THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1895.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—1410 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Telephone Calls.

Business Office..........238 | Editorial Rooms......A 86

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month	$ .70
Daily only, three months	2.00
Daily only, one year	8.00
Daily, including Sunday, one year	10.00
Sunday only, one year	2.00
WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS.	
Daily, per week, by carrier	15 cts
Sunday, single copy	5 cts
Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier	20 cts
WEEKLY.	
Per year	$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribe 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 an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

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

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places—

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and Astor House.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, cor. Lancaster ave. and Baring st.

CHICAGO—Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel and P. O. News Co., 91 Adams street.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 356 Fourth ave.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

When England wants revenue from an income tax she levies and collects it, and that is the end of it. The method has its advantages.

The hair-splitting decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax law has started a flood of quibbles that threatens to engulf the country.

The more the public reads about the Whisky Trust the more lively will be the suspicion that trust and steal are synonymous in the vocabulary of that combination.

If China accepts that portion of Japan's demands requiring 300,000,000 taels, which is about $340,000,000 worth of silver, the price of the white metal should advance materially.

The Democratic members of the Illinois House who went on record in favor of the Cleveland-pension policy seem to take more naturally to the pension-cutting policy of the President than to his financial ideas.

The Southern Democratic papers seem to understand that the reason why several Democratic papers in the North are urging the nomination of a Southern man for President in 1896 is that they expect that the party will be defeated whoever its candidate may be.

It appears that the advance of wages in some Eastern factories is to make good one of two cuts made after August, 1893. The aggregate of the cuts was from 20 to 25 per cent. and the rise restored 10 per cent. Thus, it seems, there is no cause for the free-trade hilarity over the matter.

The large increase in the sale of postage stamps throughout the country is an unmistakable sign of improvement in business. It is an additional source of gratification in the hope it affords that when the postal service becomes self-supporting the government will give the people a better quality of stamps.

The total loss by fire in the month of March in this country and Canada was $14,239,300. The only consolation which the compiler of the statistics finds is that it was largely insured, which means that the underwriters paid. But that is loss all the same, since property burnt is a dead loss to the country or somebody in it.

Postmaster Hesing, of Chicago, is undoubtedly correct when he says that as a body the voters of this country who are Germans will be against the free coinage of silver. It was the solid German vote in Ohio in 1875 which checked and turned back the tide of greenbackism. On all money questions the Germans are singularly clear-headed.

The Journal is pleased to notice that the Governor has been misrepresented by his "fool friends," who gave out a few days ago to certain newspaper men that he had deceived Republicans by appointing as trustees men who had promised to retain the present superintendents. The Governor should give his subordinates a lecture on the importance of silence.

The President is showing a sensitiveness regarding the statement of Dr. Lansing, of Boston, which is altogether unbecoming a man occupying the position he does. Indeed, it would have been better for him to have ignored the charges, trusting to others to refute them. In addition to his undignified denial the note he sent to a Boston man, who is one of those superserviceable persons known as "fool friends," puts the President in the position of one who talks back in epithet.

The Minneapolis Tribune says that Mr. Harvey, who is "Professor Coin," lectured to a small audience in that city a few evenings ago. Commenting upon his lecture, the Tribune says:

> One instance will suffice to show his method. Mr. Harvey states in his book that silver is a legal tender only to the amount of $5. The Chicago Tribune denounced this statement as false. At the outset of his lecture last evening Harvey said he wanted to clear this matter up, and in order to prove his assertion he would read from the statutes of the United States. He accordingly read from the laws of 1873 defining the trade dollar, and declaring it to be a legal tender to the amount of $5. Thereupon a number of boys on the front seat clapped their hands, and the lecturer gave a triumphant glance over the audience. But he carefully omitted to read anything about the subsequent legislation authorizing the coinage of the present standard silver dollar and making it a legal tender to an unlimited amount.

On page 16 of his book Harvey makes the statement that the act of 1873 "destroyed silver as legal tender money in the payment of debts except to the amount of $5." That statement he adheres to with an effrontery which is astounding, because he must know better. He must know that the standard dollar is full legal tender in any amount, and that subsidiary silver coins are legal tender to the extent of $10. He simply counts upon the ignorance and the gullibility of the American people. The so-called Allison-Bland law of Feb. 28, 1878, declares in the first section that the silver dollar coined under the provisions of that act "shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." Section 3 of the act of June 9, 1879, declares that "the silver coins of less denominations than one dollar shall be a legal tender in sums not exceeding $10." And yet this Professor Coin declares in his book that all silver is a legal tender but for $5, and, being shown to the contrary, reads to an audience an old and repealed law to prove that he is right. One will look a long while to find so impudent a deceiver as this Harvey.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES OF COAL OIL.

