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Congress will meet one week from to-day. Meantime, correspondents at the national capital will issue Cleveland messages and announce Reed committees.

The civil service committee makes it appear that Mayor Taggart turns reputable Democrats off of the police force to make room for disgraced officers and Democrats of bad repute.

One of these days the middle men who sell goods may learn that it makes a vast difference whether merchandise is imported or produced at home, and that a full trade will follow the full employment of home labor at fair wages.

It is rumored that Mr. Cleveland is preparing a single topic message like that on the tariff in 1887, which resulted in his defeat in 1888. It is not necessary just now for the President to attempt to undo himself; he was undone months ago.

There seems to be a growing opinion that Congress should make an earnest effort to do something to relieve the treasury and improve the general condition of affairs without regard to what the President may or may not do. Public opinion will not justify Congress in attempting nothing because its attempt may be thwarted by the President.

Governor-elect Bradley, of Kentucky, is undergoing the experience of all who have patronage to dispense. Having a considerable number of offices to fill, the various applicants are making life a burden to him. There is some excuse for Kentucky Republicans being hungry, but they should remember that Governor Bradley's life ought to be spared for future usefulness.

In a symposium of views regarding presidential candidates, Senator Blackburn expresses the opinion that "Mr. Cleveland is no longer a possibly successful candidate by reason of his well-known position on the silver question, as expressed in letters written by him some years ago." Mr. Blackburn does not seem to have learned the lesson of the recent election in Kentucky. Mr. Cleveland's position on the silver question is the strongest factor in his case.

The Columbia City Post says that a man of that town has been confined in the Whitley county jail for more than three years on a surety of the peace warrant, with a prospect of indefinite imprisonment unless he gives a $500 bond. The sheriff is allowed 40 cents a day for the prisoner's board, and up to the present time his board bill amounts to over $400. It looks very much like persecution or a perversion of justice to keep a man in jail for that length of time on an ex parte charge.

A great responsibility rests on the Republican leaders in Kentucky. Being in control of the State government for the first time, the party is on trial, and everything will depend on how it acquits itself. Its effort should be, first, to expose the evils of the corrupt ring rule to which Kentucky has been so long subjected, and, second, to demonstrate the determination and ability of the Republican party to reform them and to give the people a better administration of State affairs. Upon the extent to which this is done will largely depend Republican ascendency in Kentucky.

The decline of the Knights of Labor is best illustrated by the fact that newspapers which a few years ago gave four or five columns a day to the proceedings of its national meetings are now giving very brief reports, if any. This means that the Knights of Labor has ceased to be a potential factor in the industrial world. It was losing ground before Sovereign came, and with his coming disintegration has proceeded rapidly. While the organization has strength in a few localities, it has lost its national character and that array of membership which made it powerful for a time. One thing which has weakened the Knights is a seeming preference of men of different branches of industry for trades unions. But the leading cause of disintegration has been blundering, quarrelsome and dishonest leadership.

The Terre Haute Tribune takes exception to a statement of the Journal that Debs "was convicted and punished for heading an unlawful conspiracy to tie up railway traffic and travel, and that the construction of law under which he was punished has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States." The Tribune says this is "absolutely untrue," and that such misrepresentations are making a great many friends for Debs among laboring men who "know the statements are not the truth and who have come to believe that they are made in malice." The ground on which the Journal's statement is characterized as "absolutely untrue" is that instead of being "convicted and punished for heading an unlawful conspiracy to tie up railway traffic and travel" he was punished for contempt of court without any conviction whatever except by the judgment of the court. The ground is technical and does not at all justify the Tribune in characterizing the Journal's statement as "absolutely untrue." It is true that Debs was not convicted by a jury, but the finding of the court was none the less legal and conclusive. After thorough investigation of the facts the court held that the evidence on the point of having violated the order of the court was voluminous, and that the conspiracy to do an unlawful act was clearly established. "The evidence," said the court, "leaves no feature of the case in doubt." On this state of facts the court found Debs guilty of contempt, and its finding was to all intents and purposes a conviction. As the essence of his offense was engaging in an unlawful conspiracy to tie up railway traffic and travel in violation of an order of the court, it follows that the Journal's statement, instead of being "absolutely untrue," is substantially true. Terre Haute papers should not allow their local pride in Debs to lead them to the extent of aiding the effort to make a martyr of him. Before attacking the legality of his conviction and punishment they would do well to read the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining Judge Woods in every point.

THE ARRAIGNMENT OF TAGGARTISM.

