

The Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10.

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Table with subscription rates for Daily, Weekly, and Monthly editions, including postage and carrier charges.

AN IMPORTANT SUPPLEMENT.

As soon as Governor Gray's inaugural is delivered, on Monday next, we will be prepared to furnish a supplement, to our friends of the State press, containing that address together with Governor Porter's last message, and the full proceedings of the recent Democratic Editorial Convention.

BLAINE has given orders to shoot all deserters. It is a big contract.

REV. DR. TALMAGE'S fifty-third birthday anniversary occurred last Wednesday.

The business failures since 1877 have been as follows: 1878, 10,500; 1879, 6,652; 1880, 4,350; 1881, 5,029; 1882, 7,635; 1883, 10,299; 1884, 11,600.

It doesn't seem to be altogether going right with England. Bismarck's fingers are reaching for her throat, and every Nation's hand is against her.

JUDGE GOODING thinks that Grant has had enough of this world's goods, at least at the expense of the Public Treasury. He foots them up at about \$1,000,000.

It is first the proper thing to tax the poor man's blanket and the poor man's sugar and salt, to the end that whisky and tobacco be cheap.—Samuel J. Randall.

GENERAL LOGAN thinks the Illinois Senators' worth looking up after all. He is on hand, as usual, with war paint and tomahawk, with the pipe of peace in a side pocket.

It is said that since the weight of the Government has been lifted from the shoulders of the Ohio men, there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of bow-legged citizens.

FOREIGN advices represent the working classes of England as being in greater distress than those of the United States. Thousands upon thousands are without work or means of livelihood.

THE Wet Grocers' News makes the statement that the first cost of a ten cent drink of whisky is only one-sixth of a cent. A gallon yields seventy-five drinks. The manufacturer gets \$2 and the retailer \$7.50 for that quantity. The profits are handsome all around—except to the drinker.

THE Journal, the other day in answer to a correspondent, asserted that 85 to 90 per cent of the soldiers that went into the army were Republicans. We have no figures at hand, but feel confident that at least 60 per cent were Democrats. Perhaps the Journal was not in earnest, and intended the paragraph for its funny column.

Tax statistics of the Sheffield (England) trade with the United States, just published, show an astonishing falling off. In 1881 Sheffield exported about \$6,000,000 worth; in 1883 the exports fell off one-half. As much of 1884 as the report gives shows an exportation of about \$2,000,000. Nor was the Sheffield trade with the colonies proportionately much better.

THE Albany Journal announces that William M. Everts has a clear majority in the Legislature. It gives fifty-four for Everts against Morton, and says that "unless the promises of men go for nothing and written words fail to express their usual meaning, unless evil influences succeed in quarters where we have not believed it possible for them to find success, the next Senator from the State of New York will be William M. Everts."

It occurs to Miss Callia, our State Librarian, that Indiana should have a flag. The management of the inaugural occasion at Washington has ordered that each of the thirty-eight States shall be represented in the procession, a standard to be borne by each representative. A flag will be required for that purpose, and it should be the property of the State, to be brought home after the inauguration, and thereafter used on important State occasions. Let the Legislature at once take the matter in hand and have the flag made.

In discussing polygamy the Cleveland Leader says: "The question is not a partisan one and should not be made so. At heart a Mormon belongs to no party. He is a member of a political church hostile to our social institutions and therefore to the Government. They, as a body, are hostile to the Republican party, because it is and has been in power so long, and during its domination has pronounced against their institution and taken measures to curb its power and suppress its growth. If Cleve-

land shows any disposition to conserve the popular demand by the discharge of his duty in the treatment of this question he will alienate the Mormons from his party. Has he the courage and tenacity to do it? And if he does try to do it will his party sustain him? These are pertinent questions of the hour which must be met and answered. The people will take no denial. Polygamy must go, and the party that refuses to assist in driving it out will have to go also."

