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A word to the Republican leaders in Ohio: Stop quarreling and go to fighting—the enemy.

The Washington Post predicts the re-election of Mr. Bynum in this district. When the ballots shall have been counted Mr. Bynum will lack as many votes of an election as he had plurality in 1892.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has been making a further study of the President's letter to Representative Catchings and concludes that "the more one peruses it the more he wonders how so little could be said in so many words."

Secretary Lamont is said to be Mr. Cleveland's candidate for the governorship of New York. It is barely possible that the presidential choice will not carry great weight in that State, which, it must be remembered, is Senator Hill's bailiwick.

The high-minded Mr. Cleveland is "getting even" with Senator Gorman by ordering the dismissal of government employes appointed through Gorman's influence.

Probably the Maryland Senator will survive, but it is a little hard on the employes.

Mrs. Lease and Mrs. G—r are talking anarchy through the country, but it is hardly fair to judge from their antics of the influence of women in politics, as some papers are doing. It would be as just to take Algeid as a fair sample of man in politics.

The report of the Columbus, O., pension agency, for the month of August, 1894, shows a decrease in the number of names on the roll of 22 during the month. There were 421 additions during the month and 63 losses, of which 82 were by death. The veterans are passing.

New York Democrats are making the point that the Hon. Levi P. Morton is too old for Governor. He is seventy and well preserved. One man may be older at fifty than another at seventy. Gen. John A. Dix was seventy-four years old when he was elected Governor of New York, and he made a good one.

In the statistics regarding sugar, read by Mr. Cheadle in his speech at Elora, the word tons was used instead of pounds. The actual consumption of sugar in the United States during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1893, assuming that the stock was about the same at the beginning and the close of the year, was 3,128,231 tons, including imported and native product.

Engineer Root, whose name is in everybody's mouth on account of his heroism in connection with the Minnesota forest fires, is a type of a class that probably furnishes more notable instances of practical heroism than any other. Locomotive engineers are used to traveling with their lives in their hands, and it is a rare occurrence that they ever consider their own safety before that of the passengers whose lives are committed to their care. When engineer Root, burned nearly to death and wounded in many places, was told he had become the hero of the country he replied, "I only did my duty." It takes the highest kind of courage and heroism to face death calmly from a sense of duty, and there is no other class of men who do this more frequently or with less idea of winning applause than locomotive engineers.

The resolution adopted by the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce favoring the securing of information through United States consuls as to forestry management in foreign countries, with the object of preventing forest fires, is worthy the attention of the government. Although there are extensive forests and open plateaus in some parts of Europe, they have never, so far as known, been subject to devastating fires such as occur in this country, with more or less destructiveness, almost every year. European countries have made forestry a study for hundreds of years, and it is quite likely that among their laws and regulations are some relating to the prevention and treatment of forest fires. At all events, it is worth while to make the inquiry. We can learn a great deal from European countries in regard to forestry, and, perhaps, concerning this phase of it along with others.

At the recent convention to promote the material interests of the South, one speaker, a Georgia man, said there were several different races of negroes in the South. There was the Hottentot negro, who was good-natured, lazy and thieving. There was the Guinea negro, who was honest, dignified and stately, the sort of old specimens who still serve as coachmen and family servants in the historic families of the South. Then there was the Zulu negro, who is naturally bad and gets sent to the penitentiary. "When he has served three or four terms in the penitentiary," said the

speaker, "what are you going to do with him? The penitentiary hasn't done him any good. What are you going to do? Let him go on killing your women? No, they string him up, and that's an end of it." One might infer from this that Southern lynchings are part of a discriminating warfare against Zulu negroes—a sort of patriotic movement, as it were, to rid the country of an undesirable class of people and elevate the standard of the colored race.

REPUBLICAN FACTIONAL TROUBLE IN OHIO.

