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And the Horr-Harvey horror is to last ten days. Can we possibly stand it?

How many people in Indiana would be gained by having Congress declare that fifty cents' worth of silver bullion shall be stamped one dollar?

When Senator Peffer, of Kansas, made a demand for a new party, he showed that he realized that the Populist combination has played itself out.

The latest reports of the British elections show that the Liberals are crushed by a defeat second only to that which overtook the Democrats last November.

A year ago, "After the Ball is Over" was the song heard everywhere, but it is sung no more. Like it, the song of "free and unlimited 16 to 1" will be forgotten a year hence.

There is no keener instinct in the business than the Cincinnati Enquirer. Consequently its sudden cooling off on free silver coinage is a sure indication that the fad is on the wane.

Because Indiana Democrats blacklisted Senator Brice, last August, in State convention, is no sign that they would not rally for him as chief dispenser of pie, and a candidate with seven figures after the $.

The same Englishmen who assaulted Darkest Africa Stanley and his wife at the polls in 1892 with foul jeers and refuse have sent him to the House of Commons and would take the place of horses to his carriage should they think of it.

The political success of the late Randolph Churchill and that of Messrs. Chamberlain, Curzon and other Englishmen who married American girls, should have its own moral for the ambitious Briton. The American girl is a mascotte.

Of course it will not be so serious all the month, but at the middle of it the receipts of the treasury were $14,520,546 and the expenditures $28,281,000—a deficit of $13,710,453—showing that the Democratic tariff is one of deficits rather than of revenue.

The Philadelphia Press is confident that Senator Quay will be beaten by the combination arrayed against him, and points to the results in the counties thus far as the basis of the confidence. Still, Mr. Quay is a masterful man, and capable of sustaining himself without being a boss.

A Boston paper complains that the Christian Endeavorers threw rubbish on the venerated Common and sat on the graves of John Hancock and Paul Revere and ate sandwiches. Very improper; but fifty thousand visitors must sit and eat somewhere, even if space is scarce and sacred.

The best thing, and the only thing an honest and intelligent man can do when he finds that he has been wrong, is to put himself right. Because a man has been a free-trader or a free silver advocate is no reason that he should continue either when experience and investigation prove that he was wrong.

Of fifty-four names printed in yesterday's paper as those of veterans having received pensions by recent decisions, fifty-one were under the head of "reissue," which means a decrease. At no time during the Cleveland regime were more pensioners "getting it in the neck" than during the past three months.

The New York Sun tells an inquirer that the best address for a public functionary or a private citizen is his plain name, John Smith, if that is his name, without the prefix of "Hon." or the meaningless annex of "Esq." Thus would the Sun deprive a large number of persons of such little distinction as such titles can give.

The Chicago Tribune says that at the opening debate of Messrs. Horr and Harvey the limited number of seats were not filled, which shows that the interest in the subject is declining. It also asserts that Horr was more than a match for "Coin" at the outset. Those who desire to get the whole of the debate should wait until it is issued as a pamphlet.

Why the experts of the Agricultural Department did not report that the best road for farmers was of asphalt or brick or blocks is not plain. It would have been quite as sensible and practical as to decide in favor of the stone road. Asphalt pavements are quite as likely to be built on Western prairies as those of stone. The little matter of cost and taxes did not seem to enter into expert calculations.

No more complicated tale of crime has ever been told, either in fiction or the annals of courts, than that of which Holmes, insurance swindler and murderer, is the central figure. It seems likely that he has been guilty of murdering in cold blood at least half a dozen people, and as many more may be discovered. Undoubtedly three Pietzel children, together with their father, were put out of the way in order that he might have full benefit of the insurance on the father's life. The amount of the policy was but $10,000, and of this he got something more than half. Four lives for five or six thousand dollars! Although he covered up the traces of his crimes well, his boldness and apparent feeling of safety, arising, probably, from success in previous deeds of the kind, betrayed him into singular indiscretions. One was the confidence he put in the St. Louis convict, and, after getting his aid, refusing to pay him the money agreed upon. He might have expected betrayal, which came as a matter of course, but he had been willing to risk it. Even now, though he has practically confessed to the killing of one of the Williams girls and the Pietzel children, he shows no remorse. Although of honest parentage and reared in a moral atmosphere, he seems to be absolutely devoid of the moral sense, an abnormal creature lacking entirely a realization of the sacredness of human life. It is a remarkable case, and will attract the attention of the civilized world.

A JUDICIAL FARCE.

