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Chairman Keach is finding that there are a good many potatoes to the hill in the mayoralty garden.

Free Cuba is a year old, and is a well-grown, promising yearling at that. Uncle Sam may rightfully be proud of his foster child.

The Council committee of investigation has succeeded in turning loose an avalanche of talk, but the investigation itself seems not to bet getting "forrard" with rapidity.

The new Cuban government makes a better financial showing during the first year of its existence than many older ones. To have begun the year with $500,000 in the treasury and ended it with $3,000,000 surplus, and all debts and expenses paid, is something to be proud of.

The new Democratic boss has started the machine in a cautious sort of way. The lists for candidates for mayor have been opened, and one entry has been made by and with the advice and consent of Mr. Keach. Mr. McCullough enters the race with a frank statement that he is in it until the convention expresses its choice. Barring politics, Mr. McCullough is not a bad sort of man.

The cancellation of 3,046 promotions for postoffice clerks which were to have taken effect next July 1 will carry disappointment to a great many hearts and homes. The fact that a subordinate in the Postoffice Department, a mere head of division, could order these promotions without the knowledge or authority of the postmaster general shows defective organization or loose business methods.

Present indications are that foreign immigration to the United States during the current fiscal year will exceed all previous records. The fiscal year will end next June 30, and during the ten months up to April 30 the number of immigrants was 620,710, against 788,992 in any previous year. An unpleasant feature of the present immigration is that the countries whose people we least desire are furnishing the most immigrants.

When a jury in a murder case stands eight for conviction and four for acquittal, and finally compromises on a verdict for manslaughter, the public will naturally wonder by what course of reasoning the four who believed the accused man innocent justify the "compromise" to themselves. Nim Davidson, charged with the murder of Doc Lung, is, according to all accounts, entitled to a term in prison on general principles, but this fact hardly warrants agreement to a manslaughter sentence from those who held him innocent of the crime. The average juror is not given to fine distinctions in ethics, and between the rights of a friendless wretch and the cost to taxpayers of the second trial that would result from a disagreement of the jury, he is likely to decide in favor of the taxpayers.

Conventions of orders, societies and organizations of all sorts are so common and almost continuous a thing in Indianapolis that it is always possible to meet on the streets men and women decorated with badges gay in color and of striking effect. So familiar are residents with the sight of these fluttering ribbons, bright rosettes and metal tags that they seldom excite inquiry. A foreign dignitary, with his coat covered with royal decorations, would be regarded by the populace as merely a "delegate to something" should he by chance promenade along Washington street. However, in the belief that he was a delegate he would be regarded with friendly approval, and any one he met would cheerfully explain the street-car system or steer him toward Monument place or other points of interest. The stranger wearing a ribbon is always welcome.

Undoubtedly Governor Durbin is convinced that the best interests of the Reformatory will be served by a complete change of its administration. It was expected that he would ask for the resignation of all the trustees, and the retirement of Mr. John G. Williams is, therefore, not a matter for surprise to those who have been watching the progress of events. The Governor is, of course, thoroughly informed concerning the institution; it is his official duty to see that its affairs are well conducted, and if he is not satisfied that any given board is acting wisely, or if friction arises that makes it impossible for him to work in harmony with such body, his obvious and only proper course is to appoint other trustees. Such action may be taken without reflecting in any degree upon the integrity or good intentions of the retiring officials. It is the Governor who bears the chief responsibility for the management of the State institutions, and when their affairs go wrong he is the first to be criticised. It is a heavy responsibility, and the way should be free to him to put the management in hands that will, under the law, carry out his ideas. Certainly he should not be hastily blamed for a step that seems to some like a return to the days when the public institutions were a mere political plaything. Nothing in Governor Durbin's relations to other institutions justifies a belief that he has any disposition to interfere with their management when it meets reasonable requirements. On the contrary, he has repeatedly shown himself to be in harmony with the idea of permanence in their executive force. It is proper to await the development of events in the Reformatory matter. It will presumably be shown that he acted with wisdom and discretion.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN MEXICO.

