest way to avoid suffering of this nature is to attend strictly to the legitimate offices of a newspaper, which, in the main, comprise printing the news and not regulating the morals of the community.

The Journal cannot promise Mrs. Lease and her admirers, if any such there be, that it will devote much space to a record of her sayings and doings while engaged in her so-called political campaign in this State. If it were convinced that the Kansas lady was seriously advocating reforms of which she talks so much or was a really earnest exponent of fixed principles it might accord her a more extended hearing, though neither the ideas nor the principles met its approval. Nothing in her career, however, has indicated that she seeks anything further than notoriety and the pecuniary profits which this notoriety, combined with her peculiar talents, brings. She is a professional agitator, and as such is deserving of no attention. Some time ago the Journal closed its columns to the intemperate harangues of her partner in this Indiana tour, and sees no reason at this time why it should give Mrs. Lease more attention than the other, particularly while more important news demands space.

The action of the Rhode Island Legislature in repealing the compulsory vaccination law is regarded as somewhat surprising in view of the fact that with smallpox prevailing extensively in the adjoining States of Massachusetts and Connecticut, Rhode Island has been entirely free from the scourge. There has not been a case of smallpox in Providence for five years, and only one death from the disease in that city in twenty years. It is claimed that the immunity from the disease is mainly due to the compulsory vaccination law.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. What States are embraced in the Seventh judicial circuit of the United States? 2. Who is the local judge? 3. What is his salary? E. O'D.

1. Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. 2. If you mean the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court who is assigned to this circuit, Judge Harlan, of Kentucky is the man. If the circuit judges are in view, they are Judges Jenkins, of Wisconsin, and Woods, of Indiana; if the district judge, John H. Baker. 3. The salary of Judge Harlan is $10,000; of the circuit judges, $6,000, and of the district judge, $5,000.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Dr. John Graham Brooks, of Boston, is to deliver the address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, at the New Century Club, in Philadelphia, next Friday evening. His subject will be "The Future Problem of Charity and the Unemployed."

Sam Jones, speaking of Col. Bob Ingersoll, is thus reported in a Southern newspaper: "If you want to see a monkey-feeding time, you get old Bob to let me talk along with him. He ain't goin' to do it, though. Not he. He couldn't stand up before me, and he knows it. You see the facts are against him."

Some of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been so much pleased by the portrait of the late Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, painted by Daniel Huntington, that they desire to have a copy of it placed on a new postage stamp. If ex-President Harrison gives his assent to this plan the Daughters will make formal application to Postmaster-general Bissell.

The son of Count Tolstoi, who is now in Paris, has been questioned as to his father's book on the Franco-Russian fetes, which has been announced for publication. It appears that the novelist has seized this episode of patriotic ebullition as an excuse to exploit his ideas on patriotism, which, according to his son, he thinks inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity. This is to be the general theme of the new book.

A young woman who is beginning to bloom out in literature by becoming a specialist on one subject is Mrs. Clara Sidney Davidge, a daughter of Bishop Potter. Mrs. Davidge is a very philanthropic woman, and has made a special study of the working girls' clubs in this city and its vicinity. She is thoroughly informed on this subject, and has, after much persuasion, consented to write a story on it for publication, which will shortly appear in print.

A curious Good Friday custom still prevails in Spain. On that day the Spanish sovereign pardons a certain number of criminals condemned to death, and this year the Queen Regent reprieved seven unfortunate men. Standing with one hand on the petitions for mercy, Donna Christina placed the other on a crucifix, and said solemnly, according to formula, "I pardon these men that God may pardon me." The news of the reprieve was then telegraphed to the culprits.

The London Figaro says that the members of the Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir exhibited their extreme loyalty the other day by some very curious behavior. They were on board the royal yacht Alberta. Some of their number found a hand basin in which they were told the Princess of Wales had just washed her hands and face. So what did they all do but one after another perform their own ablutions in the self-same water which had been used by her Royal Highness.

A very interesting experiment is being tried by a minister in London—the establishment of a church for children. It is a unique effort to meet the "leakage" between the Sunday school and the church. "The age of admission is between five and fourteen, and those who give evidence of stability and religious conviction will be transferred at the latter age to the main church. The only conditions of admission are belief in God, love to Christ and the acceptance of the Bible as the guide of life. The weekly service is held on Saturday and the communion is administered monthly."