A more flagrant outrage has rarely been perpetrated under the cover of judicial authority than the farce performed by Judge Moffett at a special term of the Circuit Court in Sullivan county, in the proceedings to set aside the act of the last Legislaure making an apportionment of Senators and Representatives. So zealous was the judge to do the bidding of the United States marshal and the members of the Democratic State committee that he announced his decision without so much as taking an hour's time to make a pretense of considering the grave questions involved in enjoining the clerk, sheriff and other officers from obeying an act of the Legislature. Evidently the judge had received his orders, and so long as he proved his prompt obedience to Senator Turpie, Jason Brown and the United States marshal, he cared not that he failed even to make that show of judicial deliberation which might have relieved him of making confession that it was a conspiracy of which he was a part. A matter which should require the greatest care was presented and disposed of in an hour. The complaint and the petition were filed, a Democratic lawyer, pretending to represent the Democratic county officers, presented a demurrer, a brief argument followed, and when it was completed, with scarcely a moment's delay, the Judge issued the mandamus. Of course the matter will go to the Supreme Court, but in this county, Judge Brown, in rendering a decision involving the same principles, made a long argument to prove that the courts have no right to pass upon an act of the Legislature affecting the apportionment of its members. Judge Moffett arrives at an opposite conclusion, without argument, and practically sets aside an act of the Legislature.

There are many excellent people in Sullivan county. Its Republicans have been a courageous and alert minority for more than a generation, but its Democracy of to-day are the legitimate successors of a Democracy so disloyal and lawless that it was not safe to be an active Union man in that locality during the war. With its history, a county controlled by a Democracy bred to disloyalty and lawlessness, it was a most appropriate place, and a judge of its selection a fitting person to ignore even the formal decency of judicial proceedings.

A MATTER OF MINOR IMPORTANCE.

Much of the first debate of Messrs. Horr and Harvey was devoted to the unit of value, which, when considered in the history of money in this country, is of minor importance. The much more important question is the money which is the measure of values; that is, the money by which prices are made. Now, whatever has been the ratio or the legal unit of value or account, the commercial value of the metals has fixed the unit, and has always fixed it, when coinage was assumed to be free, in favor of the metal which has been overvalued. At the outset the ratio of coinage in the United States was established 15 to 1. It was so fixed because Hamilton, Jefferson and the first Congress believed that the commercial value of one pound of gold was equal to fifteen pounds of silver. It turned out that, in the markets of the world, one pound of gold was worth about fifteen and a half pounds of silver. The result was that the country had no gold money because the gold $5 piece was worth more in the markets of the world than five silver dollars. Thus the cheaper dollar, silver, practically was the measure of values—the dollar which was used in making contacts and the prices of merchandise.

This went on until 1834, when Congress changed the ratio so that it required nearly sixteen pounds of silver to be equal in coinage value to one pound of gold. But in the markets about fifteen and a half pounds of silver in bullion were bought and sold for one pound of gold bullion. The result was that five silver dollars were worth more as bullion than a five-dollar gold piece. Thereupon the gold dollar became the unit of account and value, being the cheaper, and, therefore, driving out the dearer. The country came to a gold basis and continued so in effect until the period of paper legal tender during the war. During all these years the value of the silver dollar was measured by the gold, and was worth from two to five cents more than the latter. That the country might have silver money, a coinage of silver halves, quarters, etc., was adopted, in which their weight was so reduced that the metal in the coins was worth less than their money value.

In both these cases the commercial value of the metals and not the ratio made the money in which all values were measured. In the former period, the man having a $50 note to pay or horse to purchase tendered fifty silver dollars and not ten gold pieces, the bullion in which was worth $51 or $52. In the latter period, no man having a similar payment to make first went to a broker and paid from $51 to $53 in gold for fifty silver dollars with which to pay the note or make the purchase.

To-day we have both metals in use as legal tender money, one dollar as good as another, because the coinage of silver is limited; but let Congress ordain that all who have silver bullion can have it coined without limit on the assumption that sixteen pounds of silver are worth one of gold, when in the bullion market it takes thirty pounds of silver to purchase a pound of gold, and the cheaper silver will be the dollar in which values will be expressed in this country, but the commercial world's measure of values in the great staples of food, clothing and construction, being measured in gold, it would take twice as many silver dollars to purchase at the present market values of the two metals, as it would if they were gold. In the change to silver monometallism, we should lose more than half the metal money we now have, and would be in the list of monetary nations which includes China, India and other countries which furnish raw materials only.

THE PROBLEM OF CONVICT LABOR.

