LETTER FROM SCHLEY

HIS REPLY TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY HACKETT.

Says His Motive in Calling Attention to the Alleged Howison Interview Was Misconstrued.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett to-day received the reply of Admiral Schley to the letter recently submitted to him by the department declining to question Rear Admiral Howison as to the authenticity of the alleged interview with him reflecting upon Admiral Schley. The reply was sent to Captain Lemly, judge advocate of the court of inquiry. This means that so far as the department is concerned further action on the Howison incident will not be taken, that being left to the court. The correspondence follows:

"Washington, Aug. 21.

"Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the department's letter of this date, in reply to my communication of the 19th inst.

"Second—While it is true that one of my counsel, Captain Parker, in reply to an inquiry made to him, did give his personal opinion of the several rear admirals on the active and retired lists, among whom was Rear Admiral Howison, I am assured by him that he believes the secretary misunderstood him that any one of the officers named would be perfectly satisfactory to me. Captain Parker's conversation was had at a time when nothing was known of the alleged interview as published in the Record.

"Third—In my letter of the 19th inst. I expressly stated my opinion of the high personal character of Rear Admiral Howison, and I avoided any expression of opinion as to the truth of the statements made in the newspaper clipping which I inclosed.

"Fourth—It was the desire to avoid the necessity of making a formal challenge that I requested the department to lay before Admiral Howison the statements that he is alleged to have made and thus give him the opportunity to take such action as his sense of the propriety of the occasion might suggest.

"Fifth—I therefore respectfully state that the department has not placed the proper construction on my letter when it treated it in the nature of a preliminary challenge for cause. I could not challenge for cause until I discovered there was a cause, and the object of my communication, as is evident on its face, was to ascertain if Rear Admiral Howison had made this statement. You will observe in this connection that in his original statement he says, 'I have made no public utterance relating to this subject.' I submit this private utterance would affect his qualification as much as his public utterances, and my request was only to have this alleged interview submitted for his consideration.

"W. S. SCHLEY,
"Rear Admiral U. S. N.

"The Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

"Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 24.

"Sir—The receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. explanatory of what was designed by your former letter of the 19th, on the subject of the competency of Rear Admiral Howison to sit as a member of the court of inquiry convened at your instance, is acknowledged.

"F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

"Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, United States Navy, Washington."

Under the direction of Judge Advocate Lemly the list of witnesses to be summoned before the Schley court of inquiry is being prepared. An incomplete list will be sent to Admiral Schley not later than next Wednesday. It is probable that other witnesses will be added to the list before the court convenes.

GERMANY'S IRON TRADE.

Official Statistics Furnished by Consul General Mason.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The State Department has received a report from Consul General Mason, at Berlin, giving the official statistics, just issued, of Germany's trade in iron and steel and their manufactures for the first half of 1901. It is shown that the imports of machinery into Germany have dropped from 81,607 tons during the first half of 1900 to 63,381 tons for the same period of this year, a loss of over 22 per cent. As indicating the wide range and variety of iron and steel exports from the United States to Germany it is set forth that from the first of July of this year Germany bought from the United States, in round numbers, 15,000 metric tons of agricultural machinery, 9,500 tons of heavy castings, 118 tons of locomotives and locomobiles, 218 tons of electrical machinery, nearly 1,000 tons of sewing machines, 1,500 tons of machine tools and forty-six tons of typewriters. The United States is far in the lead as regards agricultural machinery, sending more than three-fourths of Germany's supply during the first half of this year.

MARSHALL SUCCEEDS BARNETT.

Will Be Quartermaster in Charge of Jeffersonville Government Depot.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Col. James M. Marshall, who has, since the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, been chief quartermaster at San Francisco, and was yesterday ordered to Jeffersonville, Ind., to succeed Lieut. Col. Barnett as quartermaster of the Jeffersonville, Ind., government depot, is one of the oldest and best known men in that line of service.

Col. Marshall is a native of Illinois, and is fifty-seven years of age. He graduated from the Illinois Military Academy in 1865. The records of the War Department show that during his twenty-six years of service he has been a valuable officer. Col. Barnett has been transferred to St. Louis, a much more important station, which is considered to be a deserved promotion in recognition of efficient services.

