THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 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.

Mayor Swift, of Chicago, draws the line distinctly between a strike and a riot. The former is all right and the latter is all wrong.

The Sugar Trust might find it to its interest to help the Cubans, but the last state of that people might be worse than the first.

Henry Watterson says the Democracy have come to where the roads cross. They have come to that point many times, and they always take the wrong road.

The voters in the several school districts who are in earnest to defeat the ring members must select intelligent and clean men for candidates. Real reform begins with the record of the candidate.

Senator Brice has gone so far in his fight against free silver in Ohio that he cannot retire if he would. It will be a more interesting contest and fairer test of the sentiment of the Democracy than that which is going on in Illinois.

The Journal would remark that if the State officials selecting the monument regents desire future political honors the sound judgment they displayed in their selections commends them to most favorable consideration in the future.

The reason that the furniture makers cannot advance the prices of labor in Wisconsin is that so many convicts were let to manufacturers for that purpose that outsiders cannot compete with them and pay more wages than at the present time.

Quite a number of excellent persons will be relieved to learn from an afternoon paper which always speaks from the throne that the members of the monument regency are competent for the task for which they have been selected.

It is said that the ground upon which the county officers will try to have the salary law set aside is that it is special legislation because a salary is fixed for each county. This objection may hold, but special legislation has usually had a very different meaning.

If this government reserved its fire and its strength in the case of Nicaragua to make them more effective in that of Venezuela it is likely to have an opportunity of showing its intentions. The attitude of Great Britain in Venezuela furnishes a much stronger case for the assertion of the Monroe doctrine than her course toward Nicaragua did.

Ex-Speaker Crisp says the sound-money convention soon to be held at Memphis "will represent the boards of trade and commercial organizations of the South, but it will not be representative of the mass of the people nor their sentiments about silver." This implies that monetary questions and financial policies should be settled not by intelligence but by numbers.

Those who are now insisting that sound money conventions "do not represent the masses of the people" are the ones who years ago insisted that "the masses of the people" were opposed to the resumption of specie payment and in favor of an unlimited issue of irredeemable paper money. When the masses of the people want what history and experience prove to be wrong and dangerous they should not be permitted to have their way.

It is unfortunate that a Senator or a legislature should declare that the United States desires to annex Canada, for the reason that there are people occupying soft places in the costly government called the Dominion of Canada who at once become excited and misrepresent the 67,000,000 people to the south of them, as does the Clerk of the Dominion House of Commons in the May Forum. The United States do not care for Canada, and when the people here learn that the revenues have not been equal to the expenditures for a score of years they will conclude that they can have no use for the Dominion unless it is needed as an annex for Democrats to practice on deficits in a small way.

The forthcoming annual report of the warden of the Kings county, New York, penitentiary will show that sixty-eight former bank officers are now serving sentences in that prison, namely, seven former bank presidents, twelve cashiers and forty-nine tellers or trusted clerks. All were connected with national banks, and were, of course, convicted under United States laws. There are four other State prisons which, by arrangement with the general government, receive prisoners convicted in the United States courts, and it is said the aggregate number of former bank officers in these prisons is as great as that in the Kings county prison, and a few are confined in other prisons. This shows that from 140 to 150 former bank officers are now serving time in prison. The fact is at once a refutation of the charge often made that only petty criminals are punished, and an evidence of the vigor with which national bank defaulters are prosecuted and punished by the government authorities.

DECIDING CURRENCY QUESTIONS BY WAGER.

The report of the bet made by ex-Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, and another well-known Democrat of that city and of the decision of the umpire in the case presents some amusing features. It states that the dispute which gave rise to the bet occurred at the Iroquois Club, and the point at issue was reduced to writing by the parties themselves as follows: "Sigmund Zeisler states that under the statute of 1792 both gold and silver were made units of value in the United States; John P. Hopkins denies the proposition." If the disputants had any clear idea at the beginning of the dispute as to what a unit of value was they must have become confused on Iroquois Club refreshments, else they would not have talked of "units of value" and of these units being made of gold and silver.

The question in this muddled state was submitted for decision to Judge Vincent, who prefaces his decision with a letter addressed to him by Mr. Cleveland more than six years ago apologizing for having removed him from a judgeship in New Mexico and offering him a similar position in Montana. Thus Judge Vincent proves his good standing in the Democratic party and gets a free advertisement besides. This letter is outside of the record and really not a part of the case, but as the whole proceeding is extrajudicial it may be allowed to pass. Judge Vincent premises his decision by stating that when the question was submitted to him he "had absolutely no opinion as to the precise technical question involved." In other words, he was in a state of impartial ignorance, being in this respect like both of the parties to the bet, as their statement of the question shows. After reviewing Hamilton's report on the establishment of a mint, Jefferson's Notes and the coinage act of 1792, Judge Vincent decides that the act established a bimetallic unit of value, or rather a double unit of value, one of gold and one of silver. "A unit of value," he says, "is the unit in which values are expressed; the value of both gold and silver are expressed in the act of 1792, so we had two units of value." Here he flounders into the same hole in which the disputants fell. The phrase "two units of value" is a contradiction of terms. There can only be one unit in anything. The unit may be multiplied indefinitely, but the result is only an aggregation of units. To speak of two units of value is as if one should speak of two pints of different measurements or two inches of different lengths. Further on Judge Vincent patches up this phrase and comes very near setting himself exactly right when he says: "Under the act of 1792 the unit was to be the dollar, the value of which was to be measured in both gold and silver." This is right as far as it goes, but the Judge is still struggling with the bewildering idea "unit of value."