The large advance in the price of coal oil during the last few days is an interesting feature of current commerce. Its occurrence simultaneously with the rise in the price of cattle and beef suggests some points of similarity, though of course there is no connection between the two cases. The cattle market as well as the petroleum market is controlled and can be manipulated by a few hands, but it is probable that in both cases the present rise of price is due to an existing shortage or prospective diminution of supply. The dispatches indicate a steady and progressive decrease of the supply of coal oil so clearly as to leave no doubt that unless new fields are discovered very soon the diminishing supply will prove more and more unequal to the increasing demand. The article has become almost a necessity of life, and its uses in various forms seem to be increasing. It has an immense consumption for illuminating and fuel purposes, and some of its by-products enter largely into daily life and commerce. As an article of export it has become an important item. In 1894 our exports of crude oil amounted to $4,415,915, of refined oil to $37,083,891, and of paraffin and paraffin wax, a product of coal oil, to $6,460,625, making a total of $47,960,431. There are no statistics as to the amount or value of the petroleum consumed in this country, but it must be enormous. It is obvious, therefore, that the failure or any considerable diminution in the supply of the article would be a serious matter.

The history of coal oil in the United States is one of the romances of commerce, and an analysis of its effects, direct and indirect, on national life and character would form an interesting subject for the social scientist. The rise and decline of Titusville, on Oil creek, Pennsylvania, the rapid accumulation of great fortunes and their equally rapid loss, the fluctuations of the oil market and the operations of the Standard Oil Company would furnish ample material for an interesting chapter.

The price of the article during the last thirty-five years, while it has sometimes fluctuated wildly, verifies in the main the law of supply and demand. In 1860, when the entire product in the United States was only 200,000 barrels, the price was $9.60 per barrel. The next year the product was 2,110,000 barrels, but as it had not yet come into general use and the refined grades were still very crude, the supply was far ahead of the demand, and the price dropped to $2.73 per barrel. The same conditions prevailed in 1862, when the product increased to 3,055,000 barrels and the price fell to $1.05 per barrel. The next year production fell off, and as the consumption was increasing the price rose to $9.87 a barrel. From this time the variations were not so great. The production increased year by year and the price showed a generally downward tendency till 1879, when oil was 85 cents a barrel. This was the first time it had ever been below $1. In 1886 the output had reached 26,150,000 barrels and the price was 71 cents. In 1893 the product was 48,412,666 barrels, valued at $28,932,326. The very considerable increase of price during the last year and that is now going on is doubtless due either to a falling off in the product or a threatened exhaustion of the supply, though, considering the extent of the country and the large areas that have not yet been explored for oil, the latter is not likely to happen soon. It takes money, however, to prospect for oil, and some rich fields may remain undiscovered for many years to come. It was thirty years after the great Pennsylvania field was opened before oil was discovered in Indiana, and while the recent advance of price will doubtless stimulate prospecting, it may be many years before another field will be discovered as promising as that in this State. The Indiana oil field is now an important factor in estimating production and prices, and is becoming more so every day.

THE LESSON OF WHEAT STATISTICS.

If those who are attributing the decline in the price of wheat to one cause and another will but study the following figures, showing the world's wheat crop in 1891 and 1894, they must see that an increased supply is the most potent agent:

	1891. Bushels.	1894. Bushels.
Europe	1,208,590,000	1,538,216,000
Asia	342,611,000	341,959,000
Africa	47,051,000	47,098,000
Australasia	33,875,000	43,360,000
North America	688,814,000	515,488,000
South America	48,805,000	104,000,000
Totals	2,369,746,000	2,590,121,000

The wheat harvest of 1894 was 220,000,000 bushels larger than in 1891, an increase of almost 10 per cent. Between 1891 and 1894 there have been two crops larger than that of the former year. Looking for the source of this increase we find 330,000,000 bushels in Europe, nearly 10,000,000 in Australia and 55,000,000 in South America. On the other hand, the crop of the United States was 150,000,000 bushels short in 1894 compared with 1891, and Canada's 20,000,000, or 170,000,000 bushels in North America. If the schemes of British and other speculators to develop the wheat lands of Argentina, which can be rented for about 50 cents a year an acre, and where wheat can be delivered at a seaport for from 35 to 40 cents a bushel, are carried out there will be little hope that prices will ever again be largely influenced by the foreign market. In such an event the American farmer must look to the home market and make the most of it. He cannot make the most of it by sustaining any policy which reduces the consumption of wheat at home over a bushel per capita, which was the falling off in 1893 compared with 1892, whereby about 70,000,000 bushels less were consumed at home in the former year compared with the latter.

If the people in this country could be given as full employment as in 1892 it would not be long before the home demand would be equal to the home supply, and a considerable import duty would be necessary to keep out of this market foreign wheat. This condition cannot be expected, however, so long as the country adheres to a policy which closes factories and cuts wages to meet the competition of Europe.

It is the fact of an unprecedented wheat harvest in 1894, preceded by three abundant crops, that accounts for the low prices in the world. The further fact that the American people did not consume so much of the home crop in 1893 by 70,000,000 bushels has also tended to depress prices, as 70,000,000 bushels "in sight" for which there is not a quick demand is the most potent bear in the market.

THE RATIO BETWEEN SILVER AND GOLD.

The fact that the economic world is as much subject to fixed laws as is the moral or the natural world is shown by the constant use of the word "ratio" in the discussion concerning bimetallism and its vital significance in practice. The selection of this word to express the parity relation between gold and silver is itself significant. Primarily it is a mathematical term and is used by mathematicians as synonymous with quotient, or the number of times one quantity is contained in another. Some writers on political economy expand the word into the phrase "ratio of exchange," as expressing the proportion in which a given quantity of one commodity may be exchanged for a given quantity of another. In its correct use it signifies a relation mathematically exact.