Mr. W. S. Wright, a citizen of Indiana who has spent some time in Mexico studying political and social conditions there, gave the Journal an interesting interview on the subject. What he says about the great magnitude and rapid increase of American interests in Mexico is confirmatory of other reports. During the long and peaceful administration of President Diaz, and since the two countries have been joined by direct railroad communication, an enormous amount of American capital has been invested in Mexico. Mr. Wright says: "In the mining districts the most valuable mines are owned by Americans. All but four of the railroads are owned by Americans. A great many of the ranches and plantations are the property of Americans." This raises a question as to what might happen in the event of a revolution in Mexico. Under President Diaz the country has enjoyed stable government and great prosperity. But he cannot live forever, nor much longer. He is now in his seventy-third year and serving his fifth consecutive term as President. His present term will expire next year, and he will probably be re-elected. As long as he continues President there will be no trouble, but his death may work a great change. The Mexicans are revolutionists from away back, and it remains to be seen whether twenty-five years of stable government and prosperity under a strong and tactful President has bred the revolutionary fever out of them. Mr. Wright thinks that when President Diaz dies the situation will become serious, as not only the people but the army will be divided regarding his successor. The two principal aspirants at present are Senor Limantour and Governor Reyes, the former a financier of world-wide reputation, and the latter a popular statesman and until recently secretary of war. In the event of a revolution the latter would probably have the suppport of the army. Mr. Wright thinks it possible that a situation may arise that will compel the United States to interfere for the protection of American interests in Mexico. It is to be hoped not. Mexican statesmen of all shades of opinion realize the value of American friendship and capital, and even if a revolution should occur it is probable American property interests would be protected. Nothing short of hostile demonstrations against American citizens would justify the United States in interfering in the domestic affairs of Mexico, and that situation is not likely to arise. It is probable, however, that there is a good deal of latent revolutionary sentiment in Mexico that may break out when President Diaz shall die.

GENERALS GRANT AND LEE.

A correspondent of the News continues his attempt to exalt the generalship of Gen. Robert E. Lee while belittling that of General U. S. Grant. Lee's ability as a general is too unquestioned and his place in history as the capable military leader of a lost cause is too well defined to make it necessary for his eulogists to underrate the generalship of Grant. In his first communication the News correspondent said that "If Lee had accepted the offer of the government to take command of the Union forces, any one that has read the history of the civil war can see now that that contest would probably not have lasted a year." This virtually asserted that Lee was offered the command of the Union forces by the government, or by some one in authority, which is not true. The correspondent now modifies that statement by saying that Francis P. Blair offered Lee the commandership of the Union army. Blair was one of the most meddlesome politicians of the period, and if he did this it was without any authority. The conjecture that General Scott sent Blair on this mission is pure assumption, just as is the conjecture that if Lee had been appointed commander of the Union forces the war would probably have been ended in a year. We are told that "When Colonel Lee resigned from the United States army it was not hunting a commander immediately." Still less was it hunting a commander weeks or months before. Lee resigned his commission April 20, 1861. He certainly was not offered the command of the Union army after that date, and if he ever was before, it was by some unauthorized and mischievous meddler.

Everybody knows and always has known that in the operations against Richmond Grant's forces largely outnumbered those of Lee, but it is also matter of history that Lee was operating on interior lines and on the defensive. Draper, in his "History of the American Civil War," says:

> Grant's advance towards Richmond was marked not only by the signal ability with which he subsisted and maneuvered his great army, but also by the undaunted resolution with which he kept his chief object—the annihilation of the opposing force—in view. Obliged to be the assailant in every encounter, to attack Lee's troops in positions they had previously selected and fortified, to operate in a country with which he was not familiar, but which his enemy had carefully surveyed and thoroughly knew, it was not possible but that his losses should be very great.

It has never been doubted that Lee made the best possible use of his resources in the defense of Richmond, but it is not necessary to assume that Grant blundered in the management of his. Gen. James G. Wilson, one of the great soldiers of the civil war, and one of the highest military authorities now living, says:

> In his Virginia campaign Grant achieved success where his five predecessors met with disastrous failure. They had wasted more than two years and 137,000 men in futile attempts to reach Richmond. Grant captured that city and received the surrender of Lee's army in a single campaign of eleven months, and with a loss of 15,000 less than had been wasted in unavailing efforts by McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker and Meade.

Whether Grant would have succeeded as well as Lee in a defensive campaign is purely a matter of conjecture, but the result of his aggressive campaign is matter of history. Coppee, in "Grant and His Campaigns," says that with other great qualities, "his strongest element, subsidizing all the rest, is that tenacity of purpose, that iron will, which was the characteristic of Wellington and which won the Waterloo of the great rebellion." This author concludes his estimate of Grant with: "To say that he is the first soldier of the age is but to appeal to the facts already narrated." Brockett, in his "Life of Grant," says that he had "a tact for handling large bodies of men effectually, a fertility of resource, and a practical knowledge of military science which has not been equaled or surpassed by a half-dozen men in the last 300 years." General James H. Wilson, who has seen more war than all of the English writers combined who have criticised Grant, says: "As an American commander he has no equal. He excelled in that coolness of judgment which Napoleon described as 'the foremost quality in a general.' He possessed a constantly increasing comprehension of grand strategy and the proper movements and care of vast armies extending over a front of more than 2,000 miles." W. C. Church, in his "Life of Grant," says:

> It was not "luck," it was energy, zeal and singleness of purpose, directed by exceptional military capacity, that explain his success. What are "the rules of war" that General Grant violated? They originate in the brains of civilian critics like Macaulay. Students of war criticised him and doubtless will always criticise him, but they should not forget that if his method did not conform in every respect to their standards, it was always directed by a clearly defined purpose in his own mind as to the best way to accomplish the immediate object.

