

WASHINGTON OFFICE—1410 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Telephone Calls: 238 | Editorial Rooms: 242 Business Office: 238 | Editorial Rooms: 242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. Daily only, one month, \$1.00 Daily only, three months, \$2.50 Daily only, one year, \$9.00 Daily, including Sunday, one year, \$10.00 Daily only one year, \$7.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribers with any of our numerous agents or send subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on a six-cent postage stamp. Single copies, 5 cents. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper, in order to receive attention, should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

SIXTEEN PAGES

If the Lexow committee does not let up soon the Tammany tiger will not pass even for a single cat.

When not one taxpayer in fifty thousand is able to maintain a greenhouse, why should State charitable institutions keep them up at the public expense?

The most conclusive evidence of the weakness of the administration's currency bill is that the present House is disposed to pass it without amendment.

In 1892 ten Massachusetts cities voted for license and twenty against. But in 1893 and 1894 nineteen voted for and eleven against—all of which, does not commend prohibition as a part of the federal Constitution.

Now that the best enlisted men have an opportunity to become officers in the regular army on a system of merit, there seems to be no need of doubling the number of West Point cadets, as proposed by Senator Bates's bill.

Philadelphia wants to adopt a municipal flag, and has a council committee to examine designs. The flag of the country will answer all purposes in most cities. Some of them, however, find it harder to live up to than a municipal banner that means nothing in particular.

There is reason to believe that while the taxpayers of Indiana will favor a special levy for the normal schools, they will not favor one for the support of the colleges or a part of them. When that is done, why should not the medical and law schools apply for State sustenance?

The Indianapolis correspondents of Democratic papers are furnishing them with column articles in which the views of General Harrison are expressed on the duties of the Legislature. Yet, it may be doubted if General Harrison would regard such devotion to him as a positive kindness.

There seems to have been a division of opinion at the recent meeting of the congressional Republican committee between the friends of Governor McKinley and ex-Speaker Reed, but the only remarkable feature of it was that Representative Boutelle, of Maine, was found with the McKinleyites.

Those men who have been captured as counterfeiters in a cave in Oklahoma have been making silver dollars as good as those which are in circulation. Instead of having the harsh name of counterfeiters applied to them they should be regarded as practical champions of the free coinage of silver.

The Chicago Times, which was the Debs organ during the strike, in commenting on a bill to punish the blacklisting of employes, says that a provision should be added making it an offense of the same grade for labor organizations to boycott anyone who employs other than members of such unions.

Occasional publications stating the substance of alleged interviews between this or that person and General Harrison relative to the presidency in 1908 should be taken with large allowance for inaccuracies. The Journal is in a position to state that General Harrison has not made any statement on the subject referred to for publication, and that no person is authorized to speak for him. If it should become necessary to make any statement on the subject he will make it himself, and not by proxy.

It will probably surprise most persons to learn that the census report of 1900 shows that Montana is far ahead of any other State in its per capita wealth. It shows her wealth to be \$3,429 for each inhabitant. This is equal to the combined per capita wealth of Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, more than double that of New York and almost equal to the combined per capita wealth of New England. The wealth of Montana, however, is very unequally distributed. It has come chiefly from silver mines and operations in mining stocks, and while there are many very wealthy people there, there are also many very poor ones.

Only a few days since the public was introduced to the excellences of the Canadian banking system, because the issue of notes is not limited. Close upon the heels of this commendation of the Canadian system comes the failure of the chief banks in St. Johns, Newfoundland. They have made enormous dividends during the past twenty years. A year ago two banks reported a capital of \$450,000, a reserve of \$300,000, a note circulation of \$66,152 and a dividend for the year of 15 per cent. Now the banks have failed, and every dollar of their circulation in the hands of the people is nearly worthless. That is, the Newfoundland banks had no limit on the issue of notes, and the natural result is that they are now worthless.