The chronic Republican factional fight has broken out again in Ohio, if indeed that can be said to break out which is never more than partially quiescent. It would be difficult to recall a time during the past twenty years when there has not been a Republican factional fight in Ohio. In the beginning it was probably due to an embarrassment of riches. The party was so strong that it was thought it could be safely divided and there were enough men in it of presidential and senatorial stature to furnish leaders for two or three parties. One of those conditions has passed away and the other has been modified, but the habit of factional fighting continues. It is a bad habit. It has often proved a source of humiliation and weakness to Republicans outside of Ohio, and more than once has figured as a disturbing factor in national politics.

The latest outbreak of the chronic trouble is in the form of an announcement that the rival supporters of Governor McKinley and ex-Governor Foraker for the United States Senate have selected their respective candidates for Governor, thus implying that the nomination for Governor will be made on senatorial lines and that the factional fight will be carried from the convention into the campaign. The Journal does not believe that Governor McKinley or ex-Governor Foraker is willing a party to this factional fight, and, in common with good Republicans everywhere, it regrets that their respective friends and followers should have organized it. Both of them ought to discourage it and use the whole weight of their influence to suppress the factional fight. The Republicans of Ohio owe it to those of the country and to the good of the cause to do away with personal and factional controversies and present a united front to the common enemy. It is the height of folly to inaugurate an ante-convention fight which may imperil the election of a United States Senator and make the majority for Governor so small as to deprive the victory of its moral effect. The Republicans of Ohio should stop factional fighting, bury the hatchet, get together and go to work.

PERIL IN CITY AND COUNTRY.

Residents of crowded cities do not go about with the consciousness of danger menacing them, but when they stop to consider the matter they are forced to admit that most modern improvements are attended by certain risks to life and limb. There is a peril from electric wires—a peril nearer and more threatening than many people are aware; there is a chance of being maimed by a trolley car, there is a possible gas explosion, the falling of an elevator, the dropping of stone or brick from a high building, a runaway team in a crowded thoroughfare, a conflagration not easy to check in close built streets—all of these things are in the way of that perfect security which the dweller in rural regions seems to enjoy. To ordinary seeming it would appear that the resident of a small village or the still more isolated occupant of a farmhouse had entire immunity from risks unless it were the rare one from out the heavens in the shape of thunderbolt or cyclone, or the ill common to all humanity. Probably the people of Hinckley, Minn., and the region thereabout had the feeling of complete security a week ago, or even three days ago. If they thought of the forest fires and their approach they did not contemplate the chance that escape might be impossible. But the fires came like devouring monsters and took lives and homes, and left horror and despair in their wake. Where but yesterday were peace and prosperity and safety from all peril, to-day death and desolation reign. Again could the peasant say of man that his days are as grass, and that he flourisheth as the flower of the field; "the wind passeth over it and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more."

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The twentieth annual convention of the United States Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association met in Cincinnati yesterday. The association is chartered under the laws of Illinois, and, as its name indicates, it is for the benefit of persons in the railway mail service, to whom its membership is confined.

Few persons are aware of the extent, importance, perfection and value of the railway mail service in the United States, by which is meant that branch of the postal service that handles mail on moving railway trains. In former times the mails were made up and transmitted from one distributing office to another and the work of sorting and distributing was done in local postoffices. Now by far the greatest part of it is done on fast trains while they are speeding from point to point. Under the operation of the Railway Mail Service nearly every fast passenger train in the country becomes a moving postoffice, and the aggregate amount of work done on them is greater than that done in the postoffices themselves. The organization of this branch of the service has proved to be one of the greatest advancements ever made in postal administration, and it is no exaggeration to say that without it the postal business of the country could not be transacted. Briefly, the organization embraces a general superintendent and assistant, with necessary clerks at Washington; eleven division superintendents, each of whom has charge of the service in a certain number of States; and nearly 6,000 postal clerks on trains. These clerks are men of first-rate intelligence, thoroughly trained in their duties and loyally devoted to the service. Some of them work by day and others by night, and there is never an hour during the twenty-four of any day in the year that thousands of these faithful, laborious men are not hard at work distributing mail in trains while running

from thirty to forty miles an hour. The public does not see nor hear much of them, but no equal number of men in the government service do better, more intelligent or more valuable work than do the railway mail clerks. With them the post of duty is also a post of danger, for there is seldom a fatal railroad accident in which the name of a postal clerk does not appear among the casualties. Many are killed, many crippled, and many contract permanent nervous injury from continual railroad travel and the jarring incident to their work, which has to be done standing. They deserve well of the country, and their work is something for the people to be proud of.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF SCIENCE.