Grant's generalship was the kind that accomplished results without stopping to inquire whether his methods would stand the test of unfriendly criticism. After his appointment to the command of the Union forces, President Lincoln said:

> Grant is the first general I have had. You know how it has been with all the rest. As soon as I put a man in command of the army he'd come to me with a plan of campaign and about as much as to say, "Now, I don't believe I can do it, but if you say so, I'll try it on," and so put the responsibility of success or failure on me. They all wanted me to be the general. It isn't so with Grant. I am glad to find a man that can go ahead without me.

Grant went ahead on his own responsibility, and it is because he ignored some of the traditional rules of war that some English writers who never smelled powder nor heard a gun fired in anger have criticised him. The Journal fully and cheerfully recognizes the military merit of General Lee, but it must insist that those of the man who received his sword at Appomattox were at least equal.

AS TO DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

The Democratic brethren are having a hard time getting together and reorganizing the party. They are all in favor of harmony, but they cannot agree on terms. They all want the lion and the lamb to lie down together, but whether it shall be side by side or the lamb inside of the lion—there's the rub. The latest promulgation on the subject is in the shape of a letter from Richard L. Metcalfe, editor of Mr. Bryan's old newspaper, the Omaha World-Herald, and a close friend of Mr. Bryan, to Norman E. Mack, editor of the Buffalo Times. A recent issue of the Times contained an editorial in which it was argued that it would be suicidal for the Democratic party to make a nomination that would invite the hostility of either Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Bryan and their followers, and that the friends of both should eliminate their individual preferences and join hands for the good of the party. To this Editor Metcalfe replies that it is all right to ask Democrats to eliminate individual preferences as to candidates, but he wants to know what is to become of the Kansas City platform and whether, in order not to incur the hostility of Mr. Cleveland and his followers, the party must nominate some man who did not support the ticket in 1896 or in 1900. Here are some of the bristling questions he puts:

> What would you have Democrats do in the construction of their platform in order to avoid incurring the hostility of Mr. Cleveland and his followers?
>
> How many of the principles and the policies in which we believe must we surrender in order to avoid incurring the hostility of Mr. Cleveland and his followers?
>
> Do you think that a Democratic platform that failed to make explicit reference to the money question could command the respect either of bimetallists or of single gold standard advocates?
>
> Shall the Democrats abandon their position on the Philippine question, wherein they promised not to make the Filipinos either citizens or subjects and favored a declaration of the Nation's purpose to give these people, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and, third, protection from outside interference?
>
> What change would you make in the Democratic platform with respect to trusts?
>
> What alteration would you make in the plank relating to national bank currency?
>
> Would you declare in favor of the income tax?
>
> The question, then, is how many of their principles must Democrats surrender, permanently or temporarily, in order to avert incurring the hostility of men who during two presidential campaigns deserted the party with which they claimed allegiance and gave open and boastful aid to the enemy?

On the day after these questions were sent Editor Metcalfe published an editorial serving notice that if the so-called reorganizers in the Democratic party obtain control the Bryan wing will support Mr. Roosevelt in the next campaign. This editorial is believed to have had Mr. Bryan's approval and to contain his ultimatum. As Mr. Roosevelt hates Bryanism and all the heresies of the Kansas City platform even more intensely than Mr. Cleveland does, the threat of the Bryanites to support him in case they are compelled to choose between him and a Democrat of the Cleveland wing shows that the probability of getting the two wings to "flop together" is very remote.

It is expected that before replying to Editor Metcalfe's letter Editor Mack will consult with the Cleveland leaders in New York and that his reply will contain their ultimatum. Meanwhile the Brooklyn Eagle, which is booming Mr. Cleveland every day, affects to sympathize with Mr. Roosevelt on the alarming prospect of his receiving the support of the Bryanites next year. It says the main body of Bryan's followers in 1896 and 1900 would not get any further away from true Democratic principles if they support Mr. Roosevelt in 1904 than they did in 1896 and in 1900. The Eagle adds:

> We are not entirely certain that the present friends of Mr. Roosevelt will relish the idea of these reinforcements, but that is their concern and their case. A man was once told that milk punches and lobster salads, which he was together taking in large quantities, would not agree with one another. His reply was: "That is none of my business. I have brought them together, and if they cannot get along with one another they will have to take the consequences." If the discussion in favor of the return of the Democratic party to Democratic principles and to Democratic leadership should have the effect of bringing the Republicanism of Roosevelt and the Populism of Mr. Bryan together in 1904, or at any other time, the question of their ability to get along with one another would be their concern and the concern of—or at least the solicitude—of no others.