The reports from Indiana penitentiaries indicate that it is impossible to find purchasers for the labor by contract. The same report comes from Illinois, Iowa, and, in fact, from most of the States. Several influences have tended to bring about such a condition. Perhaps the most important of these influences is the growing sentiment that it is unfair to competing free labor and outside manufacturers to sell prison labor at less than one-third the amount which free labor must be paid in order to exist in this country. Scarcely less hostile to the employment of prison labor under contract is the prejudice against goods made by contract labor. Prison goods, if not boycotted, are tabooed to an extent that they must be sold much below the market price, which has a tendency to depress the price of other goods coming in competition.

Another cause of idle prison labor is the low price of wages in the limited lines of industry which can be introduced into prisons. This is given as the chief reason why those who have contracted for labor in the Southern prison now decline to renew contracts even at lower prices. They declare that they can do better with outside labor, now that it is much cheaper. Still another cause may be found in the introduction of intricate and costly machinery in manufacturing, which requires a degree of skill and experience to operate that prison labor does not possess and cannot or will not attain.

There may be a change; but present indications are that State authorities must find some other sources of employment for prison labor than letting it to contractors. Several States are investigating. A committee of our own Senate has the matter under consideration, and will report to the next Senate on the advisability of employing prison labor in building roads. What may be the outcome, no one can safely predict; but the question is so important and its solution so imperative that it challenges the exercise of the capacity and resource of those whom the State invests with legislative and executive functions. The executive, legislative committee or prison board who can find a practical solution of the problem of prison labor will not only exhibit something of statesmanlike qualities, but prove an all-round benefactor.

Carl Schurz comes to the defense of Commissioner Roosevelt for enforcing the Sunday laws in a very spirited manner. Mr. Schurz desires greater Sunday liberty, but he insists that there are questions more important. Beer, he thinks, is good in its place, but its place is not higher than good government. On this point he says:

> Good municipal government with reasonable liberty is preferable and should be worked for. I believe the population of New York can, after all, get along better without the opening of saloons on Sundays than without clean streets, a plentiful supply of good water, good schools, public security, effective sanitary arrangements and the like, all the days of the week. We should not, as good citizens, overlook the relative importance of this and other public interests, and especially we should not make interests of more general importance dependent upon this one thing.

The talk about putting the vast stock of silver dollars in the treasury in circulation, as if they were the property of the government, is absurd, no matter who makes it. Nine-tenths of the silver dollars in the vaults of the treasury are represented by silver certificates in circulation. If the certificates were called in and redeemed with the silver dollars there would be a howl, for the reason that people prefer a paper certificate good for five dollars to carrying a third of a pound of silver in their pockets. Still, the government has sufficient silver dollars to pay the salaries of those Congressmen who are devoting their time to an attempt to trick the people into turning the whole money of the country into silver dollars.

Senator Blackburn is telling his Democratic friends that the Republicans in Kentucky were never so well organized, so well led and so aggressive as now, and that the Democratic leaders must hustle to prevent some Democrats from voting the Republican ticket. About the same time he shows the quality of his harmony by saying that if he were running that mythical country which he called hell, and the editors and reporters of the Louisville Democratic papers should apply for admission, he would first turn the present occupants out lest they should be contaminated by association.

The New York Sun says that Mr. Cleveland is a candidate for the nomination of the Democratic or Cleveland sound money party, and will be until he sees there is no chance for an election. On the other hand, ex-Representative Cable, of Illinois, a friend of the President, declares that he is not a candidate and will soon declare that he is not. It is not a matter of first-class importance, but time will tell which of these would-be authorities is correct.

The Association of the Survivors of the Regular Brigade, Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, by its officers, announce a meeting on Sept. 17 on the Stone river battlefield at the base of the monument erected to the memory of the regulars who fell in that battle, participation in the anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga and the dedication of the National Park, Sept. 19 and 20. The rate of transportation will be 1 cent a mile from all stations from which coupon tickets are sold. A special train via Big Four route, chartered by the committee, will leave Columbus, O., Sept. 16, at 2:30 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:30 and Louisville at 10 p. m. For information regarding fares, sleeping car accommodations, time schedule of trains, etc., address D. S. Wilder, 52 North High street, Columbus, O. The president of the association has secured accommodations at the Park Hotel, Chickamauga, Crawfish Springs, for members and those who accompany them at $2 per day, but to secure such accommodations application must be made before Aug. 25 to David Laken, 1256 Mann street, Columbus, O., with which a draft or money order for $6 must be sent, the amount required for each person for three days, in order to obtain good quarters.

