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The policy of Japan seems to be to end the war before China gets ready to fight.

The Japanese are not as numerous as the Chinese, but they seem to cover a good deal of ground, or, to speak more accurately, a good deal of water.

Between the black plague and the Japanese war ships the population of China is being reduced at a rate which ought to satisfy Pacific coast statesmen of the Dennis Kearney school.

Whatever sum the city of Chicago has to pay for damage to property during the late strike ought to be charged up against the party that elected Governor Altgeld and Mayor Hopkins.

Mr. Carnegie is reported to have said that the United States no longer needs protection. Is that the reason he has been furnishing the government with defective armor plates?

No doubt if China shall succeed in bringing her vast military resources into action she can overcome Japan, but, in the meantime, the latter is achieving some important naval victories.

Miss Frances Willard thinks the Senate of the United States ought to be and soon will be abolished. Has she, perhaps, been privately informed by Grover Cleveland that he means to abolish it?

Solomon was mistaken in saying there was no new thing under the sun. In Solomon's time no baseball player had ever thrown a live pitcher with such precision as to save a drowning man.

It is claimed that not all the Democratic Senators have burned the bridges behind them on the tariff question. Some of them have burned the bridges before them on that and all other questions.

After careful consideration and with much hesitation the Journal ventures the opinion that the outcome of the tariff deadlock will be either the Senate bill, the House bill, a compromise bill, or no bill at all. See if we are not right.

Latest war news from Japan goes far to confirm the reports of the past five years that that country is rapidly becoming civilized. Neither England nor the United States could have wiped out the enemy with greater neatness and dispatch.

From the fact that Vice President Stevenson, Speaker Crisp and Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee, and other Democratic big guns are booked for campaign work in Missouri it would seem that the party in that State is in need of a revival.

One of the Hawaiian royalist commissioners says their object in going to Washington is to insist upon President Cleveland's answer to the ex-Queen's demand for restoration. No doubt he will be glad to inform them that he has turned the question over to Congress.

Hope, sweet hope, which has had a lively chase in Democratic circles lately, hopped from the Senate to the House end of the Capitol yesterday, and is roosting there tariff insecure for the moment. In the tariff see-saw the Wilson bill was at the top. It will go down, down, down again to-day while the Senate bill rises.

Flower and Gilroy say they are not afraid of defeat, but for "private reasons" they decline to appear again as candidates for their respective offices. The number of private reasons that will keep Democrats all over the country from running for office this year would fill large volumes—not because the reasons are so numerous, but because every Democrat has one.

That is a fine showing for Chicago morals—the statement by the grand jury that gambling dens and other infamous resorts are wide open and under the protection of the police, but that no indictments are returned because of the impossibility of securing convictions. What Chicago seems to need more than anything else is a Parkhurst to show how convictions can be secured.

The House, yesterday, very properly refused to agree to the Senate's appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the extermination of the Russian thistle in some of the Northwestern States. The proposed appropriation is wrong in principle and inefficient in any point of view. The Russian thistle is no more menacing to agriculture or more difficult to get rid of than some other weeds, and there is neither sense nor reason in asking the government to do the work of farmers in fighting it. The subject belongs to the realm of State legislation, and the proper way to deal with it is to require each farmer, whether landowner or tenant, to keep his premises free of the nuisance. The farmers of Indiana

ought not to be taxed to eradicate the Russian thistle in North and South Dakota.

A BILL THAT SHOULD BE KILLED. When the Bailey bankruptcy bill passed the House the Journal remarked that it seemed to be framed in the interest of debtors only, inasmuch as it made no provision for involuntary bankruptcy. A fair bankruptcy law should recognize the rights of creditors to the extent at least of making some provision for the forcing of dishonest debtors into bankruptcy. All of the national bankruptcy laws heretofore passed in this country, those of 1801, 1841 and 1867, have done this, but the Bailey bill does not.

