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It is of no consequence whatever, but Mr. W. B. DeLoach in the Cleveland letter which Mr. Benedict promised the country two weeks ago?

Free trade and free silver should be supplemented by free whisky; but political prohibition is a good substitute for the latter.

The combination of free-traders and free silverites has defeated a bill which would have given the government ample revenue and quickened the industries of the country.

A movement has been started in Pittsburg to carry into effect the municipal reform platform by Senator Quay. Ex-Senator Platt, of New York, should be induced to join.

Thousands of voters who were uncertain regarding the importance of a protective tariff in 1892 are protectionists now, as they were in 1884. It will be the leading issue of the canvass.

The Eastern professor who alarms us with the declaration that this earth is bound to crash into a comet some time, relieves anxiety in the next sentence by saying that such a collision cannot happen often than once in fifteen million years.

Mr. Nicholson makes a good point against the prohibition politician who refused to sign a remonstrance against a saloon and became its attorney. No similar body of men have been so useful to the saloon interest in this country as the political prohibitionists.

The fact that the Republican House in Kentucky has passed a bill to enable the State Treasurer to meet overdue liabilities is evidence of a change, but the circumstances of the Democratic member desired to argue with a knife indicates that the old spirit of Bourbonism survives.

General Weyer cannot seriously expect his proclamation giving the Cuban insurgents fifteen days in which to surrender to have any effect in weakening them or shortening the war. It is doubtless intended to serve as a justification for vindictive measures which he proposes to adopt.

Under the present reorganization of the Senate the Republicans have the President pro tem, and the chairmanships, while the Democrats hold the patronage attached to the offices of Secretary and Sergeant-at-arms. That is, in a certain sense the Republicans have the responsibility and the Democrats the perquisites.

The Montreal Daily Witness calls Senator Moran, of Alabama, "that drunken rascal." This is false. The Senator is neither a drunkard nor a rascal, but his talk on international questions is an "endless chain" so far as the Witness is concerned. It should be a warning to Senator who voted for Canada the markets belonging to the American farmer.

The New York Herald deprecates the hard times which have come to American agriculture, shown in the falling off in the numbers and values of live stock, but says there is a good time coming, and quotes the statistics of Mr. Davis, of Kansas, to the effect that while population has been increasing at the rate of 11 per cent the past decade, agricultural products have increased but 3 per cent.

The "good time coming," however, is in a tariff which will restore to the American farmers the home markets which have been opened to Mexican and Canadian cattle, to Canadian hay, eggs, poultry and meats—in short, to everything that Canada can raise. All this will come unless Senator Carter, of Montana, forbids.

The prohibitionist platform adopted yesterday declares that "import duties should only be levied as a means of securing equitable commercial relations with other nations." As a tariff declaration that can be construed in favor of free trade or protection according to the taste of the construer, this beats all other declarations. The free-trader can say that the best way to secure equitable commercial relations with other nations is to do away with all restrictive duties, while the advocate of protection can maintain that equitable commercial relations between the United States and other nations can only be established under a system that will equalize wages and protect home industries against foreign cheap labor. The Prohibs evidently hope to catch voters "a-comin' and a-go-in'."

If the Cuban resolutions pass both houses of Congress an interesting question may arise. The resolutions commit the government, so far as Congress can, to a definite line of action, while they do not direct the President to carry out this policy, they pledge the support of Congress to him in doing so. Now, there is reason to believe the President and Secretary of State are of opinion that the recognition of the insurgents is an executive act, and that the

time and manner of doing it should be left to the President. This was the ground taken by Senator Gray in his speech a few days ago, and he comes nearer being the President's spokesman than any other Senator. Really, there is some reason in this view, as the executive department, through the Secretary of State, might be in possession of information that would render the immediate recognition of the insurgents inexpedient or unwise. However this may be, if the resolutions pass Congress the question may arise whether they will have any force without the action of the President, and whether he will take such action. If he should take the ground that the resolutions are a mere expression of opinion by Congress and not binding on the executive, Congress may find that it has fired in the air.

CHANGED CONDITIONS OF THE SILVER QUESTION.

The recent course of a few silver Senators and the rule or ruin programme which they have announced as their unalterable policy raises a question whether the Republican party, in its next national convention, ought not to take more advanced and unequivocal ground on the silver question than it has yet done. We seem to have come to a point where it is necessary for the party to take a decided and outspoken stand on the question; and as a few silver Senators have laid down their ultimatum and declared their intention to force the fight to a finish, it becomes a question whether the party will allow itself to be frightened or bulldozed into taking a wrong or a cowardly and equivocal position on a question of vital importance.