The patrolmen who are so active in hunting down and arresting workingmen who have not succeeded in saving each the needed dollar for licensing their children's pet dog, or the citizens on the outskirts who venture to let the family horse or cow graze for an hour on the commons might with propriety devote a little of their superfluous energy to the gilded youth who make night hideous with tally-ho horns. There is not a night when people are not roused from their slumbers anywhere between 11 p. m. and 4 a. m. by the racing past of tally-ho coaches, upon which horns are blown with all the vigor of powerful lungs. Even the soundest sleeper does not enjoy being awakened in this manner, but to nervous people and invalids the disturbance is distressing and often injurious. Due allowance is to be made for the exuberance of youthful joy, but the line beyond which public peace should no longer be disturbed might at least be drawn at midnight. The horns are a nuisance, and should be abated.

Possibly Mrs. Nelson Young, of Palm Beach, Fla., has given other women an example which may enable them to silence critics. She wore the bloomer costume and rode a wheel. A Mr. McDonald was moved to remark that her appearance was immodest. When Mrs. Young heard of this criticism she confronted McDonald with a revolver which she handled so suggestively that he wrote a card of retraction for the local paper and paid for the printing of it.

At a meeting of a Good Government Club, in New York, on Tuesday night, Theodore Roosevelt made a speech on the enforcement of the law. According to the report in the Chicago Times-Herald, this is what he said:

"Philqa.wwseopMge COaAublicl E T AOES"

The Journal is free to declare that it doesn't believe he ever said it. A good many efforts are made to scandalize Mr. Roosevelt, but the Times-Herald ought not to be guilty of such a thing.

"All laws are to be enforced, but in the order of their importance; all crimes will be punished, but in the order of their seriousness." This is the gist of a statement made by President Roosevelt, of the New York Police Board. It sums up what should be the duty of officers of the law everywhere, and should be the rule for policemen here, who, "having no discretion," seem disposed to look after minor offenders first.

Miss Grace Bell, member of an opera company, was arrested the other day in Scranton, Pa., charged with enticing a nineteen-year-old youth from his home. The magistrate promptly dismissed the case, declining to regard the prisoner as a "new" woman who needed suppressing. He remembered that the old woman did tempt as far back as Eve's time.

An electric line to Greenwood and Franklin will not only be of benefit to the residents along the route, but will open up a suburban region of great attractiveness and with which comparatively few Indianapolis residents are familiar. The proposed road will be of great advantage to the South Side, and has long been needed.

The theory of the ministers who are to hold a convention on biblical prophecies, that the righteous dead are to be raised and live on earth for one thousand years before the wicked are called, has at least one material difficulty in the way. Won't there be so many of us here that we shall be crowded?

Bloomers have made their appearance in the circus ring. The "lady clowns" wear them. Come to think of it, the gentleman clowns have been wearing the same style of garment for some years.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Perfection of Armament.

The tools of war have reached the stage
Where actual fight will stop,
And bloodless victory will go
To those who get the drop.

The Proper Term.

Miss Wabash—I don't like this speaking of contracting a marriage. It always reminds me of contracting a habit.

Mrs. Jackson-Parke—Well, what is marriage but a habit?

Woe.

First Horse—Well, they took poor old Dobbin to the slaughter house to-day.

Second Horse—That's too bad.

"It is bad, but worse remains. They mean to make his hide into bicycle saddles."

Acquainted.

"Stranger in the city?" asked the affable young man.

"Hardly know whether I am er not," answered the man with the sunburnt whiskers. "I only been here three times in my life, an' don't know one street fum another, but I been buncoed twicet an' run in oncet already."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is stated as an interesting sociological fact that in London out of one hundred widowers who marry again twelve marry their housekeepers.

The American copy of Poe's "Tamerlane" now sells for $2,500, and it has been bound in a $500 cover. It was recently owned by a firm of publishers who would probably have charged Poe $500 for printing it.

General A. W. Greely takes little part in the social life of Washington, spending most of his leisure time on a new book about his explorations that he is writing for "The Public Knowledge" series. His wife says he will do no more exploring.

The poet Swinburne is fifty-eight years old, and in the prime of physical condition. He is impressive in appearance. While of diminutive stature, his face is peculiarly pale and his head, which is of massive proportions, is covered with a thick shock of disheveled hair.

Trust a woman who sits with her thumbs up; she may be determined, but she is truthful. The one who conceals her thumbs is apt to be deceitful. Look at the thumb if you want to judge of people's intellectual strength, for the longer it is, proportionately, the stronger the brain.

