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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.

JAMES A. KEMP, Secretary.

Evangelist Moody has expressed faith in the present Congress, but faith is Mr. Moody's strong hold.

Was it because of his dreadful speech that Mr. Voorhees was reduced to the ranks to make place for Harris and Mills?

The Democrats in Congress ought to present ex-Speaker Reed with a service of silver plate for teaching them how to count a quorum.

Every end of the revolution in Brazil is like a popular artist's farewell tour—positively the last. However it does look now as if an end had really been reached.

Comparisons are odious, but the country will now have a chance to see whether Speaker Crisp can play the role of Czar as well as Mr. Reed did. Bynum might umpire the game.

The market reporter of a free-trade organ in Boston remarks that "the feeling that there is to be no Wilson tariff for a very long time, at least," is the cause of the increased demand for woollens.

General Coxe is said to be an aspirant for the Populist nomination for the presidency. He has outbid Waite and Penoyer, but the leaders will look for a man whose checks will be honored in the currency of the country.

If the Democrats in Congress have been instructed by the people to pass the Wilson bill, the Republicans have received later instructions to defeat its passage. Therefore, they should fight every inch of the ground and kill the bill if possible.

The action of Congress in regard to the law requiring the pay of members to be stopped when they are absent without leave is a striking illustration of resurrected conscience. It has taken Congress about forty years to discover that the law ought to be enforced.

If the Democratic House would follow its backdown regarding the quorum-counting rule by a back down regarding the Wilson bill it would receive the approval of the residents of every intelligent congressional district north of Mason and Dixon's line and a few south of it.

The price of silver has advanced during the past week; not largely, but enough to be noticed. All the friends of sound money will be glad to see it rise until the bullion in a silver dollar is worth as much as the gold in a gold dollar. The cheap-dollar people would then denounce silver.

An investigation of the business of the clearing houses of the country shows that for the eleven months beginning in April, 1893, and ending in February, 1894, the shrinkage was over \$11,000,000, or more than a billion dollars a month. This fairly entitles the Democratic party to be called a billion-dollar party.

The Secretary of the Navy, after hearing testimony, decided that Carnegie, Phipps & Co. should refund the government \$400,000 because of defects in armor plates. The President reduced the forfeit to \$100,000 and Mr. Carnegie wrote a letter indorsing the Wilson bill. And yet there is no investigation.

The proposition of Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, to double the duties of any tariff bill which may be passed and to impose a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem upon all free goods imported from Great Britain until that country will take part in an international agreement for the free coinage of silver is the most sensible and would prove the most effective measure to compel the use of silver as legal tender money throughout the world that could be devised.

To-day is an anniversary of great events in American history. On this day, in 1775, at Concord and Lexington, Mass., occurred the first armed collision and bloodshed of the revolution, and on the 18th of April, 1861, the first blood of the civil war was shed in the streets of Baltimore, when a mob attempted to stop Massachusetts troops on their way to Washington. By recent enactment it is made a legal holiday in Massachusetts, and there will be a special celebration at Concord.

The statement was made yesterday by the attorney of a saloon keeper that "half the saloon-keepers in the city are selling on other people's licenses," meaning on licenses which have been assigned to them. If this is even partially true it indicates

the existence of a practice which should be stopped. No person to whom a license to sell liquor has been issued has a right to transfer it to another person for any consideration whatever, and cannot do so legally. A license is a personal franchise, a contract between the authorities and the person to whom it is issued, and can no more be transferred than a marriage license. All such alleged transfers are void, and the persons selling under them are really selling without license. No doubt some of these transfers have been made in good faith, but that does not make them legal. All such licenses should be revoked and the persons holding them required to take out new ones.

ABOUT DEMOCRATIC "PRINCIPLES."