If Judge Vincent has occasion to decide any more bets on this question it may help him to know that neither Jefferson nor Hamilton ever once used the phrase "unit of value," and much less "units." They used only the term "unit," and that invariably in a mathematical and abstract sense. The word "unit" as they used it meant a starting point for a monetary system which would adapt itself readily to the process of multiplication and division. It was a foregone conclusion that the coinage of the country should be gold and silver. No person thought of anything else. Whether the unit should be called a dollar, a pound, a franc, a mark or what not, it would be coined in both metals and must be such, as Jefferson said, "that its parts and multiples be in easy proportion to each other so as to facilitate the money arithmetic." All their writings related to a unit of account. It was left for recent writers on finance to invent and for such blind leaders of the blind as "Coin" to popularize the phrase "unit of value."

Judge Vincent's decision is substantially correct in finding that the act of 1792 provided for the coinage of dollars and multiples of dollars in both gold and silver, and thus practically established bimetallism, but he obscures the subject when he talks about "two units of value." Perhaps, like the original disputants and parties to the bet, he had been visiting the Iroquois Club house.

THE SCOPE AND INTENT OF LAW.

A correspondent is inclined to take exception to the statement of the Journal that "all the laws relating to the coinage of the two metals are designed to make a parity in the purchase power of dollars on the gold basis," and wants to know where to find such statutes except the so-called Sherman law of 1890. The effect and intent of laws are quite as potential as their clear declarations or prohibitions. For instance, under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, the coinage of silver was limited to $4,000,000 worth of bullion each month, to the end that the silver dollars might be so limited in number that in the exchange of money a parity might be retained with gold. To accomplish that purpose the free coinage features of the Bland bill as passed by the House were stricken out in the Senate and the issue limited to the amount of silver money that could be kept at a parity with gold. In the Sherman act the notes were issued for the gold price of the silver bullion purchased at the time, and coinage was practically suspended to prevent an increasing disparity in the value of dollars by letting them drift apart.

The correspondent also desires to know where he can find the law which says that the greenbacks shall be redeemed in gold. The law says "coin," but at the time the resumption act was passed, Jan. 14, 1875, gold alone was the full legal-tender coin of the United States. Moreover, under that resumption act greenbacks were to be redeemed in "coin" and the only full legal-tender coin recognized by law at that date was gold. Bonds were sold to get gold for the reserve, and the greenbacks have been ever since redeemed with gold. Consequently, it is fair to say that greenbacks are redeemable in gold because they have been since Jan. 1, 1879.

The correspondent goes on to say that "if such a law (as that greenbacks are redeemable in gold) can be found it will go a long way toward the solution of the silver question." He may be right; but most people regard the present issue to be between international bimetallism and silver monometallism by the United States. If so, it is a matter which cannot be settled by an existing law.

International bimetallism will come in time, but the silver mine syndicates seem not disposed to wait. They insist that the value of their bullion shall be immediately doubled at the expense of the rest of the people. Should they succeed the greenbacks would be redeemable in silver dollars. Those dollars can never have more than 85 per cent. of the purchase power of the present gold dollar, so that the $300,000,000 of greenbacks now in circulation, worth their face in gold, would shrink in purchase power to $255,000,000 when expended in the worldwide staples—wheat, wool, iron, cloth, sugar. A loss of $45,000,000 in the purchase power of the greenbacks in the hands of the people to enable the silver mine syndicates to nearly double the present price of their silver bullion is too great a sacrifice for them to ask.

The New York World publishes a list of about one hundred stocks, the prices of which have advanced nearly $300,000,000 on a par value of over $3,000,000,000 since the beginning of the year. These stocks include everything from the absolutely worthless Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, of which the par value is $101,492,797, to the Standard Oil stocks, whose lowest figure has been $155 and whose highest has been $185 per share since Jan. 1. The aggregate advance from the lowest to the highest figure of the Standard has been $29,175,000 on a par value stock of $97,250,000. In that speculative gain there are millions made by a few and losses made by others who are more numerous, since every rise represents a corresponding loss by somebody, no absolute values being created in the exchange. The most notable feature of the list is the worthlessness of many properties as shown by the Stock Exchange prices, such as the Atchison at $7; the Mexican National, which ate up $33,350,000 of Eastern capital, at $3 a share; the Mexican Central at $10; the Northern Pacific at $5, and the North American at $6; the Oregon Short Line at $8; the Texas Pacific at $3.95; the Union Pacific at $15.37½; the Wabash at $7.62½, and the Central Pacific at $18.25—all the highest quotations. The aggregate of the stocks of the railways above named is over half a billion dollars, and yet they are really not worth a dollar except for stock trafficking purposes.