A short while ago, says a London paper, a girl arrrived at a country house, her impedimenta including a pair of guns, a set of golf clubs, a bicycle, a valet and a maid; the valet being wanted to act as a loader, rub down her bicycle, be caddie on the golf links, and, furthermore, varnish her boots.

After Aug. 1 next any Michigan girl under eighteen years of age wanting to get married will have to get the written consent of her parents, or have her intended husband get it for her. A new law going into effect on that date requires that such a document be filed with the county clerk before the marriage license may be issued.

Mr. Conan Doyle has discovered that he is not equal to Dickens or Thackeray as an attraction for American lecture audiences. He tells his countrymen that a lecturer makes less money than he would by staying at home, that $100 a lecture is what he may expect, and that if he expects to do much more than pay his expenses while seeing the country he is likely to be disappointed.

In the Swedish magazine Ordoch Bild, in a paper on Marshal Lefebvre and his wife, the inimitable Mme. Sans Gene, a story is told which shows that the brave Marshal had on occasion as nimble a wit as his sharp-tongued spouse. When, one day, he was irritated by the persistent boasting of a young aristocrat of ancient descent, he stemmed the tide with the quiet remark: "Monsieur, since you are so great an admirer of ancestors, look at me. I am an ancestor."

Louis XVII's heart has just been presented to a representative of Don Carlos, the senior male Bourbon, by M. Edouard Drumont, the Jew baiter. He inherited it from his mother, who had it from M. Gabriel Pelletan, whose father, Dr. Pelletan, examined the body of the unfortunate Dauphin and removed the heart from it. The doctor gave it, in 1828, to M. de Quelen, archbishop of Paris, to hand over to the royal family, taking a receipt for it. During the revolution of 1830 the palace was sacked, the vase containing the heart broken, and the heart itself lost, but M. Gabriel Pelletan looked for it and found it in a sand heap in the palace yard.

When a woman moves!
For a short two weeks to the gay seashore,
She has numberless trunks and grips galore,
Which are full to the top and the lids strapped down,
With the gaudy things she can't wear in town—
When a woman moves!
Yet a man will depart for Timbuctoo,
With a toothbrush, a flask and a smoke or two;
But think of the awful hullabaloo
When a woman moves!

—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE JUMBO OF GAS WELLS.

Blowing Away at the Rate of 80,000,000 Feet a Day.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Big Moses gas well on the Spencer farm on Indian creek, Tyler county, West Virginia, struck by lightning Friday afternoon, extinguished itself the same evening, after consuming the derrick and all the combustible matter within reach. The pressure was so great that it simply blew itself out, after furnishing the natives of that country with one of the grandest sights ever witnessed. The flames at no time descended nearer than forty feet of the hole, and the swaying to and fro of the mysterious invisibly supported flambeau, hundreds of feet high, to which was added a deafening roar, made a spectacle awe-inspiring and terrible.

Nothing had ever before been struck that approached the Big Moses in magnitude. The pent-up pressure, when furnished an avenue of escape through an eight and one-fourth-inch hole, for three months defied every effort to bring it under control. The earth trembled within one thousand feet of the well, and the roaring monster could be distinctly heard for a distance of twelve miles. No accurate gauge of this jumbo of all jumbos has ever been taken. At one time a partial test was made with an ordinary steam gauge, and it showed a pressure of forty-four pounds from an eight and one-fourth-inch opening. At another time, from a three-inch opening, it showed a pressure of six hundred pounds the first fifteen seconds. Then attempts at a complete test had to be abandoned.

When flowing through the casing its daily capacity was estimated by experts to be from 80,000,000 to 120,000,000 cubic feet a day. It was struck in November of last year, and during six months of the time since then the valuable fluid went to waste. Take the lowest estimate, 80,000,000 feet a day, and compute its value at 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, as charged by the city gas companies, for a period of six months, and the result presents an array of figures too great for the comprehension of the human mind, when reduced to the "coin of the realm." It may sound ridiculous, but the selling value of this wasted gas in Pittsburg would be $3,640,000. The Carnegie Gas Company's expert visited the well, and estimated its capacity to be great enough to supply fuel for their entire Homestead plant if it were accessible. Another expert expressed the opinion that its output would be equal to the demands required to furnish the entire city of Pittsburg for domestic purposes.

The owners expended $5,000 in shutting the well in, and three months after it broke through and forced its way up through the surface. A powerful pump was then set up near the well, and for five days they pumped water into the monster with the hope that the gas pressure could be crowded back, and give them a chance to put in a packer; but their efforts proved futile, for the water was speedily forced to the surface from fissures that it made, and the result was dozens of geysers spurting up into the air. Some of them even made their appearance almost half a mile from the well.