In Los Angeles there is a dry-goods store at which all the young men have vowed to each other a solemn vow that henceforth they will never refuse a meal to any human being whom they know to be hungry. Two of their number were witnesses when a stalwart, gentlemanly-looking fellow, of some twenty-eight years, rushed into the middle of the road, revolver in hand, and shot himself, crying out: "I am starving, starving. What I'm going to do I do because I can't stand it a moment longer." The vow was unanimously taken when the two young men reported the incident to their fellow-workers.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Jack Frost is the only person whose fruitless efforts are a success—Galveston News.

Thars a difference betwixt a statesman's politikle morrels and his morrel morrels. —Jedge Waxem.

Madeline Pollard, it is pleasing to feel, need not go upon the stage for vindication. —New York World.

The young man with a girl has a poor opinion of the flowers that bloom in the spring.—Cincinnati Tribune.

The man who marries all his wife's family is not usually tried for bigamy. —Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Democratic hostility in the Senate may possibly force the tariff bill to move for a change of venue.—Washington Post.

We believe we never knew a widower who was not abused because he did not visit his wife's grave oftener.—Atchison Globe.

Ordinary beer is sold by the barrel, but bock notwithstanding its goat emblem, is not disposed of by the butt.—Philadelphia Times.

It is quite safe to say that 90 per cent. of Coxey's soldiers are habitual voters of the Democratic ticket.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Grover Cleveland is going to furnish the greatest example this country has ever had of the fact that nothing fails like failure.—New York Recorder.

W. C. P. Breckinridge announces that he will make an "aggressive" campaign for re-election. "Offensive" would have been the better word.—Chicago Tribune.

The question which should interest cuckoo Democracy is not whether David is out of politics, but whether he is out of stones for his sling.—Kansas City Journal.

The New York Assembly consists of seventy-six Republicans, forty-nine New York Democrats and three Democrats—a Republican majority of 122.—Chicago Herald.

Howells on Immortality.

Recent Interview.

"Have you faith in the theory of immortal life, Mr. Howells?"

"As we grow older I think we grow less and less positive about such a belief as that. The young are much more positive than the old. With age comes the blunting of the edge of most things. As we gather years we lose love, joy, grief—everything that makes life, and so, to age, it would not seem so strange if life itself ended forever. I've died and lived so many times. But every time we go to sleep we die—we become unconscious and pass for the time being out of life. How can we know that we will ever awake from the night's slumber or that we shall not wake from death? I can't say more about it, or more than that I hope for another life, another chance."

The Coxey and Kelly Armies.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

It is well to look existing conditions squarely in the face. There is unrest and disquiet among the people; that there is not factious discontent is due to the prevalence of a belief in the power of the people to correct evils by the ballot. The Coxey and Kelly movements really are campaign movements of the Populist and unlimited coinage party. The partakers in these movements may not know for what purpose they are being used, but they are being used as we have written.

FEARS OF LUTHERANS

Their Reasons for Not Wanting "God in the Constitution."

Republican Senators Give Notice that the Tariff Debate Cannot Be Prematurely Stifled.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Members of both branches of Congress, particularly Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, have been amazed in the past few days to receive in their mail petitions from the Lutheran Church urging them to vote against the bill which proposes to "put God in the Constitution." It is true that the judiciary committee of the House, to whom the bill was referred, have practically decided to report the bill unfavorably to the House, but the surprise that a great religious body like the Lutheran Church should protest against a step which was believed to have the undivided support of every church organization in the country was so great that many of the Representatives receiving the petitions believed them to be forgeries. Inquiries sent to the pastors of the churches soon satisfied them of the genuineness of the petitions. They are printed forms, indicating that they have all been sent out from some headquarters of the church, and every petition is signed by the pastor and one or more trustees of the church whose name is given in the petition, together with the number of its communicant members.

The reasons of the opposition of the Lutheran Church to the proposed embodiment of the Deity in the Constitution are four:

First—Because it indicates an alteration changing the entire spirit of the Constitution, which is and ever should be based on the principle of religious freedom and liberty.

