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person shall have a majority of the electoral votes for Vice President, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose a Vice President, and a majority of the whole number of Senators is necessary to a choice. The contingency of such an election is somewhat remote, but it may arrive.

ANOTHER CLAIM FOR INDEMNITY AGAINST SPAIN.

The State Department at Washington has been informed by our minister at Madrid that the Spanish government has finally refused to allow American Protestant missionaries to resume their work in the Caroline Islands. This is the culmination of a controversy of several years' standing, and while it is not a matter of much international importance, it is indicative of Spain's unfriendly feeling toward the United States.

The Caroline islands are an extensive group in the Pacific ocean, claimed for a long time by Spain under a shadowy sort of title. About twenty years ago Germany undertook to exercise a sort of authority in the islands, and formally denied the right of Spain on the ground that "she has never exercised and does not now exercise any actual dominion." This led to a long and heated controversy, during which both governments sent war ships to the islands and came near coming to war. The war feeling ran so high in Spain as to cause a popular outbreak and almost a revolution.

The matter was finally referred to the Pope for mediation, which resulted in the practical establishment of the claim of Spain. During the progress of the controversy the Spanish government had broken up an American mission and sent the missionaries away under arrest. After the reference to the Pope was agreed upon the United States government addressed a note to the Spanish government intimating that if the sovereignty of Spain over the islands was recognized, it expected that the American Protestant missions would be respected and complete freedom of religion allowed, and a stipulation to that effect was entered into. Notwithstanding this, in 1890 the mission church, schools and dwellings were destroyed by the Spanish authorities, on the alleged ground that the missionaries were meddling in politics. In October of that year the United States war vessel Alliance arrived at the islands to protect the missionaries, and finally brought them away. They claimed that so far from inciting the natives to rebellion, they had used their utmost to induce them to submit to the Spaniards. Since then there have been no American missionaries in the islands. President Harrison, in his annual message to Congress in 1891, said:

A question has arisen with the government of Spain touching the rights of a friendly territory as well as the rights of our citizens there, long prior to the confirmation of Spain's claim to the islands, but secured by settlement and purchase of certain rights, to the recognition and maintenance of which the faith of Spain was pledged. I have had reason to believe that the year very strongly protest against the failure to carry out this pledge on the part of His Majesty's ministers, which has resulted in great injustice and injury to the American residents.

In his next annual message, that of 1892, President Harrison said: Our intercourse with Spain continues on a friendly footing, and it is to be able to report as yet the adjustment of the claims of the American missionaries arising from the destruction of the mission in the Caroline Islands, but I anticipate a satisfactory adjustment in view of renewed and urgent representations to the government at Madrid.

Before the message was sent to Congress the United States government had demanded of Spain either a lump sum as indemnity for the expulsion of the missionaries, or the restoration of their missions, and effective protection and the full right to resume their labors. What the present administration has done, if anything, toward bringing the matter to a settlement is not known, but the final refusal of the Spanish government to allow the missionaries to return to the islands makes it the duty of the United States government to insist on the payment of an indemnity for the destruction of their property and their expulsion. The claim was made during the last year of President Harrison's administration, and is pending. It remains for this administration to enforce it.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROBLEMS.

The city school authorities report an attendance in the public schools this year of 20,500 pupils. According to statistics of 1890-91, there were 23,945 children in the city school of age, and there must be at least 35,000 now. If this estimate is correct, there are 14,500 children of school age not in the public schools. Making a liberal allowance for those in private and parochial schools, there would still remain several thousand children of school age not in any school. What are these children doing, and what is to become of them?

The school authorities state that there were accommodations this year for all the pupils who were enrolled, or at least for all in attendance, but the fact that there are in the city some thousands of children of school age not in school raises a suspicion that not a few are out of school because there are not accommodations for all. The Journal cannot say positively that this condition exists here, but the statistics, which are not as complete and definite as they should be, justify such a conclusion. It would be less surprising, since the same condition exists in many cities, as New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago and others which are now complaining of a serious lack of school accommodations and the consequent deprivation of thousands of children of school advantages.