One reads much of Democratic "principles." There are a great many of them, and they do not harmonize. If there are not as many Democratic principles as Democrats it is because so many Democrats take no interest in principles. They are simply content to say, "I am a Democrat because my father voted for Andrew Jackson." Then each one knows that if he collects a choice assortment of Democratic principles they are likely to be as worthless next year as last year's fashion plate. Recently Senator Hill felt called upon to define the Democratic principles which he and New York Democrats generally have in stock. He declared that an income tax was not a Democratic principle and never had been. He might have further declared that even Senator Voorhees was opposed to such a tax during the war. President Cleveland, first and last, has had an assortment of principles bearing the brand "Democratic." They are labeled free trade, anti-freedom, sound money, and so on. More recently Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has issued another set of Democratic principles. They are free trade for Northern States, but protection for Alabama coal and iron ore and Louisiana sugar; the free and unlimited coinage of silver; the repeal of the federal tax which prevents the circulation of shiplasters as money, and an income tax, because his constituents will pay none of it and Northern savings banks depositors and stockholders in loan associations will.

There is reason to believe that the Morgan brand is the real article—"the original Dr. Townsend's, blown in the glass." More Democrats believe in or adhere to that set. Two-thirds of the Democrats in Congress indorse them. Besides, they are not only the most vicious set of principles in existence, but they are nothing else than vicious, which is the unimpeachable evidence of their genuineness. The most of them were held by the Populists two years ago. In fact, the income tax was originally a Populist principle, and in the South the leaders of that party are angry because the Democrats have appropriated it as a discovery of their own. The Populists might retaliate by espousing the proposition to repeal the tax on State bank notes, but they have declared for national legal-tender money, and against any sort of bank paper. If bank paper should not be made redeemable in coin or in anything having intrinsic value, the Populists may accept the Democratic principle labeled "free issue of shiplasters."

That there be no mistake about the Democratic principles held by the largest number of Democrats, let us recapitulate again: "Open markets for the foreign competitors of Northern industries, but specific duties on Southern coal, iron ore and sugar; the free coinage of forty-seven cents' worth of silver bullion into legal-tender dollars for silver bullion speculators and silver mine owners; an income tax for the North to reach all prudent people who have savings in banks and loan associations; the right of each State to assert its sovereignty by permitting corporations to issue an unsound currency without legal-tender quality, to the end that speculators may live from the toll of the poor, who will be forced to take such money."

Take a vote of the Democrats in Congress, and two-thirds of them would say "aye" to the foregoing "principles," put, to be sure, in different languages. How many sensible men believe that such principles, if put in force, would not bring general disaster?

INDIANA'S OPPORTUNITY.

The Wilson bill, or one which is quite as objectionable, is before the Senate and will be before Congress for some time. Already several States of the North in municipal elections have condemned it as no measure was ever condemned by the American people. It is very evident that this expression of hostility has had its effect upon Congress.

On Tuesday, May 1, all the cities of Indiana except Indianapolis and Evansville will hold their elections. It will be the first opportunity for the voters in them to express their detestation of any measure confessed to be the first step toward free trade and the fear of which has paralyzed industry and shrunken the volume of traffic. On that day thousands of Indiana voters will have an opportunity to declare against all free trade or half free-trade schemes. If they are like the voters of New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, and even Missouri, they will seize the opportunity to put their protest against such legislation on record. Let the voters of Indiana who oppose tariff tinkering now or free trade at any time rally to the polls and make their protest. It may be the culminating influence which is needed to defeat the Wilson bill. At any rate, it is more important to declare against the Democratic tariff policy now than in November.

There can be no doubt about the drift of popular sentiment in Indiana. Its tide runs strongly in the same direction as that in the States named. There is now a large majority in Indiana hostile to the ex-confederate tariff bills. There is, however, no danger, and that is overconfidence. Republicans may be so confident of victory and so elated by the victories elsewhere that they may not deem it necessary to do their level best to poll a full vote. They will make a great mistake if they fail to put forth the same effort now that they would if the vote were close. If Republicans will look about them they may find

the Democrats quietly preparing to surprise them with a full vote on May 1. A vigorous effort all along the line will put Indiana in touch with the other Northern States which have voted. If, through Republican and anti-free-trade overconfidence a reaction should appear, the friends of the Wilson bill in Congress would hail it as a declaration in their favor and proceed to make that measure a law. Let every friend of protection who reads this warning pass the word along that every effort must be made for a full anti-Cleveland vote.