Further acquaintance with the provisions of the bill shows that it is open to criticism on another ground. The Constitution provides that "Congress shall have power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States." The operation of the Bailey bill would not be uniform. It provides that any one owing \$200 or more may make an assignment in bankruptcy, "such assignment to be in accordance with the laws of the State where the debtor resides." Under this provision the operation and effect of the law would vary in each State and would be specially beneficial to the South. The business ledger of the country shows that the South is at all times largely debtor to the North, and as the laws in Southern States are very liberal towards debtors it is obvious that a national bankruptcy law which practically adopts the laws of the different States would inure to the advantage of Southern debtors. Thus, in Florida a debtor, the head of a family, is allowed 100 acres of land and all improvements, and certain personalty, free from execution; in Arkansas he is allowed sixty acres regardless of value, and personal property; in Texas 200 acres and all improvements, and personal property. In Maine a debtor is allowed land worth but \$500; in Massachusetts, \$800; in Indiana, real or personal property, or both, to the amount of \$600. Now suppose that under the Bailey bill a debtor in Texas owning 200 acres of improved land worth \$30,000 and personally worth \$10,000 goes into bankruptcy owing \$25,000. Under the Bailey bill he would hold all his realty, worth \$20,000, and would wipe out \$25,000 of indebtedness with \$1,000 of personalty. On the other hand, a debtor in Indiana, owning an improved farm worth \$30,000 and going into bankruptcy owing \$25,000, could only claim \$600 exemption of both realty and personalty. The Texas debtor would pay his debts at the rate of about 4 cents on the dollar, while the Indiana debtor would pay at least 80 per cent. A comparison of other Southern States with other Northern States will show the same inequality of operation. It is manifest, therefore, that the provision in the Bailey bill which requires the assignment to be in accordance with the laws of the different States destroys the quality of uniformity which a national bankruptcy law should have. In fact, as the law would have a different application in every State, there would be no uniformity about it. This bill, so plainly in the interest of Southern debtors, has passed the House and has been read twice and referred to the judiciary committee in the Senate. It ought not to become a law.

ORATOR DEBS. The Terre Haute Gazette publishes what seems to be a verbatim report of Mr. Eugene V. Debs's speech, delivered in that city on Sunday evening. The spirit and substance of the speech have been given in the Journal, but it may be of interest to state his exact language on some points. He said:

I did all in my power to prevent the Pullman strike. It has been charged by the press and very widely accepted as true that I, as president of the A. R. U., had ordered the strike. The statement is absolutely false. I want to say that not only did I not declare that strike, but I had no voice in ordering it. And more than that I make this statement: I challenge the production in all my connection with organized labor of any evidence that I have ever advised a man to leave his employment.

Mr. Debs is vouched for by those who know him as an honest and sincere man. In that case the Journal would like to ask how he can reconcile these statements with his telegrams, sent all over the country, ordering out local divisions of the American Railway Union. On the 4th of July he sent dispatches to the local officers of the union at eight different points, directing them to order out all the men under their control on different lines. On the 6th of July he sent similar dispatches to more than 130 different points. In these various dispatches he used such expressions as "The roads that insist on handling boycotted cars"; "Full protection guaranteed to all who assist"; "Do not be frightened at troops, injunctions or the subsidized press"; "Pay no attention to rumors from corporation lickspittles"; "Every true man must quit now and remain out until the fight is won"; "There are not scabs enough in the world to fill the vacancies"; "We are gaining ground and will surely win"; "The marshal cannot injure you; he is simply assisting capital to enslave his brother"; "Stand erect, proclaim your manhood; labor must win now or never." The dispatches containing these expressions and Debs's signature have been produced in court. In view of these facts, by what sort of verbal quibble or mental reservation does he justify the statement that he did not order the strike and had nothing to do with it? Is he going back on his coworkers?

In another part of his speech Debs said: I have no objection to the soldiers; on the contrary, believe they should be called upon to preserve order; but they should not always be called out to aid corporations. It has been said, and I shall not attempt to controvert the statement, that a strike always terminates in disorder and lawlessness. Admitting the statement, are the corporations, when they combine and conspire to reduce wages, and the employees combine to resist reductions, which results in a strike—are the corporations not equally responsible?