Chinese of Talent Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The State Department has received by mail from Mr. Squires, charge d'affaires at Pekin, several edicts issued within recent months by the Empress dowager urging upon the officials of China every exertion to secure men of talent for conducting government affairs, and also censuring the abuses which have grown up under the old administration. The edicts direct greater liberality in classical examination and provide for the study of political economy, in addition to the studies under the old regime. The abuses and corruption which have existed under the boards that heretofore have ruled China are set forth in emphatic language and all officials are directed to assist in rooting out evils and establishing a better system of administration.

Barrett a Commissioner General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Mr. John Barrett has been appointed commissioner general for Asia and Australia in behalf of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1903. Two other commissioners are to be named, one for Europe and one for South America. These commissioners, while receiving their appointments from the exposition, are to have the advantage of every facility which the State Department can afford.

New Free Delivery Routes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Rural free delivery service has been ordered to begin Oct. 1, in Indiana, as follows: Bringhurst, Carroll county, carrier, Robert T. Wilson. Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county; carrier, Frank M. Burkham.

FOR THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

$16,790,000 Has Been Appropriated by National and State Governments.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—The list of appropriations for the Louisiana purchase exposition of 1903 revised up to date is as follows: By the United States government, $5,000,000; city of St. Louis, $5,000,000; corporations, companies and individuals, $5,000,000; Missouri, $1,000,000; Illinois, $250,000; Congress for government building, $250,000; Kansas, $75,000; Colorado, $50,000; Arkansas, $40,000; Wisconsin, $25,000; Pennsylvania, $35,000; Arizona (conditional), $30,000; New Mexico, $20,000; Hawaii, $15,000; total, $16,790,000.

Among the States and Territories which have promised to make exhibits at the Louisiana purchase exposition greater than their exhibit at the Chicago fair in 1893 are Indian Territory, New Hampshire, Mississippi, Nebraska, Minnesota, Alabama, South Carolina, Vermont, Indiana, Wyoming, New York, Florida, Georgia, Utah, Tennessee, Ohio, Oklahoma and North Dakota.

CUT OF 25 PER CENT.

Price of Glazing Window Plate Glass Reduced by American Jobbers.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—A cut of 25 per cent. has been made in the prices on glazing quality plate glass by the National Plate Jobbers' Association. This action was decided on owing to the unsettled condition of the European market and low prices ruling abroad. Decisive action was deemed necessary in order to check imports which were commencing to cut quite a figure in the American market. The discounts formerly ruling in the East were 75 off the list. They are now 80. In the middle West former discounts were 70 and 7½. They are now 75 and 10. A corresponding reduction has been made in all sections of the country.

REBELS NEAR TWO TOWNS

COLOMBIAN INSURGENTS THREATEN BOCAS DEL TORO AND COCKLE.

Government Soldiers Sent to the Scene—Revolution in Venezuela—Comments of Foreign Press.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 24.—A steam launch, the Sunrise, belonging to a fruit company, has just sailed for Bocas del Toro with fifty government soldiers on board. The rebels are threatening Bocas del Toro and Cockle. They are both banana towns, in which the fruit company and other concerns are largely interested.

Revolt Against Castro.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—According to advices from Caracas the Venezuelan state of Curabobo, the former province of Guarico and the town of Aragua have revolted against President Castro, says a Port of Spain, Trinidad, dispatch to the Herald. General Juan Pietri is the head of the revolutionary movement, which includes many prominent members of the Liberal party.

FOREIGN PRESS COMMENT.

French Editors Think the United States Is Trying to Intervene.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The French press has not been giving much attention editorially to the Venezuela-Colombia question, but what comment has been made has, on the whole, been averse to the United States, which is accused of exaggerating facts in order to have an excuse to intervene and seize the Isthmus of Panama and the canal.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learned to-day, from a well-informed source, that the French government has not yet considered the contingencies which may arise if the United States intervenes, nor has any exchange of views with the European chancelleries on the subject taken place or even been suggested. So far as France is concerned, she does not contemplate any step beyond that already taken of sending a warship to protect the lives and property of Frenchmen on the isthmus. The government had not received any news from its representative in Central America concerning the troubles there until a day or two ago. As these came by mail, they related to events three weeks old and fail to give a clear idea of what is taking place. But it is certain that there was nothing calculated to cause alarm for the safety of French interests.