When the founders of the government got ready to begin the coinage of money the first thing they did was to endeavor to ascertain as nearly as possible the ratio of value between gold and silver that would maintain the parity and circulation of the coins of both. For several years after the revolutionary war there was no gold or silver coin in the country except of European coinage and of different values. Thomas Jefferson in his notes on the establishment of a money unit, laid before Congress in 1782, said:

> The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. It would be inaccurate to fix it by the popular exchanges of a half joe for eight dollars, a Louis for four French crowns, or five Louis for twenty-three dollars. The first of these would be to adopt the Spanish proportion between gold and silver; the second the French, the third a mere popular barter, wherein convenience is consulted more than accuracy. The legal proportion in Spain is 16 for 1; in England, 15½ for 1; in France, 15 for 1. The Spaniards and English are found in experience to retain an overproportion of gold coins and to lose their silver. The French have a greater proportion of silver. The difference at market has been on the decrease. The financier states it at present at 14½ for 1. Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportion altogether; to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce, and to take an average from them. Perhaps we might with safety lean to a proportion somewhat above par for gold, considering our neighborhood and the commerce with the sources of the coins and the tendency which the high price of gold in Spain has to draw thither all that of their mines, leaving silver principally for our and other markets. It is not impossible that 15 for 1 may be found an eligible proportion.

In this one notes, first, Jefferson's extreme solicitude to ascertain the true and exact ratio of value between the two metals; second, the entire absence of sentiment, the disposition to treat the question as one of cold business, and third, the distinct recognition of the fact that our prospective commercial relations with other countries should be taken into account, although at that time it took more weeks to cross the ocean than it now does days.

They did not decide things hastily in those days. Nine years later, in May, 1791, the coinage of money not having yet begun, Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, made a report to Congress relative to the establishment of a mint, in which, among other topics, he discussed the ratio which ought to subsist between gold and silver. He said:

> One consequence of overrating either metal, in respect to the other, is the banishment of that which is undervalued. (Hamilton understood Gresham's law.) If two countries are supposed, in one of which the proportion of gold to silver is as 1 to 16, in the other as 1 to 15, gold being worth more, silver less, in one than in the other, it is manifest that in their reciprocal payments each will select that species which it values least to pay to the other where it is valued most. Besides this, the dealers in money will, from the same cause, often find a profitable traffic in an exchange of the metals between the two countries. And hence it would come to pass, if other things were equal, that the greatest part of the gold would be collected in one and the greatest part of the silver in the other.

Hamilton discussed the question of ratio at considerable length on the line above indicated. He analyzed the ratios then prevailing in different countries of Europe and gave full weight to our commercial relations with them. He gave no encouragement to the now prevalent idea that the relative commercial value of the metals can be overruled by law. "There can hardly be a better rule in any country for the legal proportion," he said, "than the market proportion if this can be supposed to have been produced by the free and steady course of commercial principles. The presumption in such case is that each metal finds its true level, according to its intrinsic utility, in the general system of money operations." Hamilton finally decided upon and recommended to Congress the ratio of 1 to 15, and it was adopted. This represented as nearly as possible the actual commercial ratio of gold and silver throughout the world at that time. When Jefferson and Hamilton wrote one pound of pure gold would exchange in the markets of the world for fifteen pounds of pure silver, hence they recommended the ratio of 1 to 15. To-day one pound of pure gold will exchange in the markets of the world for thirty pounds of pure silver. Yet there are people in the United States clamoring for the free coinage of silver at 1 to 16. What would Jefferson and Hamilton have thought of a proposition for the free coinage of silver by the United States alone at 1 to 7½? Yet that in their day would have been no more preposterous than an attempt now by the United States alone to maintain bimetallism at 1 to 16, and, considering the vastly greater commercial interests of the present day, not a hundredth part as disastrous.

It looks very much as if there were some trickery in the matter of Minister Thurston's departure from Washington that has not yet come to light. First it was given out that he had become persona non grata and that his recall would be asked for. A little later it was announced that his recall had been requested. Meanwhile the minister found his position so unpleasant that he concluded to leave Washington without waiting for his recall, and did so. Now it turns out that the Hawaiian government has not received any request for his recall nor any communication whatever from Secretary Gresham on the subject, nor from our minister at Hawaii. It looks very much as if the whole thing had been planned for the purpose of freezing Thurston out by making him believe that his recall was going to be demanded, and thus, in a manner, forcing his departure. Now the administration is in a position to say the recall of Mr. Thurston was never demanded; he left of his own accord. It is a singular fact, by the way, that, according to latest advices from Honolulu, leading royalists there were declaring for weeks before Thurston left Washington that his recall would soon be demanded by Secretary Gresham. The royalists seem to have some sort of underground or submarine connection with the State Department.

