# MAY AMEND THE LAW

**CIVIL-SERVICE ACT SAID TO BE MUCH TOO STRINGENT.**

**Many Friends of the Merit System Willing to See Changes Made That Will Give More Latitude.**

## WOLCOTT ON BIMETALLISM

**HOW THE SENATOR VIEWS THE ACTION OF THE JAPANESE.**

**Thinks Their Effort to Establish the Gold Standard Will Hasten International Action on Silver.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The indications are that the civil-service law will be amended in some particulars during this special session or the following regular session of Congress. The application of the law is felt in many intelligent quarters to be too sweeping and to give the administration too little latitude where it is deemed essential that officials should be in political sympathy and accord with the powers that be. Many of the changes which are suggested come from some of the very best friends of the merit system, who wish to correct the statute where it does not operate satisfactorily and is likely to bring the law into ridicule or worse. Some of the amendments which will be offered or engrafted in bills are made in the kindliest spirit and will not be apt to meet with serious objections except from those who conscientiously believe that any attempt to tinker with the law will be a dangerous opening wedge which may encourage successful attacks on its fundamental principles. Some of the criticisms which have been directed against civil service in the House and Senate during the past few days have alarmed not a few who have the matter greatly at heart and have contributed in no small degree in the upbuilding of the system. It is not believed, however, that the law in its main bearings is in the slightest danger.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate the commission has prepared a statement relative to the application of the civil-service rules to river and harbor operations. After referring to the extension of the service to this work the commission says: "It is manifest that, so far as the commission is concerned, there has been since May 6, 1896, no cause for delay or embarrassment in filling vacancies in the engineer department at large or in carrying on the operations in charge of that department. As for the future it is not seen how the provisions of the civil-service law and rules can interfere with or embarrass the operations in charge of the department."

### STATEMENT FROM WOLCOTT.

**The Senator's View of the Action Taken by Japan as to Gold.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Senator Wolcott, who has interested himself so much in international bimetallism, expressed the opinion to-day that the recent action of Japan in attempting to depreciate silver would hasten international action to restore the equality of the two metals and made the following statement giving his reasons for this belief:

"The monetary situation in Japan is not only interesting, but most far reaching and perhaps not generally understood. The result which Japan seeks is to make permanent the depreciation of silver in relation to gold and to preserve thereby the advantages which this depreciation naturally gives to Japanese agriculture and Japanese industries and it is not in any sense an attempt to equalize values. There was a time in the history of the United States when we might have taken a step identical with that which Japan now proposes. If, during the years of our civil war, when our money was worth but 50 per cent. of the gold dollar, we had by law declared that henceforth our silver should be of the value of 50 cents only in gold, our legislation would have been parallel with that which Japan evidently intends. We chose to follow a different path. The action of Japan accords in a measure with that of Austria a few years since, and with the action projected in Russia with this difference: Austria forced the permanent depreciation of its money, measured in gold, to the extent of some 16 per cent.; Russia will establish a reduction of about 33 per cent. in the value of its rouble, while Japan proposes to permanently depreciate its exchange, relative to gold, so as to lower the value of the yen to about 48 cents on the dollar. The action of Japan must not be construed as an attempt to establish and maintain a gold standard; it is simply an attempt to preserve the economic advantages which she at present enjoys because of the gold premium which exists in Japan, and this at the expense of the great commercial countries of the world which have heretofore maintained the stability of their coinage as well as their financial integrity. Of course, at the present price of silver, measured by gold, the result of the action of Japan would be to drive all its silver out of that country. It is premature, however, to attempt to forecast the full effect of her action in this respect. The course of Japan must, in my opinion, only serve to hasten some agreement between the leading commercial nations of the world looking to a settlement of this question upon an international basis."

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, has recently received two letters from England regarding the prospects of bimetallism by international agreement. One of them says the gold standard is more firmly fixed in England now than ever before and the other says that the times seem to be very favorable for bimetallism and expresses the belief that in case the United States should make the proper effort that bimetallism might be brought about.