The Richmond Palladium has come in possession of a copy of the Indiana State Sentinel of March 23, 1893, containing the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held in Cambridge City a few days before. The report says "The meeting was largely attended, the old veterans and the young bone and sinew being there." There was some speech making and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The administration of Abraham Lincoln violated the principles of the United States in many of its most important particulars; therefore,

Resolved, That a majority of the twelfth policy of disunion, abolition and secession, both having for their object the destruction of the Constitution and the degradation of the white man in the social and political status of the country.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an armistice and the calling of a national convention of all the States, composed of delegates selected by the people, believing that to be the only mode of settling our national difficulties, alike honorable to the North and the South, the East and the West.

Resolved, That a majority of the clergy for the past two years are the devil's select and inspired representatives, preaching envy, hate and malice, vengeance, blood and murder, instead of love, charity, Christianity and the doctrines of Christ, and they hereby receive our unqualified and indignant condemnation.

That is the way Democratic conventions were talking all over Indiana at that time. The world has moved considerably since then, and even the Indiana Democracy have made some progress, though they have not succeeded in getting away from their record.

An attempt to reduce the value of national legislation to a monetary standard shows that during the first session of the Fifty-second Congress 13,000 bills were introduced in the House and Senate, of which only 42 passed both houses, received the signature of the President and became laws. The expense of the session, including salaries, printing, pay of employes, mileage of members and incidentals, footed up \$1,168,540. In other words, each and every law cost nearly \$90,000. Of course, the value of legislation cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Some of these laws may have been worth a great deal to the country, while others may have been positively injurious. The figures do show, however, that Congress is a very expensive body, and that it wastes a great deal of time. Absenteeism, junketing, filibustering, speech making and other kindred evils go to make up a record of palpable inefficiency.

When Mr. Cleveland ran for Governor of New York, in 1892, he carried every county in the State but six. In the spring elections this year the Republicans carried every county but six. Of thirty-four cities which have, heretofore, been Democratic strongholds, the Democrats carried, this year, only four. As a result of the spring elections the canvassing boards for the next two years in all but five counties of the State will be Republican, thus insuring a fair count of the votes cast at the State election. Altogether, the outlook for the Republican party in New York has not been so bright for many years.

It is amusing to read that, before embarking upon canal boats at Cumberland, Coxe and Carl Browne made speeches to the people promising to march back over better roads than Cumberland had ever seen. In view of such statements one is led to wonder if these misguided enthusiasts really believe that Congress is going to give heed to their wild demands for the issuing of money and the building of roads. A month from now they will probably be trying to borrow money with which to get out of Washington.

Probably there is not another organized body in the United States where Colonel Breckinridge would be as safe from expulsion as he is in Congress. The Constitution makes each House the judge of the qualifications of its members, but they claim that this gives them no right to judge of disqualifications. Breckinridge has been expelled from some clubs, and if he were in the army he would be dismissed for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, but in Congress he is safe.

No other flag than the stars and stripes has ever floated over Independence Hall in Philadelphia, and the Mayor of that city refused to make an exception in favor of the flag of the Universal Peace Society, which was in session there the other day. He was right. The stars and stripes represents universal peace sufficiently for all practical purposes so long as the peoples of the world judiciously refrain from interference with it. A white banner would mean nothing more.

The announcement of the death of Major Clifton Comly, United States army, has brought a feeling of deep sorrow to hundreds who came to know him while in charge of the central herd. He was more than an ambitious and accomplished soldier, because he was an intensely patriotic American—a fact which must have impressed any one who enjoyed the privilege of his acquaintance. The flag for every schoolhouse touched his patriotic spirit. "I would go further than the flag," he said; "I would have the children stand in line and salute it when raised as the first school exercise in the morning, and again stand in line while it was lowered at night as the last school exercise." While here he was always ready to cooperate with the citizens of Indianapolis in every movement for its benefit. Major Comly was fifty-two years of age, was graduated from West Point, an appointee from Exton, O., in 1862, appointed second lieutenant in the First United States Cavalry June 17, 1862, and soon became its adjutant. He was transferred to the ordnance arm of the service May 26, 1863, as first lieutenant; made captain Dec. 15, 1867, major Aug. 2, 1879. In August, 1881, he was appointed instructor at West Point, and continued there until assigned to the arsenal in this city. While here he superintended ordnance work at other posts. For years he has been regarded as one of the best informed officers of the ordnance arm