This situation may be due in part to the rapid increase of urban populations through the prevailing tendency of people to move from the country and smaller towns to the larger cities, but there is reason to believe that it is partly due to the disposition of city school boards to build too elaborately and expensively, thus investing in a few school buildings money that ought to provide many more. All will admit that public schoolhouses should be built of good material and should be made safe, comfortable, airy and convenient, but beyond this school boards should not go. Every dollar wastefully or unnecessarily expended on a city school building is an injustice to taxpayers and to those children who may be deprived of schooling by lack of accommodations. The first paramount requirement of a public school system is accommodations for all children of school age. No matter how excellent a system may be in other respects, if it fails in this it fails radically.

TRAMP, AFTER PUTTING A CABALISTIC MARK ON THAT COUNTY'S GATEPOST, WARNING HIS BRETHREN NOT TO ENTER WILL HIMSELF HASTILY DEPART IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION.

A young woman was completely hypnotized by the organ voluntary during a church service at Evanston, Ill. This is an unusual effect of music, though it is a common thing for people to be put asleep by the sermon.

It looks very much as if the Defender's sailors would win the race, although they are not promised life pensions for doing it.

Lord Dunraven is exceedingly anxious to take that cup back to England with him, but the chances are against his doing it.

Well, here's to the Defender, may she live long and prosper.

STATE PRESS OPINION.

The capture of a murderer through the efforts of a girl on a bicycle at Indianapolis suggests another opinion on the value of both the new woman and the wheel. -Marion Chronicle.

The State Gas Inspector Leach wants to put a stop to the waste of gas, he should at once stop his circular writing and loud shouting and proceed to enforce the law. A successful prosecution would be worth an increase of rate to enforce it. -Anderson Bulletin.

The Indianapolis Sentinel is having a hard time in its efforts to convince the people of that city that they should return to the wild-oats, disgraceful regime enacted under Bull Pennington. It is not surprising that the voters are chary about restoring the voters to power. -Fort Wayne Gazette.

The Indianapolis Prohibitionists have no objection to a ticket in order, we suppose, to show their independence. The Nicholson law is said to have been written by one of their number, but they will not forgive the present city administration for having an independent ticket they will aid Taggart, who, if elected, it is understood, will have the honor of the Prohibition pasting itself out. -Muncie Times.

The editor of the Indianapolis People sends the Era a letter in which he expressed gratification at the prospect of the election of Tom Taggart as Mayor of Indianapolis and suggests a way whereby this paper might, if it saw fit, help the Honorable Thomas in his campaign. The Era has not yet replied, but when Indianapolis becomes a suburb to this thriving city, the Era may reach over and take the uppers in the matter. It can never support any man for any office who supports Mr. Taggart's platform. The Era belongs in law enforcement. -Evansville Journal.

The County Commissioners have fixed the cost of the new bridge at \$100,000. This is one cent higher than the levy made a year ago. The cause of this is the decrease in valuation, this amounting in the county to about \$50,000. In one or two townships the decrease is \$10,000. This is something to be proud of. -Indianapolis.

The shades of night began to draw themselves as curtains over the Kaw, as on the river bank there stood a youth who yelled loud as he could; "Cincinnati!"

The weeping rosters gathered round, attracted by the raucous sound. They asked him what the deuce he meant. He yelled to this yell gave vent: "Cincinnati!"

"Jump not the raging flood within, That pennant yet we hope to win!" The youth removed his chewing gum. And murmured, "Kansas City's bum!"

"Cincinnati!" "Oh, what's the use," an old man said, "of letting it go to your head?" The youth plunged in—once cry he gave: That gurgled through the bubbling wave: "Cincinnati!"

Strictly speaking, it is none of the public's business whether prominent actors, writers and other celebrities are happy in their private lives or not; but, nevertheless, the curious public will take an interest in their personal affairs. Particularly is this true in case of authors, the measure of interest being precisely in proportion to the admiration for their work. When a book is a favorite the reader is gratified to know that its writer is harmoniously adjusted to the world, and is grieved to find it otherwise. To be specific, regret will be felt over the announcement that the author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," "Little Red Riding Hood," and other books, pleading to old or young, is about to resort to the divorce court because of incompatibility of temper—whose temper not being stated. Happily it can be said for Mrs. Burnett that she has never aided her matrimonial woes through the medium of "advanced" novels as have certain other women authors. Not having a tablet entombed near Centocow, M. Edouard has bought Garnek, an estate near Piawna, and his brother has bought the "Sikra" estate, one of the finest domains in the district.