### TORREY BANKRUPTCY BILL

**And Election Cases Before the Senate for Half an Hour.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Senate held a half-hour open session early in the day and then after two hours in executive session on the arbitration treaty resumed the open session in order to go on with the bankruptcy bill. The latter measure, generally known as the Torrey bankruptcy bill, was read at length and Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, offered a substitute differing in a number of particulars from the committee bill. The debate has not yet opened.

Amended credentials were presented in behalf of John W. Henderson, appointed by the Governor of Florida to the seat vacated by Mr. Call. It brought out a statement from Mr. Hoar, acting chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, that action on the pending election cases was delayed by the uncertainty as to committee organization in the Senate. The revised credentials were referred to the elections committee.

Mr. Stewart said the general feeling was that the Senate was capricious in its action on these cases and there should be some definite and final settlement of the whole subject.

Mr. Spooner suggested that the question had already been elaborately argued and settled—settled both ways.

"The inference from that suggestion," pursued Mr. Stewart, "is that we vote on these cases according to our political convictions."

"The manner of settling this is by means of an international agreement for the free coinage of silver," remarked Mr. Hoar facetiously. "When that is accomplished the senator from Nevada will have no further objections."

At 12:20 the Senate went into executive session and at 4:20 adjourned.

**The See Yups and Sam Yups.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The legal representatives of the Chinese minister and of the See Yup Society to-day reached a basis of agreement whereby the difficulties existing in San Francisco as a result of the controversy between the See Yup and the Sam Yup societies, will be adjusted. The See Yups will declare off the boycott against the Sam Yups or Merchants' Society. The injunction suit now in force against the Chinese consul at San Francisco to prevent him interfering with the affairs of the See Yup Society will be withdrawn and the minister waives his demand for the payment of certain court costs.

**The Arbitration Treaty.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Senate took up the arbitration treaty immediately after going into executive session to-day. The Chilton amendment was still the immediate subject of discussion and Senator Chilton, the author of the amendment, was the first senator of the day to speak at length on it. He urged the change as necessary to protect American interests and said they were not safe under a less explicit provision. The general impression in the Senate after to-day's proceedings is that the debate on the arbitration treaty will not from this time forward consume a great deal of the time of the Senate.

**Soldiers' Home Managers Adjourn.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The meeting of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers adjourned to-day. The only matter discussed at the morning session was the question of the reorganization of the management of the home at Leavenworth, Kan. No conclusion was reached, and the whole matter went over until the next meeting of the board, which will take place in about a month either at the home at Dayton or at Danville, Ill. The indications are that there will be a more or less complete reorganization of the Leavenworth management.

**McKinley Goes Horseback Riding.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The President took a new form of outdoor exercise this afternoon. In company with Civil-service Commissioner Proctor he went horseback riding. Their route took them into the suburbs, and the chief executive greatly enjoyed the cool, bracing air. To-night the President attended the annual reception of the National Geographic Society at the Arlington Hotel.

**General Notes.**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $218,687,928; gold reserve, $151,745,980.

Notice has been received at the State Department that the new Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, sailed for San Francisco on the 18th inst. on the Gaelic, with a numerous retinue and many tons of personal belongings. The Treasury Department has sent instructions to the collector at San Francisco for the extension of the usual courtesies to the incoming minister.

## MISS RUSSELL'S GOWNS.

**The One the Great Singer Wore at the White House.**

The Washington Post of last Wednesday gives considerable space to Miss Ella Russell, the American prima donna, in whom Indianapolis has a growing interest, since she is to appear at the music festival in May. The article makes an appeal to the feminine minds in its description of Miss Russell's beautiful gowns. Says the Post:

"All Americans who believe in the progress of their people and their art must take an interest in such brilliant examples of talent and industry as shown in Lillian Nordica, Emma Eames, Sibyl Sanderson and Ella Russell. The latter, who is accorded the honor of a reception at the White House to-day, comes on her first professional visit. She is heralded by a reputation, not from England alone, but from all Europe. Her versatility is so great that she sings with equal success in opera, oratorio or concerts; and owing to her numerous engagements abroad, one being the Handel festival in June, she can only remain a few weeks in her own country. She has been feted, she has been honored, and she has been pronounced one of the great oratorio singers in the country where oratorio singing is at its height of perfection as an art. If one may judge from her first appearance in New York with the Symphony Society on Saturday evening, she will meet with an ovation during her brief stay on this side of the water. Her voice is large in tone, her technique very finished, and her presence most attractive. Directly after her evening at the White House she returns to New York to sing the soprano solos in Mendelssohn's oratorio of "Elijah," to be given at Carnegie Hall on Friday and Saturday by the Oratorio Society of New York.