If Mr. Debs is as honest and sincere as his friends claim, he must be lacking in intelligence or candor to make such statements as these. He is either very ignorant or very insincere to assert, as he does by implication, that troops were ordered out to aid corporations. He must know, also, that the tying up of the railway traffic of the country cannot be tolerated. The troops were not ordered out to aid the corporations, but to suppress a dangerous insurrection and restore law and order.

When Mr. Debs asserts, as he does again by implication, that employers who reduce wages are as much responsible for the violence resulting from strikes as those are

who perpetrate the violence, he shows an obliquity of mental vision that amounts almost to moral blindness. No amount of arguing or hair-splitting by Mr. Debs or anybody else can justify lawlessness or violence by strikers, or can shift the responsibility for such acts from the shoulders of those who do them. If Mr. Debs is as honest and sincere as his friends claim, he has an unfortunate way of showing it.

Concluding, Mr. Debs said: I have reached that point when I believe it is absolutely necessary in the interest of good government to put out both parties, for I feel called upon to confess to you candidly what action in my life I am most ashamed of. It is to admit that I voted three times for Grover Cleveland.

I hope, for my part, I shall never see another strike. As I now feel, I shall never be connected officially with another strike. I have made up my mind to use what little influence I have striking at the ballot box.

There is in this a hopeful gleam of sense, repentance and reformation. If Debs could have reached this point before the late strike, many lives would have been saved, the people would have been saved enormous losses, and the cause of organized labor would have been spared a very damaging blow.

THE MILITIA AT HOME. It is to be hoped the withdrawal of the State militia from Hammond, after a service of a little more than three weeks, marks the beginning of a long reign of order and peace in Indiana. The necessity of calling out the militia for the suppression of disorder or the enforcement of law should always be a matter of regret to good citizens, and yet when the necessity arises it should be promptly and firmly met. Owing to the two great strikes which have recently occurred, that of the coal miners and that of the American Railway Union, the Indiana militia have been called upon to do more service during the last three months than during the whole period of the State's existence, excepting the civil war period. It is important to emphasize the fact that they were not called out to oppose the cause of the strikers in either case nor to maintain that of the other side to the contrary, but to prevent the violation of law and protect the rights of person and of property. In the discharge of this duty officers and men alike have shown an intelligent appreciation of their relation to the civil authorities and their duty to the State, and have conducted themselves in such a way as to merit the hearty commendation of all good citizens. Adjutant-general Robbins, who has himself been untiring and faithful in the discharge of the difficult and delicate duties imposed upon him, does well to commend the conduct of the troops, which has reflected equal credit on themselves, their officers and the State.

It is gratifying to learn that, of the hundreds of men called into service in this State for several weeks, only five, so far as known, were discharged by their employers at home. The record of Indiana in this respect, as in some others, is conspicuously better than that of her neighboring State of Illinois, where, under the vicious teachings of an anarchistic Governor, as many as two hundred men in one regiment are said to have lost their positions on account of their militia service. He is a hard employer, a bad citizen and altogether a contemptible man who will discharge an employe for responding to the call of the State to perform one of the highest duties of citizenship. The Journal is not informed as to the names or residence of the men who thus lost their positions by reason of service in the militia, but it hopes the law-abiding citizens of the communities where they live will see to it that they get other employment as soon as possible, and at least as remunerative as that which they had before. If there are a few men in Indiana mean and unpatriotic enough to discharge an employe under such circumstances, let it be shown that there is a much larger number anxious to show their sympathy with those who have suffered in their private interests by reason of their loyalty to the State and to the cause of law and order.