of the service, the highest in the army. He was directed to make the plans for the display of the ordnance at the world's fair early in 1891. In February, 1892, he was ordered to the command of the arsenal on Governor's island in New York harbor. In addition to his duties there he was president of the ordnance board, member of the board for testing cannon and member of the board of ordnance and fortification, of which General Schofield is president. Major Comly was a student and applied himself closely to the investigation of the science of gunnery and all that pertains to it. He was stricken with cerebral hemorrhage while directing the test of a new gun. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter, who have the sympathy of those in this city who were acquainted with him, and to the hospitalities of Major Comly's interesting family.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature to make it a criminal offense for manufacturers or dealers to sell goods marked "sterling," "sterling silver," "coin" or "coin silver," unless the article so marked contains the requisite quantity of pure silver. There is now, it seems, no penalty prescribed for this species of fraud, which is said to be a very common one. It is a sad and solemn thought that the sterling silver tableware which figures so prominently on all festive occasions, and which is so eagerly collected by housewives, may not all be "solid" after all.

Brooklyn young women took advantage of a vaccination craze and, after persuading an accommodating physician to do the work for them, carried out gallantly young men into the doctor's tent at a church fair and had them submit to the virus-tipped lancet at 50 cents per arm—half for the sake of buying a new church carpet. Indianapolis maidens may take a hint from this proceeding. The men of the report of the Indiana committee on the social and political status of the country, under orders from the Health Board to be vaccinated, may well make a virtue of necessity.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says there is a Pennsylvania still living who at one time commanded the Army of the Potomac. This is Gen. John G. Parke. He was Burnside's chief of staff at Fredericksburg, commander of the Ninth Corps in the operations against Petersburg and was in command of the Army of the Potomac in the absence of General Meade at the time of the capture and recapture of Fort Steadman.

James A. Garfield, nephew of the late President Garfield, has been elected a justice of the peace for Jamestown, Mich. A justice of the peace rates considerably lower in political measurement than the President of the United States, yet he may be just as good a citizen and true a patriot. It was to fit such cases as this that Pope said: "Honor and fame from no condition rise; that well your part, there all the honors lie."

In headlining a strike dispatch from St. Paul, yesterday, the Journal used the words "Northern Pacific" instead of "Great Northern," thereby doing the Northern Pacific Railway Company an injustice. The latter road is free from trouble. It is the Great Northern that is tied up.

Evidence accumulates that the Evening Coupon does not find virtue in its own reward. Perhaps the W. C. T. U. ladies can soothe its injured feelings and atone for its failure to recognize its purity and goodness by offering it a delayed tribute of flowers or bonbons.

Men who voted for Cleveland and a change may be interested in knowing that the seven-year leavens, which is to appear in great numbers this summer, has been pronounced by entomologist C. V. Riley to be a palatable and nutritious food.

The people who "want the earth" might be happy if they got it, but it does not look like the man down in Virginia who has started a paper called the Daily Earth will be happy. Far from it.

After their experience in navigating the raging canal perhaps Coxe's commonwealers will be willing to compromise with the government by accepting positions in the navy.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Decidedly Unpopular.

"I wonder what makes Higby so unpopular?" "I give it up, but it is a fact. Why, that man is so disliked that he can't even get a bite when he goes fishing."

Spareribs, Also.

"The great need of the country in these anarchistic times is State Governors with plenty of backbone. Don't you think?" "What's the matter with Hogg, of Texas?"

Trouble on the Road.