Second—Because it indicates a direct violation of the first amendment to the Constitution forbidding the establishment of religion, "For (to quote the petition) this proposed addition evidently tends to the establishment of the Christian religion."

Third—Because the church and state are two separate domains, and that therefore the state, or government, as such, has nothing to do with Christianity.

Fourth—Because, by fear that the adoption of this proposed addition will serve as a precedent for future encroachments upon their religious rights, that the agitators of this measure will, after once having gained a foothold in the Constitution, endeavor to introduce laws aiming at the entire destruction and annihilation of religious liberty, in consequence of which the country will be thrown into a state of religious strifes and persecutions, and that finally there will be a state church supported by temporal power and oppressing the dissenters.

"WELL, IT WON'T."

Republicans Reply to a Threat that Tariff Debate Will Close Tuesday.

WASHINGTON April 17.—There was a very slim attendance of visitors in the galleries when the Senate met to-day. Senator Hoar asked that all petitions protesting against the ratification of the Chinese treaty might be presented in open session instead of executive session, as is customary, and his motion being agreed to, Senators Lodge and Gallinger presented several such petitions.

The bill to create the southern judicial district of Texas and to fix the time and place for holding courts in the southern, eastern and western districts was passed.

Senator Voorhees reported a schedule showing the changes in the text and rate of duty of the tariff bill of 1890 and the administrative act of 1890 as it passed the House and as it was reported to the Senate by the finance committee and the rates proposed by the Mills bill.

Senator Hill inquired whether it was proposed to print the Mills bill in its entirety and stated that he would like to have this done, and it was so ordered.

Senator Lodge offered a proposed amendment to the pending tariff bill for the imposition of retaliatory rates of duty against Great Britain, providing that when, in contravention of existing treaty, any article not admitted free, if it is the manufacture of Great Britain or any of its colonies, should pay double the duty heretofore imposed, and if admitted free, a duty of 35 per cent. be imposed except on wool, which should be admitted under the duties of the act of 1890, and that these retaliatory and discriminating duties should remain in force until Great Britain consented to take part in an agreement with the United States for the coinage and use of silver, and when such agreement was made the discriminating duties should cease.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, sought to have the Chinese treaty considered in open session, but objection was made by Mr. Sherman.

A long discussion was precipitated by a statement by Mr. Harris that the unanimous-consent agreement under which the Senate operated last week having expired, a further agreement had been reached by him and Senator Aldrich, and he asked unanimous consent that for the present week and until Tuesday next the agreement of last week should continue, namely, that the Senate should meet each day at 12 o'clock, take up the tariff bill promptly at 1 o'clock, and continue with it until 5 o'clock without interruption, and that on Tuesday next, at 5 o'clock, general debate should cease and the bill after that time be taken up and considered by paragraphs for amendments, the committee amendments to be considered first. He also suggested that before the close of general debate one Democratic Senator should speak in favor of the bill, making such reply to those who had spoken against it as he chose.

Senator Aldrich, as spokesman of the Republicans, said there would be no objection to the extension of the agreement to next Tuesday, nor to any one speaking in defense of the bill on that day for two hours, or, he added parenthetically, for two weeks if he chose.

Senator Mills remarked that general debate on the whole features of this bill will terminate on Tuesday.

"Well, it won't," came in a chorus from the Republican side.

The debate continued for some time, when Senator Hill asked if the agreement would preclude the Senate from taking up the free list for consideration. He did not wish to be foreclosed in making a motion to consider the free list at any time. He wanted an understanding that nothing agreed to should prevent the Senate from proceeding to the free list by a majority vote. The better way, in his opinion, was to first consider what articles should be free and what dutiable, and then what the duty should be. Senator Harris agreed to Senator Hill's proposition.

Senator Morgan asked leave of absence until May 3, and then the Senate went into executive session at 1:50. Twenty-five minutes afterwards the doors were reopened, and Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, asked that the resolution to consider the Chinese treaty in open session be laid aside until May 3, when Senator Morgan will return to the Senate. This was agreed to.