Every argument advanced in favor of reducing the width of the roadway on Capitol avenue applies with equal or greater force to every other street and avenue in the city. The argument is that it is less expensive to pave and maintain a narrow roadway than a wide one. If that argument is to control as to a boulevard it should with greater reason control as to every other street and avenue. In that case Indianapolis, from having been noted for wide streets, would become noted for narrow ones. It is somewhat singular that while the citizens of Cleveland should be urging a widening of the roadway of Euclid avenue some persons in this city should be urging a reduction in the width of the street which is to be improved expressly for a boulevard. In Paris and Berlin miles of buildings were torn down along narrow streets in order to make them of the proper width for boulevards. Here it is proposed to make a boulevard by converting a wide street into a narrow one.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

What are the principal sources from which England collects her revenue, export, import and internal? and does she levy an internal revenue upon all or most of the articles upon which she collects import duties, thereby placing the manufacturer of other countries on an equality with her own? What are the approximate amounts collected annually upon exports, imports and internal? Give income tax separate.

E. B. C.

Great Britain's revenue is derived from customs duties, internal revenue, or, as called there, excise duties, and stamp taxes. She levies customs or tariff duties on about twenty articles, the most important being coffee, tea and spirits and tobacco in all forms. The duty on coffee is 14 shillings, or $3.50 per hundred weight; on tea, 6 pence, or 12 cents per pound; on spirits, from $2.50 to $3.50 per gallon; on tobacco, unmanufactured, 87 cents a pound, and on the different manufactures, from 95 cents to $1.20 a pound. These four articles furnish the bulk of the revenue collected by tariff duties. The stamp tax covers commercial and legal papers of all kinds, insurance policies, contracts, certified copies of records, etc. Lawyers are taxed $250 for admission to the bar, and doctors $100 for license to practice medicine. Notaries public pay $150 for their commission. Many kinds of business pay an annual license, and there is a special tax on carriages, dwelling houses, hotels, restaurants, theaters and many other things. There is an income tax with $750 exempt, and if the income is under $2,000 the tax is not chargeable on the first $600. Railroads pay a tax of 2 per cent. on their passenger receipts for city traffic and of 5 per cent. on other traffic. There is an excise as well as a customs duty on spirits, beer and tobacco, and a tax on legacies and successions. These are Great Britain's principal sources of revenue. In 1892, the latest year for which statistics are at hand, her total revenue from customs duties was $99,141,545, mostly from tobacco, tea and spirits. Her revenue from excise duties was $128,587,125, mostly from spirits, beer and licenses. The revenues from stamps was $68,650,915. The income and property tax yielded $69,265,080, the house duty $7,210,240 and the land tax $5,191,685.

M. J. C., Elwood: Years ago the governments of France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and Greece made an arrangement for the coinage of silver by which the silver five-franc piece of each should be legal money in all the others, the coinage of each being limited to population. This was called the Latin Union. By agreement the coinage of these pieces ceased in 1874. France has a double standard as we have, the rates of 15½ to 1, the money of both metals being unlimited legal tenders.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Doubtful Chance.

First Mouse—Let's go out and scare that crowd of women. Are you wit' me?

Second Mouse—Better be careful. If they happen to belong to the new woman crowd, you may get smashed.

Absent-Minded.

Professor Potterby—If there be any two people on earth who ought to know each other it is you two, and—er—I suppose that is the reason I can't remember the name of either one of you at this moment to save my life!

Bitter Disappointment.

Excited Stranger (rushing into young lawyer's office)—Say, a feller down on the street called me an unmitigated blatherskite——

Young Lawyer—Why, certainly, certainly. Just sit down and I will make out a complaint——

Stranger—And I thought I would like to borrow your dictionary long enough to hunt up some good, long words that would knock him silly.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

Under the title "Our Civic Renaissance" Albert Shaw, in the Review of Reviews, gives an account of the reform movements under way in the large cities of this country.

"A lifetime spent at the shrine of vocal economy" is ex-Speaker Reed's allusion to ex-Representative Holman, of this State, in his article in the April number of the North American Review.

A history of Tammany and a description of the Bank of England and its workings are readable articles in the April number of McClure. A short story of the harrowing sort, by Ian MacLaren, is free from the additional horror of Scotch dialect.

The Easter number of Youth's Companion has an extra number of pages, a decorative cover and a table of contents of a sort to please the most critical of young readers. Too much cannot be said in praise of this admirable juvenile weekly.

"Does fire insurance cost too much?" asks Mr. Crocker, of Boston, in the North American Review. Those who pay the rates are certain that it does, and Mr. Crocker proves it, as he thinks, when he shows that the insurance brokers and agents get one-third as much as do the insured.

Some delver into history has discovered that the aid which was lent by Freemasonry to the patriot cause during the early days of the revolutionary struggle can scarcely be overestimated, and he gives in the American Historical Register a little history of the part taken officially and individually by members of the order.

Although the more expensive processes of illustration are not employed in the low-priced magazines, their pictured pages are made very pleasing. This is especially true of Godey and Munsey. Each of these furnishes an excellent assortment of reading matter and illustration. Munsey deals largely with subjects relating to the stage, and may be regarded as a literary organ of the theatrical people.

The most interesting feature of the current Review of Reviews is Prof. Manatt's account of the political and social conditions of modern Greece. In spite of an enormous national debt the writer sees a great future for the country. "Give the Greek a chance," he says, "and he will pay his debts. Give him room enough for his energies and he will yet rise above his parish politics and redeem the East."

