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The Senate should not neglect to elect a president pro tem. before its final adjournment to-day.

The Legislature would have voted considerable more money than it has if it had taken the advice of the Governor in his message.

Because not more than one in eight of the bills presented has become law the people can congratulate the Legislature on its good judgment.

If any member of the Legislature which adjourns to-day came here with the impression that he was to have sixty-one days of picnic he knows better now.

The decrease of the pension appropriations by the last Congress, amounting to $42,000,000, does not seem to have cut down the aggregate appropriations of the last session.

A Legislature which has voted $75,000 for a State soldiers' home and as much more for the maintenance of a soldiers' orphans' home cannot be said to have forgotten the veteran.

Representative-elect Calderwood, of Kansas, says he is a bimetallist, but will not vote for the free coinage of silver "until the silver dollar is as good in the markets of the world as any other dollar." That is real bimetallism.

Six weeks ago the correspondents of the anti-Republican papers in Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville told the people in the country round about what jobs were to be pushed through the Indiana Republican Legislature. Those papers owe it to the public to confess that their correspondents are space writers and not prophets.

There is no reason why the Senate should not to-day pass the Governor's bill to prevent prize fighting and send it to him for his approval. If it should he has already put himself on record as approving a bill passed on Monday. In this connection it should be said that the delay of the bill is due to the inaction of his own party friends who had it in charge.

The Legislature is justified in reducing the appropriations for the maintenance of the benevolent institutions for the reason that there is no good cause for the cost per capita in the Indiana insane hospitals to be more than 10 per cent. more than it is in Ohio. That 10 per cent. and more is the price paid to make unnecessary places for the dependents of Democrats who have a "pull" upon trustees and officers.

Governor Matthews is too late in saying that he is in favor of bipartisan boards for the benevolent institutions. If he had put that declaration in his message it would probably have been made the law. As he did not permit it to be known that he is in favor of that system until it was too late the division of the eighteen trustees between the two parties, with a merit system for employes, is the next best thing.

The Oklahoma Legislature has not yet got past the stage of cowboy legislation. A dispatch says that "a rider" on the general appropriation bill makes the Guthrie Capitol the official organ of the Territory and compels all territorial officials and employes of territorial institutions to publish notices of every kind in this paper and compels them to get all printing, binding and office supplies of the concern, thus removing all competition. Some of our State legislatures have been bad enough, but such a rider as that would be quickly unhorsed in any of them.

To prevent almost endless litigation and to guard against any possible mistakes in the Republican salary law, should it be taken into the courts, it is the opinion of the best men of both parties who have the public interests at heart that the bill to remedy the defects in the law of 1891, which the House has passed, and which the Senate postponed Saturday, should be recalled and passed. The fact that the county officers' contingent in the Senate are bitterly hostile to the measure seems to be the best possible reason for passing that precautionary measure.

The statement of the Sentinel yesterday morning to the effect that the Nicholson bill had not been presented to the Governor before midnight Saturday and consequently that he could not sign it caused much comment. As a matter of fact, the bill was presented at the office of the Governor before that hour, but it was not open. This, better lawyers than the Sentinel say, is a legal presentation to appear within the specified time. There has been no intimation that the Governor intends not to receive such bills as if his office had been open. Governor Matthews is cut off from such denial, it is said, by his own act two years ago, when he informed the Legislature on the last day of the session that if it would pass an essential feature of the tax law on Monday he would receive it that day and approve it. That bill was passed on Monday, and he approved it.

THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

When the work of the Legislature which adjourns to-day shall be laid before the people it must be the judgment of candid and reasonable men that it has made good the pledges which the majority party made to the people and is entitled to the good will of the party which elected it. In the first place, it has been an economical Legislature. It began by rejecting two or three little jobs in the interest of members, and it has fixed by statute the number and compensation of the employes of the Legislature, and fixed them with an expenditure less than that of the two previous bodies. It has made a legislative apportionment which will insure a majority in the House to a party carrying the State by 7,000 votes. It has made an equally fair congressional apportionment. It has kept the party pledge in regard to placing the benevolent institutions upon a nonpartisan basis by passing a law which, while it maintains the Republican position that appointments shall be made by the Governor, requires that more than one party shall be represented upon the boards, and that no subordinate shall be appointed or removed because of political affiliations. It is the first law ever enacted by an Indiana Legislature requiring that merit shall be the only test for employment in the benevolent institutions. A different course has been pursued in regard to the two prisons, to which most Republicans assent, to the end that the power of appointment may be judicially determined. It has passed a bill which would restore self-government to cities which are now deprived of the control of their police because the power to appoint police commissioners has been conferred upon the Governor. That it is not a law is due to the veto of the Governor. It has passed a salary act in accordance with past party pledges. It has passed an act which makes the plundering of the school tuition fund by Green Smiths impossible, and at the same time corrects the evil of the retention of school moneys by township trustees. It has placed upon the statute book several laws designed to insure a stricter accountability of local officers and to curtail the evil of exorbitant charges by officials. In short, all of the acts of the Legislature touching public administration in State, county and municipality have been to secure better and more economical methods.