Senator McLauren, of Mississippi, then began his maiden speech in the Senate, supporting the tariff bill. Senator Smith, of New Jersey, followed in an able speech, which was devoted entirely to an attack on the income tax. At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's speech the Senate adjourned.

NEW AND OLD PATENTS.

Inventions of Indianians—Weekly List of Expirations.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Patents were awarded residents of Indiana to-day as follows: William E. Ayers, Collett, clover feeder; Thomas Duncan, Fort Wayne, universal phase alternate current motor; Thos. Duncan, Fort Wayne, electric motor; Abraham Lehman and C. J. Kraus, Peru, treating jute or other bagging; Wm. F. and S. E. Limpus, Alpine, sulky; James McLaughlin, assignor of one-half to R. G. Franklin, Michigan City, automatic gate for elevators; Charles W. Meggenhofen, Franklin, and A. S. Courtright, Indianapolis, boring machine; Jepthy L. Waggoner, Columbus, and W. T. Carmichael, Wallesborough, tool chest trade mark; Wilford M. Williams, Indianapolis, washing fluid.

An unusually large number of patents expired by limitation to-day. The aggregate number was 287. Among the inventions were: Reed organs, Governor Levi K. Fuller, of Brattleboro, Vt., assignor to J. J. Estey & Co., Brattleboro, Vt.; printing presses, F. W. Griffith and George P. Byrne, New York; gas apparatus, James Rigby, Montreal, Que.; seal locks, J. N. Smith, Jersey City, N. J.; shoe sewing machines, Joseph Bond, jr., Woonsocket, R. I.; carbureters, James Palmer, Boston, Mass., assignor of one-half his right to George J. Shaw, Biddeford, Me.; locomotive engines, Alex. M. Cumming, Elizabeth, N. J.; electro-magnetic engines, M. Eggar, Austria; ore separators, Wm. Hooper, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; door checks, C. S. Whipple, New London, Conn.; printing presses, Wm. H. Woodcock, Williamsburg, N. Y.

A MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Mexico Proposes that One Be Held in that Country.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Another international monetary conference, this time, perhaps, to be held in the City of Mexico, is among the probabilities. The Mexican government, through its diplomatic representatives, is quietly pressing upon the attention of the powers the feasibility of again undertaking an adjustment of the monetary question, and the time is believed to be ripe for further effort in that direction. Minister Romero has already suggested the matter to our government in a way that does not at this moment require a direct response, and the President is considering it carefully, for undoubtedly the success of the undertaking will depend in a large measure upon the support of the United States. The adhesion of Great Britain, too, is of the first importance, and the report that she will limit her co-operation to the representation of India alone hardly realizes the hopes of the projectors of the conference, though it may not operate to defeat the meeting.

Union Pacific Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Speaker to-day laid before the House a letter from Attorney-general Olney replying to the resolution asking for certain information concerning the status of Union Pacific railroad matters. The Attorey-general submits a copy of a letter from the special counsel of the government, the Hon. George Hoadly, who reports that the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific have not been legally affected by anything done in the action wherein receivers of that railway have been appointed, for the reason that the United States has not been made a party to such proceedings. Mr. Hoadley says he has not, without special direction from the Attorney-general, which he has not received, felt authorized to enter the appearance of the United States in any of the thirteen suits in which the receivers have been appointed.

The Bering Sea Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The modifications which have been made in the British Bering sea bill have robbed that measure of the features which were most obnoxious to our government, and it is believed here that if the act is thoroughly administered there will be little opportunity for pelagic sealing in the closed season. As it now stands, the results of the Paris arbitration having been published in the British Columbian newspapers last fall, it would be a difficult task for the owners and masters of any sealing craft to convince an impartial court that they were not "aware" of the provisions of the award, and unless they could establish such ignorance their vessels and cargoes are no longer free from forfeiture.

Hill and Geary Denounced.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Three thousand Democrats met in mass meeting last night and passed resolutions ending as follows:

"Resolved, That the utterances of Senator Hill are traitorous in their purpose, false in their assumptions, absurd in their logic and excite the indignation and derision of the Democracy of California."

"Resolved, That the undemocratic course of Thomas Geary in reference to the Wilson bill is hereby condemned and repudiated."

