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Admiral Dewey has endorsed the Frye shipping bill in a letter to its author, in which he declares that in his opinion "it will have a beneficial effect upon the country at large."

It is scarcely probable that the Bryanites will be able to persuade Admiral Dewey to accept the second place with Mr. Bryan, even if they should desire him. There are things that seem impossible.

Those who are counting upon a stampede of the Indiana delegation to the Bryan convention to Admiral Dewey or anybody else are counting in vain. The 16-to-1 out-and-out Bryanites of the Shinklin brand are in control.

Recent advances from Porto Rico state that the people would rather have work and prosperity than arms. In their present condition they take the relief offered as a matter of necessity, but they long for the introduction of civil government and prosperity.

Americans have scored their first victory at the Paris exposition by an exhibition of energy in getting their building and exhibits advanced so much ahead of others as to make the French commissioner general say, "It is an object lesson to us all to see the American people work."

When a Democrat rises in a public place and extols Oliver P. Morton, as did Representative Miers on Saturday in the House, one cannot but recall the fact that when Morton so effectively served the Nation and the State all the Democratic leaders then under the banner of Democracy were bent on his overthrow.

In considering the names of eligibles for the second place on the Republican national ticket what is the matter with Gen. Horace Porter, of New York? He has served his country loyally and with marked credit to his party and himself, both in civil and military capacities, his geographical location is satisfactory and he is all right otherwise.

The New York Sun is doing a good work and having a lot of fun besides in exposing the slick and underhand processes by which Representative Richardson induced Congress to make him a present of the stereotyped plates and copyright of a valuable book which had been got up at the expense of the government. It is evident that Mr. Richardson's duties as Democratic leader in the House do not prevent his having an eye to the main chance.

The Ecumenical Conference on foreign missions which will begin in New York on the 21st inst., will be the first of its kind ever held. It will be world-wide in its scope, representing all the Protestant missionary societies and missions of the world, and embracing nearly 2,000 delegates from all parts of the world, including ministers, missionaries, educators, statesmen, financiers and other men of note from many countries. The selection of ex-President Harrison as honorary president of the council is a case of an honor seeking the man.

The story comes from Washington that the cause of Admiral Dewey's anger at the President is that he was not paid \$10,000 for his services as a Philippine commissioner. The President was anxious to do this, but the statute which declares that no man shall hold two offices of trust and profit at the same time made it impossible. It is said the President recommended that amount, and that he will gladly sign the bill should it become law. The story came out as the result of an inquiry into the admiral's declaration that the President "had robbed him."

The last Congress provided for the appointment of a commission of men of experience and appropriated \$1,000,000 to make a survey of the different routes for the canal across the Isthmus. That commission has just returned and is preparing its report. It has made a most exhaustive survey of all the routes. For this reason it seems unwise to hurry the passage of a bill providing for the construction of the canal and appropriating money therefor. Yet Mr. Hepburn, House chairman of the committee on the Nicaragua canal, is determined to push his bill. To that end petitions have been circulated in the House urging the committee on rules to introduce a resolution asking that a date be fixed for consideration of the bill. All the Democrats and a considerable number of Republicans have signed the petitions. The Senate, however, has refused to consider the bill of Senator Morgan, probably because it believes that to pass any bill until the commission has made its report would be an impropriety.

Reports made by the heads of departments in Washington, in response to a resolution of the Senate, show that the public service must be seriously handicapped by aged, infirm and incompetent clerks. The report from the Treasury Department shows 221 employees older than forty-three and forty-six years old, 100 be-

between forty-five and sixty, 56 between sixty and seventy, 45 between seventy-five and eighty-five years old and 10 who are over eighty years old. The Interior Department reports 162 employees between sixty-five and sixty-nine years old, inclusive, 56 between seventy and seventy-five, 28 between seventy-five and eighty, and 10 between eighty and eighty-five years old, inclusive. Assuming that about this proportion prevails in all the departments it is evident that the number of clerks too old for regular clerical work must be embarrassingly large. What to do with such men, who have grown old in the service, or how to prevent the evil which the existence of such a class implies is not an easy problem to solve.

THE PARTY OF SHRIKS AND WARNINGS.