W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," says that in the act of 1792 Congress "turned Hamilton down" by refusing to adopt "the gold unit clause" recommended by him. Hamilton in his report suggested one gold piece of the value of ten dollars, one gold piece of the value of one dollar, one silver piece of the value of one dollar and minor silver pieces. The act of 1792 provided for the coinage of gold eagles, gold half eagles and gold quarter eagles of the value of ten dollars, five dollars and two and a half dollars, respectively, and silver dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes. Hamilton recommended two gold coins and two silver coins, and Congress provided for three gold coins and five silver coins. Harvey calls this turning Hamilton down.

In the argument on the income tax lawyer Choate made a neat point on the Attorney-general. The latter had argued that if the present law was held unconstitutional the government would be morally bound to refund moneys collected under former income tax laws. "That," said Mr. Choate, "is not an argument addressed to a question of law or of constitutionality. A moral argument the Attorney-general calls it. I call it an immoral one. The idea of the Attorney-general standing up here for the Nation and asking that because the government has collected much money illegally in the past it must go on collecting money illegally." The Attorney-general does not seem to have thought of it in that light.

Gen. Joseph Hooker was so much a Western soldier the last half of the war that he was known by as many Western as Eastern veterans. Consequently, whatever is said of him is of interest to both sections. The Third Army Corps Association, of which he was the first commander, held its reunion this week at his birthplace, in Hadley, Massachusetts. General Sickles was there to be his eulogist. Hooker was one of the brilliant men of the war. At times he fought with skill and won with valor, as when he withstood all of the Confederate army at Williamsburg, Va., in 1862, with a single division. He was one of the most resolute in McClellan's fatal campaign, and at Antietam he was an inspiration. The plan of his battle at Chancellorsville was brilliant, and its execution was most successful for a time. Before Lee was aware of it he had crossed the Rappahannock and placed himself between the rebel army and Richmond. He was elated, but at a certain stage all movement was stopped. Confidence begot carelessness, so that one corps, whose commander was subsequently thanked by Congress for a victory due more to others, had no skirmishers, and consequently was surprised by Jackson and his troops thrown into panic. Victory could yet have been won, but in the meantime General Hooker had been stunned by being struck with a piece of timber detached by a cannon shot. Nothing was done for hours, and yet victory was possible. After having divisions roughly handled while other troops were within support, General Hooker gave orders to retire, to the surprise of many of his subordinates. Chancellorsville was one of the lost battles which was once more than half won. At the meeting at Hadley which was held on the anniversary of Chancellorsville, that event was discussed. General Sickles denies the charge of drunkenness with great emphasis. As General Hooker was not an intemperate man, there is no reason why he should have selected that occasion. In his confidence he probably waited, then came the disaster which stampeded the Eleventh Corps and shook the Third. Before he had perfected plans he was knocked senseless and was not himself again. Without such an explanation the ending of an event so full of promise is without explanation.

J. K. C., South Whitley: The number of sheep in the United States Jan. 1, 1893, soon after the presidential election, was 47,273,553, valued at $125,709,264. The number Jan. 1, 1895, was 42,294,064, valued at $66,685,767.

E. L.: One of the reasons why our State, county and city bonds are not made of small denominations and sold to the people hereabout is that the rate of interest is so low that the searching system of taxation makes a small bond appear on every tax return, so that when the tax on a four-per-cent. bond shall have been paid, the investor would have less than 2½ per cent. on his investment. Eastern savings institutions buy these bonds because in some States the investments of savings banks are favored in the matter of taxes.

Mr. E. Fuller, of this city, long a personal friend of the late Dan Paine, has two volumes of James Whitcomb Riley's poems, in each of which Mr. Paine wrote a few lines of tribute to the "Hoosier Poet." As showing how generous was his appreciation of other writers the lines are here given:

Words multiplied cannot define his place,—
In Hoosier hearts and homes his name is best,
No title could lend dignity or grace—
The simple "Poet" covers all the rest.

With the bright shaft of polished Wit,
Or Dialect's crooked arrow,
He hits the mark, scarce wounding it
Be the margin wide or narrow.
In Poesy's realm, where his range is free,
His angels beckon from shrub to tree.

Be Love his theme he is sure to hit,
Be it Pathos, or Joy, or Sorrow—
Whatever the mark—never missing it;
From every source does he borrow;
Be his target the broad disk of riant Fun
Or the sharp point of Humor the aim of his gun.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Two Experiences.

Abbott—I have never been in Chicago, but I have been through the town a few times.

Babbitt—I have been in Chicago, but the town went through me.

Ralf Repartee.

Trolley Car Conductor—Settle now, or get off.

Dignified Citizen—What do you take me for, sir?

Conductor—Fi' cents, same as anybody else.

Sarcasm.

"If I had a trunk," growled the tiger, "that couldn't be put for more than a few peanuts, I think I'd be satisfied to carry a valise."