The New York World is even more outspoken. It tells Editor Metcalfe that a reorganized party and harmony can only be reached by an abandonment of Bryanism and a return to Democracy. It says:

> To secure harmony it is only necessary to remove the cause of discord. The Democratic party was united and victorious when its platforms and candidates were Democratic. Dissension, division and defeat came when Democracy was abandoned for something else. What the organizers of suicide and the architects of ruin in 1896 and 1900 must give up, if they wish the Democratic party to become again united and trusted, are the Populistic and free-silver Republican doctrines which they incorporated in the Chicago platform. And if they are not prepared to abandon these fatally un-Democratic doctrines they will certainly find the party in a mood next year to pitch the heresies overboard with as little compunction as sailors feel in casting a corpse into the sea.

A party with that kind of a Kilkenny cat fight going on "in its midst" is not likely to prove a dangerous political antagonist in 1904.

A Chicago paper of yesterday, in a chronological statement of past events, said: "Forty years ago to-day President Lincoln was asked by Indiana state officials to furnish money to run their government, the so-called 'copperhead' Legislature having refused to appropriate funds because the Republicans prevented the passage of a secession resolution." The statement is not quite accurate. It is true that the Legislature of 1863 failed to make any appropriations for defraying the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the state government. Governor Morton was confronted with the alternative of allowing all the state institutions to be closed or raising money to keep them open and defray other ordinary expenses of the State. He chose the latter course, and through local and Eastern bankers, who had entire confidence in his administration, he was able to borrow money to carry on the state government. He did, however, get aid from President Lincoln for another purpose. In July, 1861, Congress passed an act appropriating $2,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the President in assisting any of the "border States" to provide against domestic insurrection or invasion. Upon the application of Governor Morton President Lincoln advanced him $250,000 out of this appropriation. In his message to the Legislature of 1865 Governor Morton said: "It will be perceived that this money was not paid to me as a loan to the State, and creates no debt against the State whatever, but that in theory it is an expenditure made by the President through me as his disbursing agent. It has, however, been disbursed exclusively in the name and for the benefit of the State, in the payment of necessary military expenses, for which the Legislature should have made ample appropriations." No part of the amount obtained from President Lincoln went to defray the ordinary expenses of the State.

Professor Thomson, of Cambridge University, England, who came to this country to deliver a course of lectures, was asked at New Haven to explain a curved pitched ball. As an all-round scientist he had to offer some sort of an explanation, so he said:

> The ball follows its nose, so to speak. If it leaves the pitcher's hand revolving downward on a horizontal axis it is bound to drop. If it leaves revolving upward on a horizontal axis it follows its nose and rises. When the ball travels on a vertical axis, revolving outward from the batsman, the outcurve is the result, and similarly on a vertical axis, with an inward revolution, the inshoot is caused. The outdrop is the result of the ball's traveling on a slanting axis with an outward revolution, and so on. The axis and revolutions are determined by the manner of the sphere's leaving the pitcher's hand, and there you are.

As an application of academic theories to baseball pitching this will do very well, but if Professor Thomson would demonstrate how to make the curves he could coin a lot of money.

The Miami-street dog that ran amuck and bit several persons probably did not have hydrophobia, but when, as in this case, a physician has diagnosed an animal's ailment as "brain trouble" it is a safe plan to give him a dose that will quiet his brains permanently. A dog with all his faculties leaves something to be desired in the matter of intelligence; with an impaired "mind" he is not worth cherishing.

The fast-approaching June commencements and June weddings are causing life to seem like a mad whirl of excitement to a large number of young men and women. Their elders are able to view the progress of events with a reasonable degree of composure.

The Taggart forces, it appears, are rallying and trying to Bell the cat that upset their machine.

THE HUMORISTS.

How Long.

Life.

"How long have you been in New York, uncle?"

"Long enough to know better."

Argued with Him.

The Smart Set.

"It's hard to lose one's relatives," said the poor man, insinuatingly.

"Hard?" growled the millionaire. "Why, it's almost impossible!"

Cause of the Strike.

Judge.

First Picket—What's this strike about, anyway—more pay, less work? What's it for?

Second Picket—Nah! The boss didn't take his hat off or take his cig' outen his mouth when de walkin' delegate went in ter see him.

No Wonder.

Washington Star.

"I am told that none of the principals in the grand opera company speak to one another."

"Well," answered Mr. Cumrox, "after reading their names on the programme I don't blame them for letting one another alone instead of trying to pronounce them."

The Daily Torture.

What is this wail of woe we hear—
This cry of anguish sore
That rends the morning atmosphere
Without our cottage door?

Is it some soul in agony,
Some one in mighty grief?
Ah, listen! Let us go and see
If we can give relief.

But hold—there is no one in sight,
And yet that doleful cry
Comes keening with intensest might,
And ending with a sigh.

Is it some banshee, wild and weird,
That seeks its haunts by day?
Is it some wraith that should be feared
Which harrows us this way?

Now nearer comes the shrilling wail,
And louder grows the sound.
Small wonder checks are growing pale
And hearts begin to bound.