The keynote of the speeches delivered at the banquet of the Jefferson League in this city Saturday night was despair of the Republic and of free government unless the Democratic party is placed in power very soon. Each one of the speakers seemed to regard himself as a sentinel on the watchtower of liberty whose duty it was to save the people from themselves, a prophet commissioned to cry aloud and spare not in predicting the dire evils unless the party of the Constitution and of the Declaration of Independence, meaning of course the old original Jacob Townsend Democracy, with the name of William Jennings Bryan blown in the bottle, is speedily placed in charge of the ship of state. One of the speakers who responded to the toast of "The Flag," with a very lugubrious address, gave his hearers to understand that he had always tried to cultivate faith in the people and a hopeful disposition regarding the Republic, but feared he would not be able to save either the people or the country much longer. He had watched the progress of the ship of state with calm assurance and had tried to encourage the timid, but now, to quote his words:

But now, when I behold the ship in seas whose coasts are strewn with the wrecks of nations—when I hear the voice of the captain, drunk with the Falernian wine of imperial ambition, calling to unship the rudder and cast it off, that the ship is sailing under divine guidance—when I see dastard hands cutting away the anchors that have served us well in time of peril—when, ahead, I see the spray of waves breaking over sunken rocks—I feel impelled to shriek the word of warning in the ears of those who seem to sleep. Wake! wake! ere it be too late.

There was no diagram with this, but a little study of the nautical figures of speech will show that the captain alluded to is that bold, bad man, William McKinley, who, "drunk with the Falernian wine of imperial ambition," is ordering the rudder to be unshipped and cast off with the evident intention of running the ship of state on a hidden reef or wrecking her on a lee shore. Those to whom the speaker felt impelled to shriek words of warning are the American voters who failed to see in 1896 that the salvation of the country lay in the election of William J. Bryan, and who, there is reason to believe, are still in doubt whether he would be a better commander than Captain McKinley. The sleeping people who do not realize their danger nor see that Mr. Bryan is the only person who can save them are those to whom the speaker would shriek, "Wake! wake! ere it be too late!"

The Democratic party has saved the Constitution and the country, on paper, so often and shrieked to the sleeping people so much that the habit has become chronic. At the beginning of the war of the rebellion it demonstrated, on paper, that the President had no constitutional power to coerce a State or prevent the dissolution of the Union, and it shrieked to the people that any attempt on his part to do so would work the downfall of constitutional government. Then it was Mr. Lincoln, "drunk with Falernian wine," who was preparing to unship the rudder and wreck the ship of state. The process of saving the Constitution, on paper, and of shrieking warnings between times continued during the war. No attempt was made by the Democracy to maintain the Constitution or defend the flag in any other way except by paper declarations and shrieking. In its platform of 1864 it declared that "the Constitution has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down."

In spite of its shrieking the people re-elected Abraham Lincoln, and he did not unship the rudder nor wreck the ship of state. From that time to the present the Democratic party has done nothing but shriek and warn when it was out of power and commit stupid and disastrous blunders when it was in power. As it seems to get a lot of satisfaction out of the process the best thing the people can do is to keep it out of power and let it shriek and warn. Shrieks and warnings are less injurious than administrative blunders and disastrous legislation. Meanwhile, we may remark, "Our flag is there, and it is going to stay there. It has not been lowered nor desecrated, and will not be as long as American valor and patriotism last, shrieks and warnings to the contrary notwithstanding."

BRAZEN MISREPRESENTATION.

In two or three dispatches the Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis Press has spoken with a certainty that would lead to the inference that he had attended alleged conferences of Republican congressmen and Chairman Hernly in Washington. His statements were not given as rumors, but as facts. One day Chairman Hernly and the congressmen were made to select a man for chairman of the State convention. The next, Governor Mount was made chairman, after the arrival in Washington of the Governor's secretary, who, it was asserted, went to Washington and "rattled off the points of Governor Mount's speech."

The correspondent stated positively that the platform of the Republican State convention was submitted to Chairman Hanna, of the national committee, who approved it generally, but criticized its length and urged the insertion of an approval of the ship-subsidy bill. There are other positive statements which it is impossible that the correspondent could give unless he was present at all the conferences of which he tells.