The general appropriation bill proves by comparison with its predecessors that the party pledges to observe an intelligent economy have been faithfully observed. Even including the appropriations for the State soldiers' home, to reimburse the Governor for the strike expenditures and the Chickamauga monuments—all of which need no party defense—those of this Legislature are thousands less than those of the two preceding legislatures. The higher institutions of learning, which have always been aided by the State, are placed upon a positive basis, which is more economical and every way better.

Much attention has been given to temperance legislation. As the result an act has been passed which received on its final passage more than two-thirds of the votes of both parties, and consequently is in no sense a political measure. It was passed in obedience to what, at least, has appeared to be an overwhelming popular desire, though many Republicans doubt its wisdom, while admitting the popular sentiment in its favor.

It has been a clean-handed Legislature. The Roby lobby, which was to purchase immunity by bribery, did not materialize because the managers ascertained that money could not influence. The much proclaimed county officers' ring, which was to purchase a fee bill, did nothing that was not legitimate, acknowledging that it was not a Legislature to be manipulated. All the chatter about a moneyed building and loan association corruption fund is refuted by the facts and ridiculed by the Senators leading the side in favor of the proposed bill.

While there are several topics upon which legislation may have been desirable, failure has not been due to indisposition, but to lack of time. Far better that a few desirable measures should fail than that the record should be smirched by a few indefensible acts. Because the record is as it is the Journal, which has often criticised, believes that the Republican Legislature has a right to claim the respect of the party which elected the majority of it and of intelligent people generally.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Recent events have emphasized the necessity for lengthening the term of the General Assembly. In view of the great increase in the population of the State since the present Constitution was adopted and of the growing magnitude and complexity of its business interests it is obvious that the present term is too short for the proper consideration and disposition of legislative business. Several of the States place no limitation on the duration of their legislative sessions, while most of the others have longer sessions than Indiana. Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin place no limitation on their legislative terms. Colorado, Maryland, Minnesota and Virginia have ninety-day sessions, while most of the Southern States have sixty days. Several of the States which place no limitation on their legislative terms pay members of the Legislature annual salaries instead of a per diem. Connecticut pays $300 a year, Iowa $500 per term, Massachusetts $750 a year, New Jersey $500 a year, New York $1,500 a year, Ohio $600 a year, Pennsylvania $1,500 a year, Wisconsin $500 a year.

The Journal is of opinion that the limitation on legislative sessions in this State should be removed, and that the Constitution should provide for two regular sessions of each General Assembly instead of one. The first session, which should convene within sixty days after the general election, should be for the introduction, reference and discussion of bills, all of which should be advanced to a third reading. No bill should become a law at the first session unless it receive the votes of three-fourths of the members of each house. No bill that receives less than a majority of the votes in each house should be considered thereafter during the life of that General Assembly. Bills that receive a majority of the votes in each house, but less than three-fourths, to be printed and circulated as may be provided by law, and, after popular discussion, be submitted at the second session, referred to committees as bills on second reading, and, after discussion and amendment, rejected or passed by a majority vote of both houses. At this session no new bills should be presented, and only such should be considered as had descended under the constitutional rule from the first session. The first session should convene early in the January following the general election and the second one in the following October, the minimum interval between the first and second sessions to be fixed by law. During this interval or intermission bills which failed to receive a three-fourths vote at the first session would be discussed by the press and people, members could go home and get the sense of their constituents, and would come back informed as to the will of the people and prepared to execute it.

These suggestions are merely intended to outline the form of an amendment to the Constitution which the Journal believes would inure to the interest of sound legislation and good government. Such a plan would insure the early enactment of all measures strong enough to command a three-fourths vote in both houses, and for the rest would provide a satisfactory mode of ascertaining the popular will. It would prevent hasty legislation and save meritorious measures from failing on account of the shortness of the term. It would practically embody the referendum principle, and to this extent would be an advance in popular government.

WHERE CRIMINAL TRIALS SHOULD BE HELD.

The New York Sun of Saturday announces in its city columns that "the United States marshal notified Mr. Charles A. Dana yesterday that a warrant had been issued on an indictment found against him in Washington for alleged libel on complaint of F. B. Noyes, of that city," and it adds, with strict regard for cold facts, that "Mr. Dana went before United States Commissioner Shields, accompanied by his counsel, who asked for an examination, and the commissioner set the examination down for Saturday, March 16." A live newspaper like the Sun would not allow itself to be "scooped" in a matter of news like that.