The Pall Mall Magazine is a handsomely printed periodical, not equal in its illustration, or in literary features, perhaps, to the best American magazines, but still of much merit. It is edited by Lord Frederick Hamilton and Sir Douglas Straight, and its list of contributors includes the best known English writers. Although containing nearly two hundred pages this magazine sells for 25 cents a copy. (International News Company.)

The Arena permits the greatest freedom of discussion in its pages, and, as a matter of course, some wild theories are advanced, together with some which, though not now popular, may eventually become accepted and common doctrine. Mostly they are of the former sort, as, for instance, a flat money scheme outlined in the April issue under the impressive title "An American Financial System." Of the same kind is a paper on "The People's Highways," in which government control of railroads and telegraph lines is advocated.

In the Arena Heinrich Hensoldt, the writer on the philosophy of the East Indian mystics, puts forward a plea for pantheism—the doctrine which makes nature one with, or a manifestation of, God; the doctrine that the external world is not real, but a mere product of mind. "Mind," he says, "is eternal and indestructible. It produces its own world—its own joy and its own sorrow; its own Elysium and its own Tartarus. Idealism is pantheism, and in pantheism is contained the solution of all mysteries. It is the only rational philosophy. Says Omar Khayyam, the famous Persian sage, in his 'Rubaiyat:'

> "'I sent my soul through the invisible,
> Some letter of that after-life to spell:
> And by and by my soul returned to me,
> And answered, 'I myself am heaven and hell.' "

An editorial writer in the Pall Mall Magazine, discussing the theory of subconsciousness which explains so many psychological phenomena, says: "It is a greater marvel in itself than any that it explains, and beats the spooks hollower than they are. Just consider the phenomena of dreams, what things we do, what sights we see. It is only the commonness of dreams that blinds us to the fact that they are more marvelous than ghost stories. Mr. Lang thinks the theory of the subconscious self that uses our muscles for its own ends is 'the most startling thing ever offered to the public; and that it should be regarded as true by a skeptic, is staggering to our judicial faculties.' But why? Our noble selves—are they not already exposed to the indignity of dreams? What matters another insult? We need not be greatly put out if subconsciousness is busy in the day-time too. And what about somnambulism? What about musical or literary creation? Are not our ideas made for us in the kitchen of our subconsciousness? Our consciousness is only a small part of ourselves."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

One of the first women to register in Wichita, Kan., was Mrs. Harriet McMurray, a giddy girl of 115, who knew Thomas Jefferson.

Secretary Gresham is said to have analyzed his own political self as 50 per cent. Democrat and fifty per cent Republican. The New York Sun insists that this is away off, and submits this analysis of its own: "Twenty-five per cent Republican, 25 per cent. Liliuokalinist and 50 per cent. Populist would probably be nearer the mark."

Worth had a peculiar way of showing his gratitude to the Empress Eugenie. Every year it was his custom to send her a large bouquet of Parma violets, tied with a mauve ribbon, on which his name was embroidered in gold. This act was in grateful memory of her patronage at a time when her merest whim could make or ruin a Parisian tradesman.

When the cricket wishes to "sing" he bends the front part of his body downward a little, raises his wings without unfolding them, and rubbs two odd little files quickly against each other. The sound which he makes in this way is greatly increased by two plates, which act like the parchment of a drum, causing the sound to become louder and to spread further.

Du Maurier is writing another novel, but he frankly acknowledges that it will not make the hit achieved by "Trilby." Those who know something in detail about the work upon which he is now engaged speak of it as a much more artistic story than either of his former novels, but fear that the tremendous popularity of "Trilby" will operate to hurt the sale of the new book.

A tribe of wild dogs exist at the London docks which have a real claim to the title, since they belong to no one and have passed through several generations literally "upon their own hook." The dogs are not destroyed, as they are useful in killing rats, and they feed upon what they can find from the refuse of the ships. One peculiarity of this breed is that they can climb with almost catlike dexterity. The wild dogs of the docks are by no means savage; indeed, they are timid, and seldom show themselves.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, whom the late Dr. Holmes called the human dynamo, the well-known Boston preacher and author, celebrated his seventy-third birthday anniversary the other day in Boston. He had just returned from a visit to the South, but did not conceal his pessimism on the subject of the "boom in the South." While he was there everything seemed as "wretched as poverty." He saw no man at work on the road save convicts, and is inclined to doubt whether the Southern people have as yet unlearned the sin of laziness.

One of the most wonderful of the many discoveries in science that have been made during the last few years is the fact that a ray of light produces sound. A beam of sunlight is caused to pass through a prism, so as to produce what is called the solar spectrum, or rainbow. A disk, having slits in it, is revolved swiftly, and the colored light of the rainbow is made to break through it. Place the ear to a vessel containing silk, wool or other colored material. As the colored lights of the spectrum fall upon it sounds will be given by different parts of the spectrum, and there will be silence in other parts.

> A robin's note, a sprout of grass,
> A bonnet new and dear;
> A deluge of ten thousand poems,
> And spring is here.
> —Boston Courier.

> She sat away down the parquet,
> And the hat she had on was quite guet;
> But a man sat behind her,
> Who called it a blinder,
> And went out and demanded his puet.
> —Washington Star.

> The birds carol hymns at Easter-tide,
> The bells chime through this old world wide,
> The trees put forth their tender buds,
> And fashion dons her new spring duds.
> —Life.