The arraignment of Taggartism in the city government by the Indiana civil service committee will probably startle those citizens who are inclined to doubt the statements of a partisan newspaper. The members of this committee are not Republicans. On the contrary, a majority of them voted for or favored the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1892. It is quite probable that some of them voted for Mr. Taggart for Mayor. However this may be, this committee, after the Taggart regime had been six weeks in operation, makes a report of its work, the closing words of which is a comparison which ends with the words "Tammany Hall." The report of the committee proves what the Journal has frequently declared to be true. The Taggart administration has entirely ignored provisions of the charter which each member of it was sworn to observe. Indeed, after taking the oath to maintain, they made haste to perform acts in violation of it. While all the boards, under the Mayor's dictation, have ignored plain provisions of the charter, the Board of Public Safety appears to have made itself specially notorious for its evil work. If that board were bound to ignore the law, in common decency it should have selected men for patrolmen possessing decent characters. That it did not do this appears in the following statement of the civil service committee:

> Among the new appointees was one who had been dismissed from the police force under a charge of levying blackmail on fallen women; another who had been refused an appointment formerly on the ground that he had been running a crap game, and who had once been in Police Court for assault and battery; another who had been arrested for assault and battery; another who was known as a drunkard; another who, while on the police force, had been charged with borrowing money from a keeper of a house of ill fame, and who had afterwards been dismissed; another who had been dismissed from the police force for insubordination and for leaving his post when on duty; another who had been dismissed for sleeping while on duty; another who is ruptured and is physicaly unfit to be a patrolman.

It is not so much that changes were made that is cause for complaint, but that men who had disgraced the police service and of otherwise bad reputation were selected to care for the public safety. The Democrats as well as the Republicans who were dismissed to make room for such disreputable persons as are above indicated were men who had good reputations as officers, except among those who desired to break the law. They were dismissed that the friends of lawbreakers might be restored.

This is probably the first time in the history of Indiana municipal affairs that a committee of citizens representing an organization standing for good government has felt called upon to declare that in six weeks nearly every provision of the charter designed to insure an efficient management of municipal affairs has been violated by a Mayor and his boards.

PAYMENT OF DUTIES IN GOLD.

Perhaps Mr. Henry Clews is the first well-known banker in the East to suggest that half of the duties on imports should be paid in gold. The suggestion has been made by the Journal and other newspapers, but the proposition has not been discussed. The only objection which is offered to it is that it is a discrimination by the government against one kind of money. That objection, however, will not bear investigation, since it is well known that the purpose of such action is to enable the government to maintain conditions which will insure the equality of the dollars of the several kinds of money. If a gold tariff duty shall be imposed it will be done for the sole purpose of keeping all the money of the country on a parity with gold.

On the other hand, the reasons in favor of a gold customs duty are cogent. The merchandise imported upon which the duties are assessed is paid for in gold. The alleged values upon which the duties are laid are gold values. They are made of materials and with labor paid for with gold. The steamships which bring them to our ports receive gold in payment for carriage. The duties which Great Britain, France and Germany impose upon American merchandise are paid in gold. In fact, gold is the money of international commerce. Why should the United States break this round of gold payments by permitting importers to pay the duties, which is a part of the cost of the goods, in greenbacks, treasury notes or silver certificates? It has been said that such a requirement will embarrass the importer. In the minds of some this may be a serious objection, but it will not have weight with those people whose business is being interfered with by the importer. If he cannot get the gold with which to pay duties in New York and Boston he can get it at home or in the country which ships the goods—a process which, if it did not cause the importation of gold, would make foreign exchange cheaper in this country.

If, with a measure which will put an end to the Cleveland-Carlisle deficits in the revenue, the proposition should be coupled that half, or, perhaps, better, the whole of the customs duties shall be paid in gold, the treasury would receive, if half were so paid, about $100,000,000 of gold. If the annual revenues were $20,000,000 in excess of the expenditures instead of $75,000,000 short, and the Secretary had authority to retain any redundancy of greenbacks in the treasury after redemption, would there be any trouble in maintaining the gold reserve?

A BIG WHISKY DEAL.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which has just been made public, shows that the production of whisky in Kentucky increased from 1,541,371 gallons in November, 1892, to 4,072,254 gallons in December. This was just after the presidential election. For more than a year prior to the election the distilling business had been very dull, but during the first month after the election of a Democratic President and Congress the output in a single State was nearly trebled. The report further shows that the production of whisky in January, 1893, was 5,375,702 gallons, in February 5,442,734 gallons, and in March 6,175,419 gallons, or nearly five times as much as it was during the month preceding the presidential election.

Hereby hangs a tale. This extraordinary increase in the production of whisky was not because distillers thought more whisky would be consumed under a Democratic administration than had been under a Republican, but because they had a promise, in the event of Democratic success in 1892, of legislation which would practically place a bounty on whisky and put an immense sum of money into their pockets. For some years past the distillers have been trying to get an extension of the time during which they might hold their goods in warehouse without paying tax. Under the old law the time was limited to three years, and at the expiration of that period the tax had to be paid and the whisky taken out of bond. The distillers had made repeated efforts under Republican administrations to have the bonded period extended without success. During the campaign of 1892 they were given to understand that if they would make a liberal contribution to the Democratic campaign fund they should, in the event of Democratic success, have the long desired legislation. The contribution was made, the Democrats were successful, and in due time the bonded warehouse period for whisky was extended from three years to eight. Under the present law whisky which costs 25 cents a gallon can lie in a bonded warehouse eight years without payment of internal revenue tax, and at the end of that period it is worth $3 a gallon.