At a recent annual meeting of the teachers of Massachusetts one of the speakers suggested that there was a source of error in comparing old-time schools with the present, in the way in which some people project the wisdom of their adult years into their childhood, unconsciously assuming that in youth they showed the insight and grasp that

mark their age, and concluding, therefore, that the schools of their youth, which developed this astonishing power, must have surpassed the schools of today. There is some force in the suggestion, and it applies to other matters as well as to schools. When reviewing the conditions and events of one's youth with the added experience and wisdom of thirty or forty years, one judges things from a very different standpoint and by a very different standard from that of the old time.

ROOM FOR A NEW TEACHER.

Whatever may be said of this age of civilization, spirituality cannot be counted as one of its leading characteristics. If it is too intellectual to be given over to sensuality in its baser forms, it is not so much so that it is superior to the worship of material things. It is not sensual but sensuous; it is absorbed in mad pursuit of wealth because of the gratification that wealth affords to ambition and to the love of ease and luxury. It is concerned with the development of body and of the mind in its relation to matter rather than with the higher mental attributes. The soul receives but incidental attention, and that usually with the selfish and practical view of "saving" it rather than because of a tendency to rise to spiritual heights. This is not to say that religious feeling does not exist, but religion, as it is commonly known, may involve a very slight measure of true spirituality. It is apt to be a matter of custom and convention; a thing of "revivals," of spasmodic outbursts of emotion and subsequent lapsing into formal observance of churchly rites with but little thought for their meaning. Whether or not these emotional waves are beneficial in the long run depends on whether the reaction tends to lower the level of conduct or whether there is an elevating influence that remains permanent. The question is open to dispute. At all events, this influence, combined with all others lifting the soul upward, is not strong enough to change the character of the generation from one of self-seeking, self-indulgence, worldly-mindedness, into that of self-sacrifice, lofty aspiration and humility of spirit. But, with all the worldliness that faces us, it is nevertheless true that now, as at all times in the history of mankind, there are here and there souls ready for all heroism. Doubtless, owing to the increase of intelligence and a wider conception of the meaning of life, there are many more such individuals than ever before—men and women who find themselves out of touch with the materialistic drift and are yet, singly, unable to resist it. Under leaders in whom they have confidence—men of singleness of purpose, serene faith and high aim—they are capable of giving the world new and ennobling views of the life that is as well as of the life to come. In almost every period of the world's history some one has arisen to unite these scattered forces and make of them a power whose influence has swept over the world and has continued down the ages. Saint Francis of Assisi was one of these, and in reading his life the wonder irresistibly arises as to what the experience of a man so Christ-like would be under the present changed conditions. Then he had opposed to him a grossness and corruption of social and ecclesiastical life that he would not now find. His opposition now would be more that of indifference, cynicism or humorous toleration—elements the most difficult to combat. He would find followers ready to take vows even of poverty and abstinence and of humble service to their kind, but when he had marshaled them under his banner they would neither suffer ostracism nor persecution—encouragement of saints and martyrs. In just such proportion as his cause commended itself to the general attention he would be given publicity. His movements would be heralded by the daily press and his simplest words recorded. Should he chance to create a furor, an uprising, praise that would be scarcely less than worship would be his without end. He could not hide himself in the cloister; he would live night and day in the presence of the world; he would receive more adulation than adverse criticism, and he must be saint indeed to with stand it. Could even St. Francis resist the deteriorating influence of unbridled flattery and the equally dangerous tendency of constant publicity?

Nevertheless, if he came and retained his sweet spirituality, there is no question but that he would find a great field awaiting him. There is room for one teaching a religion in which, as Sabatier says, prayer becomes an act of life, ceases to be a magic formula; "it is an impulse of the heart, it is reflection and meditation rising above the commonplace of this mortal life, to enter into the mystery of the divine will and conform itself to it; it is the act of the atom which understands its littleness, but which desires, though only by a single note, to be in harmony with the divine symphony." "Whomsoever we reach these heights," continues this historian, "himself a spiritual enthusiast, we are brought to a sect but to humanity; we are like those wonders of nature which the accident of circumstances has placed upon the territory of this or that people, but which belong to the world, because, in fact, they belong to no one, or rather they are the common and inalienable property of the entire human race." There is room now for a saint who can lead his people to these heights. It is not a new religion that people want nor a teacher of new doctrine; it is that they need to be roused from lethargy and taught anew the beauties of the religion that was given them eighteen hundred years ago.

