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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn. avenue and F street.

General Horace Porter rose to the occasion in his speech yesterday. His oration is a noble tribute to the Nation's soldier hero.

Perhaps eventually it may be decided to put the city up at auction and sell it to the highest bidder in order to raise money for park purposes.

Congress has not broken faith with the people by taking up the tariff question, but it will do so if it adjourns without taking any steps looking to monetary reform.

General Grant did not care for military pomp and parade, but it is only by such forms that the public knows how to do his memory honor on an occasion like this.

Atlanta, Ga., is sustaining her reputation as the most progressive city in the new South by furnishing a case of bank robbery and wrecking of the most advanced Chicago type.

"Bimetallism does not rest upon ratio," says William Jennings Bryan. All experience and Thomas Jefferson say that it does. They may be better authorities than Mr. Bryan.

The Greeks seem to be very mercurial. Only the other day they were clamoring for King George to go to war with the Turks and now, for the only reason, apparently, that his forces have been defeated by overwhelming numbers, they want to mob him.

Chicago papers are discussing the possible effect of the Showalter decision on legislation relating to that city. The Constitution of Illinois contains the same provision against special or local legislation that the Indiana Constitution does, yet many acts have been passed by the Legislature which apply to Chicago alone, describing it by its population. If Judge Showalter's decision is sustained these acts will fall.

The action of the Central Labor Union on Monday night was characteristic of Indianapolis workingmen and highly creditable. The resolutions recognizing the binding force of the decisions of the courts in the street-railroad controversy and urging that the cause of the people continue to be prosecuted in the courts and the Legislature were a marked contrast with the inflammatory expressions sometimes adopted by the workingmen of other cities.

The Baltimore Sun, commenting on the street-railroad situation in this city, says:

> Any railroad company which sets in to fight the people will find it expensive work. Legislatures must be bought or controlled, city councils must be bought or controlled. And they must be kept bought and controlled. This is most expensive and in the long run the people will surely win.

The gang of nonresident brigands who are trying to hold up this city would do well to read and ponder on that, especially the last clause.

In appointing a commission to promote an international bimetallic conference the President has done his full duty and gone as far as he ought to go in compliance with the declaration of the St. Louis platform on that subject. Now let Congress act on the earnest recommendation made in his inaugural message for the appointment of a monetary commission. The conservative element in the Republican party will strongly condemn any attempt to sidetrack the question of monetary reform.

One can readily believe the announcement that there is great rejoicing in Great Britain over the new Canadian tariff. It contains the following provision:

> Upon all goods coming from Great Britain and other countries which, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, treat Canadian products with fairness, a rebate of one-eighth of the duty established by the revised tariff shall be allowed from this 23d day of April, and after July 1, 1898, the rebate is to be increased to one-quarter of the duty.

This preferential clause, it will be noticed, applies absolutely to Great Britain and conditionally to "other countries which, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, treat Canadian products with fairness." It would be very easy to find a pretext for excluding the United States from the operation of the clause, in which case Great Britain would get a rebate on duties large enough to afford a good profit in bringing English goods into Canada and then smuggling them into the United States. Under that clause British products will have very little difficulty in getting into the United States through the Canadian side-door.

The statement published in a number of papers after the death of Senator Voorhees that he died without the knowledge that a movement was on foot to secure him an appointment on the Dawes Indian commission was, it appears, erroneous. Mr. Richard J. Bright, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, a close personal friend of the late senator, writes that Mr. Voorhees was fully apprised by him of the effort that was being made in his behalf by Senator Fairbanks, Senator Wilson and other friends, and highly appreciated it, not so much because of the contemplated provision for himself as for the fact that he was remembered by his friends. "The last time I called on him (the day before his death)," continues Mr. Bright, "the matter was talked of between us and he was very much gratified, especially over the earnest co-operation of Mr. Fairbanks. He never forgot a friend, and the knowledge that he had not been forgotten cheered his last hours notwithstanding his great pain and suffering."

THE GRANT CELEBRATION.

The ceremonies which took place yesterday in New York at the dedication of the tomb of General Grant will easily rank among the greatest events of the kind in history. Greater pageants and more impressive ceremonies may have taken place in honor of some living ruler, conqueror or hero, but it is doubtful if greater honors were ever paid to any man so many years after his death. Certainly none were ever paid that were more distinctly expressive of the gratitude of a great nation and people. Of course it is not intended to say that Grant stands higher in popular esteem than Washington or Lincoln, or that equally sincere honors have not been paid to their memories, but the demonstration of yesterday was unique in its environments and details. It was fitting that it should take place in the great commercial metropolis of the Republic, which owes its preservation, under Providence, to the great silent soldier. It was fitting that the President and Vice President of the United States and other high officials of the government should unite with the officials of the chief city of the country in paying homage to the memory of him whom all delight to honor. It was fitting that the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers should join in a demonstration in honor of a man who had received royal attentions from nearly all of their governments. It was fitting that the war ships of several other nations should unite with those of the United States in recognizing the greatness of a warrior who, when war ended, was quick to say "Let us have peace." It was fitting that the organized militia of many States, ready for instant action, should march in the same column with regular troops in a demonstration in honor of one who had led regulars and volunteers to victory. Finally, it was fitting that hundreds of thousands of citizens should turn aside from all other business to join with soldiers, sailors and marines in paying tribute to the character and memory of a man who was equally great in the field and Cabinet, and who only endured war as a means to peace. The conditions and circumstances of the celebration were in keeping with the greatness of Grant's character, and the event will stand in history as perpetual proof that republics are not ungrateful.