CATHOLICS AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. The importance of Mgr. Satoll's decision affecting Roman Catholic liquor dealers becomes more impressive as its application and enforcement are considered. Its utterance was courageous, since Satoll will know that, as the Wine and Spirit Gazette declares, at least two-thirds of the liquor dealers of the country are Roman Catholics, and that these dealers control great commercial and social interests which, if turned against the church, would temporarily entail upon it a serious loss of income and influence. Whether the papal representative is acting merely from temperance convictions and a wish to benefit the people by putting a ban upon the liquor traffic, or whether he is far-sighted enough to know that a continuance of the tacit encouragement of the traffic would eventually injure the church far more than any other course—whether it is either of these or some other more complicated motive, the fact was clear to him that his ruling would precipitate a controversy and its enforcement create opposition and trouble. It might have been expected that some, at least, of the prelates would be less bold than he, and would hesitate and temporize when the time came for the application of the rule, and Archbishop Corrigan, for one, while expressing his approval of Satoll's decree, both in its spirit and letter, suggests an intention of applying it according to his own judgment, and not too literally. Whether other church authorities will take the same course and discriminate against whisky sellers or not, as seems best to them, cannot be determined as yet; but one thing is sure—they cannot ignore it entirely, without causing trouble, and a half enforcement will hardly be more agreeable to the already defiant dealers than a strict and impartial adherence to the letter of the order. It is a reform measure within the church, and in so far as it affects that organization only, is of no rightful concern to outsiders; but such a reform has far-reaching results, and if fully carried out must influence not only the people directly involved, but a large class of persons who derive their opinions from the preponderating sentiment of the community about them. Strong as the liquor-selling element and its friends may be, the church is far more powerful, and it needs no prophet of special gifts to

predict that if the decree is enforced firmly, as it doubtless will be, sooner or later the traffic will come into disrepute among Catholics, as it is with other religious sects, and that with definite gain rather than loss to the church. The outcome will be a great victory for temperance, and all who are interested in that cause will watch closely the course of events.

CAMPAIGNING IN THE OLD WAY. Leading Indiana Republicans in conference express themselves as being in favor of an "old-fashioned speaking campaign." They have the right idea. The "still hunt" has its uses; the sending out of separate documents is of some benefit, and the circulation of Republican newspapers is important, but these methods of rousing voters and disseminating information can be carried on in connection with the other. In fact, the newspaper feature of the campaign is an important adjunct to the oratorical department. Wherever the people are the best informed on public matters there the greatest numbers turn out to hear speakers discuss the subjects. The greater the intelligence the greater the desire for fuller knowledge. It is important that every voter should be supplied with a good newspaper during the campaign, but it is more essential that he should have had it during the entire interval between the last election and the present. An educational campaign, to be properly effective, must be continuous and not spasmodic. But there is no doubt that the people of Indiana, whether holding firm and well-defined ideas on pending political questions themselves or not, will be anxious to hear the leaders of the party talk on the issues. There is an unrest growing out of the present unsettled business conditions, a Republican enthusiasm seeking an outlet, which will be better satisfied by listening to the opinions of those who have thought most seriously on the problems than by learning them through an indirect source. The Indiana public knows in a general way what are the views of ex-President Harrison on the vital political questions, but it will not be the less eager to hear him express them again and to listen to his clear exposition of new phases of the controversy. It is gratifying to know that he will take an active part in the State campaign. Other speakers will be equally ready to do their part, and no difficulty will be found in carrying out the proposed "old-fashioned" programme.

The sorrows of the unfortunate summer widower are increased by the nefarious conduct of private detective firms which send to his wife a circular offering to keep her informed of all the goings in and comings out and carryings on of her husband during her absence. As if it were not enough for the poor man to be left lone and lorn without being insympathetically spied upon when he kicks up his heels the least little bit in attempted enjoyment of his liberty!

On one of the hot days of last week the Prince of Wales received the members of the commission of the 1891 exhibition; then he bestowed medals of the new order for valor upon land upon five brave men; then he went to receive the Duchess of York upon her arrival from York House, and later dined with Lord Londonderry at the West End. And yet there are envious people who think the Prince's office is a sinecure.