It is not probable that any intelligent man who gives a moment's thought to such gabble would believe it, because it is impossible that a correspondent could obtain such information. Even the yellow correspondent cannot be eavesdropping in half a dozen places at the same time. The mischief is that such gossip will be

repeated to people who have not read it, and who will be told that such statements have been made by reliable men and Republicans. If there had been a conference between Mr. Hernly and Chairman Hanna would this correspondent have been permitted to be present to listen to it? It is too absurd to talk about. If Colonel Wilson had "rattled off the points" of Governor Mount's speech, would this correspondent have been the third person to hear the points? It is not a story fit to have the political marines. Senator Fairbanks would not ask such a thing of Governor Mount, and Governor Mount would not listen to such a proposition. Even if Chairman Hernly and Colonel Wilson had not unequivocally denounced these stories as falsehoods, no one should believe them, so improbable are they. Sensational journalism has rarely afforded more conspicuous samples of reckless disregard of fact than the dispatches alluded to.

NON-INTERVENTION AN AMERICAN DOCTRINE.

It is fair to assume that no person of intelligence, whatever may be his views regarding the South African war, believes that the United States should intervene to put an end to the conflict. Those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves regarding the subject of intervention must know that it is a very serious matter, since it means that the government which intervenes must be prepared to resort to war to put an end to a conflict between two peoples. There is no probability that Great Britain would recognize any interference. In fact, the British government has given notice to that effect. Therefore, if we should intervene to put an end to the South African war we would become involved in a war with Great Britain. Even Mr. Webster Davis does not advocate intervention, and thus far he has not urged a change in the policy of the United States, which is strict neutrality.

In 1862 and 1863, as is now well known, a practical understanding existed between France, Great Britain and other European powers, and England thought the time had come to interfere in our civil war by recognizing the independence of the Confederate States. This interference the Lincoln government resisted through its diplomatic representatives. The Lincoln administration held that such recognition would be regarded as an act hostile to the United States, with all that it implied, because it would be a foreign intrusion which would not be tolerated except when our government and our people were too far exhausted to resist. Intervention in 1862 would have been regarded as a declaration of war by the United States. Great Britain, as any other nation, would hold the declaration of a purpose to intervene to end its war in South Africa as a declaration of war. If Germany, France, Austria and Italy should unite in a declaration that it is time that the troubles in the Philippines should be ended and express a purpose to intervene to end them, is there an American who would not regard it as a declaration of war?

It can be added that the Monroe doctrine as clearly sets forth the purpose of the American Nation not to interfere with the wars of foreign nations as to prevent foreign nations from extending their dominion in the United States. "In the wars of the European powers, in the matters relating to themselves, we do not take any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so," is the declaration of Monroe in his message of December, 1823. It is the policy of the United States at the present time.

TO AMERICANIZE OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

The interesting statement concerning the public school system in Cuba made by Mr. A. E. Frye, American superintendent of schools for the island, shows that the work has fallen under wise management. Every body recognizes the great importance of educating the rising generation of Cubans, and also that it must necessarily be a work of time and patience. Under the Spanish regime the school system was worthless, and the war swept even that away. The important point of Mr. Frye's statement is that whereas the introduction of the American system met at first with very bitter opposition, there has since been a complete reversal of feeling and he is now receiving the warmest support from all classes. The cause of this change of feeling on the part of the people is stated by him as follows:

How was this work accomplished? It was by placing absolute confidence in the Cuban people and winning their confidence in return. Thus the superintendent of schools had to find the way that all the boards of education were Cubans, every teacher was a native, Cuban teachers, under proper guidance, had selected the textbooks. All children were being instructed in their mother tongue. All appointments under the superintendent of schools favored the Cubans. There was absolute freedom in methods of teaching and absolute freedom in school organization. In other words, the Cubans were trusted. They rose to the occasion and organized their own school system in a most thorough and surprising manner.

This shows very wise management on the part of the superintendent and suggests what should be the keynote of all our dealings with the inhabitants of our new possessions. To win their confidence and co-operation in every good work, to inaugurate and carry forward needed reforms on American lines without rudely or unnecessarily interfering with established usages and methods should be the aim of all our laws and of the officials executing them. The situation in Porto Rico is different from that in Cuba, because the former is our permanent possession, while we are pledged to withdraw from the latter as soon as practicable. Being an American possession Porto Rico must, of course, be Americanized eventually, but this should be accomplished by gradual and conciliatory means and not by methods arbitrary in themselves, or too abrupt in their application. In short, to recur to Mr. Frye's statement, the Porto Ricans should be trusted as long and as far as they show themselves worthy of trust, and thus lead to co-operation in the Americanizing of the island. Spanish traditions, usages, methods and language should be treated considerately and not impatiently. Eventually they must all give way to the American, but as this is a foregone conclusion we can afford to avoid crowding matters at the risk of repelling the co-operation of the Porto Ricans. It will take at least a generation or two to Americanize the people, even with their trust and co-operation, and without these much longer. We ought not to expect nor attempt to root out the Spanish language quickly. In this respect the main work and best results must be among the children and through the