VALUE OF THE LEXOW REVELATIONS.

The revelations which the Lexow committee has made concerning the exactions and debauchery of Tammany Hall may be interesting as showing the details of a system of organized robbery which made the people and the commerce of the largest city in the country its victim, but its chief value will be lost if it does not awaken intelligent people all over the country to the importance of greater watchfulness and of higher standards of official integrity in the management of public trusts. It seems a great outrage to require a faithful officer to pay \$15,000 for a promotion, but it is only a logical result of a departure from that absolute integrity in the discharge of official responsibilities which is demanded in private affairs.

LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.

Dr. Hillis, the talented young preacher who has accepted a call to the Central Church, Chicago, is a Presbyterian, whose orthodoxy has never been questioned, but it remains to be seen how his new departure will be regarded by the church authorities. The late Dr. Swing, who was the founder and for many years the pastor of Central Church, was tried for heresy for preaching just such doctrines and views as Dr. Hillis does, and although he was acquitted, he withdrew from the Presbyterian Church, and Central Church was outside of the denominational pale. Professor Swing, though an eminently pious and devout man, could not conscientiously subscribe to all the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and Central Church was built up on an independent line. Dr. Hillis has stated that he will not go there to preach Presbyterianism, and that he will continue the work on the lines followed by Professor Swing. The creed of the church, as drawn up by Professor Swing, is questioned, but it remains to be seen how his new departure will be regarded by the church authorities. The late Dr. Swing, who was the founder and for many years the pastor of Central Church, was tried for heresy for preaching just such doctrines and views as Dr. Hillis does, and although he was acquitted, he withdrew from the Presbyterian Church, and Central Church was outside of the denominational pale. Professor Swing, though an eminently pious and devout man, could not conscientiously subscribe to all the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and Central Church was built up on an independent line. Dr. Hillis has stated that he will not go there to preach Presbyterianism, and that he will continue the work on the lines followed by Professor Swing.

OUR GLOOMY POETS.

The poets of the day are a melancholy crew. Under this term "poets" are included the writers of verse for magazines and newspapers and the authors who scorn the periodical press and are embroiled only in books. There are a few notable and bright exceptions to the rule of sadness and gloom, but the great number of those who see fit to express themselves in verse are pessimistic, dismal, depressing. It is not necessary to go far for illustrations. Take in hand the nearest newspaper or magazine or new volume. Here is one who talks of December and sees "pale seas sobbing on ragged reaches—sorrowful mourners bowed in prayer." Another hears a voice in the night, which voice turns out to be that of a heron, but nevertheless reminds him that he, the poet, is keeping an endless vigil, "for she, my light, my life, my love, will come no more." A third wails looks at the sky, and, after reflecting on some unnamed "they" who have met and parted, remarks dolefully, "wintry the hearts as wintry the weather, Christless their crushed hope must lie." A fourth is of the opinion that "eternity only seems keeping account of the great human weeping," while a fifth affects to believe that "the ways of death are soothing and serene" compared with the weary ways of life. Another wonders where the gods hide with her grief and how "bear the coming spring, the tenderness in everything."

VALUABLE NOTES.

Another professes to think that the wind "sings of the world's sad graves." Another tells a story of shipwreck of drowned souls sailing on the autumn gale, and of how the "dead rest nevermore." "It is not dying hurts us so," says one sorrowful singer, "tis living hurts us more." But examples are endless. The only question is, "What ails the poets? Have they a mental disease that excites thoughts grim and dismal? Is there some intimate connection between the act of rhyming and the tears that drip between the lines? In old times it was not so. Whatever may have been the heartaches of the early singers of English songs the stories were not told in their lively lyrics or merry madrigals. Melancholy is not a characteristic of the great and popular poets of this age. Tennyson, Browning, Long-

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1904

When once such a departure has been made even in favoring contractors for "per cents," in charging fees which no employer would permit if it were private business, and such a use of public money for any purpose which prudent business men would not sanction, it will surely culminate in positive forms of bribery, blackmail and debauchery.