Bar Iron Men Organize.

CLEVELAND, O., April 12.—The bar iron manufacturers of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and several other States were again in session at the Weddel House to-day. An organization was completed at the morning session by the election of the following officers: President, W. E. Taylor, of the Union Iron Company, of Youngstown, O.; vice president, Major Collins, of the Central Iron and Steel Company, Brazil, Ind.; secretary, George W. Clarke, of the Mitchell-Trantor Company, Cincinnati, O.; treasurer, James Corns, of Joseph Corns & Co., Massillon, O. Executive committee: W. E. Taylor, Major Collins, George W. Clarke, Scott Bonnell and Frank B. Felt. At the afternoon session the chief topic under discussion was the present low prices on bar iron and the advisability of making a general advance on the same.

A Preacher-Robber's Plea.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 12.—A jury has been secured in the State Circuit Court to try Rev. J. C. Reed, the Baptist minister who last February bound and gagged the paying teller of the East Portland First National Bank, and then attempted to loot the bank. Ex-Senator J. N. Dolph is attorney for the defense, and insanity will be the plea. When the minister was caught in the bank he said: "I tried to rob the bank because I wanted money to support my wife and children. I have reached the end of my rope, and the only feeling I have in this matter is for my wife and children." About three years ago Reed disappeared and some believed he had been drowned, but he finally turned up in Moline, Ill., where his brother resides.

Colonel Dodds Rescued.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 12.—A rescue party has just arrived bringing in Colonel Dodds, aged eighty-five years, who has been lost in the mountains three days. Colonel Dodds lost his way in going from the Ascuro mountains to Hansonburg, where he has mining property. He was unconscious when found, but will probably recover. Colonel Dodds is well known throughout the Southwest, having been for thirty years connected with the Santa Fe road as civil engineer.

PLENTY OF CATTLE

AT LEAST ONE MILLION HEAD ON THE RANGES OF NEW MEXICO.

About 250,000 Now Ready for Shipment to Eastern Markets—Packers Say There Is No Combine.

SANTA FE, April 12.—An advance of about 25 per cent. in the price of beef cattle in the last sixty days has served to greatly elate the live stock dealers. Mutton has also gone much higher, showing a great advance. At the advanced prices some four thousand cars of cattle will be shipped out over the Atchison during the next six weeks. In 1894 but 200,000 cattle were on the ranges of New Mexico, but during the past year every stock man has been saving his stock, and this year the number reported for taxation is 250,000. Experts say at least 1,000,000 head of meat cattle are now on New Mexican ranges, and of this number 250,000 are ready for shipment. The sheep in the Territory in 1890 were 1,500,000; in 1894 they numbered over two million. It is thought the number now is about the same as in 1890.

Comment of the National Provisioner.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The National Provisioner, the organ of the meat and produce trade will say, to-morrow: "No more absurd theory has been advanced for some time than the weak attempts to make the consuming public of this country believe the shortage in cattle, now apparent everywhere, is due to any other than natural causes. With a willingness, however, begotten of ignorance and inability, or disinclination to accurately investigate false and erroneous news, it has been trumpeted in every State in the Union until a greater portion of the people of America are under the impression to-day that this great food product is tied up in the vicious grasp of a monopoly. It is absurd and unjust to couple the names of reputable business houses with conditions for which they are in no way responsible. It would be an absolute impossibility for a combination of men, no matter what the extent of their capital was, to corner the beef or cattle market and the money has not yet been minted that can do it. A little philosophic reasoning and a glance over the past history of attempts to corner meat products would readily demonstrate to our friends of the daily press how fallacious their arguments are in this particular instance."

Packers Ridicule the Combine Idea.

KANSAS CITY, April 12.—Secretary Morton's instructions regarding an investigation into the causes for the prevailing high prices of meats have not disturbed the cattle men and packers in this city. All of those interviewed in reference to the matter to-day unite in the statement that the scarcity of cattle is the cause, and that there is not the slightest reason for the supposition that a combination exists either among the cattle men or packers.

Robert C. White, senior member of the R. C. White Company, who has been in the cattle business for forty years, about expresses the opinion of a majority of the cattle men. "A poor corn crop," he said, "has invariably been followed by high prices for cattle and beef in the past. The receipts of cattle have decreased remarkably for the first quarter of 1895. Chicago receipts decreased 17 per cent.; Omaha, 32, and Kansas City, 12 8-10. In the four largest live stock markets in the country—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis—the shortage is 300,000, as compared with 1894."

The packers ridicule the idea of a combination. They say that where there is such a scramble for cattle the opportunity for combination is reduced to the minimum.

What St. Louis Packers Say.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—Representatives of the large packing houses at the stock yards say the advance in the price of dressed beef is legitimate and caused by the advance in cattle. They claim they have been working at a disadvantage during the past six months, as the price of cattle has advanced more rapidly than the price of meat. Cattle commission merchants say the high price of cattle is due to their scarcity. Owing to the short crop of corn native cattle have been cleaned up closer than in many years. Texas had a good corn crop, but the prices have been so low during the two previous years that it has not been a profitable business to ranch owners, and they have turned their attention to raising other things, making the supply this year short.