An article in one of the September magazines treating of the possibilities of science in the near future quotes a noted French chemist as expressing the opinion that chemistry will eventually displace agriculture in supplying food. Starting as the suggestion may appear at first, it is neither absurd nor impossible. Chemists have already succeeded in making fat direct from its elements. If fat, why not lean, and these given, why may not chemistry produce the equivalent of a beefsteak? Perhaps the product might not be as toothsome as a juicy steak and probably it would never supplant the latter in the estimation of old-fashioned gourmands. But the coming man, he of the twentieth century, may not be an old-fashioned gourmand. He may be so thoroughly utilitarian and wishal so busy that he will not care what he eats so that it shall sustain life and furnish the necessary fuel for brain and body. Who knows but the coming man may eat meat, eggs, milk and other foods in the form of tablets, swallow his dessert in capsules and top off with a glass of wine in the shape of a pill. It is a fact, by the way, that one of the chemical by-products of coal tar is saccharine, a perfect substitute for sugar except that it is forty times as sweet, an ounce of it furnishing more sweetening matter than three pounds of the purest sugar.

THE IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

The irrigation convention now in session at Denver represents a movement of general interest. The benefits and possibilities of artificial irrigation as a means of reclaiming arid lands or insuring regular and abundant crops have been known and practiced in some parts of the old world for a long time, but not until recently has the subject received much attention in this country. As long as we had vast areas of fertile land still unpeopled, they were fairly watered by nature, it was hardly to be expected that much thought should be given to artificial irrigation. Gradually, however, the subject has been forced upon public attention. Experience has shown that the arid and desert lands of the West, which, in their natural and dry state, do not bear even a blade of grass, become wonderfully fertile and productive under irrigation. There are millions of acres of such lands in some of the Western States that can be reclaimed from a desert condition and made to yield abundant crops by a general system of irrigation. To establish such a system would, however, be so costly that it is beyond the reach of private enterprise, and it is to solicit government aid that the Denver convention is called. The work seems to be a suitable one to enlist government aid, but it would seem that such aid should come from the respective State governments rather than from the national government. In a certain sense it is to the interest of the entire country that every part of it should be brought under cultivation and made productive, but it would hardly seem fair to tax the people of the Eastern or Middle States to reclaim the arid lands of Kansas, Colorado, Idaho and other States, the benefit of the reclamation of which would inure almost exclusively to the States in which the lands lie.

In this connection it may be of interest to state that many farmers in Iowa, Illinois, and some even in Indiana, have adopted methods of artificial irrigation as a means of securing regular and abundant crops in dry seasons. In every case where the experiment has been tried it has been found very useful, both as a protection against drought and as an aid to nature. The topic is worthy of the attention of farmers in all parts of the country subject even to occasional droughts.

General Coxe expresses confidence that his good roads bill, which was sidetracked in the last Congress, will come up at a future session and that he will be there to vote for it. The bill provides that, within sixty days after its passage, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have printed five hundred millions of dollars of treasury notes, to be placed in a fund to be known as the "general country road fund system of the United States," and to be expended solely for that purpose. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to take charge of the construction of the roads by this system, to inaugurate the work and expend the sum of \$30,000,000 per month pro rata with the number of miles of road in each State and Territory in the United States. Laborers shall be paid not less than \$1.50 per day and \$1.50 for laborer and team. Coxe has succeeded in convincing himself that this is a statesmanlike scheme and expects it to float him into Congress.

The Civil-Service Commission is being aided by a league of colored Democrats in New York in its efforts to have Recorder of Deeds Taylor dismissed for pernicious political activity. Inasmuch as he was appointed to the office by Mr. Cleveland for his political activity a dismissal for continuing the same course would doubtless seem to him very unjust. He is said to be greatly worried for fear of losing his job, but his fear is probably unfounded. Mr. Cleveland is not ordering the discharge of men who break the rules he fixed in one of those absent-minded moments when he fancied himself a reformer.

