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If anything could make the administration's financial policy respectable it would be the opposition of Senator Voorhees.

"The free coinage of gold," says Senator Voorhees, "means the free coinage of silver to my mind." Some minds are built that way.

Senator Voorhees cannot be charged with changing front on any question. Having been on all sides of all questions, he cannot face any way that he has not once faced before.

For an old man Senator Morrill makes a very bright speech. His ventilation yesterday of the financial vagaries of the Peffer school of statesmen was decidedly interesting.

The Democrats in the Senate are responsible for having put Senator Voorhees in a position where he is able to make them as well as himself ridiculous.

The spectacle of the chairman of the committee on finance yawning for free silver coinage under present conditions is enough to bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of every honest American.

The Democrats in the Senate are likely to be as badly split up on the currency question as they were on the tariff question. The administration has discarded Senator Voorhees as its mouthpiece and will ask Senators Harris and Jones to take the leadership on all financial legislation, while Senator Voorhees will lead a contingent of his own. It is a fine harmonious party.

It is now said that Senator Voorhees is planning to go on the lecture platform when his term of office is ended, his opinion being that he will find it pleasant and profitable. He will, at all events, find it less of a mental strain than that imposed on him by his senatorial habit of being on both sides of all leading issues.

The Muncie Times says that in one precinct in that city twenty-seven Republicans whose names were on the poll books did not vote, and thinks it probable that something like the same degree of absenteeism prevailed throughout the State. It certainly did not in this city. Here the Republican vote ran very close with the poll, and the indications point to a pretty full Republican vote generally throughout the State. The failure of twenty-seven Republicans in one precinct to vote is remarkable, and should be investigated with a view of preventing it from happening again.

When Senator Voorhees says that "the purchasing power of a dollar is not fixed by the quality or the quantity of the material which composes it, but by the law which makes it a legal tender in the payment of debts," he simply shows his dense ignorance on the money question. Governments do not make money a legal tender in order to give it value, but because it has value. The name of the coin or the denomination of the note is nothing; the value is the essence of the matter. A thousand legal-tender laws could not give a leather disc the value of a dollar, though Senator Voorhees evidently thinks differently.

The Journal feels moved to defend Mr. Cleveland against the criticism of the Temps, of Paris, which, in commenting on the administration's Oriental policy, says: "The same Cleveland, who only a short time ago had nothing but the Monroe doctrine on his lips, now violates it in two points, throwing himself into the thick of the conflict of interests of another hemisphere." The Paris paper seems to have got the Monroe doctrine mixed with Jefferson's advice to cultivate "honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." The Monroe doctrine warns European governments away from this hemisphere, but does not estop the United States from meddling in those of the other. This is not said in defense of the administration's China-Japanese policy, but simply by way of notice to foreign papers that Americans cannot allow anybody to criticize their government but themselves.

For a people who are so practical in many respects Americans are singularly impractical in the matter of legislation. Take, for example, the two currency schemes now before Congress, formulated, respectively, by Secretary Carlisle and Controller Eckels. Neither of them ever had any practical connection with finance in any form. Before he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle was known as an able lawyer and more of a statesman than the average Democratic politician. He was an authority on the tariff question, and generally well posted in public affairs, but had never made a study of the currency question, and was in no sense a practical financier. Mr. Eckels' practical acquaintance with the banking and currency question dates from

his appointment as Controller of the Currency. Yet circumstances have placed these two men in positions where each of them has formulated and submitted to Congress a scheme which, if adopted, will revolutionize the banking system and the currency of the entire country. Two years ago neither of them was supposed to know more about finance or banking than the average citizen; now they assume to create a new currency for 70,000,000 of people. No other civilized nation in the world would venture to tinker its currency on the recommendations of men so inexperienced in practical finance.

AN ALMOST FORGOTTEN FACT.