The distillers did not wait for the promised legislation before going to work to increase their output. They began immediately after the election. Of course, they did not know how long the bonded period would be extended, but they had confidence enough in the Democratic party to believe there would be a material extension, every year of which would be money in their pockets. Hence the great increase in the product of whisky during the months immediately following the election. This increase was so great that the quantity of bourbon whisky deposited in warehouses during the fiscal year 1893 was over 10,000,000 gallons more than during the preceding year, and greater than during any other year since the internal revenue law was passed.

The result of the extension of the bonded period is that instead of the tax on whisky being paid in three years it may run eight, and the government be kept out of its revenue that much longer. The Commissioner's report shows that during the first year of the new law the distillers withdrew from bond and paid the tax on 43,255,277 gallons, as against 119,362,052 gallons during the preceding year. The tax is paid now on about 4,500,000 gallons per month, as against about 7,500,000 gallons under the old law. This accounts in part for the large falling off in government revenues and the accumulating deficit. The diminished revenue from whisky is really a gift made by a Democratic Congress to the distillers in return for their contribution to the Democratic campaign fund in 1892.

Mr. Peter J. Otey, member of the national House from the Lynchburg (Va.) district, has sent to the Republican press a copy of a bill which proposes to devote 5 per cent. a year of the $27,000,000 derived from the sale of captured and abandoned property during the war to the relief of needy ex-Confederate veterans. Mr. Otey urges the passage of his bill and gives a few alleged reasons therefor, the most of which are appeals to the generosity of the Republican House and to the country to favor its passage in order to obliterate sectionalism. While there is now and always has been a great deal of sympathy for the rank and file of the Confederate army, particularly those who lost limbs and health in fighting for the lost cause, there is a wide difference of opinion whether or not the federal government can consistently vote money for their relief. A few days since the subject was discussed in a meeting of veterans. The discussion was started by a veteran who is an ardent Republican, who declared that he was in favor of the establishing of two or three homes for crippled and poverty-stricken veterans like those now founded for Union veterans. Two or three others rather favored the proposition, but finally a Democrat declared against it in the most emphatic manner. It may be assumed, however, that the people of the North are not prepared to demand or assent to the enactment of Mr. Otey's bill. It is one of the things that people will desire time to think about, and Mr. Otey will not promote his cause by any attempt to use his bill to array the ex-Confederates into further maintenance of a solid South. When Virginia shall have adopted a fair election system there will be a better feeling toward such propositions as that Mr. Otey has sent to the Republican press.

The London Times continues to take a brotherly interest in Mr. Cleveland's political future. In a recent editorial it says:

> It is not unlikely that if the Democrats will rally around Cleveland he will lead them to victory in the next Presidential contest, the Republicans having no striking policy to attract popular sympathy. It is this position of parties and men which gives unusual importance to Secretary Carlisle's recent speech at the dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce. If Cleveland is able to bring the party into line with the aspirations expressed by Carlisle he may yet open a new chapter in American history.

If the Times were published on this side of the ocean it would rank among the most loyal of the cuckoo press, but there is hardly a Democratic paper that would dare so openly to favor a third term for Mr. Cleveland. The Times's admiration for his leadership is proportioned to his services to the cause of free trade, which lies so near the British heart.

Secretary Morton's new chief of the Weather Bureau has been sending out some very wild predictions of late. Last Thursday night he wired to this city: "A cold wave is coming. The temperature will fall from fifteen to thirty degrees during Friday, or by Saturday morning." In accordance with one of his "reforms" this was telephoned all over the city on Friday morning, and people began to adjust themselves for the change. Friday, Saturday and Sunday passed without any material change in the temperature, and by last night a great many people had concluded that the prediction was decidedly a misfit. A few more such failures will set people hereabout to thinking that however much the new chief may know about some things he does not know much about Indiana weather.

If the present movement in New York city to prohibit the sale of flowers on Sunday succeeds it will probably be followed by one to prohibit birds from singing and babies from crowing too loudly.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Generally.

The maid who lives her youthful life
As a heartless, coy coquette
Is later glad to be the wife
Of anything she can guette.

Shameless.

Briggs—I don't care what you people say, I was cured by patent medicines after three of the best physicians had said I could not live through the summer.

Dr. Bowless (earnestly)—You ought to be ashamed of being alive!

A Find.

His Wife—Algernon! Run for the doctor, quick! Baby's just suffering awfully with the colic!

The Artist — Er—wait a minute till I sketch him. That is the very attitude I have been trying to get for my next magazine poster!

No Need.

"What's this here?" asked the gentleman from Plunkville.

"That," said the curator, "is a suit of ancient armor—450 years old."

"Don't see what they wanted of it. They wasn't no trolly cars ner bicycle fiends in them days."

INDIANA PRESS OPINION.

If the powers of Europe are in accord, as it is reported, why don't they proceed to do something worthy of their name and strength?—Muncie News.

While Mr. Cleveland is hunting for ways of regaining the good opinion of the country he should not overlook the recall of Embassador Bayard.—Goshen Times.

The American press is for free Cuba, and the American press represents the American people. Why don't the administration subscribe for some newspapers?—Marion Chronicle.