If the suit against Mr. Dana should ever come to trial on its merits it would doubtless be a very interesting one, but it is more likely to go off on a question of jurisdiction. This is not a question that interests the general public much, but it is an important one for the publishers of newspapers, since it involves the question whether a publisher can be sued for criminal libel in any State reached by the issue of the paper containing the alleged libelous matter. It is the theory of the law that criminal actions shall be tried in the State, and, unless change of venue be taken, in the county in which the alleged offense was committed. Provision is made for the extradition of persons charged with crime from one State to another, and no person can be tried in one State for a crime committed in another. The Sun is published in the city of New York, and it was there that the alleged libel was put in circulation, yet because some copies of the paper reached Washington it is claimed that the publisher can be sued in that city, as he has been. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is a federal court, and if it can take jurisdiction of this suit on the ground stated it follows that the federal court in any State of the Union could take jurisdiction of a criminal libel suit brought by a citizen of the State against the publisher of a newspaper published in any other State if a single copy of the paper containing the alleged libel reached the State in which the suit is brought. This would not be justice, and the Journal does not believe it is law. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every person charged with crime the right to trial "by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." If the New York Sun published a libel the offense was committed where the paper is published, and should be tried in the city and State of New York. If the plaintiff in this case prefers the federal court to a State court the federal court in New York is open to him. Without expressing any opinion as to the merits of the case the Journal believes it is contrary to justice and fair play and to the spirit of the law to compel a man to stand trial in one State for an alleged crime committed in another. It might almost as well be claimed that a person charged with uttering counterfeit money could be indicted and tried in the federal court of any State in which the money might be found as to say that the publisher of an alleged libel can be tried in any State where a copy of the paper containing it may be found. It needs no argument to prove that such a construction of law might be made a means of terrible injustice and oppression to individuals and of inflicting a deadly blow at the liberty of the press. For this reason the Journal hopes and believes that the present suit against the publisher of the Sun will fail for want of jurisdiction, and that the courts will hold that if he is to be tried at all he must be tried in New York.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

The Independent has printed a table which shows the net increase or decrease of the membership of the various religious denominations in the United States which presents a very encouraging situation. The table shows that during the past four years there has been a net increase of 17,331 ministers, 12,180 churches and 2,357,206 communicants. It includes twenty-eight denominations, all except three of which have gained in membership, but five of the smaller connections show a loss of ministers. While the Catholics show a gain of only 610 priests and 2,065 churches in the four years, they are credited with an increase of 1,243,568 communicants. The largest general gain made by any Protestant denomination is that of the Methodists—2,319 ministers, 7,319 churches and 352,245 communicants. The denomination which appears to have made the largest gain upon the basis of membership four years ago is the Disciples of Christ, which has been popularly known as the Campbellite Church. In 1890 the census showed that it had 5,324 ministers, 7,246 churches and 641,051 communicants. The Independent at the close of 1894 finds that during the four years since the taking of the United States census that denomination has gained 1,167 ministers, 1,522 churches and 229,966 communicants—a gain of almost 35 per cent. in membership in four years. If these figures were not sustained by the statistics of that church for 1880 and 1890 they might be questioned. At any rate, those of the two censuses and of the Independent show that it is the most rapidly growing church in the land at the present time. The Baptists show a gain of 4,064 ministers, 1,678 churches and 68,955 communicants in four years, while the Presbyterians have gained 433 ministers, 874 churches and 137,672 members in that period. The Congregationalists, which in New England occupy the field held mainly by the Presbyterians in the West, gained 176 ministers, 532 churches and 67,229 communicants. The Unitarians have barely held their own, and the Universalists have lost in churches and membership. This loss, however, by no means implies that what is known as liberalism in religious opinion is losing ground, but that the broader teachings of the so-called evangelical denominations have attracted thousands who could not have united with such churches twenty years ago.

If any one can find anything in the carefully collected statistics of the Independent to cause him to fear that the country is drifting into irreligion it must be due to his incapacity to grasp facts.

THE TIN-PLATE INDUSTRY.

A statement prepared by Mr. John Jarrett, secretary of the Tinned-plate Manufacturers' Association, shows that there are 156 tin-plate mills in operation or under construction in the United States. Pennsylvania heads the list with fifty-six mills, and Indiana, with her natural gas belt, comes second, with forty-one completed mills and fourteen projected. The completed mills are the American Tin-plate Company, Elwood, sixteen mills; the Moorewood Company, Gas City, six mills; Irondale Iron, Steel and Tin-plate Company, Middletown, six mills; National Tin-plate Company, Anderson, four mills; Montpelier Tin-plate Company, Montpelier, six mills; Atlanta Tin-plate Company, Atlanta, three mills.

Secretary Jarrett estimates the average annual output of each mill at 30,000 boxes, which would make the aggregate output of 156 completed mills 4,680,000 boxes and the estimated output of fifty-eight prospective mills 1,740,000 boxes. As this would more than supply the entire American demand for tin, Mr. Jarrett thinks it is time to call a halt in the construction of new mills. He says:

> The tin-plate clause of the McKinley tariff law went into effect on July 1, 1891. In less than a period of four years the American tin-plate industry has so developed as to more than meet the requirements of the home market. Such growth is unparalleled. No other industry, even with the stimulus of the highest protective duties, has ever made such progress in the same period of time. The industry has now reached a point that calls for the closest investigation on the part of those who meditate going into the business of tin-plate manufacture, and closer relationship and affiliation between those already in the business.

The history of protective legislation furnishes no parallel to the rapidity with which the tin-plate industry has been established and developed in the United States, almost to the point of supplying the entire home demand, while the cost to consumers has not been increased.