Venezuela Will Explain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Times will say to-morrow: "The government of Venezuela, which considers itself much maligned in connection with the misunderstanding between that republic and its neighbor, Colombia, it is said, has decided to place the facts in the affair before the State Department at Washington. Senor Eduardo Blanco, minister of foreign affairs, is reported to have cabled from Caracas that President Castro has instructed him to secure every detail of the invasions into Venezuela by Colombian troops and draw up a report from this data for presentation to this government. The object of the Venezuelan government in calling this matter officially to the State Department could not be learned, but, it is said, President Castro wishes to place all the information relative to the controversy between Venezuela and Colombia before the United States government to ward off possible intervention in favor of Colombia."

Views of Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—Newspapers here continue to comment on the isthmian conflict. The Rossia says: "When a union of the South American republics has been definitely realized, with the United States of America at its head, they will form so powerful a combination that they will be able to dictate to Europe, even on questions outside their continent."

The Birzheviya Vidomosti says: "The declarations of the Washington Cabinet mean that the United States is siding with Colombia against Venezuela, and will prevent any intervention on the part of England, although the latter has a right to participate in questions concerning Venezuela (Sic) under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The British government must smilingly put up with affronts that two or three years ago would have seemed incredible. Declarations from Washington would then have evoked a declaration of war."

An Italian's Protest.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Signor Branchi, the Italian consul general here, has written to the Tribuna, at Rome, protesting against that journal's attitude on the Panama question. He defends the United States, which, he declares, have the right to prevent rebels from stopping communication on the isthmus. He adds: "Italy should remember that 3,000,000 Italian subjects live in peace and prosperity in the United States, and that Italy has no national interest on the isthmus of Panama."

MRS. ZINA YOUNG DYING.

First Wife of the Late Brigham Young Stricken with Paralysis.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Zina Young, first wife of the late Mormon apostle, Brigham Young, passed through Helena to-day en route to Salt Lake City. Mrs. Young is in a dying condition from a stroke of paralysis, and it is doubtful if she will be able to reach Salt Lake City alive. She was stricken yesterday at the home of her daughter near the Canadian border, and her last request before losing consciousness was that she be taken to her old home to die. She is nearly eighty years of age, and for more than fifty years has been prominent in the Mormon Church, until recently being the head of the Mormon relief committee.

Vengeful Ex-Policeman Killed.

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark., Aug. 24.—James Kizer, ex-policeman, was shot to death last night by Dr. L. D. Fuller, a resident physician. While Dr. Fuller was drawing water from Calef fountain, on Main street, he was assaulted by Kizer, who felled him by a blow from behind, and then using his heel, Kizer mangled the face of the prostrate man in a horrible manner. The latter regained his feet, and shot and killed Kizer. Dr. Fuller is perhaps fatally hurt. Dr. Fuller had refused Kizer's claim for pay as special policeman, and Kizer had sworn revenge.

Jessie Morrison Does Not Like Prison.

LANSING, Kan., Aug. 24.—Jessie Morrison, who was sent to the penitentiary here two months ago to serve her sentence for the murder of Mrs. Clara Wiley-Castle, at Eldorado, said to-day that she expected the Supreme Court, which meets early in September, would grant her an appeal. Miss Morrison said she had been treated kindly by the prison officials, but added: "One year in a place of this kind would kill me."

Don't do a thing until you see Mrs. Austin.

OVERTHROW OF BISMARCK

LEADING PART WHICH EMPRESS FREDERICK BORE THEREIN.

The Iron Chancellor's Bitter Animosity for the English Princess—How She Triumphed at the Last.

San Francisco Post.

No description has been given in the records of the career of the late Empress Frederick of the part which she played in bringing about the downfall of Prince Bismarck, and there seems to be so great a disposition to minimize the political role which she filled in Germany during her widowhood that it may be well to offer a few notes for the construction of an as yet unwritten chapter of German history.

If the Empress, whose death by a strange coincidence has occurred during the Cowes week, like that of her sailor brother Alfred, Duke of Coburg, just twelve months ago, succumbing to the same fell disease, was the principal agent in bringing about the overthrow of the Iron Chancellor, and his withdrawal into private life, it was not from any motive of personal animosity and of revenge, although she had ample cause, both for the one and for the other. Throughout her married life, and during her widowhood, she was an object of undisguised and openly acknowledged enmity of the bitterest kind on the part of the prince, who feared her more than all his masculine rivals and opponents put together. She was a political foe, worthy in every respect of his steel. For she repeatedly checkmated those of his moves which she regarded as reactionary and unconstitutional, and if Bismarck was wont to speak of her with brutality and a degree of vehemence altogether out of place, this must be regarded as having been more of a compliment than as a mere piece of discourtesy, as it was a virtual admission of the fact that her opposition to his project was of altogether too masculine and virile a character to admit for one moment of, according to her, that forbearance and chivalrous deference which men as a rule, especially when they are strong, mentally and physically, are wont to concede to woman as a tribute to her sex.