When the Democratic congressmen were too numerous Mr. Reed had to count their hats to make a quorum, but now that they are so few he will have to count them and their hats also.—Terre Haute Express.

There are enough wool growers in the United States if they are true to their best interests and vote according to their convictions, to bury the Democratic party out of sight at the next election.—Kendallville Standard.

It is astonishing how little regard Senator Sherman shows for the reputation and character of his peers as honorable citizens, about whom he publishes all the gossip of the national conventions of his party.—Muncie Times.

There is something wrong with an American tariff policy under which only importers and foreign countries prosper. The Republicans can furnish a better one, in which prosperity, like charity, will begin at home. —Rushville Republican.

Chambers and Steele have confirmed the impression already generally prevalent, by announcing that they are not in the race for Governor. There are others who are not in it, either; but they do not yet seem to be aware of the fact.—Lafayette Call.

The worst fault we have to find with a large number of Indiana Republican politicians is their precipitate disposition to count chickens before they are hatched. The "sure-thing" idea is hardly less preposterous than it is dangerous.—Lafayette Courier.

This free trade experiment has been fearfully expensive. We cannot afford to make such scientific experiments more than once in a generation. It will at the least calculation take us ten years to pay the cost of the one we have now on hand.—Fort Wayne Gazette.

The Democratic party has always proven itself to be a hard fighter in the face of defeat, and it will not do for Republicans to sit idly by and think they will have a walk-away, for this will breed overconfidence and the Democrats will catch them napping.—Knightstown Banner.

Every man of sense knows that while times are better this year than they were last year the improvement is noticeable only because it is compared with nothing. Prosperity is coming back, but it will not return in full until the Republicans have control of both branches of Congress and there is a Republican President in the White House.—Greencastle Banner-Times.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Li Hung Chang is said to be the richest man in the world. His wealth is estimated at £100,000,000, much of which is invested in Chinese pawnshops and rice fields and the rest safely tucked away in European securities.

There is one London dock wine vault that has a superficial area of eleven square miles. One of the employes has been uninterruptedly at work there for thirty-eight years. He sleeps in the vault and rarely goes into the open air or society.

Through a gift of $75,000 jointly made by Mrs. W. W. Spence, of Baltimore, and Mr. George W. Watts, of Durham, N. C., and through other donations, making a total of $125,000, the removal of Union Theological Seminary from Hampden-Sydney, Va., to Richmond is made practicable.

A postage stamp has been issued in Rome as a protest against the Italian celebration. On a gold background is the head of Leo XIII, above it the words "XX Settembre, 1895," and below it "Evviva Leone XIII, Evviva l'Italia." The stamp is simply a curiosity, as the Pope has no postoffice.

Ginseng is scarce this year in the Big Sandy valley, Kentucky, from whence much of the ginseng produced in this country usually comes. For some reason the mountaineers have neglected the industry during the last year or so. Ginseng is now worth $3.50 a pound, but the price is likely to increase considerably very soon.

The friends and relatives of Trelawny Squiggs, of Peapack, Pa., are much disturbed over the peculiar affliction that has overtaken him. His left eye, which is large, brown and expressive, pops out of his head onto his cheek at the most unexpected and inopportune moments. He has embarrassed actors and public speakers to such an extent that he has been requested to keep out of the Lyceum.

Mr. Edwin D. Mead writes, in the Editor's Table of the New England Magazine, that on the cornerstone of the church recently erected in a little village near the Catskills, by members of the Gould family, are inscribed these words: "To the glory of God and in memory of Jay Gould." The appropriate Scripture text would be the modern version of Luke xvi, 13: "Ye can serve God and Mammon."

The newspaper biographers of the late Eben D. Jordan, the Boston dry goods merchant, have overlooked one of his claims to fame. It was he who "discovered" James Fisk, jr. Mr. Jordan was first attracted to Fisk when the latter came to his store as a peddler, to replenish stock. The rich merchant was so impressed with the young man's shrewdness that he engaged him as a clerk. In a little while the very qualities of character which brought Fisk to his benefactor's notice made him also a good deal of a load to carry. Demands for increased pay followed each other fast and before long Fisk was drawing the largest salary in the establishment, and one which would have been considered enormous anywhere else. The next step was the entrance of the high-salaried clerk into partnership with his employer, and he retained this position as long as it was deemed safe.

The coming coronation of the Czar and Czarina of Russia, at Moscow, is to be conducted on a most magnificent scale. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are to be spent in connection with it in the old "City of Emperors." The peasantry and the people are not to be forgotten. The court chamberlain, empowered to make all arrangements, the other day gave an order for fifteen thousand kegs of mead, which are to be distributed among the people in accordance with traditional usage at Russian coronations.

Isabella Bird Bishop is regarded as one of the most valuable members of the Royal Geographical Society. Being skillful both as a photographer and a descriptive writer, she has sent home to England from the Orient much novel and interesting material from remote regions of China, Thibet and Persia. She was one of the first women to see the Coreans face to face, and several times she has narrowly escaped death among savage Asian tribes, but as she is a physician, with some knowledge of the occult and an understanding of how to deal with the superstitious, she has always avoided disaster.