Combine Against a Combine.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A combination has been formed among the East-side butchers of this city to fight the alleged beef combine. Already it is said about six hundred of the smaller butchers have signified their willingness to join the movement, and they expect soon to be backed up by the New York Retail Butchers' Protective Association. Secretary John E. Kingsley, of the Retail Butchers' Protective Association, is authority for the statement that if the present prices continue in force more than half the retail dealers in the city will be forced to go out of business.

P. D. Armour on the Shortage.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Referring to the proposed investigation by Secretary Morton, Mr. P. D. Armour said to-day: "The shortage in cattle supply at the four principal Western markets thus far this year amounts to nearly 270,000 head, compared with a year ago. The shortage in pounds of dressed beef since the first of the year figures out about 175,000,000 or nearly two million pounds per day. At the same time, the price of live cattle has advanced two cents per pound."

MASSEY MAY BE CHOSE[N]

Deadlock in Delaware Over the [Sen]atorship Likely to Be Broken So[on].

DOVER, Del., April 12.—There is a probability that the present deadlock for a United States Senator to succeed Anthony J. Higgins will be broken within the next few days. The ground for this prophecy is the statement made by Senator Hanby, leader of the Addicks faction, in which he said that the next United States Senator from Delaware would be George V. Massey, and that he would be chosen within three weeks. Since the death of the late Governor Marvil there has been a disposition on the part of the Higgins and Addicks followers to unite on some one favorable to both factions. The statement of Senator Hanby that Massey will eventually be elected looks as though the Addicks people are weakening, as it has been known all along that Addicks was very bitter against Massey because the latter allowed his name to go before the caucus. The one-hundred-and-ninth ballot, taken to-day, resulted as follows: Higgins, 9; Addicks, 5; Massey, 4; Pennewill, 1; Ridgely, 9; Bayard, 1.

Depew on South Carolina Politics.

NEW YORK, April 12.—In an interview on elections in the South in general, and elections in South Carolina in particular, Chauncey M. Depew says: "With Wade Hampton and M. C. Butler and the aristocratic element that they represent deposed, with the negro disfranchised, and with Tillman securely seated in power, what method will be taken to secure justice? There is only one place, and that is the national convention. What is more natural than that the better element should appeal to the place that promises relief? What more likely than that Wade Hampton, M. C. Butler and other leaders of this class in South Carolina should come knocking at the door of the next Republican national convention? I predict it. The only way to secure relief is through the Republican party. The solid South is being broken up, and Mr. Tillman will be disposed of on this line of reconstruction."

Indicted for Election Frauds.

KANSAS CITY, April 12.—The special grand jury to-day returned four additional indictments for election frauds. Two of the indictments are against Charles A. Millman, ex-State Representative, and who was a candidate for justice of the peace in the fall election, and charge him with voting in a precinct in which he did not live, and for drugging a judge of election, F. D. Fenton. Another true bill returned is an omnibus indictment against John May, Alderman Moran, ex-recorder of voters, C. S. Owsley, Justice O. W. Kruger, Harry G. Bristow, George J. Pearce and Ralph Krueger. It charges them with having entered into a conspiracy to commit the various frauds and crimes committed in the Second ward. All of them have been indicted for separate offenses previous to this report.

A Silverite's Fiery Picture.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller was in this city last night. He has recently been in Chicago. While there he says he discovered that there are many free-silver advocates in that part of the country. Said he: "The prairie seems to be on fire with sentiment in favor of free coinage. I believe the feeling permeates many Western States."

OUTSPOKEN TEXANS.

Lynching of a Negro Indorsed and Applauded by the Coroner's Jury.

CORSICANA, Tex., April 12.—Nelson Calhoun, colored, was taken from the authorities to-day, carried to the scene where Mrs. Hughes was ravished some days ago, and shot. Mrs. Hughes identified the negro. The verdict rendered at the inquest closed:

"Was carried where his hellish crime was committed and there received wounds that caused his death—a punishment certain, speedy and deserved."

YESTERDAY'S DEATHS

THOMAS B. REDDING, NEW CASTLE LAWYER AND SCIENTIST.

Fell in a Cistern, Where He Was Drowned—Rev. J. B. Hill, a Pioneer Preacher—Minister Campbell.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., April 12.—Dr. Thomas B. Redding, A. M., Ph. D., fell into the cistern in his conservatory here yesterday afternoon in a faint resulting from heart trouble and was drowned before being found.

Doctor Redding was born in this (Henry) county, Dec. 27, 1831. He graduated from old Asbury University, now DePauw, in 1854, and was in the newspaper business until 1857, when he engaged in the practice of law. That year he was elected prosecuting attorney of the judicial circuit of which Henry county was a part, on the first Republican ticket ever voted for in the county. Soon after he resigned his office and went to Chicago, where he practiced law for three years with Hon. G. A. Johnson. In 1860 he returned to this city, where he resided constantly from that time until his death. His time, which was not taken up with his law practice, was devoted to scientific investigations, which resulted in Dr. Redding becoming known throughout the civilized world as a thorough and successful naturalist. He was a member of many scientific societies in both the United States and Europe and was a constant contributor for many years to scientific journals in both continents. Within the past fifteen years he has discovered more than fifty forms of animal life in eastern Indiana which had hitherto been unknown to the scientific world. For many years he had been a member of the board of trustees of DePauw University. He was a member of the M. E. Church and was a Knight Templar. He leaves surviving him one child, Mrs. Rosa Mikels, principal of the high school of this city.