President Martindale admits that there is an opportunity for the School Board to reconsider its action in regard to the Rickets property, but he is of opinion that it will complete the purchase if he can have his way. Mr. Martindale evidently aspires to be a boss.

SUBBLES IN THE AIR. Hot Time Ahead. "How are you to-day?" asked the match. "On the bomb," replied the fuse. "Can you gimme a light?"

Worked Too Well. First Christian Scientist—What is your head all tied up for? Second Christian Scientist—I was working the faith cure principle one day last week to cool myself off, and froze my ears.

In Season. Mrs. Watts—It occurs to me that this is a very good time to forgive one's enemy. Mrs. Potts—I'd like to know why. Mrs. Watts—Just think what fun there is in heating coals of fire on his head this sort of weather.

A Marked Man. First Anarchist—There's a man we want to get some day. Second Anarchist—Who's he been doing? First Anarchist—Spent two hundred dollars for a bath room the other day, while thousands of pore men is sufferin' right this minute for the price of a beer.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. A fact worthy of note is that in many German factories the female employees are ordered to wear corsets during working hours. In Chattanooga a man seventy-six years old kissed the hand of a young lady by way of compliment, and she has sued him for breach of promise.

Whenever President Cleveland is asked by an enthusiastic mother to kiss her baby he always declines. "The best of my reason," he explains, "that the babies never like it."

This is how the Empress Eugenie describes herself: "Marie Eugenie, Countess de Pierrefond, widow; aged sixty-seven; born at Granada, in Spain; naturalized French."

It has been discovered that aluminum has the remarkable quality of leaving metallic tracings on glass which cannot easily be erased. This principle is being used already for glass decoration.

Li Chin Cu, son of Li Hung Chang, nominated by the Viceroy of Nanking for a position at Taotai, appeared before the Emperor for examination. He was pronounced ignorant and dismissed from court in disgrace. This is regarded as a direct thrust at the Emperor's Premier.

Lady Dufferin, who presides over the British embassy in Paris, is a quick-witted and warm-hearted Irish woman. While President Carnot's body was lying in state, for blocks around her house was a mass of suffocating humanity. Lady Dufferin sent her servant with glasses of water to as many of the sufferers as were within reach.

A dress album has a value beyond the mere caprice of its owner. It is a large blank book, into which is pasted two-inch squares of every new gown which the compiler buys. The date of its first wearing is recorded, and as its cost is usually added to a cipher, it offers a tabulated presentation of comparative economy which should be heeded.

John A. Logan has deferred her European trip until October, when she will go abroad for a stay of several months in order to confer with the sculptor Franklin Simmons, who has been awarded by Congress the making of the bronze statue of the late General Logan, which is to be placed in Washington. Mrs. Logan will occupy much of her time while abroad in writing, as she has undertaken to accomplish considerable literary work during the trip.

Queen Victoria's statue in Madras was recently marked in a way that was supposed to indicate a spirit of rebellion on the part of the Hindoos, but it appears now that the marks are such as they put on the statues of their deities, and that

they were made purely in a spirit of worship. The Queen, indeed, seems to be highly venerated in India. Her life has been translated into nearly all of the almost innumerable dialects of India, and in Madras the natives sometimes burn incense and break coconuts before her statue as they would the shrine of a deity.

This little story is being told of Mrs. Ward's most famous book. When the manuscript was completed the hero bore a name altogether unsatisfactory to the author. She had fixed on Robert, but although she went through long lists of names, could not get a surname which pleased her. Mrs. Ward was in London just then, and her husband playfully suggested that the fresh air about their home at Haslemere might bring her the needed name. "Haslemere," the novelist repeated, dreamily. "Haslemere—Elsmere. I have it—Robert, Elsmere." And so the novel was named.

THE INDIANA PRESS. Debs appears to be a genius in the way of talk, but woefully deficient in logic.—Morning Chronicle. Debs as a politician can do the working people far less injury than he has done as a labor leader.—Anderson Bulletin.

If the tariff bill fails to pass look out for a great business boom. The anticipation of this disturbing element has caused all the "Connersville News." The Union to which every citizen owes supreme allegiance in this country is the one that was saved by the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy.—Shelbyville Review.