He comes! Just at the corner there!
Quick! In, before he sees!
It is the wretch who splits the air
With yells of
"STROB-B-BUR-R-REE-E-E-S!"
—Chicago Tribune.

For Appendicitis.

New York Letter.

Miss Jean Reid, daughter of Whitelaw Reid, is recovering from an operation for appendicities. Miss Reid became ill three weeks ago. She regained her strength in a few weeks, and an operation was performed Saturday.

A. W. MACHEN BLAMED

DEFICIT OF $227,467 IN THE FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

More Money Expended This Year than Was Appropriated by Congress for the Purpose.

DUE TO BAD ADMINISTRATION

FOR WHICH SUPERINTENDENT MACHEN IS HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Postmaster General Payne's Statement—Salaries of Indiana Postmasters Increased.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Congress will be asked at the opening of its next session to make an appropriation to cover deficiencies in both the regular free delivery service and the rural free delivery service of the Postoffice Department. Postmaster General Payne to-day announced that this deficiency now aggregates exactly $227,300, of which $105,700 is in the free delivery branch and $121,600 in the rural free delivery service. The postmaster general said he very much regretted the existence of the deficit and for the first time publicly criticised the administration of A. W. Machen, the general superintendent of the free delivery system, who is out on indefinite leave of absence.

"This is not the first time that a deficiency has occurred in the free delivery service," said Mr. Payne, "but I regret its existence. At the opening of the last Congress Mr. Machen pointed out that without additional appropriations no more routes could be established beyond those ready to be installed Jan. 1. He said, however, if Congress appropriated $500,000 for the purpose the work could be continued during the rest of the fiscal year. This appropriation was promptly made, but it was exhausted. Despite this fact the office (the free delivery office), was going on increasing the deficiency and if we had not taken steps to curtail the expenditures and suspend the establishment of routes until the beginning of the next fiscal year, the deficit would have been much larger. It was not good administration."

Continuing, the postmaster general said that part of the deficiency was discovered before Mr. Machen was given his leave of absence. "He reported a part of it himself," Mr. Payne added. "First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne recently reported to me that $20,000 deficiency existed in the rural service and Mr. Wynne and I agreed that by economical measures the department might eliminate that. I suppose that was the amount reported to Mr. Wynne."

Immediately following that report the postmaster general sent the following letter to Fourth Assistant Bristow, dated May 9: "On the 7th inst. General Wynne advised me of the probabilities of a deficit of $20,000 in the rural free delivery accounts and that if the activity of the department is kept up in the work of preparing to install additional rural free delivery routes until July 1, this deficit would be largely increased. It is my wish that there should be no deficit. Congress at its last session made an additional appropriation of $500,000 for the rural free delivery service, making the appropriation immediately available, and we should so conduct the business of the office so as not to exceed this appropriation. I have therefore to request that you will investigate the situation promptly and curtail expenditures so that if it is possible we will not have the deficit at the end of the fiscal year. In acomplishing this, however, it is advisable that great care should be taken not to suspend the actual investigation of proposed rural free delivery routes more than is absolutely necessary. I should think it entirely practical to bring about economies in other branches of the bureau which would accomplish the result desired."

Mr. Bristow subsequently reported to the postmaster general with a detailed statement showing that the amount aggregated $227,000 in round numbers. Mr. Payne said it was not feasable to cripple the service by suspending any of the service now maintained and that a deficiency appropriation would be asked from Congress.

Postmaster General Payne to-night, in discussing the big deficiency in the free delivery service, said:

"It is reprehensible for a bureau officer to have a deficit of $200,000 rolled up on the 1st day of May. A bureau office should not incur a deficit without consulting the **postmaster general.** I cannot stand for **that kind of administration and I do not approve of it.** I do not say that there was anything criminal or anything wrong in Mr. Machen's action. I believe, however, that Congress will quickly vote the money to cover the deficiency." Mr. Payne said that Mr. A. W. Machen, the general superintendent, would be given an opportunity to be heard on the subject.

Superintendent Machen, when told tonight of the postmaster general's criticism about the free delivery deficit, said there had been no intention on his part to deceive his departmental superiors. He said: "I forwarded to Mr. Wynne at the close of April a statement of the deficit then existing. Those figures were on routes already established. The figures for routes to be established on May 1 and May 15 and June 1 and June 15 had not been then put on the books by the bookkeeper. Therefore the deficit of $20,000 was not a misrepresentation of the actual condition of the appropriation at the time. I should have asked Congress," added the free delivery superintendent, "for a larger sum than $500,000, which was voted on at the last session for the present fiscal year. The pressure for more rural routes was very strong and I yielded to it beyond what the appropriation really provided. The same thing has been done in years gone by and Congress has always readily voted the money necessary to make up the deficit."