LONGSTREET'S TRIBUTE TO GRANT.

No finer tribute has ever been paid to the memory and character of General Grant than the statement of General Longstreet, published in the Journal yesterday. Our civil war was so unique in its conditions and outcome that many of its sequences find no parallel in history. Certainly history affords no precedent for a defeated general of one army, and perhaps its best fighting soldier, pronouncing so noble and so evidently sincere a eulogy on the character and services of his chief antagonist and victor. General Longstreet is fifteen months older than General Grant would be if alive, yet twelve years after the latter's death the great Confederate soldier travels a long distance to lay his offering on the tomb of the great Union soldier, and furnishes for publication a tribute to his character which should be preserved in the school readers of all sections of the country for its patriotic sentiment as well as its pure style.

It is interesting to compare General Longstreet's tribute with that of General Schofield, ex-commander of the United States army, published a few days ago. Both were brief and each had a central idea. Without attempting a complete estimate of Grant's character each of these distinguished soldiers sought to present one phase of it which had particularly impressed him. General Schofield thought the greatest of all the traits of Grant's character was "his moral and intellectual honesty, integrity, veracity and justice." That and his confidence in his own judgment and willingness to assume any responsibility put upon him seemed to General Schofield to constitute the chief strength of his character. General Longstreet, looking at him from another point of view, was most impressed by his gentleness in war and his magnanimity in victory. He had no doubt of Grant's greatness, for he says: "He was so easily a general that he failed to note his own reserved powers," but what he most emphasizes is Grant's generosity in victory and his tender feeling for the South in the dark years following the war. It is natural that Longstreet should dwell on this, for he remembers the generous terms granted himself and others at Appomattox. Perhaps he remembered that after the surrender at Vicksburg General Grant supplied the prisoners with full rations, and, when they marched out, issued an order saying: "Instruct the commands to be orderly and quiet as these prisoners pass, and to make no offensive remarks." No doubt he remembered that at Appomattox the Confederate officers were allowed to keep their side arms, and both officers and men their private horses and baggage. Perhaps he had personal knowledge of the fact related in history that in riding to his camp, after the surrender, Grant heard the firing of salutes and sent at once to stop them, saying: "The war is over; the rebels are again our countrymen, and the best sign of rejoicing after the victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field." There could be no finer tribute from a soldier to the magnanimity of a victor than that paid by Longstreet to Grant.

AN OFT-EXPOSED FALLACY.

The facts relative to pig iron and steel rails should satisfy candid inquirers that the assumption of the free-traders that the duty is always added to the foreign price of the article is a fallacy. The United States is exporting large quantities of pig iron and at the same time levying an import duty of over $6 per ton. If any pig iron made abroad should be brought to us it would be worth the home price plus the duty. Because this is the case, many free-traders assume that all the pig iron which is made and sold in this country must bear the same price as the imported article. And yet, pig iron is quoted in all our leading markets at as low a price as it is in London. It is so low that much is being exported, and it is probable that the United States is quite sure to become in the near future the leading country for the export of such merchandise. The tariff no longer affects the price. The same is true of glass, and particularly of plate glass, earthen ware, and hundreds of other articles. The home production is more than sufficient to supply the market, causing the price to be made by home competition regardless of the foreign price. When the production of any article at home is ample to meet the home demand, that which may be imported must be for the same price, and the importer will pay the duty rather than the consumer. The same is true of all staple cotton goods and of woolens worn by the mass of the people. The home mills can supply the home market, and consequently the home competition makes the price.

There is nothing new in this statement. In fact, it is a very venerable fact taught by years of experience. Still, a class of persons who ignore experience and facts continue to insist with the utmost positiveness that the domestic price of every article upon which a duty is imposed is the foreign price plus the duty. Just now some of these papers are giving figures to show that the cost of woolen goods will be immensely advanced by a wool tariff. There will probably be a slight advance over normal prices, and possibly more over present prices, which, for ready-made clothing of the best grades have frequently been below actual cost to the makers, though sometimes yielding a fair profit. What is needed is a tariff which will check the flood of woolens coming into the country from abroad so that fair values may be had for such merchandise.

Some one asks why it is necessary to have a duty on pig iron if we can export it to advantage. Simply to retain the home market for home producers. If there were not a duty, an accumulation of the article in Europe might cause owners to export it to the United States, thus affecting the demand for and the price of the home product.

HEROES WORTHY OF HONOR.