The congressional apportionment bill which became a law Saturday afternoon, when it was passed over the Governor's veto, makes the following districts:

First District—Posey, Vanderburg, Gibson, Pike, Warrick and Spencer.
Second—Sullivan, Knox, Greene, Owen, Monroe, Lawrence, Martin, Daviess.
Third—Dubois, Crawford, Orange, Washington, Scott, Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Perry.
Fourth—Jackson, Brown, Bartholomew, Decatur, Ripley, Jennings, Jefferson, Switzerland, Ohio, Dearborn.
Fifth—Shelby, Hancock, Rush, Henry, Wayne, Fayette, Union, Franklin.
Sixth—Marion, Johnson.
Seventh—Morgan, Hendricks, Putnam, Clay, Vigo, Parke, Vermillion.
Eighth—Madison, Delaware, Randolph, Jay, Blackford, Wells, Adams.
Ninth—Hamilton, Tipton, Carroll, Clinton, Boone, Montgomery, Fountain.
Tenth—Tippecanoe, Warren, Benton, White, Jasper, Newton, Lake, Porter, La Porte.
Eleventh—Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Grant, Howard.
Twelfth—Allen, Whitley, Noble, DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange.
Thirteenth—Elkhart, Kosciusko, Fulton, Marshall, St. Joseph, Starke, Pulaski.

The Detroit Free Press, quoting an article from the Springfield Republican commendatory of President Cleveland's course, says: "The Republican, as its name implies, is not a Democratic paper." This is disingenuous, to say the least. The Republican is certainly not a Republican paper, as the Free Press knows very well.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"No man," said the oracular boarder, "ever got rich minding other people's business."

"Probably you are right," assented the Cheerful Idiot, "but I know one man who is making a fair living at it. He is a merchant policeman."

A Slow Town.

"This is a mighty slow town," complained the farmer-looking young man to the idle citizen.

"So?"

"That's what I said. I been here three days now, and got away with $11.85, and ain't even had a fight fer all that money."

Base Sensationalism.

"Is there any truth in the report that the Rev. Mr. Sibbles is to be dismissed for being too sensational?"

"I guess there is. At least the congregation has good grounds. Do you know, for the last three months he hasn't preached on a single topic outside the Bible?"

Slandered.

Officer McGobb—I found dis bum, along wit' a lot of others, rushin' t'e can.

Dismal Dawson—Yeronner, I must protest. I admit that I was gently propellin' the festive can, but I was doin' it in a quiet and leisurely manner as befits a gentleman, see? Do I look like a man that would rush anything?

THE NICHOLSON BILL.

The Nicholson bill conains one sensible provision. This is, the requirement that drug stores and pharmacies shall be allowed to sell liquors only by physician's prescription. Selling by drinks in these places, in competition with regularly licensed saloons, is unfair and demoralizing.—Evansville Journal.

Had the bill been left to the Representatives of either party, in either House, it would have become a law, for it commanded a majority of the members of both parties in both houses. It came so near being unanimous that the surprise is that it required so long a time to pass it.—Huntington Herald.

We have no doubt it would have been a political blunder, to put it on no higher ground, to defeat it after the indorsement it had from an element that no Republican Legislature can afford to ignore, and it has come out of the long fight with perhaps few greater defects than it had at first.—Anderson Herald.

The Democratic statesmen who have been so busily "whooping up" the Nicholson bill, voting for it, and urging its passage, in order to "put the Republicans in the hole," may possibly discover after a time that they have fallen in the hole themselves. There is an old fable about a man who digged a deep pit for his neighbor, only to fall in it himself.—Lafayette Call.

For every Republican vote lost on this issue two or more will be gained from the opposition party. The saloon business can be safely, legitimately and profitably conducted even when guarded by the Nicholson law. It will bear grievously on the professional violators, but those who observe the law will not discover any appreciable difference in its effects.—Marion Chronicle.

There is one feature of this legislative action that seems to us to augur well for the success of the new law, and that is that it is not a party measure. In the House, four-fifths of the Republicans and three-fourths of the Democrats voted for the bill. In the Senate, twenty-eight Republicans and eleven Democrats voted for, and nine Democrats against the bill.—Fort Wayne Gazette.

The Republican Senators have turned the laugh on their Democratic colleagues by their disposition of the Nicholson bill. The Democratic members have been enjoying the position of the Republican majority "between the devil and the deep sea" on the temperance question. By delaying action until to-day the bill is put at the mercy of the Governor, who is thus compelled to share the responsibility of the measure.—Terre Haute Tribune.

After everybody settles down to rational contemplation of the provisions of the Nicholson law, it will appear altogether different from the way it has been pictured in an excited public mind. It does not impose any great burden on liquor sellers, its object being rather to force them to obey laws for their regulation heretofore enacted. And, even now, much will depend on the spirit and disposition of authorities. There would have been no Nicholson bill if the old laws had been obeyed by liquor sellers or if it had been enforced by officials charged with that responsibility. Under the new arrangement persistent violation subjects the offender to the punishment of having his license revoked, and the effect of that provision will doubtless be to reform most effectually many of the evils that have heretofore existed.—Lafayette Courier.