Mr. Marion J. Cheek, who has just died in Slan, was one of the best beloved missionaries who ever went to that country. He was a man of high character and a "White Magician," on account of his medical skill. He was the medical attendant at the battle of Slan, and he cured several high official positions, which he uniformly declined.

One of the little things that puzzle the Chinaman is his wish to become a Christian. It is shown by Dr. Morrison, author of "An Australian in China." The American Protestant mission sells Chinese wall calendars of the Seventh Day Adventists sold in the city. The Baltimore Sun tells of a little girl whose mother has guarded her against witnessing acts of violence or cruelty, and she is in ignorance of the methods of killing fowls for the table. Several days ago, unknown to the rear yard of her home, where a servant was killing a number of chickens for dinner by wringing their necks. The child watched the proceedings with interest, and when the chickens were then, in a glow of excitement, ran to her mother and said, "Mamma! Just come and see the chickens!"

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THREE IMPRINTS NEAR THE HINSHAW HOME DESCRIBED.

First Thread of Evidence of the Appearance of Burglars on the Night of the Tragedy.

FINDING THE REVOLVER

WM. EAST TELLS HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED AT A LATE DAY.

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The State's Evidence.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANVILLE, Ind., Sept. 11.—The prosecution in the Hinshaw case has had to go into the camp of the enemy for its witnesses, but, notwithstanding this, Mr. Spaan has done much to prove by the friends of the accused minister that if the scrimmage took place on the eventful night of Jan. 10, as Mr. Hinshaw described it, the burglars must have been extremely careful gentlemen, who came back to the house and considerably placed every article of furniture in its position. Perhaps the most interesting part of the evidence was the discovery of the revolver in the dining room, after being awakened by the noise, she noted that the moon was bright and there was sufficient light for her to see the blood on the injured man who was crouching out in the gutter. After daylight she turned up the house, and the revolver was found in the dining room.

Dr. Fletcher testified as an expert at the Hinshaw murder trial. He did not think Mrs. Hinshaw could have walked or spoken, as stated by her husband, after being shot in the head; which was considered a strong point against the defendant. But the item which he had inspected, and which he proved by an equally reliable expert, that she could have done just as her husband had done, in the case of the Hinshaw murder. He decided the case regardless of the contradictory evidence of the medical experts, just as he did the Morrison will case. -Richmond Item.

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BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

What He Said. Minnie—I saw Mr. Timmins at the play last night, but I don't think he enjoyed it much.

Mamie—Yes; he told me that he sat behind your hat, and could see very little of it.

And She Believed Him. She—I don't see why you will keep on paying fifteen cents for cigars, when you can get ones just as pretty for five cents.

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ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Vesuvius has gained in height 150 feet in the last six months.

It is rather shocking to learn that John Burroughs, the naturalist, who is a great lover of birds, finds himself compelled to shoot the orioles that invade his vineyard.

Mr. Jean and Edouard de Reeske have been investing their earnings in Polish land property. During the recent stay in the city they have purchased estates near Centocow. M. Edouard has bought Garnek, an estate near Piawna, and his brother has bought the "Sikra" estate, one of the finest domains in the district.

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Dr. George Plumb, one of the chemists of the city, has been elected a noted food concentrator. He believes the time is soon coming when hot water and food tablets will be the sole accompaniments of a kitchen. He says the essential food elements of a 1,300-pound steer can be got into an ordinary pill box. One of the pills is equal to six pounds; one tablet, milk, equal to three quarts; four tablets, beef, equal to six pounds; one tablet, milk, equal to one pint; two tablets, wheaten grits, equal to two pounds; one tablet, egg food, equal to two eggs.

Getting Even with Ingersoll.

The man who picked Bob Ingersoll's pocket during a recent address was the only person who ever played even with him in one of his entertainments.

Natural Inquiry.

Thomas B. Reed says he has never lifted a razor or a revolver has been found two days ago such weapon could be introduced as evidence. Mr. Smith held that if the evi-

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