The first impulse of many Republicans will be to say that the position taken by the party on the silver question four years ago was right, and why not reiterate it? The answer is because that would not satisfy the advocates of free silver nor the friends of sound money. The conditions of the silver question have changed very materially since the adoption of the Minneapolis platform—so materially that the silver resolution in that platform would not now hold the advocates of free silver in the Republican ranks and would not be approved by the friends of sound money. The Minneapolis declaration was as follows:

"The American people, from tradition and habit, have been accustomed to regard an article as money, with such restrictions as may be imposed by law, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the gold and silver, whether of gold or silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal in value to the producers of the country, its farmers and its workmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government should be as good as gold. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure the maintenance of the parity of values, and we believe that such steps as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money should be taken."

Fairly interpreted, that was a satisfactory treatment of the question as it then existed, but now it is a very different question. Four years ago bar silver in London was worth 39 pence; now it is worth 31 pence. Four years ago the commercial ratio of silver to gold was 23 to 1; now it is 32 to 1. Four years ago there was strong reason to hope for early international action on the silver question, while now the prospect of such action is very remote if it can be said to exist at all. The Minneapolis resolution was framed with distinctly implied conditions, and there was no demand for the coinage of silver by the United States independent of other nations, especially at the ratio of 16 to 1, impossible then and far more impossible at present. Now, the advocates of free silver seek the necessity of international action and demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone at a ratio fixed when the commercial value of silver was about twice as great as it is at present.

It is plain, therefore, that the conditions of the silver question have materially changed during the last four years. This has been an educational period on the silver question as well as on the tariff and other questions. Intelligent Americans who constitute the bulk of the Republican party have had their eyes opened to the dangers of free silver coinage under present conditions, and especially to the wild folly of the United States alone adopting free coinage on a ratio of 16 to 1, and they will not be satisfied with a declaration that they will support or withhold their support from a measure which is so far as the Witness is concerned, if it should be a warning to Senator who voted for Canada the markets belonging to the American farmer.

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compulsion upon the pensioner by refusing to vote a pension appropriation. They could secure the solid South to sustain such a measure, and it is not altogether impossible that, from habit, the Indiana Senators might vote with the solid South against a pension appropriation bill.

Even if they do not vote against appropriation bills, their threat to throttle every revenue bill involves the same danger, since there would be no use in passing appropriation bills if the treasury is empty and cannot be replenished without the action of Congress. Already the treasury officials feel compelled to delay the payment of just dues as long as possible because of the inadequacy of the revenues. In fact, but for the "endless chain" which the treasury deficit has created there would not have been money months ago to meet \$135,000,000 of the demands upon the treasury. Should the "endless chain" be broken now, where would the \$30,000,000 come from, which measures the volume of the present annual deficit? The truth is that the threat of Mr. Carter practically involves the inability of the treasury to pay the current expenses of the government.

GEN. HARRISON ON THE LAW OF 1885.

Now that Governor Matthews is framing an answer to the memorial of the Republican State committee requesting him to call a special session of the Legislature, the Journal would call his attention to an extract from a speech of General Harrison delivered in this city Sept. 15, 1886. It is only a portion of what he said in relation to the apportionment of 1885, but it is enough to show that he regarded it as destructive of popular government. The extract is as follows:

"It is fortunate, I think, that we have in this campaign some matters of absorbing State interest to be considered. And first among these in importance and urgency is the question of recovering to the majority of our people their equal political influence through the vote of the State into suitable districts for the election of members of the State Legislature devolved upon the Legislature last year. Then asked Democratic in both branches. In the present redistricting of this duty laws were made and the majority of the voters of the State were not consulted. These were not the result of an honest effort to deal justly with the people and to preserve, as far as might be, the equal influence of every voter; but are the result of a desire to secure the requirements of the Constitution, which the members had sworn to support, and to secure the best possible result of the legislative apportionment bill. If it were given an honest man, would have read: 'An act to enable the democratic minority of the voters of Indiana to make its laws, and to choose a United States Senator. It was not intended to give odds that the party might hold its power against a revolt in its own ranks.'"