"The gown that Miss Russell will wear at the White House is one of the most beautiful ever brought to this country. This, like her other costumes for her concert appearances, has been made for this American tour and has not been worn. It is of ivory-white satin, made with a long train. The entire dress is thickly spangled with silver sequins and embroidered in bold artistic designs of vines, leaves and flowers. At intervals superb figures, made of Brussels lace of the richest description, ornament this rich gown, and the beauty of their pattern is revealed by rose-colored silk laid under the lace. The embroidery is enriched still further by pearl beads combined with the multitudinous sequins in the most artistic fashion. The neck of the bodice is low and garnished with beautiful lace, while the brilliant embroidery is repeated. Another beautiful gown is of rose-colored satin, also embroidered in the same rare fashion, but according to a different design. The sequins are green, in various sizes and shapes, but placed with such skill that the entire garment is a marvel of workmanship. Still another is of mauve satin, also embroidered in silver sequins, in a variety of devices, and varied from the other gowns by immense paneis of rich point lace; and still another is of sky-blue satin embroidered in the same wonderful fashion and sprinkled all over at intervals of about an inch with imitation diamonds—diamantee, as they call it in Paris, where these marvelous dresses were made. At a distance the satin seems to have been painted by a clever hand in the most brilliant colors imaginable."

After reciting Miss Russell's earlier successes abroad the Post continues:

"She visited Vienna, Turin, Buda-Pesth, Prague, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Berlin and Paris, delighting large audiences, winning marked attentions and receiving many interesting souvenirs from crowned heads. Her next interesting event was a tour through Spain, with the famous tenor, Tamberlick. At Lisbon, Madrid and Barcelona she won many successes, and among her attentions at the latter city was a breakfast given in her honor by the admiral on the flagship of the English squadron anchored in the harbor, at which his Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, was present, who, as everybody knows, is an excellent violinist and an intense lover of music. The Spanish fleet, not to be outdone, paid her the same distinguished attention.

"Again Miss Russell made a tour through Russia, where she became such a popular idol that it was a frequent occurrence for the enthusiastic people to take the horses from her carriage and bear her in triumph themselves to the hotel. In 1886 she made her debut in London at Covent Garden, and established herself as a popular prima donna. In the following year she made a tour through England, and returned to her London home. In England she is considered the successor to Mme. Albini, who, it must be remembered, is also an American singer who took her name from Albany.

"'No one is more beloved by English audiences than Ella Russell,' says an English paper, and they have had ample opportunity to test her qualities, for during the last five years she has appeared in the principal soprano parts of at least thirty operas. Her favorite part is that of Juliet in Gounod's setting of 'Romeo and Juliet.' Next to this rank Elsa in 'Lohengrin,' Elizabeth in 'Tannhauser' and Senta in 'The Flying Dutchman.' She has also sung the leading roles in the 'Nibelungen Trilogy.' 'No, I did not find Wagner more trying than any other composer,' she replied when I asked her this question, which is so much discussed at present. 'Of course,' she continued, 'every part is exhausting if one does not know how to save one's self; but if you know when to save your energy, and when to give it out, why Wagner makes no greater demands on your voice than any other composer.'

"Miss Russell has also sung at Buckingham Palace in the famous concert room where so many celebrities have appeared.

"Her programme at the White House will include Liszt's beautiful 'Lorelei,' set to the old legend of the siren whose singing from her rock upon the Rhine cast a spell upon the boatmen who heard the fatal music, and a national song of Spain, which is new in this country. Miss Russell often introduces this song into the music lesson in Rossini's 'Barber of Seville,' where the heroine may select anything she pleases."

**Same Old Method.**

Chicago Post.

Just as the physicians who had been in consultation seemed about to reach an agreement the patient died.

"Fine subject," said one of the physicians, as they gathered about the bed.

"Splendid," echoed another. "Seems too bad to waste it by burial."