The people of the United States are peculiarly fortunate in their heroes—the men to whom they owe the greatest debt of gratitude for public services rendered. These heroes are worthy of admiration and honor, not only because of their achievements in statecraft or on the field of battle, but because of the stainlessness of their private characters. The greatest of them, those whose figures loom highest against the background of history were, with scarce an exception, free from vices that would sully their lives or their memories. This is true of the soldiers and statesmen of every period of the Nation's history, but conspicuously so of the men who came to the front during the civil war. The light that beats upon a throne was turned upon these men as it had never been upon their predecessors. People were not more observant or critical than in former days, perhaps, but the facilities for learning the habits and characteristics of public men were greater than ever before; the telegraph and the newspaper, which give to all the world what was once the information of the few, were just coming into their great estate, and if the men in high places were discovered to have faults and weaknesses they were not kept secret, but were made known to all. It is, of course, an added proof of the greatness of Lincoln and Grant and their distinguished associates that they were morally above reproach in every relation of life, for no man is above temptation, and theirs must have been many, but high public services do not necessarily involve blamelessness in other directions. Other men in other lands, and some in our own, have done deeds which have given them renown and put their country in their debt, but have not been "blameless knights" in all respects. Much may be forgiven to one who serves his country unselfishly, but when all his acts, public and private, show him the man of stainless integrity, a hero to his family as well as to the multitude, then affection is added to admiration and his place is fixed for all time. General Grant was a great soldier and a statesman worthy of honor, but the throngs which turn out to-day to honor his memory cherish that memory the more because he was also an honest-hearted gentleman, a faithful friend and neighbor and a devoted husband and father. The simple virtues help the greater in the making of heroes.

IN INDIANAPOLIS AND WASHINGTON.

As reminiscences of General Grant are in order this week it may be of interest to recall the fact that he was in this city before he ever was in Washington, and that, too, on important military business. The Journal of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1863, said editorially:

> Last Sunday afternoon General Grant, coming from the West, met Secretary Stanton coming from the East, in this city, and both proceeded without delay to Louisville, where, as far as we know, they now are. The telegraph forbade us saying anything about it, and, not knowing what important movements might be dependent on or inferred from this conjunction of mighty bodies, we obeyed the telegraph implicitly.

This meeting between General Grant and Secretary Stanton was part of an interesting passage in the history of the war. They met here by appointment, and went to Louisville by the next train. The trip grew out of trouble between General Rosecrans and General Hooker as to which was the commanding officer, coupled with some charges or rumors concerning Rosecrans affecting his capacity to command. Grant was then in the forefront of public notice, though his fame had not yet culminated. Vicksburg had surrendered three months before, and he had been made a major general in the regular army. For reasons not necessary to state it had been decided to relieve General Rosecrans and to consolidate the Western departments and armies under the command of General Grant. While at Vicksburg recovering from severe injuries caused by a fall from his horse he was directed by telegraph to meet Secretary Stanton here, and their trip to Louisville related to this business. Oct. 19 Rosecrans was relieved of command, being succeeded by General Thomas, and General Grant assumed command of the departments of Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio. The Journal of Oct. 22 contained an editorial announcing these changes, and concluding as follows:

> In consolidating all the armies and the departments of the West under one commander the government had little choice in selecting a commander. Grant, both by military rank and the eminence of his successes, if not abilities, so far overtops all others that we may easily suppose that his appointment was determined by the determination to make the change. He has had the singular good fortune not only to defeat but to destroy the armies with which he has contended, and to carry through to a triumphant issue, no matter how delayed or embarrassed, every great purpose he has commenced. Whether by good luck or genius it would puzzle history to decide just now, but the issue of his present undertaking will enable it to decide fully. If he does unto Bragg as he did unto Pemberton, and divides the eastern half of the Confederacy as he has already divided the whole Confederacy, neither caution nor envy can deny him the qualities of a great commander, the greatest, probably, since Napoleon.

This somewhat guarded expression shows a little doubt whether Grant would prove equal to the new and larger responsibility put upon him. The brilliant and successful operations that followed removed all doubt, and on March 1, 1864, Grant was made lieutenant general of the army. Being ordered to Washington he arrived there March 8. This was his first visit to the national capital, and his first appearance before a Washington public was at a public reception by the President on the evening of March 8. He had arrived only a few hours before, and wore a shabby, travel-stained uniform. In the dense crowd that surrounded the President Grant was the hero of the occasion, the lion of the evening. The anxiety to see him was so great that he was induced to stand on a plush chair while the crowd filed past him. He looked embarrassed and bored, as, no doubt, he was. This was Grant's first appearance in Washington, and he had visited Indianapolis five months before.

The appointment of delegates to an international monetary conference that will never meet, or the designation of diplomatic agents, with whom nobody will negotiate are not the best means to promote the safety of our financial situation. The country needs a monetary reform that shall begin at home.

According to Mr. Cleveland the only people in the United States who were right in the last campaign and who are right now are those who believe in the gold standard, with a deficit and debt-making tariff law. Those who believe in a gold standard with a revenue-making and debt-paying tariff are hopelessly wrong.

Dr. Abbott and Terre Haute.