General Harrison followed with an array of figures showing the injustice of the apportionment act of 1885, and closed his analysis with the following words: "I know that absolute equality of representation is not attainable—some unrepresentable fractions are unavoidable—but that the best possible result is to be secured by such a division of the State into districts and counties as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money should be taken."

It is scarcely possible that Governor Matthews will undertake to defend the gerrymander of 1885 as a fair apportionment; nor will he deny that the Supreme Court has made a decision, the reasoning of which, if applied to that act, would result in its being declared unconstitutional. Will he so far forget his duty and his oath of office as to cause the revival of a statute which is an outrage upon the fundamental principle of popular government and in violation of the Constitution of the State? When he refuses to call the Legislature together to pass a new apportionment act he re-enacts the outrageous and unconstitutional apportionment of 1885.

The Chicago Record, an independent newspaper which always supports the Democrats in national politics, states the conditions existing in this State relative to the apportionment of the Legislature, adding the fact that the representatives of the Republican members of the Legislature have pledged for them an effort to make an apportionment which shall be fair and in conformity with the Constitution. This statement of facts by the Record is followed by the following opinion:

In these circumstances it seems to be the plain duty of the Governor to call a special session to enact a new apportionment law, and one that will be scrutinized. The fact that the Legislature contains a majority of Democrats is no excuse for the present warrant for him to refuse to convene it in such an emergency. The duty of an executive is to consider the interests of the State ahead of the interests of his party.

This is doubtless the advice which the best element of the Democratic party in Indiana would give Governor Matthews. It is the policy he should adopt if he desires to enjoy the respect of the large and increasing portion of the people who see the wrong and the danger of gerrymandering. Besides, the Governor should not consult those who call themselves the leaders of his own party in Indiana. If he had done so in July, 1894, he would not have been applauded by the friends of law and order in other States for the vigor he displayed in enforcing the laws.

HUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Prefers to Sit. Waite—I believe in a man standing up for his State. Lushforth—Sho do I, 'cep'tin' state of 'tosition.

The Book Field.

Yabsley—Say, old man, this is a nice lot of books you have. Why don't you get a case for them? Mulge—I mean to, the first chance I get to borrow one.

Loving and Liking. "Loving and liking," the professor explained, "are not to be used interchangeably. We may say that man loves his wife, but he likes his dinner. At least," he continued, on second thought, "we may say this of a young man with his first wife. After the third marriage or so, the conditions probably would be reversed."

Horrible Punishment.

"The sentence of the court," said the stern and unflinching judge, "is that you be confined in the county jail for the term of three hours, the sentence to begin at once."

The hitherto smiling young woman blanched and would have fallen to the floor had not the faithful family servant supported her reeling form.

"Three hours!" she gasped. "And that bargain sale of silks at Sellemont's will have been over for more than an hour when I am released!"

The curious feature of the discovery alleged to have been made by Dr. Pratt, of Chicago, is that, if it is true, it is not a cathode ray, as he says, but an X-ray. The Roentgen discovery assumed that the photographs or shadowgrams made through solids substances were due to the penetrating power of rays of light which somehow got their penetrating power from being excited by negative electricity. Dr. Pratt's discovery is that there is no factious opposition to any other candidate. Whoever is the Republican nominee at St. Louis will be

only factor and that there is no light in the case. The discovery, if true, will add to the mystery that already pertains to electricity as a form of power and action, and will simplify the process of taking shadowgrams, as an ordinary electric or magnetic current produces the same results that are obtained from the Crookes tube. But what will become of the X rays? The term "high-hell boots," which appeared yesterday in the description of the costume worn by one of the scoundrels lynched at Wichita Falls, was born of a typographical error, and is not a Westernism for footwear especially adapted for the elevation of shoe.

Perhaps that moving mountain in France is going to Mahomet. W. B. O. Bentonville: The Revised Statutes declare that county roads shall not exceed thirty feet in width, and township roads not less than twenty-five feet.

AS TO APPOINTMENT.

The Republican committee has presented to Governor Matthews a dignified, honorable and unprejudiced appeal for a special meeting of the Legislature. The memorial is signed by the governor of the State, an citizen of Indiana, and it ought to result in a change in the Governor's position.—Elkhart Review.

The committee having presented its memorial to the Governor seems to have gone as far as is useful or practicable. This effort was legitimate, even if its result was disappointed. It is to be regretted that the dishonor of stopping right here, and beginning preparations for a campaign under the act of 1885, is a disgrace to the party.