GOVERNOR GRAY AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The retiring Governor having said his say to the Legislature, that body will put its hands in its pockets and idle until Monday, when the other Governor will speak. "In a multitude of counselors there is wisdom," goes a proverb. "Look on this picture and then on that," is a familiar pointing of contrasts. It is proper that Governor Porter's address should be read and considered as well as the inaugural address of Governor Gray; from each something, doubtless, is to be learned. But it is to the utterances of the incoming Chief Magistrate of the State that the majority in the General Assembly will look with greatest interest. Governor Gray is no tyro in the office of Governor. He has known its honors and felt the weight of its responsibilities. He is familiar with Indiana, her people and her institutions. He is not unacquainted with the matters upon which Governor Porter comments in his message, and he has these comments before him before the conclusion of the preparation of his inaugural. His policy will be outlined in his valedictory to the General Assembly, and the latter being largely of his party faith, will unquestionably be pleased to accord him its confidence as the voters of the State did on the 4th of November. We have no doubt but that Isaac P. Gray, as Governor of Indiana, will be actuated by an earnest desire to serve well and deserve well of the people of the State. We look forward to a progressive, though safe and economical, administration of public affairs under our incoming Democratic administration. With intelligence and patriotism in both the executive and legislative branches of the Government, we hope and anticipate harmony between the two, and throughout the State an era of good feeling and of prosperity also, so far as the laws and their execution can contribute.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

It is a source of regret for the country at large that the Democratic party has not full control as well of the United States Senate as the House of Representatives and the Presidential chair. It is remarked by many that the Democracy has been taken by the Nation merely "on trial." It is to be held responsible, so these critics say, for the condition of affairs during the next four years. This is most unfair, unless the party might be unconstrained in the shaping of legislation. Given one branch of Congress and the Executive in favor of reforms needed, yet if the other branch of Congress insistently opposes them, the Democracy is powerless to afford the desired legislation. It can do much for the country, it is true, by securing honesty in the administration of the offices, the promotion of good will between the sections, and a more economical conduct of affairs, but as long as the Senate antagonizes its measures, the Republican party must still be held to account for whatever evils of legislation from which the people suffer.

For two years, at least, the Senate will stand Republican, with no material change in its present majority. On the 4th of March twenty-five seats in the Senate will be re-filled, though most of them by present incumbents succeeding themselves. Of these names have already been named, to wit: W. B. Allison, of Iowa; J. S. Morrill, of Vermont; Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia; James L. Pugh, of Alabama; Wads Hampton, of South Carolina; J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, displacing John S. ("Cerro Gordo") Williams; E. K. Wilson, of Maryland, vice James B. Groome; Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, vice Geo. H. Pendleton; J. B. Eastie, of Louisiana, vice B. F. Jonas—making two Republicans and seven Democrats, with no party changes. There are fifteen other Senatorial elections to occur within the month to come, in which nine Republicans and five Democrats will be chosen, while the sixteenth State, Illinois, is in doubt, the Legislature being a tie on joint ballot. The Governor of New Hampshire will appoint a Senator from that State, the Legislature not convening until June. In these coming elections Daniel Voorhees will certainly succeed himself in Indiana, while it is thought that George G. Vest, of Missouri; Zebulon Vance, of North Carolina; Wilkinson Call, of Florida; John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, and J. P. Jones, from Nevada, will be their own successors. Don Cameron appears to be in the lead in Pennsylvania, and Orville Platt in Connecticut. Farley, of California, Democrat, will give place to some Republican. Hill and Teller are candidates of the Senatorship in Colorado, Hippie Mitchell and George H. Williams in Oregon, Lucius Fairchild and John C. Spooner in Wisconsin, while a host of candidates are trying to secure the seat now occupied by Elbridge G. Lapham, of New York.

THE ALLEGED ST. JOHN SALE.

J. S. Clarkson, editor of the Iowa State Register, in answer to a direct inquiry as to whether or not Mr. St. John offered to withdraw for a money consideration from the Presidential contest, says: "To my knowledge he did have overtures made, through a friend from his own State, by which he offered, if paid \$25,000 in cash, to withdraw as a candidate altogether or to stay in the field and 'feather' his speeches (as it was put in the Kansas phrase) to the help of the Republicans. He was asked, in order to prove the sincerity of his offer, to withdraw from Ohio the last week before the October election in that State. He did this under the plea, which he said he would give, of getting

a sore throat, and, with the friend I have mentioned, went first to Pittsburg, next to Philadelphia, and finally to New York, where he hoped to meet some one on the part of the Republican National Committee who would be ready to make the deal and pay the cash."