The statement of an exchange that the transatlantic railway, now being constructed by the Russian government, will be completed next year is a mistake. The government hopes to have the line completed and open for traffic in 1900, and even that will be a great achievement. The line will be 5,700 miles long, and, besides a great number of smaller streams, will

cross three rivers almost as fast as the Mississippi. It will be added that the road is being constructed without any extra tax on the people and without making any loan. Russia is immensely wealthy. The government income exceeds its expenses by \$25,000,000 a year, and there is a surplus in the treasury at present of more than \$125,000,000. It would be a mistake to class Russia among "the effete monarchies of the East."

The local suicide list is becoming a long one, but, apparently, nothing can be done to prevent its lengthening. New York has a law inflicting a penalty upon one who attempts self-destruction, but this only has the effect of making those who determine on the act more careful to have no failure. It is the theory of many that that really sane person commits suicide, but if this be true, the increasing number of cases only proves an appalling extent of mental derangement under modern conditions.

A Detroit preacher, in his sermon, last Sunday, spoke disparagingly of the Pope as "a bag of bones." If the Pope were pious this might hurt his feelings, but, inasmuch as the preacher did not call him "fat-witted," no great harm is done and no emissary will be sent out from the Vatican with secret instructions to administer cold poison or a dagger to the Detroit. But the rash man had better be careful what he says next time.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

He Had Noticed. "I have noticed," said the tall-barrel philosopher, "that when the Pope is out to seek the man in this country, it usually begins looking for him near a barrel."

The Arch Bore.

"Does Tillsforth talk much about that new baby of his?" "Not only does he talk, but he writes poems about the kid and then reads them to us."

Not Like the River.

"What you studyin' about so?" asked Mr. Hungry Higgins of his partner as they leaned over the rail of the bridge. "I was just thinkin' if I had a good soft bed, like the river has, I wouldn't put in all my time runnin'."

Tribute to Distinction.

"You are positively the worst-looking object I ever saw," remarked the woman who came up to admit to the student without almost unlimited opportunity for fraud. There is at least one precedent for this kind of abuse and it is certainly not passed an act taxing all incomes above \$800 3 per cent. per annum. As in the present case no provision is made for carrying the effect was done until the meeting of the next session of Congress, it is not clear how the act was repealed. Whether this course will be pursued in the present dilemma cannot be said, but it is under serious consideration.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is said that Sousa made over \$300 last month in royalties on "Liberty Bell." His royalty is 4 cents a copy.

Prof. Henry Drummond, the now famous Christian Missioner, while on his tour, traveled with Moody and Sankey on their evangelical tour of Great Britain.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward's son Arnold is the clerk son of a clever mother. He has just won a scholarship and gives \$300 a year during his university career.

The smallest woman living to-day is said to be Mlle. Pauline, of Holland, of a respectable family, who is eighteen years old, weighs no one could doubt, less than five inches tall.

Emperor William is credited with the desire to buy the \$1,000,000 diamond—the largest ever known—which is in the Bank of London for safe keeping, to place in his new crown.

One of Patti's trials is the mania persons have that she should adopt their children. She has already received hundreds of offers of babies for adoption in the course of a year.

It is said that Ibsen carries a little toilet case in his hat and consults the mirror at frequent intervals. He is a very vain man, and is sufficiently mused for a great genius. If not he speedily remedies the fault with a comb for a few days to get his hair into the regulation of the British postoffice.

The regulations of the British postoffice oblige every employe to have all unbound teeth extracted before entering the service so as to do away with the necessity of leave of absence for toothache. As a consequence a girl recently had fourteen teeth taken out at a sitting.

President Carnot is the third Frenchman to whom a national funeral has been accorded. The other two were Gambetta, Jan. 6, 1881, and Victor Hugo, June 1, 1885. The late President's is estimated to have cost 120,000 francs.