We have heard of not a single individual who has entertained the slightest idea that the petition would be favorably acted upon, but it will at least serve the good purpose of convincing the people that the Republican party is not a mere name, but a fair apportionment and that the Governor is equally determined that the election of 1885 shall be a fair one. Governor Matthews is a fair-minded man, and he will not be so easily misled by a mere name as the majority of the voters of the State.—Lafayette Courier.

The reply of Governor Matthews to the request of the Republican State committee for an extra session of the Legislature will be awaited with much interest by the voting public. If by a meeting of the Legislature a just and fair apportionment can be made, it will be a great boon to the State, and a great number of voters, but will be so arranged that the majority may rule—then the honest effort to deal justly with the people and to preserve, as far as might be, the equal influence of every voter; but are the result of a desire to secure the requirements of the Constitution, which the members had sworn to support, and to secure the best possible result of the legislative apportionment bill. If it were given an honest man, would have read: 'An act to enable the democratic minority of the voters of Indiana to make its laws, and to choose a United States Senator. It was not intended to give odds that the party might hold its power against a revolt in its own ranks.'

Governor Matthews has not yet declared whether he will call a special session of the Legislature, and it is believed that he has not changed his mind upon the subject. The Herald has not at any time favored the calling of the special session, unless the Governor should do so voluntarily. The character of the act of 1885 and the gross injustice in the matter of representation, and the fact that the act would work to the gas belt counties, yet it would be better to submit to that than to have a special session of the Legislature which would result in the event of failure to get a decision of the court. The act of 1885 is a Democratic gerrymander, just as the act of 1885 is a Democratic gerrymander. The act of 1885, but the former is the only statute upon the books now in force.—Anderson Herald.

Governor Matthews imagines he sees an advantage to the Democratic party in refusing to come to the relief of the people, and that is all that is necessary to confirm him in his stubborn refusal to hold the Legislature together. He holds the decisive, determining position and his objection is final. By his unreasonable and unpatriotic dictum there will be no new apportionment. He has taken up his duties to his constituents if at the first time he rose to speak in the House he did not enter his protest against interference with the constitutional rights of the people in schools where children of all religious denominations attended, and this was one of the reasons why he was elected to the national schools. The liberties of this province were never in such danger as at present. He had taken up his duties four times to suppress domestic troubles; he was prepared to take it up for the fifth time to suppress the liberty of Manitoba. In conclusion, he remarked that the members of the Legislature should be true to the cause of the Catholic Church; Manitoba is in a worse state, being the slave of the British Empire.

Mr. Robin deprecated the words of the member for Morris, threatening rebellion and anarchy, and said that he would not be withdrawn. WINNIPEG, Feb. 27.—Attorney-General Sifton's motion protesting against the Dominion motion protesting against the Manitoba school laws by the passing of a remedial bill, was adopted in the Legislature to-day, after an all-night sitting, by a vote of 31 to 7.

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EVIL TIMES IN AUSTRALIA.

Heat, Drought and Storms Playing Havoc with Men and Beasts. VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 27.—The Canadian-Australian steamer Mowara, from Sydney, brings news of great suffering and loss of property in Australia by the extraordinary winter weather. The death rate is high, and heat and excessive high death rate from sunstroke, eighty corpses being buried in Sydney in one day. Terrible storms prevailed along the coast. Crops in a great many localities have been ruined. Herds of stock have been driven to the sea, and many of them are reported to be starving. The town of Murrumbidgee is a desolate ruin. The town of Murrumbidgee is a desolate ruin. The town of Murrumbidgee is a desolate ruin.

MR. LEDYARD'S REASONS. In introducing the above resolution, Rear Commodore Ledyard said: "At the last meeting of the club, I introduced a resolution which was adopted by a vote of 39 to 1. I resigned his honorary membership. I thought at that time, and I think a great many members of the club thought, that this method of dealing with the situation—asking him to resign, instead of taking more summary action against him—was in accordance with the way in which we had been dealing with this matter up to that time. It seemed then more consistent with the courtesies and dignified and careful way in which all this subject had been treated by the New York Yacht Club. I do not think that there is ever been a resignation of any member of this club, sir, an idea that should be accepted as a resignation by a full, ample and complete apology and a retraction of the statement which he made in the press to-night a statement that he has resigned. I suppose, sir, from the circumstances, that the secretary has made no mention of any such communication that none has been received by the club. When I suggested the introduction of my resolution, that Lord Durravon's resignation should be requested, I had in mind a resignation to be given by him in answer to a demand by the club, not a resignation such as any member in good standing could tender and expect to have accepted.