The Payne Rumor a Fake.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21.—H. B. Wynne, son of First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne, who was quoted yesterday to the effect that Postmaster General Henry C. Payne may resign, wires the Sentinel to-night from Fox Lake, Wis., to the effect that the alleged interview was false. He denies having had any such interview.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

Increases for Indiana Cities—A Decrease at One Place.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The salaries of postmasters in Indiana have been increased, to take effect July 1, as follows:

	Former Salary.	Inc. to
Anderson	$3,000	$3,100
Angola	1,800	1,900
Argos	1,200	1,400
Auburn	2,000	2,200
Aurora	1,800	1,900
Batesville	1,300	1,400
Bloomfield	1,500	1,600
Bluffton	2,300	2,400
Bourbon	1,500	1,300
Brazil	2,200	2,300
Bremen	1,200	1,300
Clinton	1,500	1,600
Columbia City	2,100	2,200
Columbus	2,500	2,600
Culver	1,200	1,500
Dana	1,000	1,100
Decatur	2,000	2,300
Delphi	1,700	1,800
East Chicago	1,600	1,700
Elwood	2,400	2,500

The salary of the postmaster at Albany was reduced from $1,400 to $1,200.

Indiana postmasters were appointed today as follows: Benjamin F. Smith, at Dogwood, Harrison county, vice C. B. Sappenfield, resigned, and Samuel C. Buchanan, at Haynes Corner, Ripley county, vice Charles L. Hyatt, resigned.

Robert W. Blackmore has been appointed regular carrier and John O. Blackmore substitute on the rural at Greensburg, Ind.

National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The State Department has called to the attention of the British government the claims of the late Charles Brown, an American civil and mining engineer, for compensation for lands of which he was deprived by the Boer government before the South African war. The amount of the claim is $5,000,000.

Secretary Root received a cablegram today from Governor Taft saying that Prof. Dean C. Worcester, a member of the Philippine commission, had been granted a leave of absence for six months and that he would come to this country for his health. Prof. Worcester probably will have to undergo a surgical operation when he reaches the United States.

The director of the mint purchased 289,000 ounces of silver for the account of the Philippines coinage at an average of 55.03 cents an ounce.

The commissioner of Indian affairs has been informed by the Indian agent at the Quapaw agency, in Indian Territory, that most of the forty-seven Modoc Indians, who constitute the remnant of the tribe which in 1876 perpetrated the massacre at the lava beds, are preparing to leave for their old home on the Klamath reservation, in Oregon.

Secretary Hitchcock said to-night that the report that there had been extension of time granted to July 1 for the removal of fences around public lands used for grazing purposes was incorrect.

POTTER ON LABOR UNIONS.

Episcopal Bishop Says Their Folly Has Alienated Sympathy.

ORANGE, N. J., May 21.—Speaking on labor unions at a dinner of the Civic Club of Orange, last night, Bishop Henry C. Potter said the conditions which confront the people of America to-day are largely of their own making. He declared that one person had more to do with the situation than any one else, and that was the manager of a shop or a factory, not because he tried to understand the interests of the workingman, but because he wanted to get out of the workingman all he possibly could for the benefit of his employer, nothing more.

"I believe," said Bishop Potter, "the folly of the labor organizations in several instances has alienated a great deal of the sympathy that would otherwise have gone to them. One thing we must realize is that the community is not made up of either laborers or capitalists, but rather of those between, who are very largely affected by these differences. The time may come when organized labor may make itself so unpleasant that it may not be able to stay in New York. The great stumbling block in organized labor is that the freedom of the individual is invaded, and that has got to be corrected."

LIVED WELL BY BEGGING.

Dane Who Is Said to Have Received $300 a Month from Rich Persons.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Begging letters sent to well-known New Yorkers have netted Olgar Beckwith Neilson, said to have been cashiered from the Danish army, an income of $300 a month during the last two years, according to Special Agent James Ford, who has caused Neilson's arrest. Mr. Ford said the man had three stereotyped forms of letters—one asking for work, another asking for money and the third begging a personal appointment. His plea was always the same, Mr. Ford says. He was a Dane and an ex-army officer, who had been driven to pawn his valuable jewelry, and the time for redeeming these pledges had nearly expired. Neilson said that it was his marriage that cost him his place in the army. The woman accompanied him to court, where she declared that she had no knowledge that he had ever written any such letters. Agent Ford says three books containing the names of New Yorkers were found in the man's comfortably furnished apartment. Neilson's list of correspondents, it is said, included the names of George J. Gould, Andrew Carnegie, J. Pierpont Morgan, John W. Gates, Hetty Green and Russell Sage.

MANCHURIA'S RESOURCES.

Trade Has Doubled in Ten Years—A Fine Grain-Producing Country.

New York World.