The hyena laughed, but the elephant merely turned up his nose.

Cruel.

"I may be young," said the very young man, "but my love for your daughter is as strong and true as if I were whitened by the snows of innumerable winters."

"Oh, I don't doubt your love," replied the stern father, "but have you ever had the measles, or the whooping cough? It wouldn't be fair, you know, for us to take you into the family and have to nurse you through those complaints some time or other."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Edwin Burne-Jones, the famous British artist, is of Welsh extraction. He is Rudyard Kipling's uncle. Burne-Jones is almost entirely self-taught.

"Great is Diana of the Ephesians," once exclaimed Sir William Harcourt in the course of a terrific onslaught on Mr. Chamberlain; but a provincial paper improved the quotation in this novel fashion—"Great Dianah, what a farce is this!"

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is setting to work in earnest to repair his money losses. He has just signed a contract for a lecture tour around the world and has sailed for home with his family. Then he will proceed by way of San Francisco to Australia and India.

When Senator John Sherman calls the Ohio State Republican convention to order at Zanesville, on the 28th inst., he will have performed that duty for the seventh time. The first convention over which he presided was held at Columbus on July 13, 1858. At that time he had just entered Congress, and he has never been out of office since.

Mme. Dominguez, mother of the new Argentine minister to the United States, appears to have solved the problem of conversing in a foreign language. She chats on gracefully and without concern in Spanish, which her auditor does not understand, and listens to replies in English, of which not one word is intelligible to her, but does it all so cleverly and easily that each party to the conversation enjoys it.

Mary Birchall, of Jefferson county, New York, is a living dynamo, and can do all sorts of things with the electrical power stored in her body. She can light up dark rooms, turn sewing machines and grindstones and do other useful things. The other day her pet dog rubbed his nose against hers and was killed. So was a heifer that tried to kick her. As a rule people do not shake hands with her twice.

It appears that the story of the lashing of Admiral Farragut to the mast of the Hartford in the battle of Mobile bay is true after all. Capt. J. Crittenden Watson, who was the Admiral's flag lieutenant during the engagement, contradicts Mr. H. L. Slade, who denied the story the other day. He says that not only was the Admiral so lashed, but that he was twice lashed, and that the last time he himself tied the old warrior to the mizzen rigging with a light rope. If this corroboration is not enough, it is recorded that the Admiral frequently related the incident of this battle with much zest, and that he himself posed in that historic attitude for Page's great painting.

He called her tootsy wootsy, love
And birdy, like all men;
But when he came home late at night
He didn't call her then.
—New York World.

On berries ripe and juicy
We now can freely feast;
A dime will buy a nice quart box,
Which holds a pint at least.
—Kansas City Journal.

THE SILVER AGITATION.

Why It Is Injurious to the Country—Danger Ahead for Political Parties.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

From a commercial standpoint the present widespread agitation of the silver question in the United States cannot but be harmful. The expose to the world of the extent of unsound money views existing in this country, which a public discussion of this question is bringing forth, will not have a tendency to sustain the value of American securities held at home or abroad. When the debtor talks of discharging his obligation with a cheaper dollar than the one contemplated in the bond there is just cause for uneasiness on the part of the creditor. But, notwithstanding the temporary damage that must result from the silver discussion there is abundant hope that the final outcome of the issue will be to the everlasting glory of our country—a sound and stable currency. When the battle of "Silver Creek" shall have been fought and won, which event will happen in the year 1896, the revolution against honest money, which has been raging with more or less fury for the past twenty-five years, will be forever ended.

There is danger ahead for both the old political parties, for neither can survive defeat on an unsound financial platform, and a victory achieved at such a cost would not be worth having. It is useless to talk about compromise on the silver question; there can be but one unfluctuating measure of value, and that is the gold dollar. Silver can and should be used as a part of our monetary system, but only to such an extent as it can be safely maintained at a parity with gold. The value of silver could not long be bolstered up as a commodity either by legislation on the part of the United States alone or by international agreement fixing a ratio between silver and gold as money. That the United States alone cannot enhance the value of silver by legislation has been clearly demonstrated by the failure of the Sherman law of 1891 to accomplish such an end. That international agreement to free coinage of silver at a fixed ratio will not permanently impart to an ounce of silver a fixed and unchanging value is, I think, equally true. Then, if such be the case, international bimetallism is a snare and a delusion—if it goes to the extent of the free coinage of silver and gold at a fixed ratio. The commercial ratio of these metals is the thing that counts, not the legal ratio, and that ratio is dependent upon a different law from that of international agreement. The commercial ratio of these two metals is constantly changing; this changeableness of ratio renders it impossible for any country to maintain a double standard of value in its monetary system. The cheaper metal will always drive out the dearer one where the two metals are given an equal chance. If legislation could impart value this would not be the case, but the value of silver and gold is fixed by another and different law. No matter what legal ratio be fixed between gold and silver, whether it be 16 to 1 or 30 to 1, the commercial ratio will rule, and when these ratios part company the dearer metal will be at a premium measured by the other. Giving to money legal-tender power does not give it value in more than a limited sense. The bill of a national bank, which is not a legal tender, is just as valuable as a greenback, which is a legal tender. It is the security behind the bills that imparts to them value. In the case of metallic money it is the intrinsic value of the coin that counts, not the government stamp upon the coin—unless the government makes an open declaration that it will exchange a good dollar for a bad one bearing its stamp, on demand, and has the ability to keep its word—just what the United States is doing to-day in regard to its silver dollars.