Not satisfied with classifying the account of Jonah's whale as the oldest fish story on record, Rev. Lyman Abbott has further imperiled his reputation in the neighborhood of the Wabash by speaking lightly of Terre Haute. Mr. Abbott went to Terre Haute when he was a young man, and it was five years before he could get away. Naturally, he ought to know something about the place as it was then, and evidently thinking this to be the case, incidentally mentioned it in a chapter of reminiscences written for the Youth's Companion. Among other things he says: "If I had gone to Terre Haute as a candidate we should certainly not have stayed. We were New England born and bred, accustomed to its thrift and order, to its intellectual atmosphere, to its spirit of reserve, and to the religious conscientiousness of the Puritan church. We landed in a city of 10,000 inhabitants, with pigs running loose in the streets, without a public library, and with hardly a private library worthy of the name, settled by pilgrims from the Southern States, etc."

This has made the Terre Hauters very angry, and while they cannot deny the pigs they vehemently assert that the atmosphere of the town was intellectual, and the Gazette points out, as a crowning proof of the fact, that two of its residents became Cabinet officers. Admitting that all Cabinet officers, and these two in particular, are superlatively intellectual, it must be acknowledged by all fair-minded persons outside of Terre Haute that two great intellects in a population of 10,000 are hardly sufficient to create an "atmosphere." But, whether they did or not, is it not wiser to assume that Mr. Abbott did not recognize such an atmosphere when he breathed it than to fly into a rage over what he says? There are people so ignorant and benighted even now that they do not know that Terre Haute is just bubbling over with intellect, and has a surplus barreled up and "aging;" but their ignorance cannot be cured by furious assertion. It is better to have patience and let the great truth burst upon the astonished world like an air ship when the time is ripe. At all events, the fashion common to Indiana towns of fuming and foaming whenever some Eastern person speaks unfavorably of them is very foolish. Naturally, Indiana people like their towns; they prefer the free and easy social atmosphere, the life and bustle common to them to the conventionalities and narrowness of New England communities; they even have a liking for the ragged edges and slipshod municipal housekeeping prevalent in most of them. They understand that a man may be a part of the busy, everyday life and yet be a lover of books and of things fine and high—that an intellectual man need not necessarily spend his life in a library. But, knowing this, they should have the liberality to admit that the New Englander, accustomed to the primness and trimness of his environment, both mental and physical, may also prefer the ways with which he is familiar and yet be free from offense. Terre Haute, at any rate, should calm down, for of a certainty Mr. Abbott had no thought of stirring up a lion when he casually brought up the pigs of twenty years ago.

The hypercritical and captious New York Sun says things about a pair of lines in a Philhellenic poem in the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat. It intimates that the lines, which are as follows:

> "And now, like a torrent of April, they burst
> Across Macedonia and down to the coast;"

do not rhyme. They do, though, just as easy, if the Afro-American pronunciation of burst is wedded to the New England sounding of long o, followed by a consonant. The verse would then read:

> "And now, like a torrent of April, they bust
> Across Macedonia, and down to the cust."

And there you are. The Sun is a jingo, avowedly, but it can't recognize good American rhyme.

The anxiety of some public spirited persons to provide "breathing places" for the gasping multitudes would imply that this is a city of narrow streets, crowded tenement houses, dark courts and densely populated slums. A large park can be made an attractive feature of the city, provided it does not prove a financial white elephant, but the talk about "breathing places" is humbug.

Members of the "literary club" which blackballed Governor Mount are explaining that it is no disgrace for a man to be blackballed. Probably they are right.

Rudyard Kipling seems disposed to "sass" her Majesty's government in the name of Canada. Is this poetic license?

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Matter of Mind.

"For a while he was clear out of his mind about that girl."

"And now?"

"Oh, now the girl is clear out of his mind."

His Place.

Watts—Notice how baldheaded the pictures of King George show him to be?

Potts—Yes. And I can't understand why he isn't at the front of those ballet-skirted troops.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"What is a flourish of trumpets?" asked the typewriter boarder, who has lately joined a Shakspeare club.

"I don't know for sure," said the Cheerful Idiot, "but I presume it is some sort of sound wave."

Pleasant Prospect.

Jungpoppe—You have just got to come out and take dinner with me to-morrow. I won't take no for an answer. Will you?

Olebatch—Certainly. Shall be delighted.

"I thought you could. You see, I want you to come out and see baby. The little fellow is getting so strong. He throws his cup, saucer and spoon clear across the table at every meal now."

Timely Warning.

Washington Post.

In the midst of the excitement there is real danger of some of the newspapers getting their war maps mixed up with their maps of the desirable bicycle paths.

Missed Again.

Detroit Free Press.

"How do you stand on this irrepressible financial question, Chumpley?"

"Sorry, old man, but I can't spare you a cent to-day."

SHERMAN AND BLISS

MAY RETIRE FROM THE CABINET OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Former May Be Succeeded by Judge Day, Who Has Been Appointed Assistant Secretary of State.

NEW INDIANA POSTMASTERS

ANOTHER BIG BATCH OF FOURTH-CLASS OFFICES FILLED.