"Why should we?" asked the third. "All we have to do is to get up a violent dispute as to the real cause of death in order to get a chance to dissect it."

And so they worked the old scheme again.

# THE MAYFLOWER LOG

**HISTORIC LITTLE BOOK TO BE RESTORED TO THE UNITED STATES.**

**Final Action Taken Yesterday by the Consistory Court of the Diocese of London, England.**

## BISHOPS NOT WELL INFORMED

**NONE KNEW MASSACHUSETTS WAS PART OF NEW ENGLAND**

**Until an American Correspondent Dispelled Their Ignorance—Britain and the Transvaal.**

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LONDON, March 25.—In consequence of the efforts of the state government of Massachusetts, the American Antiquarian and Massachusetts Historical societies, the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth and the New England Society of New York, backed up by the desires of the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London, the consistory court of the diocese of London assembled to-day in the old chapel of St. Paul's Cathedral in order to determine the question of the restoration of the log of the Mayflower to the United States.

The chancellor of the diocese, Dr. Thomas H. Tristran, Q. C., presided in wig and gown. United States Embassador Bayard was represented by Arnold Stratham, a barrister, who opened the proceedings by reading a petition from Mr. Bayard in behalf of the President and citizens of the United States which set forth the history of the book and the presumptions as to how it came into the possession of the see of London. It was stated a precedent to this friendly act was to be found in the action of the Philadelphia library in 1867 in restoring five manuscript volumes which were only part of the archives of England, for which Lord Romilly, the then master of the roll, formally expressed the thanks of England. Mr. Bayard's petition was cordially indorsed by the bishop of London.

Mr. Stratham then called H. F. Lee, legal secretary of the bishop of London, who undertook in behalf of Mr. Bayard to use every means in his power to safeguard the log and deposit the same in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Mass., or some other safe place selected by the President of the United States, and also to deposit a photographic copy in the registry of the diocese of London. Continuing, Mr. Stratham said that this was an unusual petition, not brought by a single person, but supported by a large body of public feeling and the President and numerous learned societies of the United States. In short, he added, the petition was brought by the whole of a great nation living in the greatest amity with Great Britain, and without even Mr. Bayard's undertaking he felt sure that America would so treat it. This was of world-wide import, as it would safely be transmitted to successive generations on national and public grounds.

The chancellor then spent ninety minutes in examining Mr. Lee, reading long extracts from the book, which he examined with a magnifying glass, debating upon the obscure dates, etc. The chancellor asked if New England was part of Massachusetts and counsel and Mr. Lee were unable to answer the question. Thereupon the chancellor said: "Is there nobody present able to answer the question?"

The question was then answered by a representative of the Associated Press, who said that Massachusetts was part of New England. The chancellor asked if Plymouth was in Massachusetts and the Associated Press representative assured him that it was.

Later the chancellor read a long argument, during which he set forth that the log was part of large numbers of manuscripts in Fulham palace relating to the English possession in the American colonies, which before the Declaration of Independence formed part of the diocese of London. In the history of the diocese, the chancellor continued, there was but one precedent to a petition such as this on the ground that it was a matter of public interest. In 1853, he explained, Lord John Russell petitioned the diocese of London to restore to France the will and codicils of Napoleon I. The present application differed from that of Lord Russell because the log of the Mayflower, being a register of births, marriages and deaths, concerned the property of the descendants of the pilgrims. Their interests must be safeguarded, and the court would therefore follow the custom prevailing when a new diocese is offset from an old one, in which case the registers of births, deaths and marriages was transferred to the new diocese. He added: "I order on the undertaking given by Mr. Bayard to place the log in a fit place where persons concerned can have access thereto and a proper certified copy being deposited at Fulham, that the original be given up to Mr. Bayard for transmission to the President of the United States, and that the copy of this judgment, under seal, be sent with the book whenever Mr. Bayard or some one of the United States embassy can attend. In the meanwhile it will remain in the diocesan strong room."

After these proceedings the representative of the Associated Press had an interview with the archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Temple, who said: "It was always my desire when bishop of London to restore the log, which has been handed down by successive bishops, and which has always been sacred and treated in a manner, in fact, Americans were so fond of it that my predecessors kept it in a secret drawer to which the bishop only had the key. I am glad the book is returning to America. It will be another evidence of our sincerity, admiration and love for America and our desire to draw the two nations closer together."