Lavigerie's plan for the civilization of Africa is to be tested. The next caravan of one hundred African pioneers reared on the Algerian and Tunisian farms of the confraternities founded by him have just left Marseilles for Madagascar, where they are to settle as agricultural colonists. Another hundred will be sent as soon as these are established, and other caravans are under orders to go to the Sudan, the Tonang country, the Tchad region and the Congo, where they will spread the Catholic faith and French civilization.

The Jewish Messenger says that when the Rev. W. W. Newton, of Pittsfield, Mass., was in Moscow he was asked why he went to Troitsa. "We went to see Count Tolstoy," was the answer. "Count Tolstoy," cried the clerk in an impatient tone of voice. "Well, have you seen the big bell in the Kremlin—the Tear of Koko-dol, the Tear of Bell, the Tear of the East?" "In the affirmative. "Well, then, if you have seen the big bell of Moscow and the 'Tear of Bell' and the 'Tear of the East' have you seen the two objects of interest, and the same thing has happened to each of them—they are both cracked."

His health was perfect, as we know, but he looked to be both high and hearty, but he had no desire for crow, and so he left it to his party.

—New York Press.

The summer order grows and soon will be a thing of the past. Will, rumbly, vally impertune. The swifly flying year.

The golden pumpkins in the fields will lie like toy balloons.

And the mellow evening haze will dream of coming June.

The organs on the street, perhaps, will play some brand-new times, and not did we walk the streets in whitewashed pantaloons.

—Columbus Dispatch.

WANTS \$75,000 DAMAGES.

Mrs. Herschfeld Claims Her Husband's Affections Have Been Alienated.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—A sequel to a world's fair romance was developed to-day when word was received here of a suit for \$75,000 damages filed at Helena, Mont., by Mrs. Aaron Herschfeld against the millionaire banker, J. D. Herschfeld, and his wife, of Helena. Aaron Herschfeld, who is the wealthy brother of the Montana banker, had a claim, it is claimed, to the charms of Della Hogan, a beautiful Irish girl of Helena. The pair visited the fair together, and one day last summer Della's two brothers chided on young Herschfeld, and she returned to Helena with him. When the bride and groom returned to Helena, banker Herschfeld and his wife were horrified, and, at their solicitation, Della left the matrimonial home and went to the home of her sister, where she remained for some time. When she returned to Helena, she was accompanied by her sister, and she began proceedings for the annulment of her marriage. What Mrs. Herschfeld heard of this suit she sought legal advice and the \$75,000 damage suit for the alienation of her husband's affections resulted.

Affairs of the Order of Tont.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Attorney Francis E. Brown, of the Land Title and Trust Company, appointed assignee of the Order of Tont on May 15 of this year, filed a statement of account in court to-day. The account states that the assignee has received cash amounting to \$24,748.75, and that he has paid out a balance for distribution, subject to costs and commissions, of \$20,967.63. The amount remaining in the treasury is between \$300,000 and \$300,000 worth of mortgages which are yet to be disposed of.

If the order were, on June 15, appraised at \$1,071,880.27, and the assignee were accordingly required to file a bond for the amount of the mortgages, the Order of Tont has 113 members in good standing, of whom 74 hold matured certificates.

BAD PIECE OF WORK

ALCOHOL SECTION OF THE TARIFF LAW WORRYING CARLISLE.

It Cannot Be Enforced Without Supervision, and There Is No Available Funds for Carrying It Out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—No questions now pending before the Treasury Department are receiving so much attention from treasury officials as those involved in Section 41 of the new tariff law, which exempts from internal revenue tax alcohol used in the arts and in medicinal or other like preparations. For some time past Commissioner Miller, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has been diligently at work in the preparation of regulations under which this provision of the act may be carried into execution. It being the law of the land, both Secretary Carlisle and Commissioner Miller, as administrative officers of the government, are earnestly endeavoring to find some way by which it may become operative, but thus far the solution of the matter seems as remote as at the beginning.