The tariff bill that will finally pass—ify—will be Cleveland's bill. He has brought the powerful force of patronage to bear on the legislature with a large following.—Muncie Times.

If this Democratic Congress should confess that it cannot repeal the McKinley law by substituting another for it, then "Good-bye, John, to the Democratic party in 1896 and for good."—Evansville Standard.

The Republican party took labor from the "auction block" and made it honorable, and it has done more to increase the wages and promote the general welfare of the working classes than all other parties combined.—Columbus Republican.

It is still doubtful if a tariff bill will be passed in any shape, but whether a compromise is reached or not, the Democratic party will rightfully be held responsible for the most colossal bungling in the history of congressional legislation in this country.—Lafayette Courier.

All questions in time are settled at the ballot box in this country, and that must be adopted by the laboring man as the proper means to secure his rights, and the organized labor understands that the fact the better for the country and everybody in it.—Richmond Independent.

The more the history of the late tariff battle comes to light the more contemptible does the course of Senator Voorhees appear and the more humiliating his present position. He has been true to nothing or nobody. He has lost the confidence of everybody, and history will pronounce him the prince of demagogues.—Richmond Item.

SHREDS AND PATCHES. We could use most of the advice we give away.—Detroit Free Press.

Japan appears to be another who has made an error.—Detroit Tribune. No wonder Pullman is rich; he always has made money while others have slept.—Chicago Dispatch.

Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some win baseball games.—Cleveland American. The Wellman polar expedition has gracefully recovered from its first disappearance.—Washington Post.

Japan has demonstrated the fact that a stock market is not a thing to have in one's pocket.—Washington Post. If you can distinctly and rapidly repeat British breeches the gold cure has been a success.—Chicago Herald.

Excessive politeness is not always a sign of good breeding. It may be caused by too much beer.—Cleveland Plaindealer. The Republican party needs no other or better issue than this fall Democratic incompetency.—Kansas City Journal.

Such a practice at this season multiplies the heated terms.—New York World. The President, like the disgusted colored preacher at camp meeting, has lost the 10 cents he started with.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

There are a good many things a man would like to buy a dime's worth of, but several persons were concerned in the case of the "Divorce Suits" over a lot of court news is a proof that matrimony doesn't in those particular instances.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A man in Kentucky has confessed that he never kissed a woman in his life. It is needless to say he is not seeking a nomination for Congress.—Philadelphia Press.

The Voice of the Party. Behold! I am the Democratic party. With a large D. Perhaps I'm not bigger than you, but I'm not smaller. But watch me grow! You bet I'm not sawing wood either. I'm the time to talk. And I'm doing my share. Also a devil of a sight of thinking. I know what I am here for. But I don't exactly know. Where I am at. I need a disinfectant. And what it badly; But I can't get an agreement in conference. As to what kind. I think I'll have a new one appointed. For myself. What shall it be? Perhaps the thought. That it be a Republican! Tom Reed, for instance, think of that, and tumble! I haven't flapped together for so long. That my flappers are rusty. I feel that there is a Dull thud. I'm not in November. But I am trying to effect a compromise. And head it off. The monkey and the parrot. Have got loose in me. And you know what that means. They are numerous and oft. And you can't miss them. And you can't miss them. And I ain't. I'm for the Income tax. And I ain't. I am for the Sugar Trust. And I ain't. I am for the Chicago platform. In fact what I am. And I can't be no ammer than I am. Damfanc!—New York Sun.