The bishop of London will deliver the book to Mr. Bayard personally.

**Comments of the Press.**

LONDON, March 26.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning upon the decision of the consistorial court to present the original log of the Mayflower to the State of Massachusetts, says: "Every one will rejoice that so considerable an authority finds it possible to gratify a natural desire of the American people. Yet it must not be supposed to be a light thing thus to part with documents having a natural significance." Proceeding to argue that while the manuscripts which Philadelphia returned to England concerned England alone, the Mayflower document was as much a part of English as American history. The Times continues: "It is the more necessary to claim full credit for such acts of courtesy and friendship because the act of the American Senate renders it impossible to draw the countries together by the stronger bonds which our government has shown itself ready to forge."

The Daily News editorially describes the gift as a graceful act, and adds: "English interests will be abundantly satisfied by the copies of the log which are retained; and senatorial amendments will look more foolish than ever when this precious volume goes across the seas."

### CHAMBERLAIN TO KRUGER.

**The British Secretary Sends a Protest to "Oom Paul."**

LONDON, March 25.—There is increasing uneasiness in regard to the Transvaal situation. The Birmingham Post, the organ of Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, says it hears that Germany will send 3,000 troops to southwest Africa at the end of April, and that a special German envoy will be sent to interview President Kruger, of the Transvaal, and President Steyn, of the Orange Free State. It is elsewhere reported that owing to the preparations for eventualities in the Transvaal the arrangements for the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Khartoum have been suspended. Officials here express strong belief that if President Kruger persists in his claims for indemnity as a result of the Jameson raid into the Transvaal serious trouble will ensue.

The Globe this afternoon says it has good authority for saying that the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, acting under great parliamentary pressure, has sent President Kruger a strongly worded protest against alleged breaches of the London convention on the part of the South African republic. It is presumed the infractions of the agreement referred to consisted of the reported understanding with Germany and the recent defensive alliance entered into between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, Great Britain claiming the right under the terms of the convention to control the "foreign relations" of the South African republics.

### TRIAL IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

**Important Case Involving the Intimidation of Laborers.**

LONDON, March 25.—A rather unusual scene was witnessed in the House of Lords to-day. The case of Flood and Taylor vs. Allen, which has occupied the various courts for two years past, was for the second time before their lordships. The bench consisted of the lord chancellor, Lord Halsbury, and Lords Herschell, Watson, Ashbourne, MacNaughten, Morris, Shand, Davey and James, of Hereford, the right honorable judges of the high court. The case is an important one to trades unions, as it involves the question as to just what constitutes "intimidation" in labor disputes. After the first hearing of the final appeal to the lords the judicial members of that body were equally divided. In consequence all the judges of the high court were summoned to the rehearing of the case, which opened to-day. It was the first time in seventeen years that the judges have assisted at a trial in the House of Lords. Such of the judges as were not members of the house were arrayed in their robes. They could only put questions through a member of the house. They have the right to read their opinions at the end of the case, but are not allowed to vote.

The case was one brought by Flood and Taylor, who recovered damages against Allen, an official of the Boiler Makers' Union, for bringing about their dismissal from the Glegall iron works. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendant threatened to withdraw all union men from these works unless the plaintiffs, who were nonunion men, were dismissed. The Glegall company, having important time contracts to fulfill, complied with the wishes of the union. Flood and Taylor were dismissed. They brought their action against Allen and won. The verdict was confirmed by the Court of Appeals, then followed the appeal to the lords.

### KISSED THE POPE'S FOOT

**And Gave His Holiness a Skull Cap Filled with American Gold.**

ROME, March 25.—The Pope's mass in the throne room of the Vatican to-day was attended by one hundred visitors, of whom thirty were American pilgrims, mostly clergymen from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey, conducted by Father Throop. After mass, the Pope, seated in front of the altar, permitted the pilgrims to kiss his foot, addressing to each a few words which were translated by Father O'Connell, rector of the American College. Father Throop, in behalf of the pilgrims, presented his Holiness with a white skull cap filled with gold. The Pope ordered the gold to be deposited on the altar, gave his own skull cap to Father Throop and replaced it with the new one. His Holiness did not make a speech, but addressed a few simple words to each of the pilgrims, and he accorded the priests of the party the privilege of bearing the papal benediction to their parishes on their return to the United States. While the pilgrims were lunching at their hotel at noon the Pope sent Father Throop a large silver medal and an effigy of his Holiness with the inscription: "Commemorative of the Episcopal Jubilee of Leo XIII." The pilgrims will re-embark for the United States at Genoa on Saturday next.