Some idea of the noise that it makes may be had when it is stated that two persons standing side by side find it impossible to converse understandingly within a half mile of the well. The owners will not abandon all hope of shutting it in. They expect to begin work on it again this week.

THE HENDY ESTATE.

The Attorneys Do Not Believe There Are Heirs in Muncie.

San Francisco Post.

A telegram from Muncie, Ind., says: "The three sole heirs to the $500,000 Hendy estate in California have been found. They are James F. Hendy, a Muncie stone mason, and his two sisters, in Arkansas, nephew and nieces of Joshua Hendy, deceased. A claim has just been filed by James, who is a poor man."

The above dispatch was shown to Mr. Fassett, of Nowlin & Fassett, attorneys for the proponents of the will of the late Johua Hendy, deceased, and who represented the heirs under that instrument in the litigation but recently brought to a conclusion.

"All I can say," remarked Mr. Fassett, after reading the dispatch, "is that I never heard of this nephew or these nieces before, nor did I know that anyone was looking for them. My impression has always been that Joshua Hendy had but two brothers, one of whom, Sam, living in this city, survived him, while the other, who is dead, was the father of young Samuel J. Hendy, one of the heirs under the will. That instrument, as you may remember, bequeathed the bulk of the property to Samuel J. Hendy and John H. Hendy, nephews, and Mary Frances McGurn, a niece of the testator. The contest just ended was instituted by Samuel J. Hendy, a brother, and George W. Hendy and Alvida J. Raugh, nephew and niece of the deceased.

"It strikes me that this story of heirs in Muncie must be a good deal of a 'fake,'" continued Mr. Fassett. "In any case they could never have been the sole heirs, since, aside from any question of the bequests made in the will, there were other nephews and nieces in the field. But, allowing that these people in Indiana are really relatives of the deceased Joshua Hendy, as they claim to be, I don't see how they can get anything out of the estate now. It has not been exactly settled up, it is true, but it is all ready for distribution, all litigation which has been pending being now at an end. The will was admitted to probate two years ago and the time for creditors or othrs to advance claims against the estate has gone by. I think the new claimants will have a very rocky road to travel in order to get any standing in court even, and if anything has been filed by this alleged brother, all I can say is that I haven't heard of it. I know of no claims except those which have just been compromised and even these we practically defeated in court, though the matter was not allowed to go on to a final issue."

The Hendy estate represents a money value of something like half a million, of which amount about $30,000 has been paid out to the three local contestants of the will in the compromise settlement already referred to.

It Is a Question.

Washington Star.

"You seem thoughtful, Henry," said Mr. Meekton's better half.

"Yes, an idea just struck me."

"What was it?"

"I was wondering whether, by next season the new woman will be gentlemanly enough to take her hat off in the theater."

She'll Have to Do Better.

Boston Transcript.

Until a woman foregoes the practice of wearing her necktie hindside before she can never pass in society as a well-dressed gentleman.

Rude Way of Putting It.

Kansas City Journal.

Mr. Bynum has taken the stump in Indiana by way of earning the appointment he trusts the administration means to give him.

A Protest.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Do the police intend to let a man starve for a bit of cracker on Sunday just because he wants to wash it down with whisky?

Hey! What's This?

Presbyterian Banner.

Fruits are delicious when joined with either claret or white wine into a drink for hot weather luncheons or dinner.

Hint to Bynum.

Washington Post.

Mr. Bynum begins his anti-silver crusade too late. It is not fair to jump on a cause when it is down.

Very, Very Tired.

Chicago Tribune.

The Hon. Gil Shanklin, of Indiana, is still a Democrat, but he is getting tired.

DIDN'T HUNT GHOSTS

SECRETARY LAMONT TALKS ABOUT HIS TRIP IN THE WEST.

Says He Was Not on a Political Mission—The Mora Claim to Be Paid by Spain at Last.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Lamont said to-day that he did not talk politics and did not see any politicians during his Western tour. "I was not hunting ghosts," said he, "though I am told some were about. My trip was purely a business one, and I had neither inclination nor opportunity to meddle in politics. About the only people I saw were military and railroad people."

"You observed the condition of the country through which you passed?"