Recommendations by Representatives Faris and Landis—Democrats Determined to Delay the Tariff Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The prompt confirmation of Judge Day as assistant secretary of state is expected, and it need not be surprising if Secretary Sherman should retire before the end of the year and make way for the promotion of the Canton jurist to the head of the department. The health of the former is not robust, and the cares he has taken on himself are already telling on him. He finds it difficult to keep track of the multitudinous important details of his department and to be ready any moment to take up the threads of negotiations where they may have been dropped, an hour, a week or a month before. Whether or not Judge Day becomes the nominal head of the State Department, it is safe to assume that the bulk of its responsibilities will fall upon his shoulders.

* * *

The story is again in circulation that Secretary Bliss is soon to retire. When he accepted the portfolio of the Interior it was generally understood that he did so with the design of serving merely as a stop-gap, until some one could be found who could fill the bill acceptably. It is now said that he is anxious to retire as soon as the President can fill his place, his private business demanding his attention.

* * *

The statement is made that the appointment of Edward G. Bradford to the federal judgeship in Delaware is a victory for the Higgins faction of the State and a defeat for the Addicks faction. Mr. Bradford was a bitter enemy of Addicks and fought him openly at all times. Mr. Bradford was indorsed by ex-Senator Higgins and H. A. Dupont. Mr. Higgins had recommended W. C. Spruance, but, on finding that Mr. Bradford would suit the President, indorsed the latter.

* * *

Representative Faris has recommended the appointment of the following candidates for postmasters in his district:

Morgan County—Plano, Thomas Newborn.

Clay County—Perth, Achilles Jalbert; Ashboro, David Mayrose.

Hendricks County—Friendswood, W. S. Jessup.

Parke County—Catlin, J. L. Odell; Marshall, S. L. Hume.

Putnam County—Fillmore, Henry McKar (continued); Roachdale, George Justice.

Vermillion County—Cayuga, Milton W. Coffin; Eugene, Wm. L. Parke; St. Bernice, Brose Andrews.

* * *

Representative Landis has recommended the following candidates for fourth-class postmasters: Mellott, Fountain county, John B. Mellott; Muddlefork, Clinton county, Eugene Floyd; Linden, Montgomery county, O. D. Thomas.

* * *

Indiana fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Boundary, Jay county, T. J. Stewart, vice C. N. Heester, removed; Bristow, Perry county, W. H. Lanman, vice J. R. Bradshaw, removed; Buck Creek, Tippecanoe county, James Carter, vice J. D. Munea, removed; Dale, Spencer county, G. W. Stillwell, vice Joseph Haug, removed; Demotte, Jasper county, J. F. Druner, vice Samuel McGinnis, removed; Deputy, Jefferson county, E. W. A. Horde, vice D. L. Barker, removed; Eckerty, Crawford county, Ida Bobbitt, vice Valentine Gobbel, removed; Leavenworth, Crawford county, D. E. McCullum, vice S. E. McFall, removed; Lyons, Green county, F. M. Hornbeck, vice George Davidson, removed; Marengo, Crawford county, J. H. W. Weathers, vice J. B. Pankey, removed; Oakville, Delaware county, C. A. Fleming, vice H. D. Hartley, removed; Oolitic, Lawrence county, M. L. Robertson, vice Samuel Smallwood, removed; Orestes, Madison county; Marion Plackard, vice S. H. Carver, removed; Pilot Knob, Crawford county, Mrs. M. M. White, vice M. C. Froman, removed; Smithville, Monroe county, Robert Johnson, vice Theodore Trasher, removed; Switz City, Greene county, C. E. Herold, vice D. J. Stantz, removed.

The Postoffices Worry Steele.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., April 27.—Somehow word came to Marion yesterday that Congressman George W. Steele would be home today and in consequence this city has been the Mecca of a number of office seekers and their friends. Postmasterships, as usual, are in demand, the one here being sought by William Feighner, Jacob Brown and Henry Hamaker. The friends of E. H. Neal and W. R. Coomler are also here urging the claims of their favorites for the postoffice at Jonesboro. At Fairmount the contest is between Clark Overman and Joseph W. Parker; at Point Isabel, between John H. Salyer and Lewis Marshall; at Swayzee, between John Read and I. R. Lee; at Gas City the applicants are George S. Harris, Arthur Warren and John E. Ward; at Landess, Lemuel Eastes and Henry Yales; at Van Buren, William Saxon and J. S. Paxton.

WILL DELAY THE BILL.

Democrats Seemingly Determined to Fight the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Democratic members of the Senate finance committee to-day followed up their refusal of yesterday to allow the tariff bill to be reported direct to the Senate with the announcement that they would expect to be given opportunity for a thorough examination of all the schedules of the bill as amended before it is reported to the Senate. They have already employed one expert and will employ others to take up the bill in their behalf as soon as it is presented to them. They expect to be able to examine the bill sufficiently to permit it to go to the Senate in about two weeks' time after they receive it. There has been some talk among the Democratic senators of granting hearings by the full committee, but this proposition does not appear to have met with general favor. The Democratic members of the committee fear that insistence upon this course would be construed into a determination to delay the bill for the sake of delay, which, they insist, is no part of their programme.