schools. Adults, especially middle-aged and elderly people who have never spoken or read anything but Spanish, cannot be expected to learn English. It will be enough if their children do, and the next generation ought to be fairly well Americanized. Instruction in the schools will, of course, be in English. The tariff law provides for the admission of Spanish literary and artistic works free of duty for a period of ten years, and books in the English language for all time to come, "when the same are imported from the United States." The proceedings and acts of the legislative council will, of course, be in English. The new law provides that all pleadings and proceedings in the United States District Court for the island shall be in English, and that the Porto Rican commissioner or resident delegate in Washington shall be able to read and write English. The Governor and all high executive officers of the island will be Americans, and, perhaps, ability to speak English will be made a prerequisite to appointment to any local office. In short, English will be the official language of the island from the beginning, and will become the language of the people as fast as the schools can make it so. There need be no fear that the English language will not take care of itself. It is a living, expansive language, while Spanish is a dying one. It is only a question of reasonable time till English will be the universal language in Porto Rico, and for that reason it would be unwise to adopt arbitrary measures to root out the Spanish. The new commissioner of education for Porto Rico should be a man of rare executive ability and tact, and he should be given a free hand to organize a school system that will be a potent factor in Americanizing the people.

Hon. Perry Belmont, of New York, favors Admiral Dewey as the Democratic candidate for President, and predicts that by the time the convention meets he will have developed unexpected strength. He says:

With McKinley and Dewey as opponents, business men will be assured that whoever is elected the business interests of the country will be protected and the property which has existed under the present administration will be continued without interruption by the campaign. Mr. Belmont realizes the fact that with Dewey as their candidate the Democrats will sweep the country, whereas with Bryan and the free silver platform they cannot win. This being the case, I hope Mr. Bryan will withdraw in favor of Admiral Dewey.

Republicans intend to re-elect President McKinley, but they would rather see the Democracy succeed with Admiral Dewey than with Mr. Bryan. Mr. Belmont's suggestion that Mr. Bryan withdraw shows he does not know the man.

In view of the extensive deposits of iron ore in the United States it is surprising to learn that it is now being largely imported from other countries. Statistics show that from last January to March 31, inclusive, no less than forty-five vessels arrived at Philadelphia laden with iron ore, aggregating 113,000 tons. These vessels cleared from ports in Spain, Greece, Brazil, Cuba, and one from the East Indies. The large importation of ore is attributed to the energy of American iron mills in guarding, by an immense reserve supply, against the possibility of another stringency in the iron market. It means that, besides using the entire output of American mines, the mills are drawing largely on those of other countries.

Popular Consolation.

The Paris exposition with its lights and splendor throngs
May be filled with dazzling beauty rich and rare;
But I'll bet it's not so grand as Hoosier sunsets in the spring.

With the gold and crimson banners in the air!
And there's still one more advantage that
The Hoosier sunsets possess—
That is better than the other one, a heap;
Besides its lack of beauty when compared to ours at home.

That scene "in ray Paree's" not half so cheap!
The situation in South Africa of late has been totally different from Colonel W. J. Bryan. The former has been "all quiet at the front."

Now would be the time for the boom manipulators of St. Helena to get out a directory with an affidavit as to population.

The Morton statue dedication seems to have been very successful as an eraser of party lines for the time being.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

An Adage Affirmed.
When one door is shut another opens, you know—
And so line up, China and Porto Rico.

A Thrift for Contrast.
"What makes Johnson Jobbs so determined to go to California in an automobile? I think it is because he once went there on foot."

Intellectual Outlay.
"Isn't your son's college education expensive?"
"Oh, very. You see, he has to have silver monograms on every baseball bat he owns."

Woman in Politics.
He-Clark must go; he bought his senatorial seat with over \$100,000.
She-He did? Well, when he gets his money back I hope he'll give his wife a big lot of it.

Forced to Acquire.
"Adeleide, you did use to be always fussing about her political attainments."
"I know it, Edgar; but now that education has got to be stylish I just simply have to go in for it."