"Yes, enough to see that it appeared prosperous and promising. The railroad men whom I met told me that the outlook was very favorable for great prosperity. They are about the only ones I had an opportunity to talk with on the subject, and I presume that they are about the best judges. I could see that the country was as green as our Eastern lawns, and the railroad people told me that the crops were in an unusually good condition, and gave promise of the best results that they have had in that country for some time. It was said that the whole country was experiencing a renewal of prosperity and that the people were contented and satisfied with the outlook. All the crops are in the best possible condition and the reports from the various sections of the country indicate a great product for the year. The railroads are all preparing for an immense amount of business. The president of one of the roads told me that they were getting ready to haul seventy-five million bushels of wheat on his road. All this, they said, indicated general prosperity and contentment among the Western people."

INCOME TAX GUESSES.

About $50,000,000 Might Have Been Collected but for the Court.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Internal Revenue Bureau has practically completed the work of recording and scheduling the returns received under the income tax act and very soon will be ready to begin the work of refunding the amounts paid before the law was declared unconstitutional. The aplications for refund, however, are coming in very slowly. No classification to determine the occupations of tax payers or the relative amounts paid by each State or section of the country have been made thus far, but, judging from repeated handling of the returns, a tolerably close estimate of some of the principal deductions which will be made later can now be stated. They are, however, only approximations. From the returns made it is believed that fully one-half of the number of persons subject to the tax made no return whatever and this proportion is believed to be even greater in respect of the amounts of the tax involved. The aggregate of the returns made represent about $15,000,000 of tax and hence about $30,200,000, it is calculated, would have been collected if all who were subject to tax had sent in returns. It is also estimated that the first decision of the Supreme Court exempting rents and receipts from bonds from the operations of the act resulted in a loss of fully $15,000,000 so that had the law remained as it originally stood, the total receipts from this source, according to estimates now made, would have approximated $45,000,000 or even $50,000,000. As to the proportion of the tax which would have been borne by each section of the country only a rough estimate can now be made. The returns, however, seem to indicate that the New England and Middle States would have paid about two-thirds of the whole tax and the Western and Southern sections each about one-sixth of the whole.

THE MORA CLAIM.

Report that Spain Has Decided to Pay It Not Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—No official confirmation of the decision of the Spanish Cabinet to pay the Mora claim immediately has yet reached Washington. According to the Spanish practice the ministers, who form a council similar to the British Council of State, usually treat such cases as the Mora claim by referring it to a subcommittee for determination and it is believed here that the decision referred to in the cable dispatches is really only that of the subcommittee which has been considering this particular claim. If the full ministerial council approves the report of the subcommittee it is not absolutely necessary to await an appropriation by the Cortes, which could not be had before next winter, for the Ministery may in urgent cases make an order and thereby provide for the payment of the claim.

Spain Will Pay.

MADRID, July 17.—The Cabinet council has resolved to pay the Mora indemnity.

APPLES AND PEACHES.

Material Decline in Condition During the Past Month.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The fruit crop report of the Agricultural Department for July shows a material decline in condition. The report is summarized as follows: The condition of apples has been materially lower since the report of June. Losses have been especially marked in important States having already low conditions, namely the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the Piedmont region the outlook is decidedly more favorable. In Missouri and contiguous States the decline has been light, not above 3 per cent. in any case, but the conditions are not quite as high as in the Piedmont orchards. On the Pacific coast conditions fell about 11 per cent., but the prospects there are still good. Frost at time of bloom, subsequent droughts and heavy droppings are the main causes of the impaired prospects.

The peach crop returns are also unfavorable, Georgia and Connecticut alone of the leading commercial States have now a high percentage, the former having moved up to 106, a gain of one point, the latter declining to 90 from 94. New Jersey has lost twelve points and now stands at 73, Delaware thirteen points, standing at 70. Maryland has advanced from 87 to 96. The condition of Virginia, 59, is lower than in June by thirteen points. Michigan has prospect of less than half a crop, while Ohio is 22, lowest of all. In California the condition figures declined from 88, on June 1, to 77, on July 1. Frosts have done much damage to the grape crop, and especially in the more northern belt and in central west.

Speed of the St. Louis to Be Tested.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Navy Department was informed to-day that President Griscom, of the International Steamship Company, sailed to-day for England, where he will remain until the next trip of the St. Louis, making arrangements for the trial of that ship to ascertain her fitness to become one of the auxiliary naval ships entitled to the provisions of the subsidy act. The hydrographic office of the Navy Department is now laying out different courses on charts for this trial, which will take place off the south coast of England in the channel. Considerable difficulty has been encountered in finding proper marks on the coast and sufficient depth of water. It has been suggested that the St. Louis be sent over a forty knot course and return, as the test prescribed is that she shall sustain a twenty-knot speed for four consecutive hours. Officials of the steamship line say there is no doubt that the St. Louis will easily make the required speed and they say that it will not be surprising if she should show twenty-two knots an hour.