A few days ago, when Senator Peffer, of Kansas, was dealing out to the Senate his dreary nothings, he remarked, by way of contrast, that the issuing of bank notes upon the capital of a bank was what the Farmers' Alliance and Populists had proposed when they put forth their plank of the Ocala platform, which demanded that the government should establish warehouses for the reception of wheat, corn, cotton and other staples, and issue thereon certificates to 80 per cent. of the value of the produce, which should be legal-tender money, and which the farmer who bonded it could have on returning the amount of the certificates which had been advanced upon it. It has been months since the public had been reminded of the warehouse scheme of the Populists or of the Farmers' Alliance. Yet in 1891 and 1892 it was the most popular plank in the platform for the South. Northern Populists were not so much in favor of it, yet they reaffirmed faith in it in 1892. Then it was so popular in the South that at one time it seemed that the agricultural portion of the Democratic party in that section would give it its support in a body. Senators went home and argued against it, on the stump, while in Georgia several able Democrats were defeated for renomination because they would not indorse the absurdity. At length, however, the farmers of the South saw that it was impracticable and gave it up. The scheme is no longer embalmed in the local platforms. The fact is dead. And yet, so far as values are concerned, this forgotten fact is a more real and secure basis for the issue of paper money than the stock of State banks. Paper dollars issued on 80 per cent. of the value of cotton or wheat would represent in the full value of the cotton and the wheat a higher value dollar than that coined from silver bullion at the present ratio, which would give the silver dollar an intrinsic value of a little over 60 cents. Still, people who shout derision at the warehouse scheme will insist that a silver dollar which would sell in the markets of the world for 50 cents is as desirable and as valuable as the gold. When will that idea go to join the discarded fads?

A DECISION IN FAVOR OF HONESTY.

The United States Supreme Court has just rendered a decision which is likely to have an important bearing on the right of a State to legislate against adulterated foods and perhaps against adulterated drinks. The case came up from Massachusetts, which has a law that prohibits the sale of oleomargarine colored to imitate butter. Oleomargarine may be sold in that State in a separate and distinct form, but only if free from coloring matter or any ingredient that causes it to look like butter. A Boston dealer who handled oleomargarine in that form was arrested for violating the law, and his attorney demurred to the complaint on the ground that the Massachusetts law was repugnant to the clause of the federal Constitution granting Congress power to regulate commerce; to the clause declaring citizens of each State entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States; to the clause forbidding a State to make laws abridging the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States; to the clause declaring that private property shall not be taken for public purposes; and to the act of Congress regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. The local court overruled the demurrer, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts affirmed that decision, and now the Supreme Court of the United States has rendered the decision in favor of the State. The decision lies in the fact that the law so distinct a line between the rights of citizens to engage in legitimate interstate commerce and the right of a State to prohibit the sale within its limits of adulterated articles of food. In its decision the court says: "The real object of coloring oleomargarine to make it look like genuine butter is that it may appear to be what it is not, and thus induce unwary purchasers who do not closely scrutinize the label upon the packaging to believe they are buying something that the Constitution of the United States secures to any one the privilege of manufacturing and selling in any State in such manner as to induce the mass of unwary consumers to buy something which, in fact, is wholly different from that which is offered for sale. Does the Constitution of the United States become the subject of trade in different parts of the country?"

THE DECISION.

The court, by its decision, answers these questions in the negative. It holds that the Constitution of the United States does not secure to any person the privilege of defrauding the public, and that it is in no just sense an interference with the freedom of commerce among the several States for any State to forbid the sale of artificial, adulterated or deceitful goods. "We are of the opinion," says the court, "that it is within the power of a State to exclude from its markets any compound manufactured in another State which has been artificially colored or adulterated so as to cause it to look like an article of food in any State, and the effect of such coloration or adulteration, when the general public is induced to purchase that which they may not intend to buy." The decision is likely to prove important in its bearing on the future legislation of States in other matters than adulterated food. It distinctly recognizes the right of a State to exclude from its limits paupers, convicts and persons likely to become a public charge, thus clearly sanctioning anti-consumption and anti-tramp laws. Another important effect of the decision may be to modify the original-package decision of 1890, which declared that liquor manufactured in one State may be carried into another State and sold in the original packages, in spite of local prohibitory or restrictive laws. The present

decision says that no adulterated food can claim a protection of that question or of the constitutional provision regarding interstate commerce. If adulterated food is outside of the protection of law, as certainly it should be, why not adulterated liquor also? The decision is strongly in favor of pure goods and honest dealing.

DAMAGES TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Washington dispatches state that Mr. Hitt, of the House committee on foreign affairs, has introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to send the House "all correspondence, reports and other documents not heretofore made public, touching the payment by the United States of \$425,000 to Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to the seizure of British vessels engaged in sealing in the Bering sea, and the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in those waters. The award and findings of the Paris tribunal, to a great extent determined by the facts and principles upon which these claims were based, have not yet been subjected by both governments to a thorough examination upon the principles of justice and equity. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one for both countries. A provision be made for the prompt payment of the sealed sum."