Fiat money will never go in the financial world, whether it be created out of paper or silver. The statesmanship that now advocates the free coinage of silver under international agreement will be the subject of ridicule ten years hence.

J. H. CLAYPOOL.

Indianapolis, May 8.

New Definition of Treason.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

The recent decision of Judge Vincent in deciding the bet between Sigmund Zeisler and John P. Hopkins as to whether, under the statute of 1792, both gold and silver were made units of value in the United States, is a victory for the silverites. There can be no question but the framers of the Constitution wisely intended that silver should bear its part equally and proportionately with gold as a legal tender for all debts. That it did so for many years until avarice and greed on the part of a few thwarted the will of the people and debased the metal of lesser value, the records of Congress testify. It is the intention of the people, regardless of party affiliation, to again place silver money where Hamilton and Jefferson believed and intended it should remain, and any man or set of men who oppose the will of the people on this important question is as much of an enemy of this government as the man who fired the first shot at Fort Sumter.

L. M. MATTHEWS.

Greencastle, Ind., May 9.

HOTBEDS OF JESUITISM.

President Traynor's Annual Address to the Supreme Council, A. P. A.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—President Traynor, of the Supreme Body of the American Protective Association, to-day delivered an address of between 25,000 and 30,000 words, in which he made suggestions and recommendations covering practically every leading question of the day. He denounced the laws which accept the vote of the ignorant foreigner who is unable to read or write the English language and reject the votes of the intelligent women who are directly interested in the welfare of the Nation, and who have proven their ability to manage public affairs. He declared that the city of Washington is a "perennial hotbed of Jesuitical lobbyists, who carry their points by bulldozing and boycotting Senators and Representatives." He strongly urged the establishment of a national headquarters of the A. P. A. and a national organ at the national capital, with earnest officials chosen from the active and prominent representatives of the order from the various States of the Union. President Traynor then declared himself to be in hearty accord with the movement to extend the A. P. A. to every civilized country on the globe. In regard to political action he recommended the effort to raise the standard of politics by educating the masses on the lines of patriotism laid down by the constitution and declaration of principles of the A. P. A., and advised the support of a new political party which will indorse the leading principles of the order, or the support of any national party which will indorse the leading principles of the order and accept the doctrines of the A. P. A.

President Traynor said the order had been extended to every State of the Union except Mississippi, in which State there is yet no organization. The Southerners at first regarded the A. P. A. as a great carpet-bag institution, but after they had studied its principles they embraced the order with the utmost confidence. He believes that the A. P. A. will assist materially in uniting the North and the South. The increase in membership in the South during his past two terms as president has been five or six times greater than the increase in the North. The increase in the East and New England during the past year has been greater than the increase in any other section of the Union. The order has decreased in membership in one or two States, but its influence is just as strong. He pronounced the city of New Orleans a hotbed of Romanism similar to Washington. He declared that the national political parties had violated their pledges to the people in many cases, and intimated that they cannot be trusted unless they indorse the fundamental principles of the A. P. A. He favored the suspension of immigration until the country had assimilated the foreigners which are in it, and also favored the taxation of church property.

The original "little red schoolhouse" presented to Congressman W. S. Linton, of Michigan, at the opening of Congress, Dec. 3, 1894, by the citizens of Washington in consideration of his defense of the public school system, has been brought to Milwaukee and is being exhibited to the delegates. This little work of art, which is four feet long and two feet wide, will be taken to every State in the Union and may be sent to Europe. On July 4 it will figure in the celebration of the country's national day at Louisville, Ky., where the altar upon which it will rest will be surrounded by 35,000 school children. Lithographs of the schoolhouse have been published and are being distributed to members of the A. P. A. and others.

MANITOBA'S SCHOOL FIGHT.

Premier Greenway Will Prolong It by Again Adjourning the Legislature.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, May 9.—The battle now raging over separate schools is to be further continued. Upon the reassembling of the Manitoba Legislature, to-day, Premier Greenway said: "I am now about to ask the House to order a further adjournment until June 13, in order that further consideration of the school remedial order may be had. I am aware in making the motion that the House do now adjourn I am asking the indulgence of the House, because in making the motion it would require, if my honorable friends opposite insisted, that I should give notice, as it is not the intention to proceed with other business until this matter is disposed of. I now desire to move that the House do adjourn to Thursday, June 13."