It is explained at the Internal Revenue Bureau that it would be easy enough to formulate regulations were it not for the fact that Congress has provided no money or machinery by which the department would be enabled to administer the law. Its enforcement would be easy, also, were it possible to confine its operation to benefits to the large manufacturers, who might be looked after with comparatively little expense, but the law, as it is now, compels any manufacturer "may use alcohol for such specified purposes and for such taxes. While this "use" must be controlled by regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, yet it would be a violation of the spirit of the act, if not its letter, it is said, were those regulations so drawn as to practically debar from the benefits of the act any honest or legitimate manufacturer, however small. The great question to be solved, in the view of the matter taken by treasury officials, is how can effective supervision be established over the drugists and other purveyors of beneficiaries of the act without the aid of a very large force of agents. This force the Secretary has not at his disposal, and under the law, has no authority to appoint. Treasury officials who have given the matter much consideration and who advance these views say there seems to be only one course open to the officials, and that is to propose to Congress that the act be repealed or amended so that it may be either repealed outright or so amended as to admit of the department operating without almost unlimited opportunity for fraud. There is at least one precedent for this kind of abuse and it is certainly not passed an act taxing all incomes above \$800 3 per cent. per annum. As in the present case no provision is made for carrying the effect was done until the meeting of the next session of Congress, it is not clear how the act was repealed. Whether this course will be pursued in the present dilemma cannot be said, but it is under serious consideration.

To-day a number of gentlemen representing the National Wholesale Druggists' Association had a conference with Secretary Carlisle and Commissioner Miller. Secretary Carlisle explained the dilemma in which he and Commissioner Miller are placed themselves. The law was a mere skeleton, and the machinery to put it into operation, nor could the department employ agents to be paid by the manufacturer themselves, the statutes expressly prohibit it. Altogether he said, it was how it was possible to enforce the law except without any supervision, and this would be a violation of the spirit of the act. Then again, it was a very perplexing and difficult thing, the Secretary said, to determine just what the law should be put upon the words "the arts," "medicinal preparations" and "other like purposes." There was a very great difference of opinion on the subject. He, however, would be glad of any aid the members of the association could give him. Mr. Carlisle's explanation, most of the members of the delegation thought, rendered any further talk unnecessary. They were frank to admit that they saw no way out of the difficulty except to let the Secretary know what they thought of Congress. At the unanimous request of the delegates the Secretary agreed to hold the matter over until the next meeting of the members of the association to present their views.

PLAYING-CARD STAMPS.

Two Million Reminders of the Old War Tax Printed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Two million of the new playing card revenue stamps made necessary by the tariff bill have been printed in the last two weeks. This playing card tax is a revival of the old war tax, and is a feature of the new revenue act which is making much work for the officials, who are endeavoring to collect the tax. Every pack of playing cards offered for sale, whether by the manufacturers, the wholesale dealers or the retailers, must have a stamp affixed, under penalty of a heavy fine for selling unstamped cards. Consequently the collectors are obliged to look over the stocks of all stores in their districts where cards are likely to be kept and stamped every pack with a revenue stamp of 2 cents to the government. After the stocks now in hand at the dealers have been sold out, it will be easier to collect the tax, because all cards can then be stamped in the first place, at the manufacturing establishments. Two varieties of the stamps are being printed—a red stamp, which bears the usual heading and denomination, bears the words "on hand August 1894" and a blue one for regular use printed "series of 1894." The designs are very simple, consisting only of a hand of cards and the inscription.

Patents Granted Indianians.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Patents have been issued in Indiana as follows: Matthew Arbuckle, Indianapolis, wheel-washing device; John S. Birt, Arlington, assignor to F. H. L. Kahn & Bros., Hamilton, O., pan-making machine; Charles T. Cox, assignor of two-thirds to M. J. Moon and T. B. Hovener, Liberty, Ind., fence apparatus; Michael Gannon, Liberty, fence machine; Edward and L. Hedderick, Pettit, Ind., sawing machine; Isaac H. Hovey, Straughn, fodder-tying device; Lauren Humbarber, near Columbia City, apparatus for compacting plants; Frank C. Goshen, Goshen, beam scale; Adolf Weil, Greenfield, apparatus for boring wells; William A. Soudack, Indianapolis, target trap.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The postoffice at McCameron, Martin county, has been re-established, with Henry B. Sanders postmaster.