Headed for Disaster.
"Pa, what is the inevitable?"
"Well, I don't like to see you investigate such deep themes, Jimmy; but, as a general proposition, the inevitable is any big scheme that a man tries to run without cash."

Men Never Understand.
"Twenty-five dollars for a basket-ball frock? Why, Clara, the doctor said you were not to play basket-ball any more!"
"Well, mercy me, Harry! I have to have something fit to wear when I go to look on."

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

The best kind of a Porto Rican plank in the State platform would be none at all.—Richmond Item.

If the Republicans throughout Indiana could see the effects of Goebelism in Kentucky as the Republicans along Indiana's southern border see it, Goebelism would be made an issue in Indiana this year.—Corydon Republican.

One Littlefield, Democratic candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, speaking of the depression which he pretends to think exists, says: "It is certain that a limitation of production must be the chief remedy." Great speech. Let us strike this "depression" down by closing the factories and throwing the laborers out of work! It has been only a few years since the plan

was tried, and the limitation of production was enormous.—Muncie News.

A newspaper, as well as the individual, can afford to do right; it pays to do right, says the Indianapolis News.

As to the propriety of supporting certain nominees of our party, and with rarely an exception we have had cause to regret that we gave the candidate the benefit of the doubt, for a man who proves false in one particular is liable to prove false in other matters, and to distrust such men is a safe rule.—Kokomo News.

The Anderson Daily News says that the two candidates recently nominated by the Republicans for commissioners of Madison county, are prohibitionists in "principle, practice and belief," and adds that their election will kill the whisky business in that county—just as though that would be an awful calamity. It is decidedly to the credit of the party that two conservative temperance men have been nominated, and if the whisky business suffers because of their election, the people of the county will be the gainers to that extent.—Middletown News.

The State statistician has sent out the advance sheets of his annual report. In one of these pamphlets, entitled "Statistics of the financial condition of the counties," Every county in the State has a full and complete statement but Shelby, under the head of the amount of money received in the counties during the year 1899, Shelby county is a blank. Foot note on the page makes this explanation: "The county records are missing and no report could be obtained."—The News.

The county cannot make a complete report of its transactions of the year 1899, the county clerk has sent out to the world that Shelby county cannot make a complete report of its transactions of the year 1899. Surely the taxpayers of the county will hang their heads in shame.—Shelbyville Republican.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Judge N. C. Sears and Congressman Foss have been endorsed for re-election by the Twenty-fifth ward Republican League, an anti-machine organization.

It is stated that President Kruger's favorite hobby is gardening; the collection of phloxes in his garden at Pretoria is famed for its excellence. He has a liking for red geraniums and calceolarias, and the daffodil is one of his pet flowers. He is said to detest orchids.

Prof. Henry Morton, president of the Stevens Institute of Technology, said the other day that he thought a scientific education of certain kind was necessary to every man, not because this is a scientific age so much as because it is pre-eminently an age of the scientific curacy which a scientific training develops.

The recent death of a member of a Sedalia, Mo., firm disclosed the fact that for thirty years the firm had kept no account-books. It did a strictly cash business, and without his receipts each night, share and share alike. When a bill of goods was purchased, each member of the firm took one-half of the money, carried in his pocket.

When the late Dan Rice was at the Walnut-street Theater in 1869 he sent passes one night to 300 young men, and when they arrived to see the show he appeared with a list of names and presented them a lecture condemning the outbursts which had been made in favor of the South, and the overthrow of the existing government of the Nation hung in the balance.

Miss Terry's single superstition is said to be a fear of the single number 3. "She will not enter a hotel room numbered 3, nor a car, nor a berth in a sleeping car. She will not sit three at a table; she declines to go on the stage by the third entrance. Once, when an enthusiastic Englishman proposed three cheers for her, she refused to accept them, saying, 'I will not be the third cheer given.' This is really so absurd that one wonders whether Miss Terry objects to three meals a day.

Mr. Stephen Gwinn tells a story of Miss Mary Kinsley. Just before she left England to go to South Africa she gave a final lecture at the United States Institution on "Imperialism" as she understood it. The course of her lecture was devoted to length on the work done by a great public servant in the Malay peninsula. After the lecture was over an old gentleman came up to Miss Kinsley and presented her his card, asked leave to shake hands with her. It was the man of whom she had spoken. In her surprise she said, "You thought you were dead?" "I thought," replied this builder of the empire, "that I was forgotten."