No sooner had the speaker taken his seat than A. F. Martin, leader of the opposition, was on his feet, and for two hours he spoke in opposition to the Premier's motion to adjourn. He claimed that the duty of the government was to at once decide on this school matter. He was himself a Catholic, and represented his coreligionists there. The delay, he asserted, was simply a move to shelve the responsibility upon other shoulders, and he strongly protested against such tactics. Martin continued speaking until 6 o'clock, when Premier Greenway asked him to move the adjournment of the debate until this evening, to which Martin assented, and the House adjourned.

WAGERED HIS BODY.

An Italian Lost at Cards and Now There Is a Fight Over His Corpse.

DENVER, Col., May 9.—Dr. Rucker, coroner of Pocotello, Ida., arrived in Denver to-day. He is seeking possession of a body won in a game of cards. His antagonist is Dr. Cueno, the Italian consul. Calo Perri committed suicide just before the day set for his execution for the murder of a man named McNamara. One day Perri offered to wager his corpse against $100 that he could defeat Dr. Rucker at cards. If he should win the Doctor should send the money to Perri's mother in southern Italy. In case he should lose the Doctor should have his body to dissect. They played and Dr. Rucker won. Perri signed a paper ordering that his body should forever remain in the possession of Dr. Rucker. Dr. Cueno will make every effort to gain possession of what is left of the Italian murderer and bury the bones according to the rites of the church of Rome.

1,300 Deaths from Cholera.

YOKOHAMA, May 9.—Advices received here from Pescadore islands show that 1,300 persons died there from cholera during one month. The epidemic is now subsiding.

STRICKEN STATESMEN

MESSRS. GRESHAM, HITT AND PLEASANTON SLIGHTLY BETTER.

Cogswell and Almy Not So Well—The Tin-Plate Industry Abroad as Reported by Our Consuls.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Secretary Gresham had a very good day, and is reported by his physicians to be doing nicely.

Representative Hitt was a trifle stronger throughout the day, and is more comfortable. His physician is hopeful that the patient may yet rally from the extreme weakness which characterizes the case.

The oppressive weather had a bad effect on Representative Cogswell, and he was not so well to-day.

Rear Admiral Almy still continues very weak, and his condition is precarious.

General Pleasanton, the former Union cavalry leader, is reported improving rapidly.

GATHERED BY CONSULS.

Information Regarding the Manufacture of Tin Plates.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Probably the most thorough and valuable, from a technichal point of view, of the reports emanating from the State Department is one just issued from the Bureau of Statistics, devoted to a description of the processes in use in the various countries and provinces of Europe for the manufacture of tin plate, as well as of the iron and steel plate, forming the basis of the finished tin plate. The inquiry was undertaken as the outcome of a request from a Pittsburg firm, in the course of which it stated: "That the progress of the tin-plate industry in the United States has been very much held back by the cost of producing the sheets; that the bulk of the tin plate produced in the United States is made from sheets imported from Wales and simply coated with tin here." Therefore, a circular of instruction was sent to all consuls of the United States in those parts of Europe where either tin plate or the raw sheets are made, intended to develop the exact processes used. The result is a mass of technical information, illustrated in many cases with cuts of apparatus that should be of value to the sheet metal trade.

Max Judd, consul-general at Vienna, sends a long and complete report, in the course of which he says that while much fine plate is produced in Austria, superior to either British or German in quality, in spite of a protection of from $2 to $3.20 per 100 kilos, the Austrian manufacturer finds it difficult to compete with the British in his own market. George Roosevelt, consul at Brussels, where no tin plate but all kinds of fine iron and steel plate are produced, found difficulty in getting at the process of manufacture, particularly the cleaning process. From Liege, Consul Nicholas Smith reports that no tin plate is now produced, the once flourishing industry having expired in spite of efforts to continue it by heavy protection. He predicts the rapid abandonment of tin plate for uses in the mechanic arts or even roofing. Consul Monoghan, at Chemnitz, describes in great detail the new process now being used in Germany in the production of tin plate, resulting in enormous saving of labor and time. Everything is done mechanically and automatically, even to making adjustments of machinery, which is executed much more perfectly than could be accomplished by the human hand and eye. Reports come from Cologne, Dusseldorf, Frankfort, Essen and many other iron-making points, and those from Great Britain are particularly ample, treating of labor scales there and here, and endeavoring to show how it is that Great Britain maintains her hold on this manufacture.

Pension Attorneys' Fees.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Three decisions in the matter of attorney's fees in pension cases have been rendered by Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the Interior Department. The first case is that of an attorney who received a fee for securing a pension for a soldier. Later he applied for an increase of pension for the claimant on other grounds than those for which the pension had been first applied for. This application was rejected and afterwards another application for increase was filed through another attorney. The first attorney then claimed a fee for its allowance. Secretary Reynolds holds that the payment of the first fee was a full performance of his contract by the claimant, and that he was at liberty to discharge the first attorney and employ another one for the prosecution of other claims. In the second case, a claimant filed through an attorney to whom he agreed to pay a fee of $10. This claim was rejected and four years later he filed another claim personally and without the services of an attorney. This was allowed and the attorney in the first application claimed the $10 fee. Secretary Reynolds holds that he was not entitled to it, as he performed no service in connection with the second application.