The return of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley to Canton will be signalized by a very notable social event. The evening of Jan. 29, just after they have become well settled in the old home, they will celebrate their silver wedding. The silver wedding, while intended to be one of those quiet, tasteful social events for which Mrs. McKinley is famed, will be a very elaborate affair. It is the purpose to have as guests some of the most distinguished men in the country. The list of invitations, however, probably will be largely composed of the old-time neighbors and fellow-townsmen of the Governor and Mrs. McKinley.

The rabbit season is at hand,
Poor bunny's end is nearing;
And far and wide throughout the land
The cats are disappearing.
—Philadelphia Record.

In the Queen's Garden.

In the Queen's garden sang the nightingale,
The roses knew; the jasmines threw
Their breath about; great globes of dew
Hung glistening; in the darkening blue
The cloud paused drifting on its snowy sail,
And the moon hid behind her misty veil,
And all the dear dim world was passion-pale
Hearing the singing of the nightingale.

And to the wayfarer beneath the wall
With sweet dispute of fancy mute,
The wind upon its soft pursuit
Brought the clear bubble of a flute,
The cry of gladness, and the silver fall
Of slow, full tears, and the heart-stirring call
Of lovers, and the joy of song, and all
While the wild music fell beneath the wall.

There was no singing of the nightingale
That he might hark where, in the dark
Of want and woe, they only mark
The cloud-hung city's care and cark,
But still it gladdened all his deadly ail,
And lightened half the brooding of heaven of bale,
To know that where the poppy's self grew pale
In the Queen's garden sang the nightingale.
—Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Harper's Bazar.

PEFFER'S REFORM SCHEME.

He Means to Put an End to Costly Congressional Funerals.

Special in Chicago Post.

Senator Peffer is collecting material for an attack on congressional funeral junkets. He has called on the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and Clerk of the House for information as to the cost of burying Congressmen, with a view of putting a stop to the abuses that have grown up under the system. On some few occasions the funeral excursions from Washington have been decorously conducted, but in the main they are discreditable. Senators and Representatives appointed to represent the two houses of Congress at the funerals of deceased members have come to regard these expeditions as picnics for the especial entertainment of themselves at public expense. Absolutely no limit is put upon commissary arrangements. From the time the trains leave Washington until they return those who are fortunate enough to be included in the party have everything they could desire in the way of eating and drinking, and no questions asked. A special train is hired for a period ranging from a week to three weeks, and it is one of the customs to allow all bills which may be presented in connection with the junket without question. It would be undignified to haggle with the undertaker, or a railroad company, or a liquor merchant, or a grocer over claims presented. Hence, the government pays anywhere from $750 to $1,000 for a coffin which would cost an individual $250. Anywhere from $100 to $250 is paid for flowers worth from $10 to $25. The embalmers get big fees, and the transportation charges that are allowed are extravagant. And besides all this the funeral junket practice has become objectionable. The congressional escort, for instance, that accompanied the remains of the late Senator Hearst from Washington to San Francisco was an orgie. Well, hardly that, either, for the party left Washington in a staid and dignified state of sobriety. The champagne began to flow at Baltimore and from there on to the coast there was no let-up. The funeral party seemed to act on the suggestion of the dying man, who asked his friends to drink with him on the way to the graveyard because he wouldn't be with the party on the return trip. The Hearst funeral cost about $20,000 and the members of it had a delightful time. Of course, the expense of an average congressional funeral is very much below the Hearst expenditure, but it is unfailingly an outrageous imposition.

If Senator Peffer carries out the plan he has originated there will be a veritable rattling among the dry bones. The skeletons in many a grave will turn over and the tender sensibilities of numerous offending congressmen will be rudely jarred. Nevertheless, the sympathies of the people will be with the long-whiskered Kansan, and in all probability he will succeed in correcting a serious abuse. Not all funeral parties are disgraceful. In fact, quite a percentage of them are characterized by a decorum throughout. But these are the exceptions. The rule is extravagance and unlicensed behavior. There was one funeral excursion that was as prim as a New England tea party. It was the one that conducted the remains of Godlove S. Orth from Washington to Indiana. General Harrison, then in the United States Senate, was in the party and his repressive influence kept everybody strictly decent.

PRESIDENTIAL GOSSIP.

Echoes of the Talk of Politicians in New York Hotels.

Letter in Philadelphia Press.

There have been some suggestions, in one sense merely gossip of the moment, which may be interesting to report as showing in a way the trend of the politicians' opinions. One of these is the conviction among those who advocate another nomination than that of General Harrison, that there is now a powerful current, perhaps an under-current, which is sure greatly to help those who desire the nomination of the ex-President. General Clarkson, for instance, voiced that when he said that it was impossible not to perceive the estimation of the American people of Mr. Harrison and that the ex-President had conducted himself in these years of his private life with the greatest discretion, dignity, tact and propriety. Another politician went even further than this, saying that since he has been in New York an impression which he had obtained in other parts of the country was confirmed that those who advocated Mr. Harrison's nomination, were, perhaps, going to be justified in their view. Yet this politician, like General Clarkson, has been identified with those who were opposed in 1892 to the renomination of President Harrison.