Possessed of extremely liberal views in all matters, especially in those political, and brought up by her father, the enlightened and progressive prince consort of Great Britain, to consider a regard for, not merely the letter, but likewise the spirit of the constitution, as one of the most sacred obligations on the part of reigning houses in these modern times, and as indispensable to the safety of the throne, the late Empress found herself from the very moment when she took up her residence at Berlin as a bride, more than forty years ago, an object of the animosity of Prince Bismarck. The latter, as is well known, entertained the most profound contempt for parliamentarism, cared nothing for constitutional obligations, and was a firm believer in monarchical despotism of the most mediaeval kind, on the understanding, of course, that the tyranny be exercised by the sovereign through his prime minister—that is, himself—and at his instigation. He did not hesitate to express the fear, thoroughly justified, that the English princess would imbue her husband with her English notions of liberalism and constitutionalism, and immediately commenced a warfare upon her which lasted without interruption until his death.

ASSAILED HER FIERCELY.

He used every weapon against her that his ingenuity could devise. He assailed her both in her public and in her private life, and in his reminiscences, as published by his Boswell, Dr. Busch, he acknowledged that he caused her to shed many a bitter tear by his interference through her father-in-law in her domestic affairs. Not only did he induce old Emperor William to appoint as gentlemen and ladies in waiting to the then crown prince and crown princess people devoted to Bismarckian ideas, and therefore thoroughly out of sympathy with their master and mistress, but he likewise compelled the latter, through the sovereign, to yield to his, that is to say, Bismarck's views on the subject of the education of their sons. None of those who enjoyed the personal acquaintance of the late Empress, and who knew what a strong-minded, high-spirited and extraordinarily clever woman she was, can appreciate what it must have cost her to feel herself surrounded—save for two notable exceptions—by gentlemen and ladies in waiting, human shadows, who were not the friends, but the foes, of their royal charges, and spies upon them, and to know that her boys were being brought up in a manner of which she disapproved, under the influence of people who disliked her, and whose one object in life was to destroy the sympathy and love which her children would naturally feel for her. Lest this description of Bismarck's attitude should appear in any way exaggerated, I would merely mention that in the early '60's, prior to the war with Austria, when the Constitution was being violated in the most flagrant manner by the chancellor, he actually went to the length of causing the arrest of one of the officers of the crown prince's household on a charge of being the means through which the crown princess communicated her views on Prussian politics to the London Times, and inspired its attacks upon his unconstitutional policy. The officer in question was Major (subsequently general) Von Schweinitz, who died a few weeks ago as a son-in-law of Mrs. John Jay, of New York, and as brother-in-law of Col. William Jay, of coaching celebrity.

Von Schweinitz was able to clear himself of the charges in an interview with the Emperor in such a way as to win the high favor and esteem of the sovereign and the respect of the Iron Chancellor.

Bismarck, with the object of prejudicing people against Empress Frederick and thereby diminishing her influence, stopped at no calumny, and even went so far as to publicly charge her with treason in betraying to the English, and through them to the French, military secrets which had been imparted to her by her husband during the war of 1870, declaring that the conflict was unduly prolonged thereby. He did everything that lay in his power to prevent her consort from succeeding to the crown, mainly, as he admitted, with the object of preventing her from sharing the throne as Empress; and, after having grossly insulted her in the presence of her dying, voiceless and helpless spouse, by refusing to transact any state business or to communicate any confidential reports to the latter as long as she was in the room, he incited her eldest son, whose mind he had done his best to poison against her, to take steps, subsequently regretted, which could only intensify the sorrow of the grief-stricken woman immediately after her so fondly loved husband had been taken from her.

HER FINAL TRIUMPH.

Yet she carried the day in the end, and her son is now the very first to acknowledge his mother's cleverness, and the fact that she showed herself more than a match in statecraft for the man reputed as the greatest statesman of the nineteenth century, namely, Bismarck.