The ninth section of the Nicholson bill, the one providing for refusing a license to an applicant on a remonstrance of a majority of the legal voters of a township or ward, was retained in the bill by a vote of twenty-eight to twenty. Of the twenty-eight voting for it, nineteen are Republicans and nine are Democrats, while nine Republicans and eleven Democrats voted against it. The division was one which in the main pretty accurately reflected the sentiment of the several districts, and was not partisan. Senators from the larger cities generally voted against this section, while those representing smaller towns and rural districts generally voted in favor of it. It will require the Democratic Governor's signature to make the measure a law which further removes it from the charge of political or partisan origin and creation. This is as it should be. There ought to be no party and no politics in legislation to promote good morals and good citizenship.—Kokomo Tribune.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

An iron tablet with Bismarck's name in gold letters inscribed upon it is to be erected on April 1 on the Mittagstein, a granite rock forty feet high in the Reisengeberge, and the rock will be rechristened the Bismarckstein.

A woman of Los Angeles, Cal., has sent on to Paris, Ky., for a dozen Owens badges. She says that she wants to put the picture of the man who defeated Breckinridge in her crazy quilt. A number of similar orders have been received from various Western States.

Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, it is said, intends to change the order of succession established by the Pragmatic sanction of 1723, by which Marie Theresa became Queen, and to have the crown transferred to his only grandson, the child of his youngest daughter, Valarie, and the Archduke Francis Salvator.

The late Prof. Blackie, the distinguished Scotchman, was a man of many eccentricities. One of them was his fondness for a Panama hat, which he wore on every possible occasion, even at times in his dining room. With this hat on his head and large dressing gown around him he was in his proper attire, as he considered it, for receptions.

Emperor William, of Germany, is a very restless man mentally. He has an active and inquiring mind and feels that he is fitted by divine right to become a walking encyclopedia, not an unworthy ambition on his part. His latest fad is telegraphy and he is spending several hours a week learning to send messages by dots and dashes. He has already made considerable progress as an operator of the key.

Mme. de Lesseps, widow of the famous projector of the Suez and Panama canals, has followed the example of the Duc de Chartres, who recently had his son, Henri d'Orleans, put under a "conseil judiciaire," or guardian. Her son, a non-commissioned officer in a cavalry regiment of chasseurs, at Vienna, was living the life of a spendthrift. His mother reproached him especially with having sold in advance to a Jew by the name of Levy, seventy shares of Suez canal stock, the full possession of which was to be his only after his father's death. The tribunal granted the request of Mme. De Lesseps and Colonel Robert was appointed "conseil judiciaire," or guardian, of M. Ismail de Lesseps.

George L. Shoup, who has just been re-elected as United States Senator from Idaho, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, in 1836. All the education that he received was that afforded at a village school. He settled on a farm near Galesburg, in Illinois, in 1852, but in 1856 went to Pike's Peak in search of gold. He made a great mark in the Colorado Independent Scouts during the civil war in fighting the Indians and retired from the service a colonel. He then went to Idaho, engaged in trade, served in the Territorial Legislature, was a Delegate in Congress and was made territorial Governor by President Harrison. He was elected the first Governor of the State of Idaho. He was next chosen United Senator and as Governor signed his own credentials for his new office.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The less money a man has the more he talks about finance.—Atchison Globe.

No matter what the circumstances a man always feels cheap when he has been sold.—Philadelphia Times.

One of the first things for women to learn is how to buy a larger shoe and a smaller hat.—Galveston News.

The theater hat is said to be a sign of bad taste, and it is generally a mighty big sign, too.—Chicago Post.

"I wonder what keeps her dress from slipping off her shoulders?" "Er—the attraction, I suppose."—Halifax (N. S.) Herald.

Kate Field wants marriage made more difficult. It doesn't appear that Kate herself has any kick on that score.—Detroit Tribune.

The coming woman is approaching in files of three. An Oakmont family has been enriched by girl triplets.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

President Cleveland's shotgun is like his statesmanship—sadly given to scattering. This is unlucky for the North Carolina ducks.—New York Recorder.

This talk about Cuba needing a Napoleon is out of place. What the suffering little isle needs is a first-class George Washington.—Philadelphia North American.

It is the small troubles that wear the heart out. An elephant that will face an army of men makes an inglorious retreat before an army of gallinippers.—Texas Siftings.

The South Dakota Legislature has defeated the fast and loose divorce bill and it is, therefore, necessary to have a residence of at least twenty-four hours in that State before being eligible to a divorce.—Chicago Dispatch.

She got a pass to Paradise,
And when she reached the gate
The question that she asked was this—
"Is my new crown on straight?"
—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Sugar Bounty.

Washington Special.

Members of the Fifty-third Congress and lobbyists who hold pledges for the payment of about $1,500,000 of the $5,000,000 sugar bounty voted into the sundry civil bill under whip and spur the last day of the session, are now trying to convince the Secretary of the Treasury that the appropriation becomes immediately available out of the revenues of 1894-95. The point is in doubt and its settlement is a matter of the greatest importance to a horde of beneficiaries, direct and incidental. The lobbyists and complaisant Congressmen, having earned their contingent fees, are anxious to finger the results, and are pulling hard to secure prompt treasury action. There was a "job" in the appropriation, but as it got through Congress and the government is "stuck" for the money, the Secretary of the Treasury may want to wash his hands of the whole nasty business and get through with it as soon as possible. The lobby gang is hopeful.