George R. Barnhart has been appointed postmaster at Lawrence.

A statement by the director of the mint shows that the coinage during the month of August was: Gold, \$7,722,000; silver, \$75,000; of which \$74,800 was standard dollars.

The cash balance in the treasury to-day was \$127,283,187, of which \$55,467,475 was gold reserve.

Senator Harris will leave Washington for Tennessee to-morrow night, and will make the first speech of the campaign at Trenton on Saturday morning. Then he will go to rest on his ranch until the 1st of October, when he will return to Tennessee to take an active part in the campaign.

CARRIED BY A SUNBEAM.

Message Flashed from Pike's Peak to Denver, Sixty-Six Miles.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 4.—The sun yesterday carried a message from the top of Pike's Peak, sixty-six miles in an air line. It was a remarkable feat in heliographic signaling, but its success was fully up to expectations. Several days ago Sergeants McGlone, McLaughlin and Bissell left Denver for Pike's Peak to make the experiment. This is a message which was flashed from the top of the snow-covered peak:

"PIKE'S PEAK, Sept. 3.

"Captain Glascock, Denver:

"We greet you via sunbeam. Arrived at 4 p. m. yesterday. Snowstorm prevented our opening station. MGLONE.

The message was continued for certain hours for four days of this week, at the end of which the signalmen will start for their attempt to flash a message from

Mount Uncompahgre to Mount Ellen, 93 miles. The flashes of the mirror on Pike's Peak could be distinctly seen by the naked eye during the transmission of the message. The peak was from called from the Denver end of the line, and within five minutes after the operators began their work, the response from Pike's Peak was ready to talk was signaled. Captain Glascock expressed himself as delighted with the result of the trial. An interesting feature of the work is that neither of the operating parties had the slightest idea of the message that was to be transmitted. Telescopes are used in focusing the flash, but after the field operations is located the work is done by the use of the mirror and screen.

A SLEEPING POTION

SENATOR STEWART'S CURE FOR WASHINGTON MALARIA.

Mrs. Glascock's Statement Regarding Her Alleged Relations with the Nevada Populist Statesman.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Mrs. Carrie Brady Glascock, defendant in the divorce suit in which Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is the correspondent, has written a statement of her side of the case for the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer. She gives in detail the story of her alleged relations with the Nevada Senator, beginning with her office-seeking attempts in Washington and the Senator promising her a position and loaning her money when the position had not been obtained. Her statement, after narrating the Senator's absence from the city, then goes on as follows:

"He (Senator Stewart) was very cordial and friendly, even fatherly towards me. His venerable face prevented his demonstrations of affection from being as offensive as they otherwise would have been. He seated me on his sofa and inquired after my health. As I could not pay, he loaned me the money. He was very kind with malaria, he said he had a sure remedy which he took himself. He made up a dose in a glass and gave it to me to drink. It put me to sleep. When I came to myself I found that he had taken advantage of me. I accused him of his crime and started to leave the office. He pleaded with me not to make a scene. He had a family at home; that he had been overcome with his attachment for me; that he had obliged me so long, had worked so hard to get me a position, had given me money when my salary was not paid, and I was in distress that I ought not to do him the great injury of exposure. He assured me he had no other prospects of receiving a permanent position for me with a large salary, which would place me and my children in comfort and beyond all want in the future. His promises and flattery finally became my indignation and I consented to accept the permanent position he was soon to have ready for me.

"When I called again to receive the appointment it was not ready, but his promises and flattery were such that he secured power over me; as I had not exposed him he could expose me. Besides I had no money. He could not pay. He persuaded me to submit to him. I was now at his mercy and he could command me as he pleased.

"Then follow details of money paid, promises to obtain the position and frequent visits to the Senator's home, where bank checks," Mrs. Glascock says, "which were found in my pocket by my husband aroused his