Just why Russia is not in a hurry to get out of Manchuria is revealed in a report of United States Consul Miller, at Nieu-Chwang, which states that there are few sections which show a more general increase of trade. The increase in imports in ten years has been from 100 to 500 per cent. Nieu-Chwang alone passed $40,000,000 in foreign trade last year. In five years it has doubled.

Manchuria is described as a fine grain-growing country, whose exports of beans, bean cake and bean oil are important and increasing. The Chinese still restrict the exportation of grain. If free exportation were permitted the trade would be great.

American flour is a heavy import. No duty upon it is collected at the "open doors" of Dalney and Port Arthur, so that customs reports are lacking. Mr. Miller thinks the free imports are increasing. Imports dutiable at Nieu-Chwang have fallen off, however.

Large flouring mills are being erected. They can be supplied with fine wheat at about 30 cents a bushel. Hence "Manchuria, from a consumer, will become a most strenuous competitor for our flour trade in the Asiatic markets." We shall do better selling machinery there.

"Russian oil sold by the Russo-Chinese Bank in the interior cities of Manchuria is driving out the American product."

Much the same is true of cotton goods as of oil and flour. Russian goods are encouraged by bounties, drawbacks and low railroad rates; their makers imitate American goods. At present our sales of cotton goods to Manchuria are about $4,500,000. Under Russian control of the customs it is claimed that Russian goods would pass free and all others would pay the duty.

The Russian drills and sheetings are heavy and strong and entirely satisfactory, and if the government provides a bounty sufficient to enable the manufacturers to meet the prices of American goods the trade is likely to go into Russian hands. The same is true of Russian lastings, prints, cambrics, etc. The cloth is strong and the colors fast and bright. One sample order to the amount of about $5,000 has recently been placed.

"Government agents and Russian subjects are building flour mills, factories and meat-packing establishments and are opening mines and selling goods throughout Manchuria—privileges which Americans are not permitted to enjoy. It is therefore plain," Mr. Miller writes, "that Russia will in time practically dominate the commercial and industrial affairs of the province."

The journey from Dalney to St. Petersburg now takes fifteen days and costs $138, or $92 in second-class cars.

On the 5th of January last the cold in Nieu-Chwang reached 22 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. The ice broke up on March 11, and before the end of the month 11,000 Chinese laborers had poured into the country. Certainly there is "something doing" in Manchuria. And, whoever rules this country, the inland trade is in Chinese hands and will likely remain there.

Tears and the Insane.

Philadelphia Record.

"Tears are said to be a sign of sanity, or at least of the readvent of reason. No maniac ever weeps," said a man on his way through an insane asylum. But the keeper who was guiding him shook his head. "A popular fallacy, a superstition," he declared. "The hopelessly insane weep just as much as other folk. Many people, though, believe in the hopeful significance of tears among the insane. Only the other day a young girl whose mother is confined here said to me, after a visit to her mother's room, 'I am very happy. Mamma cried this afternoon. It is the first time she has cried. She is sure to get well now, isn't she?' The poor young woman was so overjoyed that I hadn't the heart to disillusionize her. I agreed that her mother's tears were a hopeful sign, and she went home with a lighter heart than she had for a long time. Time will teach her gradually, as it has taught many other persons, that tears, shed or unshed, have no bearing, one way or the other, on insanity."

Brahma.

If the red slayer thinks he slays,
Or if the slain thinks he is slain,
They keep not well the subtle ways
I keep, and pass, and turn again.

Far or forgot to me is near;
Shadow and sunlight are the same;
The vanquished gods to me appear;
And one to me are shame and fame.

They reckon ill who leave me out;
When me they fly, I am the wings;
I am the doubter and the doubt,
And I the hymn the Brahmin sings.

The strong gods pine for my abode,
And pine in vain the sacred Seven;
But thou, meek lover of the good!
Find me, and turn thy back on heaven.
—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

REVOLT IN CROATIA

MANY PERSONS WOUNDED AND OVER 2,000 IMPRISONED.

Whole Titular Kingdom Aflame with Race Hatred and Clashes with the Military Frequent.

BAN OF CROATIA TYRANNICAL

SAID TO FAVOR MAGYARS AND OPPRESS THE SLAVS.

Peasants Shot and Bayoneted by Soldiers, and Students and Women at Agram Slashed with Sabers.

VIENNA, May 21.—The revolt in Croatia is spreading to every part of the titular kingdom and threatens to extend to Dalmatia. The celebrations at Agram yesterday of the anniversary of the death of Jellachich Von Buzim, the former ban of Croatia, culminated in a fierce conflict with the police, who attacked the crowds with sabres, wounding many persons and making 30 arrests, including several students and women. The city of Agram is now completely under military rule. The principal streets are closed by cordons of troops. Four regiments, fully equipped for war, have been ordered to proceed from Odenburg to the Agram district.