Annual Visitor—What's become of your ossified man? "I thought you said you were 'Broke him all up, eh?" "No, but it smashed the engine, and now he is in jail pending a suit again him for damages."

In Doubt.

"Been vaccinated yet?" "No," said the athletic girl, "I've not. I can't quite make up my mind whether to give up my Indian clubs or my bicycle for a while."

COMING STATE CONVENTION.

Thousands Will Be in the City Next Week—The Preparations.

The Republican State convention is to be held at Tomlinson Hall next Wednesday, and although it is a week away several of the candidates for State offices are already in the city to stay until after the fight is over. The ante-convention campaign is just about completed, and it has been far the most active ever made in Indiana within either party. There are forty-three candidates for the various nominations, and nearly all of them have made a personal canvass of the State, going into as many counties as possible, making speeches and meeting people. The State committee has taken advantage of this activity to revive clubs and push the organization of the party, and the result is that this early in the year the Republican party has the best organization throughout the State that it has had for years, even toward the close of campaigns. The convention of next Wednesday promises to be the greatest political gathering ever held in the State. It is expected that it will draw to the city from twelve to fifteen thousand people. Old politicians will be in a dispatch from Kokomo.

Harry M. Mounts has been chosen as secretary of the Republican State convention. His handsome work in caring for the county convention last week has been much noted. He will have complete charge of the hall on convention day, and will attend to everything in the arrangements, seating arrangement, ushers and doorkeepers.

He Seized Herald of Death.

J. C. Snyder, who was declared of unsound mind yesterday afternoon, imagines that a picture on the wall of his home, representing "Union Armies," is a herald of death. He is suffering from consumption.

TIPS IN THE HOUSE

Representatives Devote a Day to New and Old Political Topics.

They Discuss Van Alen's Appointment, Campaign Contributions and the Hawaiian Incident.

ATTEMPT TO BELITTLE REED

Mr. Wise Claims Tucker to Be the Father of Quorum Counting.

Sarcastic Speeches by Enloe, Reed, Cannon and Others—Plan to Secure a Full Attendance of Members.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The House devoted the entire day to debate on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and touched a wide variety of subjects, and at times was brimful of interesting personalities. The Hawaiian policy of the present administration came in for a good share of attention. The appointment of Mr. Van Alen as minister to Italy provoked a very extended discussion. It was held up to ridicule by the Republicans, who intimated that it was a direct reward for his \$25,000 contribution to the Democratic campaign fund. The Democrats, in defending the appointment, tried to counter on the Harrison administration by detailing the history of the \$400,000 campaign fund raised by ex-Postmaster-general Wanamaker. Later in the day Mr. Wise took up the authority of quorum counting as a parliamentary anti-filibustering expedient, and quoted from the record to show that the first proposition in this line had been offered by J. Randolph Tucker, a Virginia Democrat, in 1880, when it had been vigorously opposed by Mr. Reed, Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, met this attack on the ex-Speaker's fame by shrieking out before the House the record of the Democratic opposition to the quorum-counting rule in the Fifty-first Congress, Speaker Crisp leading the opposition.

Before the journal was approved, to-day, Mr. Burrows called attention to the fact that Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, who spoke for exactly one minute yesterday on the new quorum-counting rule, had printed in the Record, against the express provision of the House, a speech which occupied four minutes. "I knew Mr. Wheeler was a tall talker," said Mr. Burrows, dryly, "but I doubt his ability to accomplish such a feat as that." As Mr. Wheeler was not present, he was decided to allow the matter to go over until he could speak for himself. Mr. Dunphy asked unanimous consent for inclusion of the New York case of New Jersey bridge bill. Mr. Kilgore stated, rather sarcastically, that, as the House now has rules by which it could transact business, he could not agree to any requests for unanimous consent. He demanded the record, which was equivalent to an objection.

After the roll call of committees for reports, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bailey, of Texas, in the chair, for further consideration of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

THE HAWAIIAN AFFAIR.