### ACCIDENT ON A WAR SHIP.

**Thirty British Blue Jackets Injured by an Explosion of Torpedoes.**

NEW YORK, March 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Malta says: An explosion which would have had fearful consequences if it had happened in the interior of the vessel occurred to the British first-class cruiser Theseus while practicing outside the harbor with torpedoes, which exploded as they were being lowered to the ship's launch, injuring thirty men. The Theseus immediately returned and the injured men were landed at the Naval Hospital. While two men had their legs carried off, narrow escapes are recorded, one man having his garments blown away without being hurt. Of the injured, one died to-day.

H. M. S. Theseus is a first-class cruiser of 7,350 tons, and was built at Blackwell, England, in 1892, at a cost of £347,577. Her length is 360 feet and she has 12,000 horse power. She goes twenty knots an hour, carries twelve guns and a crew of 544 men.

**German Crisis Ended.**

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says it is believed there that the political crisis brought about by the refusal of the budget committee of the Reichstag to meet the naval demands of the government has ended, the government having decided to refrain from pressing its demands for cruisers at present in the hope that these will be voted next year. Admiral Von Hollmann therefore has withdrawn his resignation. Meanwhile Herr Krupp will build two cruisers, at his own cost, in the confident expectation of finding a ready sale for them elsewhere even should the Reichstag again refuse to vote a government appropriation for them.

**Cable Notes.**

In the British House of Commons yesterday the educational bill passed the third reading by a vote of 231 to 131.

Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, left London yesterday on his way to Paris. He will be welcomed at Boulogne-sur-Mer by the municipal authorities.

Prince Bismarck is still confined to his house by nervous depression and a gastric disorder. He receives few visitors, but his condition is not regarded as serious.

**Cousin Osborne Disgusted.**

Washington Post.

Cousin William McKinley Osborne is canvassing the Senate and the House of Representatives to secure sufficient influence to persuade the President to revoke the order made by Secretary Olney on the 20th of last October concerning consular fees. He finds by an examination of the returns of Consul General Collins for the last quarter that, instead of being worth $30,000 or $40,000 a year, the London consulate is worth only $10,000 or $12,000, and his soul is greatly stirred up thereby. Some of the Senators to whom he has talked take the ground that Secretary Olney had no right to cut off the fees without substituting some other form of compensation for the consular corps, because the salaries were fixed by Congress upon a basis of remuneration through fees, and it will be impossible for many of the consuls, particularly in Europe, to live decently upon their salaries alone. Others think it would make a scandal if the President should revoke the order of his predecessor. General Osborne is frank enough to admit that the President does not think it good policy to revoke Mr. Olney's order except upon the recommendation of Congress.

**American Cabs at Cape Town.**

Poultney Bigelow, in Harper.

New Yorkers wonder, perhaps, what has become of the guady omnibuses which once plied up and down Fifth avenue. Many of them are now in service at the Cape, taking people to and from the docks. It was odd to see painted on the sides of these buses the old familiar pictures representing Indians chasing buffaloes, or a scene on the Hudson river. And besides the American 'buses, I noticed here, as in other parts of South Africa, a large number of light American wagons, from the trotting buggy to the comfortable family carriage whose roof partly shelters the driver.

**Should Make the Most of Them.**

New York Advertiser.

The young Kaiser should get all the glory possible out of the centenary of his illustrious grandfather. There is likely to be but precious little fuss and feathers over his own anniversaries.

**As Other Men.**

Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

Now that Mrs. Cleveland has got the stovepipe together and the curtain rollers so they will work, Cleveland has gone home.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup**

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 25 cents a bottle.