Debs Gives $2 to the Key Fund.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. Eugene V. Debs, from the depths of his prison cell, forwards a letter to the fund for Miss Key, the granddaughter of the author of "Star-spangled Banner," who was recently turned out of office by Pension Commissioner Lochren. Mr. Debs's letter breathes noble sentiment and includes $2.

National Banks Asked to Report.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Controller of the Currency has made a call on national banks for reports of their condition at the close of business Thursday, July 11.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The President has appointed Lieutenant Colonel Jas. B. King, corps of engineers, a member of the Missouri river commission, in place of Lieutenant Colonel Alex. McKenzie, detailed on duty in Washington as principal assistant chief engineer.

E. E. Pitman, of Logansport, is at the Arlington, and J. R. Lewis, of Indianapolis, at the Metropolitan.

The postoffice at Concord, Dekalb county, is re-established, with Henry Baker as postmaster.

Daniel M. Ransdell, of Indianapolis, arrived here this afternoon.

A fraud order was issued to-day by the Postoffice Department against the State lottery of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, conducted by B. Gerber, banker. The company has been sending its circulars through the United States mails.

AIDED THE JAPANESE

SUICIDE OF THE COMMANDER OF A STRONG CHINESE FORT.

He Misdirected the Big Guns at Port Arthur and then Slew Himself in the Presence of His Captors.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to the Gazette the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan who had acquired favor in Chinese councils through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom. He intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected so they would fall short of the Japanese war ships, thus betraying his adopted land for the land of his birth. The disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese generals, acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence.

The article continues: "When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy, the latter, after getting within suitable range, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries on Hwang-Chin answered with heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, their armament being four Krupp guns of no less than thirty centimetre calibre. The squadrons approaching within range of such ordnance expected a terrible cannonade and were not a little astonished by the weakness of the Chinese resistance. It is true that they opened fire on the ships, but their shells always fell short of the mark. The sailors supposed this failure to be due to the inferior gunnery of the Chinese and greeted each shell, as it dropped into the sea, with loud shouts of derision. The officers, however, were puzzled by a performance to them, unexplainable, inasmuch as they knew that the artillery in the forts, whatever the faultiness of its handling, could not possibly lack force. Meanwhile the celebrated naval station of China was stormed from the land side and the defenders of the fort on Hwang-Chin hill were either killed or taken prisoners, their retreat having been cut off by the invaders. When the officers that defended the fort Hwang-Chin were brought before the Japanese generals one of them, apparently an officer of distinction, stepped forward and thus addressed the generals: 'I was the commander of the forts, but now that I have incurred irredeemable disgrace, I should like to ask a special favor, namely, that I be permitted to commit suicide in your presence.' Such a request was not only contrary to the ordinary habits of the Chinese, but what was far more surprising, it was conveyed in perfectly correct Japanese. One of the officers to whom the captive had addressed himself, asked him where he had acquired the Japanese language so well. The prisoner replied that he was originally a native of Higo, whence he crossed over to China many years ago. Subsequently, by some chance, he attracted the attention of Viceroy Li, who gradually promoted him till at last he was appointed commander of the forts. After making the confession, the officer insisted upon committing suicide, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Japanese generals. Making a profound obeisance he sat down and slew himself according to the strict canons of the Japanese samurai. The officers were much struck by the manly conduct and caused the remains to be interred with due ceremony."

THE POTATO-BEETLE ENEMY.

No Specimens Yet in California—All That Is Known of It to Date.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The best American authorities in practical entomology urge the use of what are called beneficial or predaceous insects to destroy the insect enemies of the farmer, gardener and fruit-grower. It is a most fascinating idea to war upon one form of life with another form, and on a vast scale. The hasty and the ignorant have too often taken it up with ill-advised enthusiasm, and urged the immediate abandonment of all other methods of destroying insect pests, forgetting that only a few out of the many so-called beneficial insects introduced into the United States have accomplished any good, and that there is constant danger that a change in the environment of a species may develop noxious characteristics, making it as great an enemy as the pest it was brought in to destroy. In fact, only the most skilled and cautious of scientists can safely be intrusted with the difficult task of collecting and introducing such insects.

Mr. Albert Koebele, of California, has been very successful in sending over promising species from Australia and elsewhere. He is now in the employ of the Hawaiian government, hunting beneficial insects for the planters, who have suffered greatly from insect pests in their orchards and cane-fields.