General Casey to Be Retired.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—General Casey, chief of engineers, will retire to-morrow. It has been generally supposed that Col. William F. Craighill will be appointed his successor, but it is now believed that the President is seriously considering the promotion of the man next in line, Col. George H. Mendells, who is in charge of all public works on the Pacific coast. Colonel Mendella will retire Oct. 12, 1895, Colonel Abbot Aug. 13, 1895, and Colonel Craighill July 1, 1897.

The promotions that will follow General Casey's retirement aside from the promotion to chief engineer are as follows: Lieutenant Colonel John W. Barlow to be colonel; Major David P. Heap to be lieutenant colonel; Captain William L. Marshall to be major; First Lieutenant Henry F. Watterman to be captain; Second Lieutenant Edgar Jodwin to be first lieutenant.

New Mail Service and Postmasters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Postal service has been established in Indiana as follows: Rex to Hymera, three times a week; Leopold, by Lilly Dale and Don Juan to Tell City, six times a week; Leopold, by Terry and Ranger, to Prospero, six times a week from July 1, 1895; Apolona, by Lasher to Uniontown, six times a week; Sullivan, by Farnsworth and Cass, to Dugger, six times a week. The new service goes into effect July 1, 1895.

The following postmasters have been commissioned: Thomas Irwin, Fairfield, Franklin county; William F. Blake, Central, Harrison county; E. L. Bolin, Hoosierville, Clay county; Marcus N. Aker, Saturn, Whitley county; Amanda Pfenning, Wegan, Jackson county.

Meade Granted Leave of Absence.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Admiral Meade has requested to be relieved from command of the North Atlantic station and granted a year's leave of absence. The request has been granted by Secretary Herbert. Admiral Meade has also notified the department that he intends to retire on June 1. This will also be granted. The choice for the Admiral's successor will be between Admiral Walker, president of the Lighthouse Board and Admiral Ramsey, who is now chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department.

Germans Fear Americans.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The State Department is informed by Consul Monohgan at Chemnitz, Germany, that an effort is being made there to keep foreigners out of the technical industrial and industrial art schools. A petition to that effect is being circulated in all the Saxon cities. The consul has tried to procure a copy of the petition, but has not succeeded. He is told that while its purpose as expressed in the preamble is general, its real object is to keep out Englishmen and Americans.

Fencibles Leave for Memphis.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The National Fencibles, who won the championship cup for the best drilled company in the United States, at Omaha, in 1893, and successfully retained the same at the interstate drill in Little Rock, in 1894, and the Morton Cadets, both of Washington, left here over the Southern railway, to-night, on the vestibule limited, via Atlanta and Birmingham, for Memphis, each company carrying fifty men.

Bank Statements Called For.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Controller of the Currency has issued a call on national banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business May 7.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balances, $182,584,615; gold reserve, $96,039,868.

Distilled Spirits in Bond.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—Internal Revenue Collector Dowling to-day received notice from Washington of a new regulation regarding distilled spirits in bond. The regulation provides for the reduction in proof of distilled spirits upon the withdrawal from a distillery warehouse, special bonded warehouse or general bonded warehouse for exportation on bond, free of tax. Whenever a distiller desires in the future to reduce the proof of the spirits in the original packages a statement must be filed at the time of the change of proof, and the proof must not go below 100 per cent. The change in the proof must only be made by the addition of water. The spirits must then be regauged, and the regauging must be legibly marked on the stamphead. Heretofore it was not permitted to reduce the proof in the case just mentioned.

TRAPPED AND MURDERED.

How "Dynamite Dick" and "Bitter Creek" Were Killed.

GUTHRIE, O. T., May 9.—Newcomb, alias "Bitter Creek," and Pierce, alias "Dynamite Dick," leaders of the desperate Dalton-Dollin gang of outlaws, who were killed last week, were betrayed by supposed friends, entrapped into the latter's home and cowardly murdered while they slept under their host's roof. The killing, according to a story of neighbors brought in from Ingalls, was done by the Dunns, who had been promised large rewards by the deputies, who claimed later to have made the capture of the famous outlaws. The latter's friends have sworn vengeance, and the Dunns are arming to protect themselves. The killing is on a par with the assassination by the Ford boys of Jesse James. The Dunns were in Ingalls on the afternoon of the killing and went home with a large amount of beer and whisky. It had been arranged to have Sallie Niles, a sweetheart of "Dynamite Dick," and the two outlaws meet at the Dunn house that night for a "good time." By midnight the outlaws were badly under the influence of liquor, and shortly afterwards went to sleep heavily armed. While in this condition, it is asserted, the Dunns perforated them with Winchester balls and buckshot. An examination of the bodies showed that all bullets and buckshot had gone into the bodies in such a way as to leave no other conclusion than that the men were lying down when shot. One of the Dunn brothers was brought in here a few days after the capture and lodged in the federal jail, but in two days was turned loose. The Dunns are "lying very low." Their house is an arsenal, and they fear a raid any night, as Newcomb and Pierce had many friends in that country.