The manner in which she brought about the fall of the chancellor was, perhaps, the most clever of the many clever things that must be placed to her credit. She was too shrewd to dream of exercising any direct pressure on her son, the Emperor, in the matter. It was done indirectly and with so much diplomacy that William never dreamed at the time he dismissed the Iron Chancellor that he was playing the game of his mother, with whom, thanks entirely to Bismarck, his relations were then most strained. Abstaining from any open steps toward an understanding with her son, she took advantage of his visit to Westphalia to place in his path one of his old tutors, Professor Hintzpeter, a pedagogue of whom William had been very fond, and whose teachings had left a deep impression upon the mind of his imperial pupil.

Empress Frederick knew the professor's characteristics, his fads and his views. She likewise recognized and understood as only a mother can do the complex character of her son and foresaw the effects that were likely to be achieved by bringing the two men once more into communication with each other. Like William, his old tutor is full of contrasts. For, while on the one hand he has always professed the most advanced radical and even Socialist doctrines, yet he would tolerate no familiarity or condescension to inferiors on the part of William when the latter as a boy was his pupil, and would even force the royal lad to wash his hands when he had so far forgotten himself as to shake hands with any one of menial rank. Another trait of character of the professor is his firm conviction that difficulties, no matter how vast and intricate, are always capable of being settled and satisfactorily arranged by means of eloquent phrases and good intentions.

At the time when William renewed his acquaintance in the capital of Westphalia with his old tutor the Socialist and labor problems were engaging the attention of Germany and likewise of all Europe. Bismarck was in favor of a continuance of harsh measures with regard to labor and of persecution of the most relentless character so far as the Socialists were concerned. Hintzpeter, full of his former sympathy for autocracy and socialism at one and the same time, called William's attention to the fact that Bismarck's policy had merely had the effect of increasing the strength of Socialists as a factor in German politics and of rendering the labor difficulties more acute. He therefore suggested to the Emperor that he should endeavor to solve both problems by means of an international congress under his own presidency, at which means should be devised for reconciling the interests of socialism with the state and those of capital with labor. William, with all his common sense and cleverness, has inherited from his great-grandmother, Queen Louise, a very strongly developed tendency toward idealism. It was to this phase of his nature that the recommendation of the professor particularly appealed, and the more he considered the matter and the more he discussed it with his old tutor the more convinced he became that it was in his power to solve the difficulties of both socialism and labor and thus to earn the gratitude of the entire civilized world.

BISMARCK AND WILHELM.

Prince Bismarck immediately realized the Utopian character of the scheme, saw its impracticability and proceeded to condemn it with more than his ordinary irritability and brusquerie. Finding, however, that the Emperor was not to be argued out of the idea of holding a conference, he proceeded to ridicule it and to cause it to be scoffed at and treated with derision as the vaporings of an inexperienced and too-generous-minded youth in German as well as foreign papers, which William knew derived their inspiration and financial support from the chancellor's palace in the Wilhelmstrasse. All this served to embitter the relations between the Emperor and the prince. The latter perceived that the Kaiser was getting beyond his control and was becoming subject to other influences, while the Emperor now commenced to appreciate the extent to which he had been made subservient to the policy and to the wishes of his chancellor.

Meanwhile the necessity became apparent of taking some immediate step one way or another in connection with the prolongation of the exceptional measures against the Socialists, which were just expiring. The chancellor was determined that they should be renewed, while the Emperor felt that, with the Congress coming on, he would be handicapped in his role of arbitrator, and his good faith would be justly suspected by Socialists if he were to consent to the continuance of repressive measures against them that were beyond the laws of the land, and, as such, strictly speaking, unconstitutional. Finally William, discovering that Bismarck was negotiating with the various parliamentary leaders—notably, with the late Dr. Windhorst, leader of the Catholic opposition in the Reichstag, with a view to the prolongation of the anti-Socialist measures, in defiance of his wishes—made up his mind that the time had come to dismiss him, and called for his resignation for having ventured to negotiate with the party leaders of Parliament without his knowledge or consent, in order to obtain their support for a measure to which the Emperor strongly objected.