Rev. Jesse B. Hill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKFORT, Ind., April 12.—Rev. Jesse B. Hill, a pioneer Methodist minister, known throughout Indiana for fifty years, died at his home in Frankfort this morning. Rev. Hill has been in poor health for two years but was not taken to his bed until last Sunday noon, having taken an active part in the class meeting that morning. For several months Mr. Hill seemed to realize that he had not long to live and last week met Rev. Tillotson, the pastor of the church here, and requested him to call at his study where he would supply him with the data from which his obituary could be prepared. The Rev. Tillotson did not call as soon as expected and a few days later Rev. Hill called at the pastor's house with the notice prepared and handed it to him. The funeral will take place Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. A large number of ministers will be present. The funeral will be under the direction of the G. A. R. Rev. Hill leaves a widow and one son, William Hill.

He was born in Randolph county, South Carolina, Sept. 29, 1819, with a twin sister, and when a child came with his parents to Putnam county. From his youth he manifested great interest in religion. He was converted at a Methodist camp meeting, near Greencastle, under the preaching of Nathan Simpson, fifty-three years ago. His first ministerial work was on the old North Salem circuit, and from there he was transferred to the Iowa City circuit, Ia., but remained there only a few months on account of ill health, returning to Indiana and joining the North Indiana Conference. He preached four years as local, forty as a regular and six years as a supply. During his prime Rev. Hill filled a majority of the best appointments in this conference, and was very popular as a preacher, and was known and appreciated by Methodists all over the State. During the war, while stationed at Pine Village, Warren county, in response to a call from Governor Morton, he raised Company H, Seventy-second Indiana Infantry and was elected its captain. This position he afterwards resigned to become chaplain of the regiment. During his fifty years in the ministry he was stationed at the following places: North Salem, Vigo, Rock Creek Mission, Burlington, Frankfort, Camden, Lebanon, Darlington, Dayton, Pine Village, Russellville, Newtown, Clark's Hill, Whitestown, Frankfort, Ladoga, Michigantown, Newport, Clinton, Coatesville, Sanford, Annapolis, Bellmore, Kirklin and Mechanicsburg. During his time he had taken into the church three thousand members, baptized one thousand, preached six hundred funerals and married six hundred couples.

Lincoln's Minister to Sweden.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—James H. Campbell, formerly minister to Sweden and Norway, died suddenly at his home in Wayne, Delaware county, this State, to-day, aged seventy-five years.

Hon. James H. Campbell was born at Williamsport, Pa., Feb. 8, 1820. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. Early in life he began to take an active part in politics, and in 1844 was one of the delegates to the Whig national convention at Baltimore. In 1844 he was made the Whig candidate for Congress in the Eleventh Pennsylvania district and was elected. He again ran in 1856, but was defeated. In 1858 and again in 1860, by which time he was thoroughly affiliated with the Republican party, he was re-elected to Congress. While a member of Congress he served on the committee on elections, on the special committee of thirty-three on the rebellious States and on the committee on the Pacific railroad. In May, 1864, he was appointed by President Lincoln minister resident to Sweden and Norway, a post which he filled until November, 1866.

Hon. Richard F. Donaldson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Ind., April 12.—Hon. Richard F. Donaldson, of this city, died this morning, after an extended illness of several months' duration, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Donaldson was probably one of the best known men in this part of the State, filling many offices of public trust the latter ten years of his life. He was manager of the Wabash railway elevators at this point. In 1850 he served in the House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1852 and 1863. He was also a member of the State constitutional convention. He was prominently connected with banking institutions in this city and a Knight Templar.

Famous Beauty Dead at Ninety-Two.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Mrs. Amy Eleanor Whitmore, who, as Amy Eleanor Harvey, was famous in London seventy-five years ago for her beauty, is dead in Brooklyn at the age of ninety-two years. She lived with her daughter, Mrs. John T. Broadhurst. Mrs. Whitmore traced her parentage to William Harvey, the physician of the time of King James I, who discovered the circulation of the blood. She was married in London when seventeen years old, and with her husband came to this country in 18[illegible]. Among her intimate friends were Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant and Edgar Allen Poe.

Other Deaths.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 12.—Thomas Hill, a well-known citizen, died last night at his home while sitting in his chair. He was formerly chief draughtsman at the organ factory, but had just assumed a new position at Peru, and his family had all the household goods packed ready to move this morning.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 12.—Mrs. Hannah Kane, mother of James M. and P. H. Kane, died to-day, aged eighty-six. She has lived here for fifty years, and her two sons are prominent Fort Wayne business men.

RICHMOND, Ind., April 12.—Mrs. Elizabeth Larsh, aged seventy-five, died last night at her home in this city.

Alleged Shortage of $20,000.

HAZELTON, Pa., April 12.—City Controller Jacobs, who recently took charge of the office, announced to-day that the books of Joseph Salmon, his predecessor, showed a deficit of $20,000. While he thought that it was a clerical error, he would not assume charge until the matter was adjusted.