Another subject upon which there is substantial agreement relates to the action of State delegations and the control of them. It has been, for instance, asserted that Mr. Reed was sure to command the united support of the delegations from all the New England States, but the opinion of some of those who are well informed is, that it may require quite as much influence and strategy for Mr. Reed's friends to control the solid New England delegation as to compass his nomination.

So far as this State is concerned, there is no division of opinion upon one thing, and that is, that after the complimentary vote has been given to Governor Morton, and it is demonstrated that it is impossible to secure his nomination, the New York delegation will split. No one man will control it. Mr. Platt's influence is likely to be sufficient with, perhaps, a majority of the delegates, and there is now no doubt that that influence will be used in favor of Mr. Reed. But the rest of the delegation will divide in groups. McKinley is sure to receive some support, and it is the belief that some delegates will be elected who will vote for Harrison. Politicians from other parts who are here, came with the impression that New York might be counted upon to deliver its vote to Allison if by such action the nomination of Allison could be secured. Yet there has been nothing done or said here to justify that impression, and there will certainly be one powerful influence in New York State used to prevent such united action on the part of the delegates.

It was also the impression of the politicians that Mr. Quay's influence with the Pennsylvania delegation will correspond with that which Mr. Platt maintains with the New York delegation.

Much has been heard for a day or two in the corridors of this hotel of the possibility, perhaps probability, of a defensive alliance or combination made by all of those who are opposed to the nomination of the ex-President. It is admitted that such strategy as that would suggest that individuality, or setting candidate against candidate, General Harrison is the most formidable opponent that the friends of any other candidate will be compelled to meet. Moreover, it has been found in other conventions that an alliance of that kind is apt to be used so as to serve the interest of one of the candidates whose friends have entered the alliance. Moreover, the suggestion was made that it would be very hard work to effect such a combination, since General Harrison is likely to be the choice of many of the delegates who, from State pride or personal reasons, are compelled at first to vote for the candidate named by their State.

JEWISH FAITH IN SILVER.

How the Persecuted Race Maintained the Value of the White Metal.

Washington Special to Chicago Record.

Naphtali Herz Imber, the famous Jewish scholar who is now in Washington, said to-day: "One of the agencies through which the preservation of that persecuted race was accomplished is undoubtedly its faith in silver money. The reason why the Jews came to acquire such wealth is because they have had from the earliest times a sound conception of an honest shekel and the great value of the white metal. A Jewish banker told me once: 'The Jews are silverites in trade, but when they want a god they make him of gold.'

"The name of silver in Hebrew is 'kesef,' which means longing. That alone proves how high was the value of the white metal in the eyes of the early Oriental nations. Abraham, the patriarch, says the Bible, gave 400 silver shekels to Ephron, the prince of the Hittites, in exchange for real estate. At the time of King Solomon the nation's prosperity was greatest and the reason for it is found in the passage in the Scripture which says that the King gave the silver as stones, meaning that he restored the silver shekel to its proper weight. It is curious to note that when the Bible speaks of the shekel it always mentions the silver one.

"The first four hundred years of Jewish national life lacked sound currency laws," continued Mr. Imber; "when they returned from exile the sages of the great synod, who assembled to take the restoration in hand, determined that the best guaranty for the nation's preservation was a sound currency. That first Jewish congress enacted many good laws which helped to restore and elevate the nation. Among them were the famous 'money laws,' which are preserved in the Talmud. The result of such legislation was the building of a stock exchange in Jerusalem, which was a medium to utilize the sound-money legislation to develop the national growth and prosperity. Gold, according to the Talmud, was only merchandise, and like all other merchandise was subjected to fluctuation. Silver was always legal tender, and was not subject to ups and downs like gold. In order that silver should not be affected by the gold market they provided by law that the relation of silver to gold should always be 25 per cent. By and through such a wise provision the silver market was guarded, and regardless of the yellow metal the white metal was kept at a steady standard value. If gold went up, silver went up also, and yet not beyond its limitation of 25 per cent. to gold. If the latter went down, silver still held the relation of 25 per cent. Through such laws agitations of the money market and the loss of wealth were prevented. The principle that silver must be treated as money is to be found in every page of the Talmud where the metal is mentioned. Marriage, for instance, was considered by the ancient Hebrews, as it is now by most of the modern Orientals, a matter of buying and selling. In such cases silver was the medium in that sacred transaction, while gold is never mentioned.

"After the sound silver doctrine was rooted deeply into the hearts of the people they invented paper money, a bank note on the silver shekel, which they termed a 'star,' and it was payable in silver at every banking house. That paper note helped to increase commercial intercourse and prosperity. The paper note was invented more than two hundred years before Christ, and on account of the prosperity which it brought to the country the Jews fixed their calendar to the point of its invention.