The resolutions are to be laid before the Senate by Senator White.

Postmaster Dismissed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Martin T. All has been appointed postmaster at Mackville in place of Andrew F. Miller, removed. Mr. Miller was appointed to the office on May 13, 1893, on Representative Brookshire's indorsement. There were complaints of irregularities in Mr. Miller's business methods. A postoffice inspector was sent to the office from Washington, and on his report Mr. Miller was summarily removed and Mr. All appointed.

To Suppress Lotteries.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Senator Hoar, from the committee on the judiciary, to-day made a favorable report on his bill for the suppression of the lottery traffic. The bill was amended to a considerable extent in committee. It provides a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for two years for setting up or drawing a lottery, gift concern or similar enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, or for sending lottery tickets through the mails.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed in Indiana as follows: F. H. Wood, Arthur, Pike county, vice J. A. Almon, resigned; A. A. Gummers, Gilead, Miami county, vice J. E. McKee, resigned; W. S. Chamberlain, Poland, Clay county, vice J. H. Schoer, resigned; Alonzo McCoy, Shanghai, Howard county, vice W. M. Thompson, resigned.

Salaries of Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Representative Dunphy, of New York, to-day introduced a bill fixing the rates of pay of letter carriers in cities of more than 75,000 people at: For the first year of service, $600; second year, $800; third year, $1,000, and fourth year and thereafter, $1,200. In cities of less than 75,000 people the pay is to be: First year, $600; second year, $800, and third and thereafter, $1,000.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed the nomination of James N. Thompson, of Arkansas, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Sixth district.

The Navy Department has just published the reprimand in the case of Capt. E. M. Shepard, who was convicted of writing a letter reflecting upon Captain Bunce. The Secretary deems the publication of the findings and sentence of the court, and the action of the department thereon, in general orders, to be a sufficient compliance with the requirement of the sentence that he be publicly reprimanded.

Lieutenant Commander D. Rafael Mansilla, naval attache of the Argentine legation, was thrown from his horse to-day while riding in the Soldiers' Home grounds, and died at 7:45 this evening as a result of his injuries. The officer fell upon his head and fractured the top of his skull.

The President to-day nominated W. H. McEwan to be postmaster at Albion, Ind.

Major W. F. Tucker, army paymaster, has been relieved from duty at Washington and ordered to St. Paul.

Japan is to have an exposition in 1895 at Hiogo, the old capital of the empire. It will cover the subjects of manufactures, fine arts, agriculture, education and science, water productions, mines and mining and machinery. Foreign goods may be exhibited for purposes of comparison, and it is expected that the exposition will be very interesting to foreigners.

Hon. George W. Steele, ex-Governor of Oklahoma, and now a candidate for re-election to Congress in Representative Martin's district, was on the floor of the House to-day.

Breckinridge's Headquarters.

New York Sun.

Breckinridge's majority in the last Congress election was about 7,000, and the vote for him was 16,588. The "aggressive campaign" for a renomination and re-election to Congress which he now intends to begin in the Seventh district of Kentucky will be interesting to watch. Will he make it on tariff reform? Will he run on the income tax? Perhaps it will be a campaign of education, designed to teach the decent Democrats of Bourbon, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Oldham, Owen, Scott and Woodford counties that they owe a vindication at the polls to the man who testified:

"I lived only four squares away on the same street. I took supper with my family. Then I walked back to Sarah Gess's, in less than an hour, and found the plaintiff in the house."

Will the Hon. William Campbell Preston Breckinridge establish his political headquarters at Sarah Gess's? It is at a convenient distance from his home.

An Anniversary Thought.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Twenty-nine years ago to-day Abraham Lincoln sank to death under a blow from a traitorous hand. And to-day a resolution honoring the memory of that great and loyal man could not be adopted in either branch of the Congress of the Union which he helped so magnificently to save.

You Never Can Tell.

Boston Traveller.

Those good Methodist brothers who objected to a recent editorial on Neal Dow in Zion's Herald must have been a bit nonplussed at Dr. Parkhurst's explanation that the venerable apostle of temperance wrote it himself.