Petried Women to Order. Huntingdon Herald. There were many people in this city who viewed the petried woman on exhibition in a wagon at the courthouse square early in the summer. The proprietor of the show announced that the specimen had been unearthed near Oakland, Cal. There were some people who were disposed to think the attraction was a fake, and among them was John Q. Cline, the attorney. After looking at the woman a better expression I felt to find anything which would corroborate the statement of human bodies. Accordingly he wrote a letter to an attorney in Oakland, asking for information on the subject, and received the following reply:

"Oakland, Cal., June 24, 1894. "Dear Sir—Yours of the 23d ult., owing to delay in the mails on account of the strike, has just arrived. In reply I beg to say that there is in this State a factory where they manufacture petried women. The proprietor has two daughters and one daughter-in-law, sometimes he takes the model from one and sometimes from the other. From the description I judge that your people are having exhibited to them a petried model taken from the form of this man's daughter-in-law, out of cement and plaster."

How Gen. Lew Wallace Looks. Jane Maulden, in Tammany Times. Gen. Lew Wallace has iron-gray hair, and one intractable forelock falls over his forehead, but he has a better expression. I will say that he has what is known as an eagle eye. I have never seen the eye of so remarkable a bird, but I understand that he can stare old Sol out of countenance, and I felt that Gen. Lew Wallace saw through me and traced the pattern of my newspaper at my back every time he turned his eyes in my direction.

Neighbory Remark. Chicago Dispatch. St. Louis complains bitterly that the long-continued hot weather has seriously damaged the pasturage along her streets.

FORTY CASKS OF GOLD

STARTED FROM NEW YORK TO PARIS AND ONE WAS STOLEN.

A Mysterious Robbery of \$50,000 That Is Baffling the Parisian Vidco's to Get Head or Tail Of.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Late this afternoon Lazard Freres received a cable dispatch from Lazard Freres & Co., Paris, confirming the report announcing that a cask containing \$50,000 in gold was missing from the consignment of forty casks shipped on the French line steamer La Touraine. The cablegram said that forty casks were taken from the steamer at Havre and placed on the train for Paris, but when the consignment reached Lazard Freres & Co. one cask was missing. Inquiry was at once instituted, but up to 3 o'clock this afternoon nothing was known at the New York office of how the cask was lost.

Lazard Freres stated that the shipment was fully insured, and that the loss, therefore, will fall on the insurance company. This being the case, no cable advice was received by Lazard Freres during the morning regarding the loss, but on the strength of the information conveyed to the New York house this morning by the press representative, a cable message was at once sent to Paris for the facts of the case, although they were very skeptical about it and were inclined to disbelieve the story.

The report of the robbery of the cask of gold shipped from this city by the French steamer La Touraine has caused considerable excitement among gold shippers. There were three consignments of gold by La Touraine on her last trip. Two consignments of twenty casks each, the value of which was \$200,000, were shipped by Lazard Freres, of this city, and consigned to Lazard Freres, of Paris. One additional shipment of ten casks was made by Messrs. Heidebach, Ickelheimer & Co. to the credit of Lyons, and was valued at \$50,000.

No theory as to how the robbery was committed could be advanced by the agents of the steamer. The specie, they say, is invariably placed in the strong room, which is really an enormous safe, situated on the main deck amidships, and is considered absolutely burglar proof. As to the theory that it may have been thrown from the train while en route from Havre to Paris, nothing could be said, as the investigation from the home office. Neither of the shippers has received any news of the robbery. Lazard Freres, however, stated that the stolen cask was one of the forty shipped by them, they would certainly have received word from the consignees, and, therefore, felt pretty certain that it was not part of their shipment. They could express no opinion as to how such a robbery could have been committed, as they were at the office of Heidebach, Ickelheimer & Co., that in case the cask had been taken from the steamer, the shippers would be reimbursed by the steamship company for reimbursement, but if it was taken from the railroad company, they presumed the latter would be held responsible.

A Paris dispatch says: The Paris police are investigating what is probably one of the most remarkable robberies on record, and it is believed that the police authorities of the United States will be asked, if they have not already been so requested, to take a hand in the investigation. In some unaccountable manner, a cask of gold, from New York, valued at \$50,000, was stolen while in transit from Havre to Paris. The French line steamer La Touraine, Captain Santilli, left New York on July 21 for Havre, with forty casks of American gold on board, valued at \$200,000, and consigned to various concerns. The cask, valued here July 29. The forty casks of gold are believed to have been safely landed at Havre, and they are now on their way to Paris, complete, on board the train running between Havre and this city. But when the precious casks were counted upon arrival there, the thermometer went down, and one cask containing \$50,000 in American gold had by some means disappeared.