A perilous experiment. To leave a cough or cold to "get well of itself." The chances are that it will get worse. Meet it promptly with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. The remedy is palatable and prevents all danger. A few doses and the cure is complete. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

# MAY BE SENT TO CUBA

**IMPORTANT MISSION PLANNED FOR GENERAL S. L. WOODFORD.**

**It Is Possible He May Be Asked to Visit the War-Rent Island and Make an Investigation.**

## SPANIARDS WILL NOT OBJECT

**BELIEVING THAT AN IMPARTIAL INQUIRY WILL BENEFIT THEM.**

**Both Sides Tired of the Struggle and Not Averse to a Compromise—Trial of Dr. Luis Ended.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—There is talk of sending General Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, to Cuba in the capacity of a special commissioner representing the administration, with instructions to acquaint himself as fully as may be possible with the exact conditions on the island. Secretary Olney and President Cleveland wanted to do this a year ago, but the Spaniards would not listen to it, and indignant protests from Madrid were heard which could not be ignored. Now, however, it is understood that the Spanish look with less disfavor on the proposition and that they are willing to countenance it. They feel that they have the rebellion so far beaten down and the insurgents in such a frame of mind that the result of the investigation and inquiry by an impartial American commissioner cannot be but favorable to them. If General Woodford would go to Cuba he would probably be expected to cross over into the insurgent territory and ascertain the truth not only from the Spanish but from the revolutionists' point of view as well. The mission, if it could be undertaken on broad grounds, would be highly important and would, in all probability, pave a way to a complete restoration of peace in Cuba. Insurgents and Spaniards are both tired of the struggle and are in a more willing mood now than they have yet been to listen to reason and to view, without heat, suggestions looking to a peace agreement. The spirit of compromise has been awakened in both camps. Secretary Sherman's flat-footed opposition to all theories and propositions looking to annexation has done a great deal to quiet Spanish ill-feling towards the United States and it has also dulled the edge of jingo enthusiasm, for behind the latter there lurked an unmistakable desire to make Cuba ultimately a part of this country, by peaceful methods if possible, and through warlike ways if necessary.

### TRIAL OF DR. LUIS.

**Case Against the Alleged Filibuster Given to the Jury.**

BALTIMORE, Md., March 25.—The trial of Dr. Joseph J. Luis, the alleged filibuster, whose name has been connected with that of General Roloff in the "Woodall" expedition of June, 1895, was concluded in the United States Circuit Court here to-day. The jury was instructed to render a sealed verdict, which will be announced tomorrow.

The testimony of the last three witnesses for the prosecution who were examined this morning was unimportant. On the announcement by District Attorney Marbury that the government rested its case, the defense, as was expected, stated that it would call no witnsses. Judge Morris in his instruction to the jury defined the crime of conspiracy which, he said, "if proven holds each person in it liable for whatever is done by any of the others in carrying out the unlawful purpose. Capt. Hudson was a coconspirator, and his evidence is to be received with caution and should not be received by you as conclusive unless supported by corroborative facts. He is a competent witness, but it is proper that you should weigh his testimony and scrutinize it with care. And so with regard to other United States witnesses; their bias and motives should be considered in determining the credit given their sworn statements." He then added: "To constitute a military expedition within the meaning of this law, it is not necessary that the men comprising it should wear uniforms or have the organization usual in a regular war. If you find that the enterprise in this case was of a military character, that is to say, it was not for any peaceful purposes, but was for a military service, with hostile intention against the Spanish in Cuba, and that Luis came in a body from an out of the way from the coast of Florida, bringing nothing but their arms and ammunition; that the arms and ammunition were not undivided property, but appeared to belong to a common stock; and that they said they were going to Cuba to fight the Spaniards—these are facts which, if found by you, are sufficient to warrant you in finding the expedition was in fact a military expedition from the United States against Cuba."

The argument for the defense was made by General Bradley T. Johnson and Mr. Albert S. J. Owings, of this city.

**The Three Friends Seized.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 25.—The steamer Three Friends, which arrived in port yesterday with the wrecked tug Asturais in tow, was seized to-day by order of the United States Court in accordance with the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the libel case pending against the boat. The bond was then canceled, after which a deputy marshal was placed in charge. The tug will be allowed to do towing on the river pending a trial of the cases.