Mr. Grow took the floor and vigorously arraigned the Hawaiian policy of the administration. Mr. McCreary, in reply, stated that, inasmuch as the House had discussed the Hawaiian question for five days, and had passed resolutions expressing the sense of the House, he regarded it as adjudicated. Mr. Hooker, a member of the foreign affairs committee, followed with a defense of the President's Hawaiian policy. "Is it still the purpose of the President to restore the Queen?" asked Mr. Van Alen. Mr. Hooker said that had been left to and decided by Congress.

Mr. Milken replied to some of Mr. Hooker's assertions on ex-Minister Stevens, in the course of which he predicted that it would not be many years before the Hawaiian flag would be raised over Hawaii unless the Republic would insure its remaining there.

Mr. Quigg, in the course of some general remarks criticizing the Van Alen appointment, got into a verbal duel with Mr. Enloe. Mr. Enloe asserted that he was elected to Congress last January because of his support of the Hawaiian policy. "I had the Fourteenth New York congressional district, with its 10,000 Democratic majority, to record a yea and nay vote on the Wilson bill."

"Did you accomplish what you came here for?" asked Mr. Enloe. "Did you kill the Wilson bill, you said you would, you campaign?"

"I did not say I would," replied Mr. Quigg. "I said the election of a Republican in a Democratic district would do much toward defeating the Wilson bill, and I think the Wilson bill is a smart one."

"Perhaps you are the author of the speech against the Wilson bill delivered yesterday by Senator Hill," suggested Mr. Enloe, sarcastically. "I replied," said Mr. Quigg, "that the Republicans know that he is able to take care of himself. He has done so frequently to his dismay and discredit. I thought, to your satisfaction, that Messrs. Meredith and Enloe took a hand in the discussion of the Van Alen incident, using the Harrison appointment of Mr. Wanamaker as a shield to meet all thrusts. Certain facts have been developed by this debate," interrupted Mr. Reed. "First, that Whitney is a good man; second, that Cleveland is a good man, and third, that Van Alen was not appointed to that office because he contributed \$50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. Now, why was he appointed?"

"If he had been appointed because of his contribution," said Mr. Enloe, "that would be the best and strongest reason for his appointment from a Republican standpoint. I knew nothing of the facts, but will say this in his defense: He at least is not a demagogue not to insult the American people by accepting office, as did John Wanamaker."

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who followed Mr. Enloe, waxed sarcastic. "I would not say anything," said he, "against that great and good man, Grover Cleveland. If I dropped my tongue in gall I could not say anything half as mean against him as the Democratic press is saying." He created amusement by telling how the Democratic national convention had prepared a platform, and how, afterward, "that great and good man" had written a letter to the effect: "Turning to the Democratic side, he asked: 'Who is your prophet? Is it Grover Cleveland?' It is Hoke Smith."

"Give it up," ejaculated Mr. Burrows, in great laughter. "Mr. Cannon struck right and left. He referred to Mr. Bland as the wild-eyed son of destiny from Missouri, and wanted to know why the Democrats, in choosing men for the most responsible offices in the gift of the people, were obliged to choose a draft renegade Republican or muskwyper. After Mr. Cannon had concluded his remarks, Mr. Reed shot. Mr. Wise made a speech in which he challenged the right of Mr. Reed to claim the credit for the idea of counting members to make a quorum. The originator of that idea, he asserted, was John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, who, fourteen years ago, proposed a modification to the rules designed to take into account in determining the presence of a quorum members present but refusing to vote. On that occasion Mr. Reed, with great vehemence, denounced the proposition. He had urged that it was not the physical presence of a majority of the members which the Constitution required, but that it was a quorum, but a majority present and participating—a thing, added Mr. Reed, sarcastically, which Thomas B. Reed has not done for a month."

"Did the Democratic Congress in 1890 adopt Mr. Tucker's rule?" asked Mr. Grover. "The proposition was withdrawn," replied Mr. Wise. "I simply desire to strip a leader of the false colors under which he has been sailing. We don't claim that the adoption of the quorum-counting rule yesterday was a triumph for the Democracy. Mr. Wise said that it was not a triumph for Mr. Reed and Republicanism. The attempt on Mr. Tucker's rule," asked Mr. Grover. "It is a leader is making him, in the light of his former declarations, ridiculous."