Comeh now the crocus fair,
And the daffodil so gay;
Come the jonquil, debonair—
Spring is well upon the way.
But the fairest of the blooms,
One in which there is no fault,
Is the onion, tender, young,
Sprinkled carefully with salt.
Shedding from a limp green stem,
To the purest, cleanest white,
Crispling cool on shattered ice—
Now, that is a joyful sight!
Spring has other beauties, true;
Other flowers, fair and sweet,
But the onion leads the bill,
It alone, is good to eat.

—Baltimore American.

EPIDEMIC AT NOME.

Many Goldseekers Die of Typhoid Fever—Receipts in Alaska.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 15.—Arrivals from the north state that the warm weather in the north is breaking up winter trails and the river is open in many places. Navigation will open two or three weeks earlier than usual. High water flooded the mines at Dominion and Hunker creek.

Inspector Strickland, of the mounted police, has arrived from the north to raise an additional fifty men for the Strathcona Horse for service in South Africa.

Advices from Nome state that during the winter typhoid fever has raged there. There have been thirty deaths from the disease, and 300 cases. It is also stated that many persons perished on the way from Dawson to Nome.

MULE ON THE TRACK.

Train Wrecked, Engineer and Fireman Killed and Five Others Hurt.

CHATTAHOOGA, Tenn., April 15.—A through freight train on the Southern Railway struck a mule and was wrecked while running at full speed near Huntsville, Ala. The engineer, Percy Armstrong, and the fireman, Sandy Osborne, were killed and five of the train crew were seriously injured. The engine plunged down a steep embankment and immediately caught fire. The freight cars crowded upon the overturned engine and instantly suffocated and crushed to death in the cab both engineer and fireman, during and after the wreck. The wreck caused a delay of twelve hours in the running of trains on the Memphis division.

WANTS HIS NAME CHANGED.

Moses Fowler Chase Will Ask the Court to Cut off "Chase."

CINCINNATI, O., April 15.—Moses Fowler Chase, the young millionaire, of Lafayette, Ind., sails for Europe next Wednesday, and his attorney, during his absence, will petition court to change his name to Moses Fowler, the name of his grandfather, whose estate he inherited, after the death of his mother. Chase's father recently arraigned the son for lunacy, pending the contest over the control of the estate. Mrs. Chase Du Hamme, of Cincinnati, against whom his father also brought suit in the contest over the estate, accompanies him abroad.

No More Toledo Commercial.

TOLEDO, O., April 15.—The Toledo Daily Commercial has been succeeded by the Toledo Daily and Sunday Times under the management of the Toledo Trust Company. Hon. H. P. Crouse is editor-in-chief; H. A. Hoff, business manager. To-day's issue is the last of the Commercial, which was published for the last time yesterday. It has been only a few years since the plan

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Knights in Fustian.
Olive M. Morton, always a great figure in Indiana history. He stood "four-square to all the winds that blow" during the civil war—that time when men's passions ran higher than before or since in this country—and by force of will and character held the State in line with the Union; supplying troops—an army in itself—to the national government on the one hand, and quelling internal dissensions on the other. Eulogistic tributes were heaped on his name on Saturday in the House of Representatives at Washington and members of the party which antagonized him when he was Governor classed him as one of the great men of the century. Antagonisms are past and the events of the war period have gone into a background sufficiently distant to afford a perspective that permits a recognition of his broad, romantic and humorous phases.

Caroline Brown, of Crawfordsville, is the first writer to perceive the literary value of this material, and has used it with admirable effect in a novel just published by the Houghton-Mifflin Company, entitled "Knights in Fustian." That famous organization, the "Knights of the Golden Circle," are thus happily designated, and the doings of "Temple of this order in 'Rifle and Honey Creek,' Middle county," form the chief incidents of the tale. In a brief preface the author explains that she has drawn the facts of her narrative from many sources, and that with the exception of certain chapters dealing with sentimentality which is forbidden as an anachronism, the actual experiences of her kith and kin, or else the observation of eyewitnesses. The most important part of them were gleaned from the official record of the treason trials, from various historical biographies, and from the files of the Indianapolis Journal. Such a preface is somewhat unusual in a novel, but inasmuch as some of the incidents of the story may give rise to controversy, she does well to fortify herself in advance.