"I think that the communications which were received since the last meeting of the club that Lord Durravon had not accepted the result of this inquiry. He is still carrying, still he is carrying on his course, and I think he saw with his eyes what we know he never did see, as has been conclusively proved. I think that his course has been such that he was due to the dignity and self-respect of this club that action should be taken which would satisfy the decision of the club. I think that the secretary has made no mention of any such communication that none has been received by the club. When I suggested the introduction of my resolution, that Lord Durravon's resignation should be requested, I had in mind a resignation to be given by him in answer to a demand by the club, not a resignation such as any member in good standing could tender and expect to have accepted.

KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Girl Horribly Mangled, and Her Sister and Two Young Men Injured. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 27.—A fatal crossing accident occurred at 11 o'clock last night in Stelton, two miles from this city, in which a girl lost her life and three people were badly injured. Two of them may die. The carriage containing four persons was struck by a train of the Erie Railroad. The children, aged sixteen years, daughters of Milton Childs, of Newark, and the two sons of Milton Childs, aged twenty-two and twenty-four years, respectively, were thrown from the carriage. The carriage had gotten half way over the track when it was struck by a train of the Erie Railroad. The children, aged sixteen years, daughters of Milton Childs, of Newark, and the two sons of Milton Childs, aged twenty-two and twenty-four years, respectively, were thrown from the carriage. The carriage had gotten half way over the track when it was struck by a train of the Erie Railroad.

STREET FIGHT IN GEORGIA.

Policeman Killed, Sheriff Seriously Shot and Spectators Wounded. ROME, Ga., Feb. 27.—At 2:30 this afternoon a desperate street fight occurred here between V. T. Sanford and policeman Mulkey. Mulkey is dead, ex-Sheriff Matthews critically and perhaps fatally wounded and several stray shots took effect in other innocent spectators, one of which hit a young lady and inflicted a flesh wound. The altercation began between the two principals because policeman Mulkey clubbed a friend of the ex-Sheriff.

Father and Child Drowned.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 27.—At Smithton, Pa., last night, John A. Wolfe, a farmer, attempted to drive across the Monongahela river in a buggy with his six-year-old son. When he was in the middle of the stream the horse was swept from its feet and the buggy capsized, drowning the occupants.

heartily and enthusiastically supported by Huntington Republicans at the polls next November.—Huntington Herald.

There is no doubt but that, with General Harrison out of the race, the people of the State of Indiana are in favor of nominating Governor McKinley, of Ohio, for the presidency. In the eastern part of the State the McKinley vote is almost unanimous, and in other parts it would be made by a very large majority, if left to a popular vote. The vote against McKinley would be properly designated as "scattering."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Rosa Bonheur is seventy-four years of age and still paints horses. There is a growing conviction, founded on statistics, that great painters are long-lived.

George Meredith delights in the eccentricities of costume permitted to genius, and on all possible occasions revels in the luxury of a hand shirt and corsets.

Just now there is no name more unpopular in the Isle of Wight than that of the German Emperor. The only name that they give him is "Blustering Bill."

Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, while in Jacksonville, Fla., recently was interviewed and said that she liked the newspapers.

The Sultan has about two thousand horses in his stables, and among these are specimens of nearly every breed in the world, from the Arab and Arabian blood, and his favorite mount is a beautiful Arabian bay.

M. Pictet, son of a French archaeologist, who recently has brought up from the ruins of Brittany, at great expense, a veritable Dolmen or Druid's altar, and placed it in the cemetery of Meudon, outside Paris.

Mrs. Lillie Pardee, the secretary of the Senate of the new State of Utah, is the wife of an attorney of Salt Lake City. Mrs. Pardee is a graduate of an Ohio college and was formerly the school expression in Boston. Before her marriage, four years ago, she was a professor of Greek and Latin at her alma mater.

The Queen of England has a necklace of pink pearls that is worth \$30,000, and the Dowager Empress of Germany one made of thirty-two pearls that would easily be worth \$100,000. It is said that the Dowager Empress has a pair of diamond earrings, one made up of five rows of pearls, the whole chain being valued at \$200,000.

Queen Margherita of Italy was riding on her bicycle lately in the park of Monza from which the public is excluded, when she was stopped by a carabinieri, and she was asked to give her name. The same day she sent the then prince, phoebus, a letter in which she said she was wearing her earring by the side of King Humbert's, that he might recognize her in the future.