DESTROYED HIS BOOKS.

Charles S. Smith's Disappearance Explained by His Employers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The mystery of the disappearance of Charles S. Smith, bookkeeper for McLaughlin & Co., the grain brokers, who engineered the late Senator Fair's $3,000,000 wheat deal, is clearing and the firm now asserts that the young bookkeeper is an embezzler. Smith dropped out of sight a week ago Sunday under such peculiar circumstances that his wife and friends insisted he was demented. Then some said his departure was due to those who wished to prevent an investigation of the methods used in getting Fair into the big deal, and that an important account book was missing simultaneously with Smith's disappearance. The brokers now admit that Smith may be a defaulter to the extent of many thousands of dollars. They admit that up to the present time they have been unable to ascertain to a certainty whether any amount of money, great or small, has been stolen from them by Smith. These apparently contradictory statements are explained by the fact that before leaving the office of his employers Smith destroyed the books that would have been the evidence of his peculations. All the leaves in the current cash book and ledger, or as many of them as bore written records, were cut out and either carried away or burned.

FISHERMEN FRIGHTENED.

Dummy Shell Fired from Sandy Hook Almost Touched Their Boat.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A dummy mortar shell of rather significant proportions, fired from the proving grounds at Sandyhook during a series of experiments there, fell into the water near the passenger steamboat Al Foster, which was returning to this city from a fishing excursion at sea, and besides giving her 150 passengers a rude shaking up, frightened most of them into a panic. Captain Foster claims that the distance between the stern of his vessel and the spot where the shell struck was no more than fifty feet, and his statement is corroborated by the pilot of the Foster, Charles Clarke, and the passengers. They also state that just as soon as the shell disappeared under the water the Foster shivered all over as though she had suddenly run upon a rock. The few men on deck rushed headlong into the cabin, crying out in their fright that the vessel had been struck. This so alarmed the rest of the passengers that in a moment, to a man, they were scrambling for places of safety and shrieking in wild alarm. The engineer of the Foster was at once ordered to crowd on all steam and get the boat out of the range of the guns ashore.

WHISKY TRUST AFFAIRS.

Result of the Experts' Examination of the Company's Books.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Expert accountants, O'Brien, Harrison and Bugbee, have finished their examination of the books of the Whisky Trust and their final report for the period from March 31, 1894, to Jan. 28, 1895, has been filed in court. The statement of receipts and disbursements for that time shows that the net gain by operation of the company's distilleries was $335,257 and the net gain from distilleries operated by other persons under contract was $37,483. The net profits for the ten months was $258,495 and the exports make the surplus Jan. 28, 1895, $1,735,105. The balance sheet now issued presents no material differences from that of the same date issued by the experts when they began the examination, except in regard to the discrepancies and explained items discovered and heretofore published.

The new bill for an accounting filed by Receiver McNulta against J. B. Greenhut, Nelson Morris, P. J. Hennessey and Samuel Woolner was placed on file to-day. It is identical with the old one save the receiver stands alone and all reference to the history of the reorganization committee is eliminated.

Robert Ray Hamilton's Estate.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The report of George P. Webster, who was appointed appraiser of the estate of the late Robert Ray Hamilton for the purpose of fixing the value of the estate with a view to having the tax fixed in accordance with the law, has been made to the surrogate. He finds the gross value of the estate to be $419,687.46 and the net residuary estate to be about $272,417. Under the will of Mr. Hamilton, he provided for the payment of an annuity of $1,200 to the child, Beatrice Ray, which had been foisted on him by Eva L. Mann, or Hamilton. The child is put down as a "stranger" in the documents and the cash value of her annuity is placed at $16,893.

Testimony Against McLaughlin.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The trial of Police Inspector McLaughlin began to-day. McLaughlin is under indictment for accepting bribes and extortion. Thomas E. Galligan, jr., a building contractor, testified that several years ago, when McLaughlin was a police captain, the latter had summoned him to the station house and threatened him with arrest for obstructing the street. The two had quarreled violently, and Galligan had left the captain's room in anger. Outside Wardman Burns suggested that the trouble need not go further, that $100 would fix it. He paid the money, and there was no police interference after that.

Two Highwaymen Captured.

LAKE PORT, Cal., May 9.—The brace of highwaymen who held up the stage between Calistoge and Mirabel mine on Tuesday afternoon, were captured to-day in Berryson valley. When ordered to throw up their hands, the taller of the two resisted and attempted to shoot himself. The officers shot and wounded him, when both gave themselves up. All the jewelry and most of the money taken from the stage was recovered. One of the robbers is "Buck English," an ex-convict. The other is unknown.

Oil Higher at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, May 9.—Oil is a good deal stronger to-day and stands 20 points ahead of the Standard's price for credit balances. The price for credit balances remains unchanged at $1.50. Oil opened on the exchange at $1.69 and the first sales was at $1.70. The stimulation is believed to be due to the recent advance in the price of refined. Brokers expect it to stay above $1.50 for some time yet.