The decision of the Democratic members may have the effect of causing a postponement of the presentation of the bill beyond Thursday. Some of the Republican committeemen now say that they may not conclude their work before Monday morning, as there are still various matters which are not definitely decided and which it becomes necessary to fix absolutely before going into the full committee. They are still working with the hope of presenting the bill Thursday, but are less hopeful than formerly.

The Republicans think they discover in the present attitude of their Democratic colleagues a disposition to delay the passage of the bill, which they had not previously counted on, and are making their preparations for a long siege in the Senate as well as in the committee. Some of them express the fear that the bill will not become a law before the 1st of August.

ABRUPTLY ENDED.

Close of the Hearing in the Noted Chicago Lake Front Case.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Chicago lake-front hearing at the General Land Office came to an abrupt end to-day after a warm contest over the efforts of the scrip locators to shut out the interests of the contestants in the proceedings. Commissioner Herrman overruled the motion of the scrip locators' counsel to require claimants to produce a chain of title, and held that the sole question was whether the land in controversy was public land of the United States. It is immaterial whether the contestants have any interest in the lands or not. Then ensued a series of motions by the scrip side. The first was to dismiss the contests on the ground that the affidavits of contest are not properly verified in failing to show that the signers were authorized to represent the parties in whose interests they purported to be made, and next to dismiss on the ground that the contests were not corroborated by the affidavits of other witnesses. Both were promptly overruled. Then postponement of the hearing was asked for because of pendency of litigation in the Illinois courts instituted by the scrip men to quiet title to these lands, determination of which would be more satisfactory to all parties in interest than by departmental action. This was overruled promptly, and then all parties to the controversy agreed to submit the case without oral argument, briefs and affidavits to be filed hereafter. Commissioner Herrman allowed ten days within which to file supplemental papers. The decision will be rendered very soon after these are filed.

Chandler on Trusts.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Senator Chandler has given expression to an interesting budget of views on anti-trust legislation in connection with the tariff. He says: "I am against a pooling bill or anything that will intrench monopoly, but at the same time I am not willing to break down a trust at the expense of breaking down an industry. A trust can be regulated without going to that extent. There are some industries in this country that are in the nature of trusts, but if we destroy them we throw thousands of people out of employment, and we make a market here for foreign trusts. The whole subject is one that ought to be given and will be given very careful attention when the tariff bill is before the Senate."

Others May Erect Chapels.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Secretary Alger has made the following statement of the policy of the War Department as to chapels on the Military Academy reservation: "Much has been said about the building of a Catholic chapel on the ground of the United States Military Academy at West Point. This was a privilege accorded these people by my predecessor, who said that similar privileges would be accorded to others. You can state that any other denomination wishing to build a chapel on the grounds on the same conditions will be given an equally advantageous site for the buildings. No favoritism will be shown to any denomination and others will be accorded a site equally as good as that of the Catholic chapel."

Patents Granted Indianians.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Patents have been issued to Indiana inventors as follows: Frederick R. Gooschalk, Bluffton, fodder binder; Perry A. Gump, Huntertown, fence post; Francisco Schenker, Vincennes, pole for suspending curtains; Charles S. Simpson, Indianapolis, folding flower stand; Minnie O. Snyder, Brazil, vegetable sieve and strainer; William S. Sutton, Kempland, wire fence; J. M. Tilman, Evansville, harness attachment; Stephen Vanslyke, Indianapolis, bicycle brake; William W. Wainwright, Connersville, journal box.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $228,649,390; gold reserve, $155,361,873.

FIRE LOSS OF $2,000,000

TWO PIERS, THREE SHIPS AND A TUG BURNED AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Several People Injured and Others Reported Missing—Chesapeake & Ohio Road the Greatest Loser.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 27.—Fire broke out in the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company's pier No. 5 at an early hour this morning and before the flames were checked damage to the extent of $2,000,000 had been done. Two of the company's immense piers were destroyed, three vessels burned to the water's edge, a tug boat destroyed and several persons injured, two seriously.

The flames were discovered in Pier 5 about 4:15 o'clock this morning, and spread with such rapidity that it was almost impossible to make any headway against them. A fierce north wind fanned the flames furiously and swept them across the docks to Pier 6, which was soon also burning furiously. The British steamship Clintonia, which was loading with oil, tobacco and general merchandise at Pier 5, was soon ablaze. Tugs pulled her out into the middle of the river, where an ineffectual battle was waged against the flames that were raging in her inflammable cargo. She was burned to the water line at 10 o'clock to-night. The Norwegian steamship Solveig, which was loading grain at Pier 5, next caught. The crew managed to escape by climbing down the hawsers to the pier.