At Buccari and Meja thousands of peasants attempted to destroy the railroad in order to prevent the arrival of troops. They tore up the rails at five different points and when the military arrived the peasants pelted them with stones, injuring several soldiers. The troops retaliated by shooting and bayoneting many of the peasants. The Slav residents in various parts of Austria and Bohemia are holding indignation meetings to protest against the proceedings in Croatia, where, as already cabled, over two thousand persons have already been imprisoned. In Dalmatia important demonstrations have been planned for May 30, when protest meetings will be held in twenty places.

The disturbances in Croatia are primarily due to the long-standing race hatred between the Slavs and the Magyars. The present outbreak has two main sources. First, the general discontent of the peasantry arising from the extreme poverty prevailing everywhere and from the fact that in some parts of the country the peasants are on the verge of famine. Second, the indignation aroused by the alleged tyrannical rule of Count Khuen Hedervary, the present ban of Croatia.

The Croatians attribute much of their poverty to the financial methods of the Hungarian government, which is accused of drawing from Croatia in excess of its legal proportion of the taxes in spite of the protests of the inhabitants. Consequently throughout Croatia there is increasing hatred of Hungarian rule and language. The recent attempts made to introduce the Magyar language in Croatia has especially aroused popular indignation.

The Hungarian-Croatian Augsleich of 1868 expressly provided that Croatian should be the official language of Croatia in all affairs of Hungary, but now the Hungarian government is placing the Hungarian coat of arms on the Croatian railroad stations, official buildings, letter boxes and elsewhere, thereby occasioning riots at Agram and other towns, as since the riots of 1883 the combined Hungarian and Croatian emblems had been used up to the present.

As evidence of official tyranny the Croatians point out that there is absolutely no liberty of the press. Scarcely a day has passed for many years without opposition newspapers being confiscated and later they were all suppressed. The pople have not the right to hold public meetings, not at even election times, and the government is accused of absolutely controlling the elections. In support of this accusation it is pointed out that in spite of the anti-Hungarian sentiment throughout the country, fifty-four of the eighty-eight deputies in the Croatian Diet are supporters of Hungary. Only 3 per cent of the population is allowed to vote and many opposition voters and opposition candidates have been imprisoned on the eve of election. The Croatians, in brief, enjoy absolutely no rights of citizenship.

The present agitation covers the entire country, from Essegg, in the east, to the districts in the Adriatic coast, its immediate cause varying according to the different localities. In the district around Kreutz the disturbances have a socialistic origin, the peasants attacking the Hungarians, not on account of their nationality, but because they are wealthy.

In the towns of the Agram district generally the language question is the principal cause of the trouble. In the coast districts the hatred of public officials has caused the outbreaks.

Count Ghuen Hedervary, who has been ban of Croatia for twenty years, is the object of special detestation on the part of the Croatians. Although he was born in Croatia and educated at the University of Agram, the ban is intensely Hungarian and he is regarded by the people as being a proud aristocrat, seeking only personal power regardless of the welfare of the country. His repressive measures have created much bitterness among his fellow countrymen.

Since the Hungarian government is employing strong military forces to quell the disturbances it is probable that order in Croatia will be restored, but the situation is largely dependent on the political situation at Puda-Pesth. The Croatians, following their old tactics, are stirring up troubles at a time when the Hungarian government is tied up with difficulties at home.

Why Unions Become Idiotic.

New York Sun.

An instance was given yesterday by a prominent member of the Mason Builders' Association of the present autocratic exercise of power by the walking delegates. He said:

"In the Wall-street Exchange building the other day an Italian was employed cleaning away the refuse in the cellar. The electrician in charge of the building came around and saw that the cellar was dark. He made a connection between two wires attached to a dynamo and attached an electric bulb to let the Italian see what he was doing. The delegates of the Electrical Workers' Union heard of this. According to labor union rules for any one to touch a wire except a member of the union was a crime almost as serious as sassing a walking delegate.

"'Who did this?' thundered the delegate. The offending electrician was pointed out, and the walking delegate, after separating the wires, putting the place in darkness and then joining them again, as a member of the union, issued this ultimatum:

"'If anything like this happens again we'll pull every man out of this place, see?'"

Fruit of Government Operation.

Springfield Republican.

The United States government is operating a street-railway system in Chicago, and is exhibiting no lack of enterprise and efficiency in doing so. The Union Traction Company is in the hands of receivers, under direction of the United States court, and Judge Grosscup, of the court, is giving personal attention to the matter. He has instructed the receivers and general manager to improve the service by putting every available car in operation during the rush hours of morning and evening, and so stopping the overcrowding that has long been a popular complaint against the road. He has also ordered all free passes cut off except to policemen on duty, an order which affects the city aldermen especially. Changes have further been ordered which will reduce expenses $75,000 a year, and the judge is contemplating an abandonment of cable power for underground electric, which is calculated further to reduce the costs of operation. It looks as though the government operation were to beat private control badly, not only in the matter of improving the service, but in increasing net earnings.