The Tammany expose should be made the cause for the beginning of the teaching of the imperative necessity of a return to more positive standards for the discharge of public duties and the expenditure of public money. How long would a private corporation employ men who would spend every dollar with which they were entrusted if it were found that the work could have been done for less? What sort of success would be attained in the management of private institutions if the salaried managers should expend large sums in mere show and in lavish entertainment? How long would the men evade the criminal courts if, as the agents of a corporation, they should vote exorbitant salaries and appropriate to other uses a portion of the public money voted by councils or legislatures for a given purpose? How long would a body of men retain their places in the employment of a corporation who, instead of making its expenditures smaller, were devising schemes to increase them and were always asking for more money?

There is already a very general impression that absolute integrity in the management of public affairs and the discharge of public trusts. The impression is erroneous, as are the complaints and suspicions of those who, because they are not entrusted with official position, are seeking to discredit others. But that such an erroneous opinion exists is harmful. That any considerable number of people should believe that "public office is a private snare" will lead to the adoption of false standards for the transaction of private business. Confidence cannot be destroyed in any department of the machinery of the social organization without distrust extending to all others. The fibre of integrity which holds societies together in all its private relations cannot be weakened or broken in official life without affecting the whole fabric of civilization.

LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.

Dr. Hillis, the talented young preacher who has accepted a call to the Central Church, Chicago, is a Presbyterian, whose orthodoxy has never been questioned, but it remains to be seen how his new departure will be regarded by the church authorities. The late Dr. Swing, who was the founder and for many years the pastor of Central Church, was tried for heresy for preaching just such doctrines and views as Dr. Hillis does, and although he was acquitted, he withdrew from the Presbyterian Church, and Central Church was outside of the denominational pale. Professor Swing, though an eminently pious and devout man, could not conscientiously subscribe to all the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and Central Church was built up on an independent line. Dr. Hillis has stated that he will not go there to preach Presbyterianism, and that he will continue the work on the lines followed by Professor Swing. The creed of the church, as drawn up by Professor Swing, is questioned, but it remains to be seen how his new departure will be regarded by the church authorities. The late Dr. Swing, who was the founder and for many years the pastor of Central Church, was tried for heresy for preaching just such doctrines and views as Dr. Hillis does, and although he was acquitted, he withdrew from the Presbyterian Church, and Central Church was outside of the denominational pale. Professor Swing, though an eminently pious and devout man, could not conscientiously subscribe to all the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and Central Church was built up on an independent line. Dr. Hillis has stated that he will not go there to preach Presbyterianism, and that he will continue the work on the lines followed by Professor Swing.

NOVELS WRITTEN BY MRS. BURTON HARRISON.

Novels written by Mrs. Burton Harrison and published by the Scribner's publishing house, New York, are of interest to the public. The first, "The Crown of Italy," is a story of the life of a woman who, in the midst of a revolution, finds her path. The second, "The Crown of Italy," is a story of the life of a woman who, in the midst of a revolution, finds her path. The third, "The Crown of Italy," is a story of the life of a woman who, in the midst of a revolution, finds her path.

THE PASTIMIST—O FOOLISH CLOWN.

The pessimist—O foolish clown—Takes all his pleasure with a frown. The optimist—ah, wise in gull—Disarms his sorrows by a smile.—Emma Carleton.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

It strikes one's eye—against all odds—To see a man in a top hat and a sword—Heaven help the poor! The rich can borrow money—New Orleans Picayune.

THE WILSON BILL.

The Wilson bill and the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill are twins—Pittsburgh Telegraph. The man who hasn't a currency scheme under his hat should do something about it—Chicago Commercial Gazette.

LIBRARY NOTES.

Mr. George Meredith's forthcoming story, which will first appear in Scribner's Magazine, will be entitled "An Amazing Marriage." A new magazine is shortly to appear in London, devoted entirely to the publication of original music of every description. Pierre Loti, who is well known to have a dash to any kind of society, is extremely attracted to a yellow tabby cat, which travels about with him whenever and wherever he goes.

LIBRARY NOTES.