"The Talmud tells us that when Jerusalem was besieged by the Romans there were in the city of Salem three millionaires, each offering to provide the people for the period of twenty-five years with all the necessities of life. One offered fuel and oil, another salt and corn and the third wools and the like. Their stores of those provisions were, however, burned by the Jews from a patriotic motive, because enraged and starving people are better fighters than rebels with full stomachs. To provide for twenty-five years for a population of over 1,000,000 shows the enormous wealth of those financiers. In another place the Talmud states that the Jewish millionaires once, moved by national pride, thought to buy up all the gold and silver of the world in order that only Jerusalem currency should be found on the market. Jews, as a rule, are silver men. When, some years ago, I was in Paris the late banker Baron Erlanger, in calling my attention to the importance of writing a history of Jewish finance, remarked that silver as a currency is of great value. 'It is easier to get it,' he said, 'and easier to dispose of it.'"

NEEDS OF THE NEGRO RACE.

Booker T. Washington Says His People Must Be Producers.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Booker T. Washington, the famous principal of the Tuskegee School, last evening told to the vast audience of white and colored people at the Association hall a story of the negro problem. He said:

"The morning of freedom came, and though a child, I recall vividly my appearance with that of forty or fifty slaves before the veranda of the 'big house' to hear read the documents that made us men instead of property.

"We moved, and soon after reaching West Virginia I heard of General Armstrong's school at Hampton, Va.

"I at length found myself in the city of Richmond, Va., without money, friends, or a place to stay all night. The next morning I applied to the captain of a freight ship for work and he gave it. I worked on this ship by day and slept under a sidewalk by night till I had earned money enough to continue my way to Hampton, where I soon arrived with a surplus of fifty cents in my pocket.

"In 1881 I left Hampton and started the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in a small church and shanty with one teacher and thirty students. Since then the institution at Tuskegee has gradually grown till we have connected with the institution sixty-nine instructors and 800 young men and women representing nineteen States.

"Largely by the labor of the students we have built up, within thirteen years, a property that is now valued at $225,000; also thirty-seven buildings, counting large and small, located on our 1,800 acres of land.

"It is not," continued the speaker, "a practical thing for the North to educate directly all the negroes in the South, but it is a perfectly practical and possible thing for the North to help the South educate the leaders, who, in turn, will go and reach the masses and show them how to lift themselves up.

"The greatest injury that slavery did my people was to deprive them of that executive power, that sense of self-dependence which are the glory and the distinction of the Anglo-Saxon race. For 250 years we were taught to depend on some one else for food, clothing, shelter, and for every move in life, and you cannot expect what was 250 years in getting into a race can be gotten out in twenty-five or thirty years, unless we at best put into their midst Christian leaders.

"Neither here nor in any part of the world do people come into close relations with a race that is, to a large extent, empty-handed and empty-headed. One race gets near another in proportion as they are drawn by commerce, in proportion as the one gets hold of something that the other wants or respects. Commerce, we must acknowledge, in the light of history, is the great forerunner of civilization and peace. Whatever friction exists between the black and white man in the South will disappear in proportion as the black man, by reason of his intelligence and skill, can create something that the whites want or respect, can make the white man dependent on the negro for something instead of all the dependence being on the other side.

"It is important and right that all the privileges of law be ours. It is vastly more important that we be prepared for the exercises of these privileges.

"None of us will deny that immediately after freedom we made serious mistakes. We began at the top. We made these mistakes not because we were black people, but because we were an ignorant and inexperienced people. We have spent time and money attempting to go to Congress and State legislatures that could better have been spent in becoming the leading real estate dealer or carpenter in our own country. We have spent time and money in making political stump speeches and in attending political conventions that could better have been spent in starting a dairy farm or truck garden and thus have laid a material foundation on which we could have stood and demanded our rights. When a man eats another person's food, wears another person's clothes and lives in another's house it is pretty hard to tell how he is going to vote or whether he votes at all."

With a voice full of earnest feeling Mr. Washington concluded: "We are here, you rise as we rise, you fall as we fall, we are strong when you are strong, you are weak when we are weak, no power can separate our destiny. The negro can afford to be wronged in this country; the white man cannot afford to wrong him."

MONROE DOCTRINE HISTORY.

America's Rights and Privileges as Recognized in the Measure.

Washington Star.

"There is some controversy as to who was the author of the Monroe doctrine," said Robert H. Terrell, in a recent address. It is claimed upon some show of authority that it was first conceived by the British Prime Minister Canning. The truth is, however, that the thought and sentiment embodied in this doctrine are purely American, and beyond all doubt originated in the minds of some of the patriotic citizens of the new republic. In 1815, after the downfall of Napoleon, the great powers of Europe organized what was known as the "holy alliance," the object of which was to maintain the "divine right of kings" and preserve the territorial dignity of the continent. As a congress of delegates representing this alliance, sitting at Verona, Italy, in October, 1822, it was proposed that the European nations should assist Spain in recovering the lost provinces in America. But Great Britain, through her delegate, the famous Duke of Wellington, interposed a vigorous protest to the proposition. England had already secured commercial supremacy in the new American republics, and she feared the re-establishment of the Spanish power in the new world would close its markets to the British merchants. Spain at that time was one of the great powers of Europe, able and ready to enforce a respect for its territorial rights against even Great Britain itself.