AVERTING AN EXTRA SESSION.

How Springer Put a Bill Through in the Speaker's Absence.

Washington Letter in New York Sun.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, to-day related an incident in which the late Samuel J. Randall was a prominent figure, and in which he saved the sundry civil appropriation bill from defeat and prevented an extra session of Congress.

"It was just at the close of the Fiftieth Congress," said Mr. Springer. "Mr. Cleveland was about to be inaugurated the first time, and there was great fear that some of the bills might fail and force an extra session, a thing that the democracy did not want. The sundry civil bill was hanging fire. It had been in conference and had got into a parliamentary tangle in the House. It was long past midnight of the night of March 3, with perhaps nine or ten hours of life for Congress. A large number of members of the house were anxious to get their public building appropriations inserted in the bill. There was no quorum present, and these men were holding it by the throat, refusing to let it pass without them. The situation was growing critical; there was so litle time left that it would be imposible to get a quorum together and pass the bill in time to get it engrossed and laid before the President. Besides, there were some parliamentary complications which made it impossible to get a direct vote on it without the consent of the people who were demanding to be let in with their public building jobs. They had a double purpose, for they wanted their public buildings in, and thought they would get them; but if not, they were quite willing to force an extra session and embarrass the democracy, then just coming into control of the Presidency. Finally, late in the night, Mr. Carlisle called me to the chair, saying that he must get a bath and a few minutes' rest. As the hour wore on Sam Randall, who was chairman of the appropriations committee, was in an agony of anxiety.

"'My God!' he said, as he came to the Speaker's desk, 'what are we to do? Here it is within a few hours of the end, and this bill tied up in this way. Unless it gets through at once it will force an extra session.'

"'Well,' said I, 'if I were in your place I should move to suspend the rules, recede from the House disagreement, accept the Senate amendments, and pass the bill.'

"'But,' said he, 'Mr. Carlisle has already refused to recognize such a motion.'

"'Mr. Randall,' I said, as I looked again at the clock and saw the hour and the necessity for prompt action to save the bill, 'Mr. Carlisle is not in the chair now. Besides, you know, I have argued this very day that such a motion would be in order.'

"He looked at me an instant, and in a moment was in his seat, making the motion in his clear, ringing tones which we all remember. Instantly fifty members were on their feet, shouting, screaming, gesticulating. It was confusion worse confounded. I have never witnessed a wilder scene than that which prevailed for a few moments. I pounded the desk for order, but, of course, did not get it, nor did I expect to. Nobody could hear what I was saying. I could not hear my own words. But as calmly as I could I put the motion. Mr. Randall, following the movement of my lips, voted for it, and, bringing the gavel down, I declared it carried. With a bound Mr. Randall reached the desk, and, seizing the bill and accompanying papers, almost ran out of the door. You could have played cards on his coat tail. When he had gone I turned my attention to the riotous members, who did not yet comprehend what had happened, and, hammering for order, sent the Sergeant-at-Arms with the mace to quiet them. By the time order was restored Mr. Carlisle entered fresh from his bath and luncheon.

"'What are we to do with this bill?' he said, despondently, as he took the chair.

"'You needn't worry about the bill,' I said; 'it has passed and has gone to the engrossing clerks.'

"He looked astonished, and when I told him about it he said quietly:

"'Well, it's done, and perhaps it's just as well, though I couldn't have entertained that motion. But I'm glad it's over, for we shall get through now.'

"And that," said Mr. Springer, "is how the work of the Fiftieth Congress was closed up and an extra session averted. But it is not a good way, and I hope to seen an act passed which will change the date of the meeting of Congress, so that the second term may not be forced to come to an end at a given time. Most people suppose that a constitutional amendment is necessary to change the date of the meeting of Congress, but that is not true. The Constitution names the first Monday in December, unless the Congress shall fix some other date. I want to see another date fixed—say the first Monday after the 4th of March. That would bring the newly elected Congress into activity four months after the election, and dispense with the meeting of a Congress after its successor had been elected, and, besides, it would prevent the repetition of the sort of scenes we have just witnessed, the final passage of all the great appropriation bills in such a rush that it is impossible to do justice to them."

NOT ADAPTED TO OUR CONDITIONS.

The Gothenburg System Cannot Well Be Put in Force Here.

Washington Post.

The Gothenburg system—the farming out of the liquor business to a limited number of dealers and devoting the bulk of the profits to public uses—has been extensively discussed for some years, and is regarded in various quarters as the best plan known for handling the traffic in intoxicants. Most of the voluminous discussion of this system in the American press appears to have been based on the erroneous supposition that the entire saloon trade in Gothenburg was included in the so-caled system. Such is not the case, however, as is clearly shown by the London Times, which has made a careful investigation of the subject.