Mr. George Meredith's forthcoming story, which will first appear in Scribner's Magazine, will be entitled "An Amazing Marriage." A new magazine is shortly to appear in London, devoted entirely to the publication of original music of every description. Pierre Loti, who is well known to have a dash to any kind of society, is extremely attracted to a yellow tabby cat, which travels about with him whenever and wherever he goes. Dr. William Elliott Griffith has in the Scribner press a volume on "The Religions of Japan," which is said to be the first work wholly devoted to the subject. It is the result of years of special study and travel. Miss Varina Jefferson Davis, whose literary work has heretofore been in the way of folklore and of short stories, has just completed a novel on the same subject. It is called "The Veiled Doctor," and tells the story of an over-sensitive man whose married life with a not very sensitive

THE BANKING COMMITTEE AGREES TO REPORT CARLISLE'S BILL.

JOHNSON OF OHIO AND ELLIS OF KENTUCKY, TWO DEMOCRATS, VOTE AGAINST THE MEASURE.

ONLY FOUR DAYS' DEBATE.

THE BILL TO BE TAKEN UP TUESDAY AND VOTED ON FRIDAY.

HEARINGS CLOSE WITH ADDRESSES BY WILLIAMS AND ST. JOHN, TWO WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK BANKERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—By the close vote of 9 to 8 the committee on banking and currency of the House decided tonight to report Secretary Carlisle's plan for a revision of the currency. Representatives Johnson, of Ohio, and Ellis, of Kentucky, Democrats, voted with the Republicans against reporting this plan. The report will be taken up on Tuesday, and the bill will be asked to fix the final vote in the House for next Friday at 3 p. m. This conclusion was reported after a spirited executive session of the committee. It has been indicated for weeks, hearing officials and bankers on the proposed revision. The hearings closed today at 4 o'clock the committee held a private session to determine on a programme. Representative Brodus endeavored to secure further time for hearings, but his motion to this effect was voted down. Half an hour was given for caucuses by the respective sides. At the Republican meeting it was agreed that their votes should be cast together on all propositions.

When the full committee reassembled Representative Hall moved that the Carlisle bill be reported. This prevailed by the vote of 9 to 8, as stated. Chairman Springer announced that the Democrats of the committee had agreed on a rule for conducting the debate. This contemplated reporting the bill on Monday, debate on Tuesday and Wednesday, debate under the five-minute rule Thursday and Friday, and a vote at 3 p. m. Friday. It was also provided that the daily debate should begin at 11 a. m., and that there should be eight sessions of the committee on Monday and Tuesday. The Democrats call the "Good Jobs" traffic, so closely in their minds is the liquor traffic associated with Christianity.

Walker of Massachusetts, who has yielded 47,784 bushels of apples this year, and the net profit realized was about \$12,000. This was from four hundred acres. Prof. Nicholas H. Maguire, principal of one of the Philadelphia grammar schools, has sent in his resignation. He is eighty years of age and has been connected with the public schools of the Quaker City since 1812.

Henri Rochefort has an income of about \$30,000 a year, and though he lives with great simplicity in London, he is never able to save any money, owing to his generosity. He is always ready to help those who depend on him.

A singular accident has happened to Mr. Wympere, the famous mountain-climber. He was engaged to deliver a lecture at Birkenhead on his mountaineering experiences, and in ascending the staircase leading to the lecture hall he fell and fell to the bottom, fracturing his collarbone.

General Lee's grandson, Robert E. Lee, lives on his father's estate in Fairfax county, Virginia, but goes to Washington every day to practice law. Mr. Lee's physique would attract attention anywhere. He is about six feet five inches in height and weighs 200 pounds. He is handsome and unassuming.

King Humbert has lately conferred the Cross of the Crown of Italy upon Mr. Luigi Monti for his services in 1848-49, as a patriot and exile, and his work as a man of letters in this country. Mr. Monti was formerly instructor in Italian at Harvard. He was appointed United States consul at Hartford, Conn., modestly claims to have had closer connection with American literature than any other city of its size in the country. It bases its claim on the fact that it has been the home of Mrs. Stow, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Isabella Beecher Hooker, William Commercial Gazette, and Richard Burton, William Gillette, the playwright, Noah Webster, the lexicographer, and a host of others of greater or less fame.