Meanwhile the Chesapeake & Ohio tug Wanderer, which had caught fire, had burned to the water's edge. The German sailing ship, J. D. Bischoff, taking on staves from the north side of Pier 6, also caught. The flames obtained such a hold on her that they could not be conquered, and she went to the bottom at 6 o'clock this afternoon. The crew of this vessel had a very narrow escape from being cremated. They were aroused by John Anderson, one of the crew, and were only rescued with the greatest difficulty, after the captain and boatswain had been badly burned.

The heavy north wind and the heroic efforts of the fire department saved the large grain elevator of the Chesapeake & Ohio Company from destruction. The fire was rapidly spreading across the conveyors that connect the elevator with the piers, but with the aid of a locomotive and an immense chain, the conveyors' supports were pulled out, the conveyors themselves torn down and this danger averted. At 1 o'clock this afternoon the fire had spent its fury and was well under control. Among the injured are:

CAPTAIN FORREST, of the tug Wanderer, slightly burned about face and hands.

JOHN DIGGS, mate of the Wanderer, badly burned about the head and arms.

CAPTAIN KEITE, of the ship Bischoff, perhaps fatally burned, and the boatswain of the same vessel, who was terribly burned about the arms.

There are vague rumors of many persons having lost their lives, but they cannot be traced to any reliable source.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company estimates its loss at about $300,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The total loss, including the three ships and their cargoes, the tug Wanderer and the merchandise in the piers will probably reach $2,000,000. The principal insurance companies carrying policies on the merchandise on the piers are the Virginia Fire and Marine, the Aetna, New York Underwriters, North American Fire Association of Philadelphia, Mutual of New York, St. Paul Insurance Company, Commercial Union, Queen, Lancaster, German-American, Western Canada, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Hartford Fire Company, Hanover, West Chester, Liverpool, London and Globe, Sun Fire Insurance Company, Scottish Union, Greenwich Royal. The insurance on the piers was carried by a large insurance syndicate. The steamship Clintonia was owned by Robinson & Sons, Northshields; the Solveig by C. Michelson & Sons, Bergen, and G. D. Bischoff by J. J. Bischoff, Bremen.

The Tin-Plate Victory Won.

American Economist.

It looks as if the tin-plate industry of South Wales is all but beaten out of the American market, says Herapath's Railway Journal. It is stated that American tin plates now virtually monopolize the market throughout the United States, except on the Pacific coast, and are selling on the Atlantic seaboard at from 25 to 40 cents below the price at which Welsh plate of corresponding grades can be laid down. Importations are now confined, with hardly an exception, to lots designed for use by the exporting oil and canned goods interest, which still enjoy a rebate of 99 per cent. of the duty on all such foreign material reshipped abroad. It is true that a comparatively small proportion of imported plates is still entered for actual consumption on the Pacific coast, owing to the relatively heavy cost of transportation thither of domestic goods and cheap freight-rates from Europe. But even there the American product has entered during the past year, and it is merely a matter of time when the Pacific coast market will also be absorbed. This is bad news for Swansea; but are there no other markets?

LECTURED ON LINCOLN

INSTRUCTIVE TALK BY MR. GRIFFITHS IN MONTEFIORE COURSE.

Various Phases of Lincoln's Character as Shown in His Life in and Out of Office.

Hon. John L. Griffiths delivered the fifth lecture in the Montefiore course at the Market-street Temple last evening before a large and intelligent audience. He chose for his subject the life and character of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Griffiths said in part: "We are apt in our admiration of Lincoln's statesmanship to overlook the manysidedness of the man—to forget that had he never been elected President he would still have been regarded as one of the most distinguished orators of his time. It was through his public address that he blazed his way to the presidency. From 1850 to 1860 he was the unrivaled champion of Whig and then of Republican principles in Illinois. Lincoln believed that the position of the stump speaker was one of the greatest responsibility; that he was the custodian of a sacred trust. Through him his party spoke to the people. If he played upon their passions or trifled with their convictions or attempted to mislead them in any way, he had grossly betrayed their confidence. Absolute candor was demanded of him. Lincoln met the requirements of this high standard more fully than any public man of his day. He possessed none of the platform graces. His dress was uncouth, his figure ungainly, his movements awkward, his voice shrill and piercing. When he spoke, however, those who listened felt that he had a message to deliver which they must needs hearken to. He always made the most careful preparation and remarked on one occasion that nothing embarrassed him so much as to attempt to speak when he had nothing to say. Like all earnest men he gave his best thought to the smallest audience.

"He was fearless in his utterance and when convinced of the justice of his position could not be induced to surrender it in deference to friendly suggestion or popular clamor. No one ever came in closer touch, in tender sympathy with the common people than Lincoln, and this added greatly to his effectiveness as a public speaker. He had always lived among them. Their experiences had been his experiences. He had shared their joys and sorrows, their defeats and success. He knew their weaknesses, and their strength, their limitation and their aspirations. He knew that they were anxious to do the right in so far as it was made plain to them; that they had the instinct of honesty, the genius for rectitude. He never appealed to their passions and prejudices, to their cupidity and ignorance, to any base motive or vulgar sentiment, but always to their reason and their conscience.

HIS LITERARY STYLE.