Mr. Walker replied to Mr. Wise in a speech in which he cited at length the

firm denunciation of the quorum-counting rule by Speaker Crisp at the time of its adoption in the Fifty-first Congress. Mr. Grover then conducted the debate for the day with some remarks about the manner in which the Wilson bill had been battered beyond recognition by the Democrats. The free raw material theory incorporated in the House bill had been abandoned. The trusts of the country had abandoned it in the Senate and unless the Democrats of the House accepted it as it was changed the bill was dead beyond the possibility of re-suscitation. When Mr. Grover finished the committee arose and the House, at 4:40, adjourned.

ABSENTEES TO BE DOCKED.

Revival of an Old Law That Will Result in a Full House.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—An era of business is rapidly being inaugurated in the House of Representatives. The quorum-counting rule has been the first step in that direction. Further steps are now contemplated by which absentees will be brought to an end. The House will then have a system by which members can be compelled to attend, and when, in attendance, be counted to make a quorum. It will be the most stringent system for enforced attendance and enforced voting that Congress has ever had, the system under which the pay of absent members is withheld by the sergeant-at-arms. It is believed by parliamentary authorities that the new system will make it almost out of the question to break a quorum, and that the House, from this time forward, will always be ready to do business.

The Judiciary committee, made up of the leading lawyers of the House, has presented a report to the effect that it is the imperative duty of the sergeant-at-arms to execute the old law for the deduction of pay of absent members. This report supplements the recent action of the Democratic caucus instructing the sergeant-at-arms to execute the law. It is in line with the general movement of the House to enforce with every law and rule which will aid in the transaction of business. The report of the Judiciary committee, after reciting the old law, says: "Under the provisions of this law there can be no question but that a member whose name is not entitled to receive pay for any day when he is absent from the House, unless he can assign, as the reason for his absence, his own sickness or the sickness of some member of his family, and it is purely a question for him to consider whether, if he desires to attend to his personal business it will be worth more to him than his salary for that day. He may prefer that or to draw his salary and contribute to the Democratic campaign fund. The amount of salary he would have been entitled to receive if he had been in attendance at the House on that day is the amount which he is to receive." The report shows how the failure to "dock" salaries grew up during the war, when many members were absent from the army and were necessarily absent. It proceeds: "This law has never been repealed, either directly or by any subsequent enactment in force to-day, and, in the opinion of your committee, it is the duty of the sergeant-at-arms to make the law effective. He should act from the salary of each member at the time he draws his pay. It may, in many cases, work hardship, but it is the law, and as long as it remains on the statute books should be enforced."

The substitute resolution proposed by the committee recites the law for withholding the pay of absent members and adds: "Therefore, he it is the duty of the sergeant-at-arms strictly observe and enforce the provisions of said law and report to the House monthly pay into the treasury of the United States the sum deducted in the due observance of said section. The law as declared in said section, sergeant-at-arms should be after an absence of some time, the Judiciary committee as to the method in which the law will be executed and the 'docking' system inaugurated."

BUSINESS OF THE WHISKY TRUST.

Annual Report of President Greenhut, Showing Earnings and Profits.

PEORIA, Ill., April 18.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle-feeding Company there was a large attendance of Peorians and a big delegation from Cincinnati. A number of other cities were also represented. The financial statement shows the net earnings for the year to have been \$725,000; net surplus \$124,000.

President Greenhut's report outlines the business of the company for the past year, and states that on account of the general and adverse condition of trade last summer it made the showing of the company for the first six months the worst in its history, and that the company, to tide over its difficulties, sold last summer \$1,000,000 of bonds, and also placed \$2,000,000 of new stock with the Central Trust Company, of New York, to guarantee the rebates due its customers, which, however, created no additional liability, because no interest is paid on these bonds while held; that the present financial condition of the company precludes the necessity of any further issue of bonds, and in order to put at rest all doubts on the subject of its solvency, the directors for