An understanding has been reached for the payment by the United States of \$425,000 in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in the Bering sea, or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in those waters. The award and findings of the Paris tribunal, to a great extent determined by the facts and principles upon which these claims were based, have not yet been subjected by both governments to a thorough examination upon the principles of justice and equity. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one for both countries. A provision be made for the prompt payment of the sealed sum. The claimants sought to grow out of the seizure of British sealing vessels in the Bering sea in the United States revenue cutters in the four years from 1886 to 1890. The seizures were made under the claim of the United States to exercise control of the waters within certain limits for the protection of the seals. Altogether, about a dozen vessels were seized, some of which were condemned and sold by order of the United States courts, and the cargoes of others were confiscated. The whole subject of the claims growing out of the seizures was submitted to the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration which met in Paris in March, 1893. The tribunal found against the United States on the point of its claim to exercise jurisdiction over the ground outside the ordinary three-mile limit from the islands. This point virtually settled the question of damages against the United States for the seizure of the British seals and left the amount of damages an open question.

The drift of Mr. Hitt's resolution calling for the correspondence on the subject is evidently in the direction of censuring Secretary Gresham for having taken the settlement of the question of damages into his own hands and agreeing to pay Great Britain \$425,000 without authority from Congress. It is said the papers will show that the Secretary entered into the agreement to pay the sum above named, which was the full amount claimed by Great Britain, on Aug. 19, while Congress was still in session, and that he then applied to the Senate committee on appropriations to pay the bill, but received no encouragement. It is further asserted that there has been no investigation as to the reasonableness of the amount of Great Britain's claim, and that the allowance of so large a sum without the report of a commission, based on evidence, besides conceding too much to Great Britain, is unusual and unbusinesslike. The President says "an understanding has been reached" for the payment of \$425,000, etc. It is very questionable whether the Secretary of State has a right to bind the government by such an agreement, made without authority of Congress and without any attempt to reduce Great Britain's claim.

ALARMING SYMPTOMS.

A few months ago a newly married couple in Buffalo, who had been brought up under good influences, became a little straitened in their circumstances, whereas one of them suggested to the other that they should get out of each other for money, and the other unwillingly agreed. Both had revolvers, and when they saw a stranger whose appearance indicated possible possession of money they attacked him. He resisted, but was finally shot. Before his pockets were picked the murderers were frightened away. Now we have the Minneapolis murder. For a few thousand dollars a man who must have been more or less accustomed to civilized life and its refining influences plots to murder a woman whom he had been familiar with for years. Of so little consequence did he regard the taking of human life that he debated the plot with his brother as he would any other scheme to make money. To all outward appearances the man who plotted this murder is not in need of money, but owns or controls considerable property. Again, in Chicago, a man has been murdered by a saloon keeper and his confederate order for \$1,000, the amount which a secret society which the murderer had induced him to join would pay his heirs in the event of death. These three cases are but samples of a class of purely mercenary murders, arranged as coolly as if only a piece of real estate instead of a human life were involved. Do we live in a period when human life has no sanctity and when avarice has destroyed conscience to an extent that men who have lived all their lives in civilized communities, where they have been reared under Christian influences, will commit murder for a few thousand dollars? Has the extolling of wealth as the only thing worth having and the insane eagerness to be rich banished human instincts from the heart so that human life is no longer sacred and the taking of it is not repugnant? Here it comes about that the greed for lucre has bred monsters who make Cain commonplace? It seems so.

THE DECISION.

There can be no doubt that the enormity of the crime of murder has been greatly mitigated in recent years because such a small number of the total who take life are detected and adequately punished. Is there not reason to suspect that the fact that penitentiaries contain hundreds of murderers who are treated as no more to be abhorred than the prisoner who is confined for horse stealing has had a silent, but potent influence in destroying the sanctity which human life possesses? Furthermore, has not the knowledge that it is not necessarily the murderer who is often evoked to save the murderer, cheapened human life and emboldened the consciences to commit murder? Is not that absurd emotionalism which has made the gallows hideous

while the murderer escapes a weakness which should be rebuked as the promoter of life-taking?

Evil from Which There Is No Escape.