Shortly after this congress at Verona Mr. Canning, with the concurrence of the Cabinet at London, suggested to the United States, through its minister at St. James, that Great Britain and the United Sates should unite in a declaration against the design of the holy alliance, especially that part relating to the intervention of foreign powers in Spanish America, or the transfer to those powers of any of the American colonies. While this joint declaration was never made and issued, yet in his message of Dec. 2, 1828, President Monroe, after stating that it was not the policy of the country to interfere with the inernal concerns of European powers, said in language which has gone into history under his name, that "The occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies with any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere, but with the governments that have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppression or controlling them in any other light than as manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

This was the language of President Monroe, which may be reduced to four propositions:

"First—That the United States will not interfere with the political affairs of Europe.

"Second—The United States will not interfere with any colonies already established on this hemisphere by European powers.

"Third—No European power will be allowed to interfere in the affairs of this hemisphere in the way of establishing new colonies.

"Fourth—No European power will be allowed to oppress any State on this hemisphere."

In other words, the essential point of the whole doctrine was, as it has been tersely stated, "America for Americans." This sentiment does not imply that inhospitable principle which is sometimes imputed to it, and which asserts that European nations shall not retain dominion on this hemisphere, and that none but republican governments shall here be tolerated, but it does mean that except only as already established no European government shall ever in North, South or Central America hold sway.

This is the Monroe doctrine pure and simple, and although I am firmly of the belief that the sentiment embodied therein had its origin on this side of the Atlantic, rather than in Great Britain, yet it was through the influence and prestige of England's name that the doctrine was respected by the great governments of Europe. Albeit that England was actuated by selfish interests and by her intense Protestantism to withhold her adherence and be opposed to the reconquest by Spain of her former colonies in America, the truth still remains that without this sympathy of England the famous declaration would probably never have been made.

No doubt John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, had much to do with the promulgation of this doctrine by President Monroe. In fact, it is generally believed that he was the author of this particular portion of the President's message. But, however this may be, the important fact is that Monroe did declare it, and upon that declaration his fame has rested more securely than upon any other act of his long public life.

The Waller Case.

Philadelphia Record.

By refusing Embassador Eustis's request for a transcript of the testimony in the trial of ex-Consul Waller the French government has committed, to say the least, a serious breach of international courtesy. Had Mr. Waller been convicted in a court of justice the demand of our representatives for a reinvestigation of his case might have been denied with perfect propriety by the French government. No country will countenance an appeal to a foreign jurisdiction from the decisions of its regularly constituted legal tribunals. But the presumptions which exist in favor of the regularity and justness of the decrees of ordinary courts do not apply to courts-martial; indeed, the contrary is the rule. Since the French government has made it impossible for our government to show the reasonableness of its request for the liberation of Consul Waller the only course left for the authorities at Washington to pursue is to make his release the subject of a peremptory demand.

The Confederate Benefit.

Washington Special.

Representative Otey, a Virginia Congressman, announces his purpose to introduce a bill to appropriate $27,000,000, for the benefit of ex-Confederate soldiers, conditional upon an equal amount being appropriated by the States in which the Confederate veterans live. His proposition is founded on the plea that the $27,000,000 represents the proceeds of captured property turned into the federal treasury during the war, and that the people of the South have a moral claim for the money. Mr. Otey will have great fun with his little bill. He says he wants to test the genuineness of the fraternal feeling of Northern soldiers, and of the sentiment deeply moving the North for a breaking up of the solid South.

Britain Understands Cleveland.

New York Mail and Express.

Secretary Olney's note of inquiry to Lord Salisbury relative to England's purposes in Venezuela was delivered last August, since which time not a word has been sent in reply. Time was, not so many administrations ago, when a diplomatic communication from this government concerning a subject of such urgent importance would have commanded a reasonably prompt acknowledgment from any nation in the world. But Great Britain knows the flabby and dilatory statesmen she is dealing with now, and realizes that she can snub them with perfect impunity.

Harmon's Chance to Be Consistent.

New York Mail and Express.

Attorney-general Harman not many weeks ago condemned American expressions of sympathy for the Cuban revolutionists as "discourteous in the highest degree to Spain, a friendly nation." Perhaps he will now come out with another edict describing American expressions of sympathy for the persecuted and helpless Armenians as "discourteous in the highest degree to Turkey, a friendly nation." Consistency is a jewel, fit even to adorn the actions of a statesman.

Delaware's Quake.

New York Mail and Express.

Delaware experienced what she believed to be a shock of earthquake on Wednesday, but it may have been that she was merely trembling with anger at the clownish antics of her son, who is now misrepresenting this government at the court of St. James.

That "Suppressed" Address.

Philadelphia American.

The address that Governor Claude Matthews delivered at the Academy of Music on Thursday night was the one Grover Cleveland had suppressed at Atlanta. We of Philadelphia, however, don't suppress high patriotic utterances.