The disappearance of the cask of gold has given rise to a number of police theories, the strongest being the gold was followed from New York by a party of thieves, who patiently awaited their chance to abstract one of the casks. The police, pending the termination of their investigation, will not give any particulars concerning the robbery, but it is believed that several persons were concerned in the theft. The cask of gold must have weighed nearly two hundred pounds, and been a very strong one, as it was carried such a load alone for any great distance.

Among the theories is one that the thief or thieves hid himself or themselves in the car in which the gold was subsequently placed, and that while on the train to Paris one cask of gold was thrown out of the train and the robber or robbers jumped at it. It is also believed that the cask of gold was stolen would seem to indicate, according to another theory, that only one person was concerned in the robbery, and that the cask of gold from the train, but the theories are many and the facts made public are very few. The name of the consignee of the cask of gold being made known up to the present.

Although it is positively asserted that the cask of precious metal was stolen while on its way to the city yesterday, there are people who believe that it may not have been made in the counting of the casks at Havre and whether the gold was not abstracted on the train. To this the steamship company's officers reply that it is impossible for thieves to get at the gold on board the steamer, as it was guarded, in addition to the fact that the small hold in which it is sealed is situated in the most secure part of the ship. In any case, the most remarkable robbery has been committed, and the police of France are busily engaged in an attempt to solve the mystery of the disappearance of the \$50,000 cask of gold.

The consignees of the cask of gold stolen while in transit between Havre and this city are Lazard Freres & Co., of Paris and New York.

No Clue to the Robbery. PARIS, July 31.—An Associated Press representative who inquired into the facts connected with the missing treasure learned that forty casks of gold, sent from New York by Lazard Freres to the house of Lazard Freres & Co., at Paris, and six casks of gold for the credit of Lyons, were transferred from the steamer La Touraine at Havre to the railway company for shipment to Paris. The officers of the railway company gave the steamship company a receipt for the gold and placed it in a locked and sealed van in charge of a special clerk. On the arrival of the train at Paris the cask of gold was taken to the goods depot of the railway company in the Rue de Valenciennes. The consignees were advised of its whereabouts, and were requested to come for its delivery on the following day. M. Lazard, one of the members of the house of Lazard Freres & Co., was seen by the correspondent, and said:

"When our clerks applied for the delivery of the forty casks consigned to us, there was no sign that the van or seal had been tampered with, but only thirty-nine casks were found. We telephoned to Havre, and received replies that everything had been properly verified and receipts given. The stationmaster at the Gare St. Lazare was asked to give the railway company a receipt for the gold and placed it in a locked and sealed van in charge of a special clerk. On the arrival of the train at Paris the cask of gold was taken to the goods depot of the railway company in the Rue de Valenciennes. The consignees were advised of its whereabouts, and were requested to come for its delivery on the following day. M. Lazard, one of the members of the house of Lazard Freres & Co., was seen by the correspondent, and said:

"In response to inquiries at the prefecture of police, to-night, the correspondent was informed that nothing further had been received from Havre to throw light on the robbery.

Sad Prospect. Springfield Republican. "It is with unfeigned regret," says the Examiner, "that we inform our readers that Mrs. Sarah Grand will give readings from her works in this country next autumn. It is doubtless true that she has never been so successful as she has been in her own country. Her 'The Heavenly Twins' will be overthrown to hear it read in our country. She is a most interesting woman, who appears in public dressed in a dainty and refined manner. Her death of roses under the brim of her hat."

Debs Doesn't Care for Expense. New York Morning Advertiser. Debs is now lecturing on "The Great Strike." It cost the laboring men of the country a great deal of money to hear him. Mr. Debs as a lecturer, in matters of this kind, however, the great Debs does not care for expense.