That was the real cause of Bismarck's fall, despite all other stories current about the matter, and had not Empress Frederick engineered the meeting in the Westphalian capital between her son and his former tutor, Bismarck might have died in office. Empress Frederick was shrewd enough to keep in the background all the time. She took no part in the fight between her son and Bismarck, and was particularly careful to avoid identifying herself in any way with the professor. The result was that the Kaiser did not dream of ascribing to her any responsibility for the mistake into which he had been led by his former tutor. For a mistake it was. The international labor congress resulted in a fiasco, and the Emperor became so embittered by the failure of the Socialists to appreciate his kindly intentions toward them, that he now regards them as his most dangerous enemies. As foreseen by Empress Frederick, with Prince Bismarck once in retirement, the Kaiser proceeded to reverse the entire Bismarckian policy, and, realizing that among the errors into which he had been led by his chancellor was his harshness towards his mother took the first steps towards a reconciliation with her, and established the most affectionate relations, which lasted to the end, and which have contributed to brighten the eventide of the life of the lamented Empress.

The Indiana Oil Company

AND

The Kern River Oil Field Of... California

The company is composed of substantial Indianapolis business men.

Its officers are:

JAMES S. CRUSE, President.
LEWIS G. AKIN, Vice President.
CYRUS J. CLARK, Secretary.
O. Z. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

This company owns 1,040 acres of rich California oil lands.

Its capital stock is $1,200,000.

The shares are $1.00 each.

They are fully paid.

They are nonassessable.

For purposes of development we offer $500,000 worth of stock for sale.

The price at present is:

20c A SHARE

Stock is selling fast. During the last three weeks about one-fourth of the amount has been sold.

The purchaser of every share of stock sold will receive back in cash the full amount paid for it before any dividends are paid.

Within six rods of our land are three wells producing each 300 barrels daily. Within three-fourths of a mile is a gusher flowing 1,000 barrels daily.

Surrounding our land are more than five hundred wells.

No one failed to produce paying oil.

No one drilled has failed.

We own an interest in a pipeline running to a railroad two miles distant. This means available transportation without extra cost.

Our output for the first year has already been sold by contract at a good price.

PURCHASE STOCK NOW

Drilling of the first well began yesterday. Stock has been selling rapidly, and if you want any of it at 20 cents a share you should buy it now.

If citizens of Indianapolis could realize the greatness of the oil industry in California, and particularly in the Kern River field, where a part of our land is situated, and that out of more than five hundred wells drilled within a radius of two miles from our property not a single well drilled has failed to produce paying oil, we would not have a share of stock for sale one week hence.

The field is underlaid with a veritable lake of oil. Wells are drilled as near as 115 feet to each other. Our general manager, who went to the field two weeks ago, wrote:

"It seems that we can have thirty wells on our ten acres in this field as well as sixteen, as first planned. The oil in this field is selling from 60c to 80c, according to gravity."

His letter to us is only what the California papers have been saying for months.

Regarding the market, there is no doubt that a ready market is assured. Until the last six months the permanency of the supply was unsettled.

Recently the Southern Pacific issued bonds to the amount of several million dollars for the purpose of changing all its power machinery to fuel oil burning equipment. The Imperial Oil Company has just completed a contract to supply sugar men of the Hawaiian Islands with nearly a million barrels of oil a year. A contract has been made already for a tank steamer to carry the oil to the islands. During the last year many of the coast steamers have changed their power machinery in order to utilize this fuel oil. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco has a contract for delivery to it of 30,000 barrels a month. Both the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railway Companies have contracts for delivery to each of 3,000 barrels daily.

There is absolutely no chance of failure to get good returns from your investment, and there is in addition a chance for a fortune such as many persons have made in the field during the last year by judicious investments such as we offer.

Two men of this city are drawing 120 per cent. on shares in a company operating on lands adjoining us. The Globe Oil Company, also adjacent to us, is paying 60 per cent. on the market price of its stock, and has only four or five wells in operation.

The Indiana Oil Company

322-324 Law Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE DREAM OF HIS LIFE

CALEB CUSHING'S AMBITION AND HIS GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.

He Wanted a Seat on the Supreme Bench, Was Nominated, but the Senate Failed to Confirm Him.

Washington Times.

The failure of the Senate in 1874 to confirm the nomination of Caleb Cushing as chief justice of the United States Supreme Court has never been understood by those who know how eminently qualified for the high position he was. L. T. Cowie, of this city, who was for years General Cushing's private secretary, is, perhaps, more familiar with the circumstances surrounding the case than any one who knew the distinguished lawyer and statesman. As related by Mr. Cowie the story is an interesting one.