Berlin has now its Ladies' Club, founded under the patronage of the Empress Frederick, and named after her "The Victoria." It possesses a capital library, a grand piano, and comfortably furnished rooms, but no cuisine, meals being, however, supplied at the restaurant next door. Early closing is the rule and lights are turned out at 10 p. m. Seventy members have already joined, and the list of names is full.

Auber's table was provided with every definition. The pessimist—O foolish clown—Takes all his pleasure with a frown. The optimist—ah, wise in gull—Disarms his sorrows by a smile.—Emma Carleton.

SHREDS AND PATCHES. It strikes one's eye—against all odds—To see a man in a top hat and a sword—Heaven help the poor! The rich can borrow money—New Orleans Picayune.

THE WILSON BILL. The Wilson bill and the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill are twins—Pittsburgh Telegraph. The man who hasn't a currency scheme under his hat should do something about it—Chicago Commercial Gazette.

LIBRARY NOTES. Mr. George Meredith's forthcoming story, which will first appear in Scribner's Magazine, will be entitled "An Amazing Marriage." A new magazine is shortly to appear in London, devoted entirely to the publication of original music of every description. Pierre Loti, who is well known to have a dash to any kind of society, is extremely attracted to a yellow tabby cat, which travels about with him whenever and wherever he goes.

Dr. William Elliott Griffith has in the Scribner press a volume on "The Religions of Japan," which is said to be the first work wholly devoted to the subject. It is the result of years of special study and travel. Miss Varina Jefferson Davis, whose literary work has heretofore been in the way of folklore and of short stories, has just completed a novel on the same subject. It is called "The Veiled Doctor," and tells the story of an over-sensitive man whose married life with a not very sensitive

THE BANKING COMMITTEE AGREES TO REPORT CARLISLE'S BILL.

JOHNSON OF OHIO AND ELLIS OF KENTUCKY, TWO DEMOCRATS, VOTE AGAINST THE MEASURE.

ONLY FOUR DAYS' DEBATE.

THE BILL TO BE TAKEN UP TUESDAY AND VOTED ON FRIDAY.

HEARINGS CLOSE WITH ADDRESSES BY WILLIAMS AND ST. JOHN, TWO WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK BANKERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—By the close vote of 9 to 8 the committee on banking and currency of the House decided tonight to report Secretary Carlisle's plan for a revision of the currency. Representatives Johnson, of Ohio, and Ellis, of Kentucky, Democrats, voted with the Republicans against reporting this plan. The report will be taken up on Tuesday, and the bill will be asked to fix the final vote in the House for next Friday at 3 p. m. This conclusion was reported after a spirited executive session of the committee. It has been indicated for weeks, hearing officials and bankers on the proposed revision. The hearings closed today at 4 o'clock the committee held a private session to determine on a programme. Representative Brodus endeavored to secure further time for hearings, but his motion to this effect was voted down. Half an hour was given for caucuses by the respective sides. At the Republican meeting it was agreed that their votes should be cast together on all propositions.

When the full committee reassembled Representative Hall moved that the Carlisle bill be reported. This prevailed by the vote of 9 to 8, as stated. Chairman Springer announced that the Democrats of the committee had agreed on a rule for conducting the debate. This contemplated reporting the bill on Monday, debate on Tuesday and Wednesday, debate under the five-minute rule Thursday and Friday, and a vote at 3 p. m. Friday. It was also provided that the daily debate should begin at 11 a. m., and that there should be eight sessions of the committee on Monday and Tuesday. The Democrats call the "Good Jobs" traffic, so closely in their minds is the liquor traffic associated with Christianity.

Walker of Massachusetts, who has yielded 47,784 bushels of apples this year, and the net profit realized was about \$12,000. This was from four hundred acres. Prof. Nicholas H. Maguire, principal of one of the Philadelphia grammar schools, has sent in his resignation. He is eighty years of age and has been connected with the public schools of the Quaker City since 1812.

Henri Rochefort has an income of about \$30,000 a year, and though he lives with great simplicity in London, he is never able to save any money, owing to his generosity. He is always ready to help those who depend on him.