Judge Colt, of the United States Circuit Court in Boston, has rendered a decision in regard to the rights of persons who are aggrieved at the appearance of their portraits in the newspapers. The matter came before him in a suit brought by the widow and children of George H. Corliss, inventor of the Corliss engine, to enjoin a publishing firm from issuing and selling a certain biographical sketch of Mr. Corliss, and especially to prohibit the printing and selling of his picture in connection therewith. The court decided that plaintiffs had no right to an injunction as to the biographical sketch, and says as to the portrait that it is a matter between public and private characters. "A private individual," it is declared, "should be protected against the publication of any portrait of himself, but where an individual becomes a public character the matter is different. A statesman, author, artist, or inventor who asks for and desires public recognition may be said to have surrendered this right to the public. When any one obtains a picture or photograph of such a person, and there is no breach of contract or violation of confidence in the method by which it was obtained, he has a right to reproduce it, whether in a newspaper, magazine or book. It would be extending this right of protection too far to say that the general public, or the press, or the artist, or the personal appearance of great public characters. Such characters may be said of their own volition to have dedicated to the public the right to any fair portrayal of themselves. In this sense I cannot but be satisfied that the portrait of Mr. Corliss, the matter thus resolves itself in any given case into the question of whether the victim of newspaper portraiture is or is not a public character, and the outlook is bad for the protection of any individual, since most of the portraits of the public have done nothing, good or ill, to attract public attention, and may, therefore, in a sense, be called public characters. If an inventor may not be considered a private citizen, then a writer, preacher, teacher, lawyer, prominent business man, a host of others, may be considered as such. The whole subject of the claims growing out of the seizures was submitted to the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration which met in Paris in March, 1893. The tribunal found against the United States on the point of its claim to exercise jurisdiction over the ground outside the ordinary three-mile limit from the islands. This point virtually settled the question of damages against the United States for the seizure of the British seals and left the amount of damages an open question.

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The Italian Premier Crispien leads a somewhat solitary life. He is by nature silent and seclusive, and this has led the court to regard him as a dangerous man. And though he has many devoted friends, there is no strong party behind him, as in the case with most prime ministers.

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She acted, and he managed her. He was a member of the Congress of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame.

Until he married her, and then she was a member of the Congress of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame.

The management secured hands, secured by intelligent management solely by means of mild windows in a room and by means of from injurious drafts. It is, of course, desirable that modern and more easily regulated appliances be in use, but it is hardly probable that the school buildings now in use will be torn down on the ground that they are "traps" and "ramshackle." Neither is there a necessity for a large extra expense to secure all the latest improvements for the new buildings to be erected.

Just why the street-car managers should show a disposition at this stage of the proceedings to observe the old six-mile-an-hour ordinance, passed for the regulation of mule cars, is not made clear, but since it is the case the City Council should lose no time in repealing the rule in order that the public may have rapid transit once more. Already the rate of speed on some of the lines has been so greatly reduced that most inconvenience is occasioned to suburban residents. Twenty-one minutes, for instance, are consumed in running from Fourteenth street to Washington on the Pennsylvania street line—a distance that can be walked in twenty-five minutes. With this rate all the benefits promised by rapid transit are lost, and if not remedied the prices of property on distant streets will soon be affected. If we are to have rapid transit, let us have it, and not drop back to the country-town pace.

The promoters of Islamism in the United States met in New York, Monday night, to reorganize the cause. Prophet Webb was not present, but he had heard of him being in a hospital at Toledo, under treatment for a failure of harmony between his soul and his body, sometimes irreverently termed "a jag." In reorganizing the cause of Islam care should be taken to get persons who do not indulge in such eccentricities.

Although no lives were lost and no one was seriously injured at the Chattanooga hotel fire, the affair must present the aspect of a disaster to the bride whose fine trousseau and handsome wedding presents were consumed before she had a chance to enjoy or display them. Any sympathetic woman may fancy her feelings, but who can give suitable expression to them?

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ARMENIAN OUTRAGES

CLEVELAND REPLIES TO THE SENATE'S RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

Correspondence on the Subject of Atrocities Alleged to Have Been Committed—Another Denial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In compliance with Mr. Hoar's resolution the President to-day submitted all correspondence relating to the Armenian question. Mr. Cleveland's letter of transmittal, after quoting the Senate's resolution of inquiry, says: "In response to said resolution I beg leave to inform the Senate that I have no information concerning cruelties committed upon Armenians in Turkey, or upon persons because of their being Christians, except such information as has been derived from newspaper reports and telegrams emanating from the Turkish government, denying such cruelties and two telegraphic reports from our minister at Constantinople." "On these reports, dated Nov. 28, 1894, is an answer to an inquiry by the State Department concerning reports in the press of the Turkish atrocities at Sassoun as follows: 'Reports in American papers of Turkish atrocities at Sassoun are sensational and exaggerated. The killing was in a conflict between Armenians, Turkeys, and Turkish soldiers. The killing was necessary to suppress insurrection and that about fifty Turkish soldiers were killed. The Armenians were picked up after the fight and reports are that about that number of Armenians were killed. I give credit to his statement.'"

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