"The people of the United States, without regard to politics," said Mr. Cowie, a few days ago, "were never so much surprised as when, on Jan. 14, 1874, the nomination of Caleb Cushing for the position of chief justice of the Supreme Court was withdrawn by President Grant. The nomination had been sent to the Senate on Jan. 9. On Jan. 6 he had been nominated minister to Spain and was confirmed on the same day without a dissenting vote. The next day the newspapers of the country all applauded the President for so wise an appointment. The Virginius affair at that time threatened to cause war between this country and Spain, and the services of a shrewd international lawyer and diplomat, and one who was familiar with the Spanish language, was needed. In this extremity the President seemed to know the man for the hour, and immediately selected Caleb Cushing for the place.

"But there was a still higher and more important position to be filled by the President, that of chief justice of the Supreme Court. The nomination of Hon. George H. Williams, of Oregon (then attorney general), which was sent to the Senate on Dec. 2, 1873, had been held up by the judiciary committee on account of the charge that he had purchased landaus' for his own private use at the expense of the government. President Grant withdrew Mr. Williams's name on Jan. 8, 1874, and the following day nominated Caleb Cushing, 'of Virginia,' chief justice. That he was justified in making this nomination and to show that his desire and aim were to secure the man best qualified to fill that high position, can easily be proven by a brief record of General Cushing's public life.

HIS VARIED CAREER.

"Born Jan. 17, 1800, in Salisbury, Mass., he graduated at Harvard College at the early age of seventeen. From 1825 to 1833 he was continuously elected to the state Legislature; from 1834 to 1843 he was sent to the United States House of Representatives as a member from that district. He was then appointed as our first commissioner to China, and negotiated the treaty which gave us the first open port in that country. In 1847, at the outbreak of the war between the United States and Mexico, he raised and equipped a regiment in Massachusetts at his own expense, became its colonel, and was subsequently made brigadier general for gallant service on the field of battle. In 1853 he was nominated by President Pierce as attorney general, and served until 1857, the full four years. His service in the army and as attorney general caused him to be called "General" Cushing from 1853 until his death.

"In 1872 he was appointed by the President one of the counsel to represent the United States before the international tribunal in Geneva, Switzerland, for the prosecution of what was then known as the 'Alabama claims' against Great Britain. He, together with William M. Evarts, of New York, and Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, succeeded in obtaining one of the largest awards ever given, over $13,000,000, in favor of the United States against Great Britain.

"Under the circumstances the President had a right to expect a prompt and unanimous confirmation of Mr. Cushing's nomination as chief justice. He was sustained in this regard by a favorable report of the judiciary committee, of which Hon. George H. Edmunds, of Vermont, was chairman, made in the afternoon of the day upon which the nomination was received by the Senate.

The height of General Cushing's ambition—the goal for which he had studied and labored for scores of years—was within reach; the cup had been offered to him, and yet was to be dashed from his lips by the action of one who had cherished an old-time enmity and never forgave, and this being the opportunity for revenge, availed himself of it. The hour being late when the committee reported, a motion to adjourn, made by Senator Aaron A. Sargent, of California, who had just entered the Senate chamber, was favorably entertained. General Cushing had, in the early days, been the head and front of a movement which caused Mr. Sargent, at that time editor of a newspaper in Newburyport, Mass., to emigrate to California, and so the next morning this long-cherished feeling found vent. The Washington Chronicle, of which Senator Sargent was the largest stockholder, came out with flaming headlines, proclaiming General Cushing a 'secessionist' and 'rebel,' and, therefore, unfit to be chief justice and to pass upon the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"General Cushing was nominated as a resident of Virginia. In 1871 he purchased and had homesteaded Fairfax county, Virginia, a few miles from the Chain bridge, which he used as a place to retire in the afternoon and nights from his arduous work and to entertain his friends, who were legion, diplomats of all nationalities, statesmen and newspaper men from all parts of the world. He purchased the place in Virginia with the intention of becoming a citizen of that State and also with making himself available as a candidate for chief justice.

WHY HE WITHDREW.

"The fact that he had become a resident and voter in Virginia gave some strength to the contention of his enemies that during the war he was a 'rebel,' but the whole matter finally simmered down to his having been chairman of the Democratic national convention at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, and having written a letter of recommendation for his former private secretary to Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, who had been secretary of war while Gen. Cushing was atorney general in the Cabinet of President Franklin Pierce.