"As we read Lincoln's addresses and state papers we wonder where he acquired his marvelous style, his mastery over words, which some have said were as great as his mastery over men; his art of perfect expression, his power of definition, his capacity for moderate statement, his genius for condensation. From what source came the simplicity and dignity, the 'high seriousness' of his language? Whence the beauty of his imagery, the loftiness of his thought? In all his later writings he invariably uses 'the inevitable word' than which no other would have answered quite as well. His sentences are clear as crystal, strong as adamant. His most impassioned utterances have nothing artificial or spectacular about them. They are burning words which issue from the crater of the heart, coined out of rich experience, deep conviction and profound sympathy. The Bible and Shakspeare formed his style. The exaltation of spirit in which the prophets wrote, the melody of the psalms, the humanity of the gospels, the air of mysticism and mystery brooding over all appealed most powerfully to his peculiar temperament, and when he wrote it was in the same simple and yet lofty vein. Literary style is a gift of nature.

"It is the man himself from which he cannot escape and in his style we find reflected all his virtues and excellences, all his defects and vices. What he says he will say in a manner peculiarly his own. If he simulates passion he will betray the deceit. If he talks and has nothing to say he will express that, but if he has a keen sense of truth, a fine perception of things as they stand related to each other and to the universe he will not be content with a word that loosely expresses the thought, but will take infinite pains to make the word the portrait of the thought. Like Dante, no word could lead Lincoln to say other than he would, but he would often make words say for him what they were not wont to say for other men. Lincoln was on such terms of intimacy with the English language, he knew it so well that he dared to be unconventional in its use, when occasion demanded. It is only the prig and literary snob who reject the strong word for the polite word.

"When some citizens of Louisiana wrote to Lincoln protesting against the severity with which the war was being waged, he answered by inquiring 'if they would prosecute it with elder stalk squirts charged with rose water if they were in his place?' In his message to the special session of Congress, convened on July 4, 1861, he said of certain Southern political leaders, 'that with rebellion, then sugar-coated, they had been drugging the public mind of their sections for more than thirty years.' When advised to omit the use of the compound word on the ground that it was not dignified, Mr. Lincoln said, 'let it stand. I was not attempting to be dignified, but plain. There is not a voter in the land who will not know what sugar-coated means.' Of all the orations that have been delivered since Washington uttered his immortal farewell adieu, Lincoln's Gettysburg speech is, perhaps, the one that we would be least willing to give up. They stand nearly a century apart, the two loftiest peaks in our political literature, and all that was said between seems of trifling value in comparison. How the noble diction, the beauty and the grandeur of the Gettysburg speech thrill us after the lapse of thirty years and more! How the lofty tones ring through the corridors of the soul, making all selfish conduct seem petty and ignoble and service for others the only lasting good. He spoke that gray November day on that blood-stained field, with the voice not of man, but of angels.

AS PRESIDENT.

"Lincoln entered upon the presidency under the most discouraging circumstances. He was comparatively an unknown man. He had never been in a position of power before, and now he was suddenly called upon to exercise the most absolute dominion over life and property. Washington, Jefferson, Adams, all his predecessors, indeed, had simply a reputation to sustain, while he had the much more difficult task—a reputation to make. No wonder that the lines in Lincoln's sad face were graven with a deeper melancholy during those years of anxious foreboding. Lincoln had the God-like attribute of infinite patience. There are those who believe that whatever is done must be done quickly. They would reform society by statutes containing an emergency clause. They would drive out all the wickedness in the world by legislative enactment. They would change human nature in the twinkling of an eye by simply declaring that from henceforth it must be other than it has been. There is as much, nay more wisdom in moderation, in judicious compromise, not involving the sacrifice of principle, until the growth of public opinion makes the complete reform possible, as there is in the summary exercise of robust methods, which so frequently fail of their purpose because of their premature adoption. When it was plain to all men who were willing to see that slavery was a source of strength to the South, and of weakness to the North, that its abolition would prevent European recognition of the Confederacy and inspire the boys in blue with a broader patriotism and a holier enthusiasm, he gave freedom to 4,000,000 slaves. Lincoln's primary object was to save the Union. Everything else, in his judgment, was to be made subsidiary to the attainment of that great end. No hasty or ill-advised attempt to abolish slavery, much as he desired the extinction, would be permitted to interfere with the realization of that supreme purpose. It is not, as the emancipator of a race, glorious as that title is, that Lincoln will fill the largest place in history, but as the one man in all history who demonstrated that 'a peaceful union of great states' could survive the shock of civil war; that government of the people and by the people was not a failure in a period of stress and storm. By proving this, he made the whole world his debtor, and left a priceless legacy to all mankind.

> "Nature they say doth dote,
> And cannot make a man
> Save on some worn-out plan
> Repeating us by vote:
> For him the old world molds aside she threw
> And, choosing sweet clay from the breast
> Of the unexhausted West,
> With stuff untainted, shaped a hero new,
> Wise, steadfast in the strength of God, and true."

The Modern Version.

Chicago Tribune.

At the present time it appears to be chiefly "The Greeks! They go, they go."