A singular accident has happened to Mr. Wympere, the famous mountain-climber. He was engaged to deliver a lecture at Birkenhead on his mountaineering experiences, and in ascending the staircase leading to the lecture hall he fell and fell to the bottom, fracturing his collarbone.

General Lee's grandson, Robert E. Lee, lives on his father's estate in Fairfax county, Virginia, but goes to Washington every day to practice law. Mr. Lee's physique would attract attention anywhere. He is about six feet five inches in height and weighs 200 pounds. He is handsome and unassuming.

King Humbert has lately conferred the Cross of the Crown of Italy upon Mr. Luigi Monti for his services in 1848-49, as a patriot and exile, and his work as a man of letters in this country. Mr. Monti was formerly instructor in Italian at Harvard. He was appointed United States consul at Hartford, Conn., modestly claims to have had closer connection with American literature than any other city of its size in the country. It bases its claim on the fact that it has been the home of Mrs. Stow, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Isabella Beecher Hooker, William Commercial Gazette, and Richard Burton, William Gillette, the playwright, Noah Webster, the lexicographer, and a host of others of greater or less fame.

Berlin has now its Ladies' Club, founded under the patronage of the Empress Frederick, and named after her "The Victoria." It possesses a capital library, a grand piano, and comfortably furnished rooms, but no cuisine, meals being, however, supplied at the restaurant next door. Early closing is the rule and lights are turned out at 10 p. m. Seventy members have already joined, and the list of names is full.

Auber's table was provided with every definition. The pessimist—O foolish clown—Takes all his pleasure with a frown. The optimist—ah, wise in gull—Disarms his sorrows by a smile.—Emma Carleton.

SHREDS AND PATCHES. It strikes one's eye—against all odds—To see a man in a top hat and a sword—Heaven help the poor! The rich can borrow money—New Orleans Picayune.

THE WILSON BILL. The Wilson bill and the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill are twins—Pittsburgh Telegraph. The man who hasn't a currency scheme under his hat should do something about it—Chicago Commercial Gazette.

LIBRARY NOTES. Mr. George Meredith's forthcoming story, which will first appear in Scribner's Magazine, will be entitled "An Amazing Marriage." A new magazine is shortly to appear in London, devoted entirely to the publication of original music of every description. Pierre Loti, who is well known to have a dash to any kind of society, is extremely attracted to a yellow tabby cat, which travels about with him whenever and wherever he goes.

Dr. William Elliott Griffith has in the Scribner press a volume on "The Religions of Japan," which is said to be the first work wholly devoted to the subject. It is the result of years of special study and travel. Miss Varina Jefferson Davis, whose literary work has heretofore been in the way of folklore and of short stories, has just completed a novel on the same subject. It is called "The Veiled Doctor," and tells the story of an over-sensitive man whose married life with a not very sensitive

THE BANKING COMMITTEE AGREES TO REPORT CARLISLE'S BILL.

JOHNSON OF OHIO AND ELLIS OF KENTUCKY, TWO DEMOCRATS, VOTE AGAINST THE MEASURE.

ONLY FOUR DAYS' DEBATE.

THE BILL TO BE TAKEN UP TUESDAY AND VOTED ON FRIDAY.

HEARINGS CLOSE WITH ADDRESSES BY WILLIAMS AND ST. JOHN, TWO WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK BANKERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—By the close vote of 9 to 8 the committee on banking and currency of the House decided tonight to report Secretary Carlisle's plan for a revision of the currency. Representatives Johnson, of Ohio, and Ellis, of Kentucky, Democrats, voted with the Republicans against reporting this plan. The report will be taken up on Tuesday, and the bill will be asked to fix the final vote in the House for next Friday at 3 p. m. This conclusion was reported after a spirited executive session of the committee. It has been indicated for weeks, hearing officials and bankers on the proposed revision. The hearings closed today at 4 o'clock the committee held a private session to determine on a programme. Representative Brodus endeavored to secure further time for hearings, but his motion to this effect was voted down. Half an hour was given for caucuses by the respective sides. At the Republican meeting it was agreed that their votes should be cast together on all propositions.