The city of Gothenburg, Sweden, with its environments, has a population of 150,000. To meet the demand for stimulants it has 900 drinking places, or 9 to every 1,500. In comparison with this showing New York city has 9 saloons to every 2,000 people. But only 69 of the 900 saloons that cater to the 150,000 inhabitants of Gothenburg for consumption on or off the premises are under the operation of the Gothenburg system, the remaining 831 or thereabouts, for the number is always changing, are entirely outside it. These outsiders sell beer and wine, some 200 of them being public houses licensed to sell only for consumption on the premises and the rest merely shops or stores where bottled beer is freely permitted to be sold without the formality of a license. Any shop in Gothenburg may sell bottled beer, with about 630 beer-selling places and 200 places where both beer and wine may be had it is not difficult to lay a (not a solid, but fluid) foundation for a drunk without going into any of the houses operated under the famous system.

The sixty-nine establishments belonging to the system sell spirits—liquor containing over 25 per cent. of alcohol, as well as wine and beer. In view of these facts it can scarcely be claimed that Gothenburg has given to the civilized world a valuable object lesson on the troublesome question of regulating the saloon business. It being lawful to sell anywhere in that city beverages containing not more than 25 per cent. of alcohol, one has only to absorb a quart of such a beverage to get half a pint of alcohol, the equivalent of three or four drinks of whisky. The Boston Transcript has been making some inquiries on this subject, and is convinced that Gothenburg has not achieved great success in its efforts to solve the saloon problem. It says:

"The Scandinavians settled in Boston are by no means a unit on the Gothenburg system of liquor-selling. Judging from the protest uttered by the Scandinavian churches of Boston their members think American ideas good enough for them, and prefer local option to the Gothenburg way. A good many foreigners come to this country simply to get away from those European governmental and social methods which a certain element of Americans are so eager to have copied here."

A radical difference between this country and Scandinavia is seen in the fact that we treat wine, beer and spirits as all belonging under the designation of intoxicating beverages, while the Scandinavians regard wine and beer as harmless. We treat wine and beer that way because they do intoxicate. It may be that those drinks exert a less powerful influence in Sweden and Norway. At all events, our social philosophers will have to admit that the Gothenburg plan is not adapted to the conditions prevalent in the United States.

Mr. Cleveland, "Deadhead."

New York Advertiser.

A President of the United States, especially one who is rich, should be ashamed to practice the "deadhead" business. Mr. Cleveland, however, seems to be as callous in this respect as in others. If reports are trustworthy his present duck hunting trip is undertaken wholly at the expense of the federal treasury. He has not only employed a government vessel on his junketing expedition, but he has taken navy officers and an army surgeon along with him. What right has Grover Cleveland any more than any other public servant to appropriate a government vessel and the time of government officials to his private purposes? So far as the army surgeon is concerned, the action of Mr. Cleveland is contemptible. This person is stationed at Washington in order to give the families of army officers medical attendance free, and while he is away from duty these officers are compelled to pay for medical services out of their meager salaries. Mr. Cleveland might just as well put his hands in the pockets of these men and abstract for his own benefit the sum which they are thus forced to pay. There is no excuse for "deadheadism" on the part of Mr. Cleveland. Besides being wealthy, he receives $50,000 a year from the government and the use of the White House for a residence. In addition, a President of the United States should set a better example than trying to "beat his way." Such a thing may be tolerated in a tramp, but it is totally unbefitting the chief magistrate of a great nation.

TWO WAYS OF DOING IT.

Contrast Presented by Republican and Democratic Methods.

Philadelphia Press.

The Legislature of Indiana, which has a Republican majority in both branches, has just passed a bill to reapportion the congressional districts of that State. The bill is important as showing whether or not the change made by Democrats, inside and outside of Indiana, is true that the Republicans proposed to gerrymander the districts in their interest. The charge is best answered by giving the population of the districts according to the census of 1890 and their vote and party majorities in 1892. This is done in the following table:

District.	Pop.	Enum.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
First	167,303	38,890	371	.....
Second	167,486	38,751	1,278	.....
Third	174,067	40,634	5,342	.....
Fourth	176,889	45,485	2,567	.....
Fifth	176,637	45,542	.....	773
Sixth	161,826	42,893	.....	1,825
Seventh	160,717	42,517	1,388	.....
Eighth	170,337	40,544	.....	968
Ninth	165,826	45,893	.....	980
Tenth	169,978	44,118	.....	1,141
Eleventh	169,424	43,192	.....	2,803
Twelfth	162,216	41,394	3,727	.....
Thirteenth	169,439	43,692	963	.....
Totals	2,192,144	551,854	15,736	8,490
			8,490	
			7,246	

Unit of population.........................168,646
Unit of enumeration of voters...............42,388

The vote and population of the districts is seen to be remarkably uniform. Only two districts have as much as 8,000 population in excess of the average and only one district falls 8,000 below the average. According to the vote of 1892 also, when the Democrats had only 7,246 plurality, they would carry seven districts and the Republicans only six. This arrangement looks fair to both parties. But contrast it with the division of the State into districts made by the Democrats four years ago and with the same census as a basis. The population of these districts was as follows:

	Population.
First district	186,263
Second district	161,287
Third district	145,702
Fourth district	129,339
Fifth district	148,925
Sixth district	151,387
Seventh district	220,926
Eighth district	183,641
Ninth district	182,344
Tenth district	156,749
Eleventh district	187,720
Twelfth district	162,216
Thirteenth district	175,905

The unit of division in both cases was the same, but in the Democratic apportionment one district falls 40,000 below the average and another district has an excess of 52,000 over the average population. Only two districts approach the average. The apportionment was a gerrymander of the worst kind. In plain words, it was a theft, and it was shown to be such in the election of 1892, when, with a Democratic plurality in the State of only 6,482, the Republicans were able to elect only two Congressmen, while the Democrats chose eleven. Under a similar Democratic apportionment in 1888, in the same State, the Republicans had a plurality of 5,000 in the State, but they were able to elect only three congressmen, while the Democrats, aided by their gerrymander, chose ten.

Public sentiment has grown rapidly during the past four years on this question of gerrymander. In four States the highest courts have declared Democratic gerrymanders unconstitutional and now any party that undertakes an unfair apportionment of a State is certain to receive public censure and to injure itself politically.

Greatness.

Nothin' but Me amounts to shucks,
And I must be off a-shootin' ducks.

'Most everybody but Me's a fool,
And I am the Wisdom Trust and Pool.

I hate newspapers; they're liars all,
And some of 'em actually have the gall,

Confound the rogues, to differ with Me.
This country is altogether too free.

I hate politicians, young and old,
Who will not do as they are told.

I hate the Congress; I'm glad it's done.
And the next I'd like to chase with a gun.

The people are fools, or they'd jump with glee
At the chance of helping and praising Me.

I'll go out ducking, I swear I will;
Forget the country and dream of Lil.

Bring up my tender, the Violet;
Upon this voyage my heart is set.

I strive to stifle the pangful sob,
But my heart will pine for Capt. Bob.

Ah, well; on another command he's gone,
But at least he's left the demijohn.

Avast, away. I will slaughter ducks;
Nobody but Me amounts to shucks.

Up steam. Let my banner be unfurled,
I'm still the Greatest Man in the World.
—New York Sun.

A Disgraceful Traffic.

New York Evening Post.

The decay of college oratory and essay-writing is even more excusable than we had supposed. It is, of course, unreasonable to expect students whose first duty is to athletics to do high-grade literary work in the intervals of training, but it is exactly to meet the wants of "busy students" and of the man who, "as the victim of circumstances, is forced to perform literary labors for which he has neither the time nor the adaptability," that an Ohio firm, Colchester, Roberts & Co., has been founded and is now in business. A recent circular of theirs is before us in which they make it clear that "original orations" are within the reach of the humblest foot ball player. These range in prices from $3 to $15, according to "style, length, nature of subject, etc.," and "no money is required in advance." High-school orations naturally come cheaper, while "political speeches" can be had for from $10 to $30, which we would say was high for the goods, and "lectures" range from $10 to $50, which seems to us a doubtful bargain. "Sermons" are certainly dirt cheap at 50 cents to $25, but the intending purchaser should note that no guarantee of originality accompanies "low-priced sermons." Colchester, Roberts & Co. justly observe that "honest, conscientious work is the greatest of advertisements," and point with pride to the growth of their business from "a merely local institution to the limits of the English-speaking world," as a proof of the severe integrity and scrupulous good faith with which they have carried on their career of cheating.

Wildest Part of the United States.

Northwest Magazine.

Assistant Chief Goode, of the United States Geological Survey, who visited Oregon last summer, says that the wildest region of the entire United States is an area of 1,000 square miles lying in the mountains between Roseburg and Coquilla, in Douglas and Coos counties. He describes it is a mysterious, undiscovered country, in which wild game roams undisturbed, and whose brooks and rivers are filed with wild fowl. It is nearly all covered with a dense growth of pine, fir, hemlock and other trees. Many of the trees are of enormous size, and stand so closely that it is difficult for men to make their way between them. Where the trees are not so thick the heavy growth of bushes of various kinds takes their place. It is a country that is filled with all kinds of wild game, including, as reported to him, elk, different kinds of bear, mountain lions, deer and other animals, including lynxes. There are also the varied kinds of fowl. The streams all have an abundance of trout and other kinds of fish. He penetrated into the wilds a dozen miles and saw things that filled him with wonder at the vastness of the forest, and that any one should attempt to live in it.

A Faulty Picture.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.)

One of the humorous publications prints a picture of the ship of state manned by the President and Cabinet proudly ploughing the main under full sail. The picture would be complete if it showed a rakish craft manned by pirates making off with a handsome haul of gold.

One Exception.

Detroit Tribune.

"No," said the ticket seller, who was in the habit of thinking deeply regarding affairs, "I wouldn't wish to see the day when women ask men to marry them. I would wish always to be able to think there is one question they won't ask."

Should Be Specific.

Kansas City Journal.

A New York contemporary speaks of "the national disgrace at Washington." This is a little indefinite. There are several national disgraces at Washington.