The story opens with a quilling at the home of a certain Mrs. Bowles, as is described as an Amazonian woman who had a boundless contempt for her own sex, and a high regard for the other sex, and to make use of their opportunities. The score of neighborhood women who had been invited to the quilling wondered what motive had led her to offer this unaccustomed hospitality, but, as appeared later, she was in the company of the "knights," who wanted to spend the afternoon in drilling, and wished their "women folks," in whose ability to keep silence they had no faith, out of the room for the time. The immediate cause of the sudden activity among the conspirators was an impending draft, which they intended to resist.

The majority of these "knights" are represented as ignorant men with no inkling of military tactics, and their leaders are just as ignorant. The possibility of being drafted into the Union army was sufficient to arouse the opposition of the rank and file, but the plans of the "Grand Council" included a co-operation with the Confederacy and the overthrow of the existing government of State and Nation.

A young Union soldier at home on furlough is one of the characters in the novel, and his father, a well-to-do farmer of the neighborhood, are especial objects of copperhead animosity. The father of the "knights" is drawn for the burning of this farmer's barn, and by design the fatal slip comes to the possession of a Union soldier, who is then drafted into the army, and his father is left to the oaths which bind him to the circle as sacred, and who dreads to perform the act which would break the circle.

The chapter in which this burning occurs is very dramatic. The dramatic, the incendiary is a Unionist and the heroine of the tale, and her difficult position, both before and after her father's tragic death, is described. Other characters are a tinsmith, who worms himself into the confidence of the "temple" leaders and takes the degree of the order, but proves finally to be a spy in constant communication with Governor Morton. Several historical incidents are mentioned frequently. Mr. Porter, the Unionist, who is a Unionist, is mentioned on the occasion of a barbecue and makes a speech. On this same occasion is a speaker who is described.

The orator came forward to the edge of the platform, and his tall figure, crowned by a massive head covered with curly hair, and his hands, which curled with bitter sarcasm or melted into a smile as gentle as a child's, made him a man of remarkable and impressive presence. There was about him a certain stately and dignified air, which stamped him a leader of men, demagogue though he was.

His name is not mentioned, but Indiana readers of the book will recognize the portrait.

The speeches made aroused the worst passions of the disloyal men present, and when the rash young Union soldier attempted to reply a furious mob rushed to him. One man whose eye had been especially aroused fired at him, but the bullet missed its aim and killed a deputy sheriff. The murderer, who was not covered, was a recent comrade in the neighborhood, and a rebel escaped from Camp Morton, was captured in a fever, professedly without the aid of judge or jury.

These tragic incidents are well presented and leave a vivid impression upon the reader's mind. Throughout there is an appreciation on the author's part of dramatic values and a sense of history, which is found in a first novel. Indeed, though it deals with actual events it is far from being a bald narration of facts, and has that indelible quality which is literary quality. This is shown in the pleasing detail, bits of character drawing, and the use of the order of the day, and the descriptions of nature. These descriptions betray at once the actual location of the events, and the "temple" country" to one acquainted with the topography of Indiana, but nothing is lost by this touch of realism.

"Knights in Fustian," considered merely as a romance, is a book quite out of the common and a distinct addition to the class of general fiction, which demands close attention for itself apart from its historical bearings. Because of the side-light which it throws upon the events of a pompous period it takes its place at once as a supplementary history of the time and as a romance. It is a book which, as well as its ostensible class, fiction, historical novels are rare which combine both these qualities, and in this respect, so far as recent fiction is concerned, it is unique.

Life of Charles Sumner.
For many years Charles Sumner was the best advertised and most talked about of American statesmen. This was partly due to his learning and culture in a period when these qualities were much more rare among public men than they are now, and partly to his long, persistent and able opposition to slavery. In the course of time he became the embodiment of abolitionism, admired by those who agreed with him, hated by those who did not, and talked about by all. He was a great moral power in American politics, yet he was not a practical statesman. He was a man of broad views on national and international questions, an authority regarding the foreign relations, and of great learning and industry, yet he did not contribute much to practical legislation except by his contribution of great moral force to the measures which he advocated. He was a master of the kind of oratory that consists in elaborate preparation and wealth of argument clothed in the best of English and enriched with classical allusions. He was a man of great moral power, and his career is well told in "Charles Sum