When the full committee reassembled Representative Hall moved that the Carlisle bill be reported. This prevailed by the vote of 9 to 8, as stated. Chairman Springer announced that the Democrats of the committee had agreed on a rule for conducting the debate. This contemplated reporting the bill on Monday, debate on Tuesday and Wednesday, debate under the five-minute rule Thursday and Friday, and a vote at 3 p. m. Friday. It was also provided that the daily debate should begin at 11 a. m., and that there should be eight sessions of the committee on Monday and Tuesday. The Democrats call the "Good Jobs" traffic, so closely in their minds is the liquor traffic associated with Christianity.

Walker of Massachusetts, who has yielded 47,784 bushels of apples this year, and the net profit realized was about \$12,000. This was from four hundred acres. Prof. Nicholas H. Maguire, principal of one of the Philadelphia grammar schools, has sent in his resignation. He is eighty years of age and has been connected with the public schools of the Quaker City since 1812.

Henri Rochefort has an income of about \$30,000 a year, and though he lives with great simplicity in London, he is never able to save any money, owing to his generosity. He is always ready to help those who depend on him.

A singular accident has happened to Mr. Wympere, the famous mountain-climber. He was engaged to deliver a lecture at Birkenhead on his mountaineering experiences, and in ascending the staircase leading to the lecture hall he fell and fell to the bottom, fracturing his collarbone.

General Lee's grandson, Robert E. Lee, lives on his father's estate in Fairfax county, Virginia, but goes to Washington every day to practice law. Mr. Lee's physique would attract attention anywhere. He is about six feet five inches in height and weighs 200 pounds. He is handsome and unassuming.

King Humbert has lately conferred the Cross of the Crown of Italy upon Mr. Luigi Monti for his services in 1848-49, as a patriot and exile, and his work as a man of letters in this country. Mr. Monti was formerly instructor in Italian at Harvard. He was appointed United States consul at Hartford, Conn., modestly claims to have had closer connection with American literature than any other city of its size in the country. It bases its claim on the fact that it has been the home of Mrs. Stow, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Isabella Beecher Hooker, William Commercial Gazette, and Richard Burton, William Gillette, the playwright, Noah Webster, the lexicographer, and a host of others of greater or less fame.

Berlin has now its Ladies' Club, founded under the patronage of the Empress Frederick, and named after her "The Victoria." It possesses a capital library, a grand piano, and comfortably furnished rooms, but no cuisine, meals being, however, supplied at the restaurant next door. Early closing is the rule and lights are turned out at 10 p. m. Seventy members have already joined, and the list of names is full.

Auber's table was provided with every definition. The pessimist—O foolish clown—Takes all his pleasure with a frown. The optimist—ah, wise in gull—Disarms his sorrows by a smile.—Emma Carleton.

SHREDS AND PATCHES. It strikes one's eye—against all odds—To see a man in a top hat and a sword—Heaven help the poor! The rich can borrow money—New Orleans Picayune.

THE WILSON BILL. The Wilson bill and the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill are twins—Pittsburgh Telegraph. The man who hasn't a currency scheme under his hat should do something about it—Chicago Commercial Gazette.

LIBRARY NOTES. Mr. George Meredith's forthcoming story, which will first appear in Scribner's Magazine, will be entitled "An Amazing Marriage." A new magazine is shortly to appear in London, devoted entirely to the publication of original music of every description. Pierre Loti, who is well known to have a dash to any kind of society, is extremely attracted to a yellow tabby cat, which travels about with him whenever and wherever he goes.

Dr. William Elliott Griffith has in the Scribner press a volume on "The Religions of Japan," which is said to be the first work wholly devoted to the subject. It is the result of years of special study and travel. Miss Varina Jefferson Davis, whose literary work has heretofore been in the way of folklore and of short stories, has just completed a novel on the same subject. It is called "The Veiled Doctor," and tells the story of an over-sensitive man whose married life with a not very sensitive

THE BANKING COMMITTEE AGREES TO REPORT CARLISLE'S BILL.

JOHNSON OF OHIO AND ELLIS OF KENTUCKY, TWO DEMOCRATS, VOTE AGAINST THE MEASURE.

ONLY FOUR DAYS' DEBATE.