William H. Porter, otherwise known as "Billy" Porter, a young millionaire who lives in Brooklyn, has developed a fad that promises to make him famous. Every night, he has a public charity, and he has a fad that promises to make him famous. Every night, he has a public charity, and he has a fad that promises to make him famous.

Rev. Johnson Myers, of the Immmanuel Baptist Church at Chicago, who some time ago gave notice that negro children could not be baptized in his church, is now out in a statement that poverty and sorrow are the result mainly of deliberate sin, and are not the result of much sympathy. He had \$1,000 to distribute where it would do the most good, and he had \$1,000 for Bibles and tracts and ministers' salaries, and \$10 for bread.

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Heat, Drought and Storms Playing Havoc with Men and Beasts. VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 27.—The Canadian-Australian steamer Mowara, from Sydney, brings news of great suffering and loss of property in Australia by the extraordinary winter weather. The death rate is high, and heat and excessive high death rate from sunstroke, eighty corpses being buried in Sydney in one day. Terrible storms prevailed along the coast. Crops in a great many localities have been ruined. Herds of stock have been driven to the sea, and many of them are reported to be starving. The town of Murrumbidgee is a desolate ruin. The town of Murrumbidgee is a desolate ruin. The town of Murrumbidgee is a desolate ruin.

MR. LEDYARD'S REASONS.

In introducing the above resolution, Rear Commodore Ledyard said: "At the last meeting of the club, I introduced a resolution which was adopted by a vote of 39 to 1. I resigned his honorary membership. I thought at that time, and I think a great many members of the club thought, that this method of dealing with the situation—asking him to resign, instead of taking more summary action against him—was in accordance with the way in which we had been dealing with this matter up to that time. It seemed then more consistent with the courtesies and dignified and careful way in which all this subject had been treated by the New York Yacht Club. I do not think that there is ever been a resignation of any member of this club, sir, an idea that should be accepted as a resignation by a full, ample and complete apology and a retraction of the statement which he made in the press to-night a statement that he has resigned. I suppose, sir, from the circumstances, that the secretary has made no mention of any such communication that none has been received by the club. When I suggested the introduction of my resolution, that Lord Durravon's resignation should be requested, I had in mind a resignation to be given by him in answer to a demand by the club, not a resignation such as any member in good standing could tender and expect to have accepted.

KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Girl Horribly Mangled, and Her Sister and Two Young Men Injured. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 27.—A fatal crossing accident occurred at 11 o'clock last night in Stelton, two miles from this city, in which a girl lost her life and three people were badly injured. Two of them may die. The carriage containing four persons was struck by a train of the Erie Railroad. The children, aged sixteen years, daughters of Milton Childs, of Newark, and the two sons of Milton Childs, aged twenty-two and twenty-four years, respectively, were thrown from the carriage. The carriage had gotten half way over the track when it was struck by a train of the Erie Railroad.

STREET FIGHT IN GEORGIA.

Policeman Killed, Sheriff Seriously Shot and Spectators Wounded. ROME, Ga., Feb. 27.—At 2:30 this afternoon a desperate street fight occurred here between V. T. Sanford and policeman Mulkey. Mulkey is dead, ex-Sheriff Matthews critically and perhaps fatally wounded and several stray shots took effect in other innocent spectators, one of which hit a young lady and inflicted a flesh wound. The altercation began between the two principals because policeman Mulkey clubbed a friend of the ex-Sheriff.

Father and Child Drowned.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 27.—At Smithton, Pa., last night, John A. Wolfe, a farmer, attempted to drive across the Monongahela river in a buggy with his six-year-old son. When he was in the middle of the stream the horse was swept from its feet and the buggy capsized, drowning the occupants.

able rules of sport, the honor and integrity of men is spared.

What the London Papers Say. LONDON, Feb. 28.—In an editorial on Lord Durravon's resignation from the New York Yacht Club, the Graphic says: "Lord Durravon's resignation is not satisfactory close of the incident, but it is the only course he could take with dignity."

An editorial in the Standard says: "The position Lord Durravon has taken up is morally and logically a strong one. Nor could he be blamed if he had positively refused to adopt the committee's report. But he would have been wiser had he taken less pains to define his present views and apologized for imputations he cannot make good. If the committee are wise they will accept his resignation and give the club's course open to a man of spirit."