**Reception to Sanguilly.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 25.—Gen. Julio Sanguilly, the American citizen recently released from Moro Castle after being imprisoned there since the beginning of the Cuban revolution, was given a public reception to-night in the Academy of Music.

### BRYAN'S FAMOUS YOUNG COUPLE.

**Mr. Dolliver's Ridicule of a Political Object Lesson.**

Washington Letter in Chicago Times-Herald.

All Washington has been laughing to-day at Mr. Dolliver's ridicule of William J. Bryan's famous young married couple. In the course of this clever speech in the House yesterday Mr. Dolliver brought out the fact that Mr. Bryan, in one of his speeches last fall, used the same young married couple as an illustration of the evils of low prices under the odious gold standard that he had used in 1894 to depict the horrors of high prices under the odious system of protection. Mr. Dolliver's satire on this point, as reported this morning in the Congressional Record, is thought to be equal to Proctor Knott's famous speech on Duluth some years ago. Mr. Dolliver, in addressing the Democratic side of the house, said:

"It will be an embarrassing experience to most of you gentlemen to put aside your annual catalogue of the people's burdens, attributed heretofore to the tariff, to lay away the stump speeches of a lifetime in order to give the new issue a chance to get its breath. (Laughter.) Nor will the embarrassment be any less for the reason that most of you have been denouncing us for keeping the people out of the blessings of cheap goods, when now nearly all of you have become the apostles of a faith whose express object is to double the prices of everything in this world, now grown too low for human comfort and safety. (Laughter.)

"It must come hard for a man like my friend from Alabama (Mr. Wheeler) to exchange one warehouse of sympathy for another in that way, and as I listened to him by the hour yesterday, trying not to do it, I could not keep from admiring the ease and grace with which his great Nebraska leader was able to transfer his entire emotional plant to the new location the moment he made up his mind that it was better adapted to the new business. (Laughter and applause.) Those of us who were members of the Fifty-second Congress will find it hard to forget that theatrical appeal of his in behalf of the young married couple caught in the death grip of the protected manufacturers (laughter), but as many of you were not then present to hear it I intend to read a few lines of it, though I am well aware how far my poor rendering of it is below the level of that eloquence which has since raised the roofs of half the railway stations in the United States. (Laughter.) He said:

"'When some young man selects a young woman who is willing to trust her future to his strong right arm, and they start to build a little home, that home which is the unit of society and upon which our government and our prosperity must rest—when they start to build this little home—'

"What happens? He tells you. He says that the lumberman reaches out and robs them, the table-cover man reaches out and robs them, the glassware man reaches out and robs them, the carpet man reaches out and robs them, the paint and oil man reaches out and robs them, everybody they buy anything of reaches out and robs them—all by virtue of the protective tariff (laughter)—and finally they pass naturally and easily into the poorhouse, if, indeed, they escape the fate of those other citizens of Nebraska whom the villainous barons still pursued, chased up the cannibal tree and danced around it until the lives of the victims were extinct. (Great laughter and applause.)

"Now, after having delicately conveyed a young married couple through the poorhouse to the grave, you would think that a fellow would let them stay there, would you not? But he has not done so. He has dug them up, and if you had been present at a picnic in western Pennsylvania last fall you would have seen them there in the flesh and still in the society of their friend and patron from Nebraska. (Great laughter.) How do I know that? I know it. Here is what he said at that picnic:

"'Let me illustrate. Suppose a man in this community—a young man—finds some young woman who is willing to trust her future to his strong right arm and they start out to build a home—'

"You see, they are the same people. (Great laughter.) My friends, that is the most versatile young married couple that ever appeared in the politics of the United States. For ten years they have been on exhibition out in my country at the front door of the chamber of horrors that has been maintained by the Democratic managers for the entertainment of the public (great laughter), and I do not doubt that for the next ten years they will appear all over the United States under the management of the same political fakers to illustrate the horrors of the gold standard."

**Too Big.**

Washington Post.

This country is quite too big and too busy to pause and shed tears simply because some fellow is being pushed out of a political job and is forced to go to work for his living.

**A Theory.**

Washington Post.

When Consul General Gowdy reaches Paris and shows them how they do things in Rushville, Ind., he may succeed in fooling some of the knowing ones.

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