"However, the matter was so persistently kept before the public by the papers, which were controlled by Senator Sargent that, notwithstanding the favorable report of the judiciary committee on the 13th of January, 1874, General Cushing determined to have his nomination as chief justice withdrawn. That afternoon he returned from 'Glebelands,' his place in Virginia, where he had been to recuperate for several days, and said to me:

"'Mr. Cowie, I have been sitting on the hot stove long enough. Please write a letter to the President, requesting him to withdraw my name as chief justice.'

"I protested, knowing how much he desired the position and fully believing, as the President and nearly all his friends did, that he would be confirmed if it came to a vote in the Senate. General Cushing was firm, the letter was written in no uncertain language, and on the next day his name was withdrawn, and that of Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, was sent to the Senate and afterward confirmed. As to his being a secessionist, no one who knew his history and wished to state the truth would for a moment assert it. After Fort Sumter was fired upon he tendered his services to Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, by whom they were refused, on account of General Cushing having been president of the Charleston convention; but to show the inconsistency of the Governor's action, he accepted the services of Benjamin F. Butler and appointed him general of volunteers, although he had been a member of the same convention.

"General Cushing was the daily associate and adviser of such men as Charles Sumner, Roscoe Conkling, Hamilton Fish, William E. Chandler, George S. Boutwell, during all the war and for years after. It is hardly to be presumed that they would have chosen for their intimate friend one who was liable to be charged with treason. There is no doubt in my mind but that General Cushing, after his return from Spain, where he went and fulfilled his mission, died of a broken heart in 1879, at Newburyport, Mass. His habits had been so correct and abstemious, an early riser, light eater and plenty of exercise, that he should naturally have lived to be a centenarian.

"General Cushing's clothing was often the subject for many a newspaper article, as he usually wore coats and trousers a couple of sizes too large, a cloth cap with large ear-laps, and an old-fashioned blue cape. He frequently said to me: 'By the time these newspaper men get to be as old as I am they will consider comfort before fashion.' Often he had two or three watches on his person at once, and very seldom did any of them have the correct time of day.

"While living in the house of ex-Senator Chandler, at 1421 I street, Northwest, he caused the arrest in 1875 of Fernando Wood, then member of Congress from New York, for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a howling dog. Mr. Wood lived on Fifteenth street, next to Chamberlin's, and his back yard, where the dog was kept, was directly opposite General Cushing's room on I street. The dog howled so continuously and dismally in the early hours of the morning as to disturb the general's sleep. After complaining numerous times to the servants and writing to Mr. Wood, he swore out a warrant in the Police Court, prosecuted the case himself, secured a conviction and fine, and an order that the nuisance be abated. General Cushing was a truly great man, but lived and died in a very simple manner."

Accused of Robbing a Jockey.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 24.—Benjamin Finn, aged twenty-three years, known to the police as "Kid" Farrell and "Diamond Dick," of Norristown, Pa., was arrested to-day at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, on information from the Washington authorities, charging him with robbing "Abe" Brophy, a jockey, of No. 437 Hanover street, Washington, of $300 in cash and jewelry, valued at $800. Word was received from the Washington authorities that Finn had boarded a train for Philadelphia. Detectives were at the station and Finn was arrested as he stepped from the train.

Roosevelt to Visit the South.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 24.—Replying to an invitation to visit Montgomery on his proposed Southern trip, Vice President Roosevelt has written the Montgomery Commercial Association and Governor Jelks, from his home in Oyster Bay, that arrangements have not been perfected for his Southern itinerary, but that he expects to be in Montgomery the second week in November. The visit to Montgomery of the Vice President will be made a gala event and people from all over the State will be invited to come here to do him honor.

The Weak Spot.

If you are sitting in a restaurant where waitresses are in attendance, you will note now and again some young woman put her hand to her back, and straighten herself up, while her lips are tightened as if by pain. It's backache. Yet all day long she must be on her feet, lifting, carrying, hurrying.

That weak spot, the back, can be made strong by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures the womanly diseases which cause headache, backache, sideache, nervousness and sleeplessness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, and is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

"I wrote you for advice February 4th, 1896," writes Mrs. Loma Halstead, of Claremore, Cherokee Nat., Ind. Ty. "I was racking with pain from the back of my head down to my heels. Had hemorrhage for weeks at a time, and was unable to sit up for ten minutes at a time. You answered my letter, advised me to use your valuable medicines, viz. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' also gave advice about injections, baths and diet. To my surprise, in four months from the time I began your treatment I was a well woman, and have not had the backache since, and now I put in sixteen hours a day at hard work."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.