Mr. Clarkson says it was done "through a friend." Now what is the use of this subterfuge? Mr. St. John has positively denied the charge. Why does Mr. Clarkson not give the entire story, if he has one to give? This is a serious charge, and should be seriously backed up. Who was this friend? How was the money to be paid? By draft or check or spot cash? Mr. Clarkson takes care not to involve any of the spots (characters of the National Republican Committee. On this point he says: "I may add that neither the National Committee nor any one acting for it ever made an overture or proposition of any kind to St. John. All that it did was to listen to and discuss the overtures and propositions made to it through the medium which he employed to reach it."

Mr. Clarkson says that St. John made a demand for \$10,000, "through his friend," on account. The name of this friend, he continues, will be given whenever Mr. St. John persuades the friend to that end.

But if Mr. Clarkson knows his name, why does he not give it? Surely the "friend" would not consent that his name should be held back when he was betraying St. John's confidence. The "friend" ceases when he turns himself into a traitor, and he makes up his mind to stand the consequences of his betrayal. Judas Iscariot faced the consequences of his treason without very much delay. The "friend" of St. John can not expect the story to be believed unless he puts his name to it.

THE EXECUTIVE MESSAGE.

The message of Governor Porter to the Legislature, while a lengthy document, deals with no original proposition, and does not, therefore, challenge any special comment. Outside of routine information concerning the finances of the State and the condition of its institutions, it is largely made up of repetitions of suggestions made in his last previous message. For whatever of interest there is in it for the people, it is printed in its entirety to-day.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, according to the Blaine organ reports, was to administer a rebuke to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for having opposed Blaine's election. This was to be done by the refusal of the congregation to rent pews for the current year. The pew letting came off on Tuesday evening last and realized \$27,256. In view of the hard times Mr. Beecher thought \$20,000 a liberal estimate for what the income from this source would be. Last year the first choice of seats sold for \$75; the first choice sold on Tuesday evening for \$80. The foremost bidders of last year were the foremost bidders this year, also. Prior to the pew renting Mr. Beecher had confessed to his congregation the active part he had taken in support of Mr. Cleveland and in opposition to Blaine, and avowed that he looked back upon the stand he had taken "with unfeigned approbation." It would appear that Plymouth Church looked upon Mr. Beecher's course "with unfeigned approbation"—else why the \$27,256?

OUR evening cotemporary, the News, supported Blaine, it tells us, in the hope that the Republican party would, overruling Mr. Blaine in the event of his election, reform the tariff laws. Well, what a hypocritical party the News must have thought the Republican party to be! With all its organs and all its speakers making the campaign fight squarely on the protection plank, the News yet counted upon the Republican party for abolishing protection. If the average Republican does not take the explanation of the News as an affront, he must laugh at its credulity.

We have remarked heretofore upon the delusion that had possessed our Republican friends, that they, and they only, constituted the United States. In evidence of our proposition is the testimony before the Springfield Committee that on October 14 two "large colored Deputy Marshals" at Cincinnati having arrested a small negro, were asked why they did so. "I axed 'im whar he lived and voted," explained the colored Deputy, and he said, "It's none of your business; so I 'rested 'im for insultin' the United States Government."

In one breath the Pennsylvania with Democratic title, but Republican tendencies, announces himself in favor of abolishing internal revenue taxes, and in the very next calls for the collection of sufficient revenue for the support of the Government. Now does any Democrat believe the Pennsylvania so stupid as not to know that such a policy, if adopted, would increase the tariff duties? Go to! Mr. Sam. Randall. Betakty Democratic title into the Republican camp to wave in the place of the wilted plumes of the late J. G. B!

State Librarian.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

Sir—Inasmuch as this is the only office in the State that a lady may hold, why not limit the time to one term? The present incumbent is without doubt a capable officer, but each county of the State can bring forward ladies equally well qualified. The writer of this is in favor of one term and the name of Miss Susan R. Wilson, of Shelby County, having been suggested, and knowing her as she does, he would favor her election. She is a lady of superior qualifications. For three years she has been engaged as principal teacher at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, where she has given the utmost satisfaction. She comes of the very best Democratic stock, and by her own endeavor is making her living. In the opinion of the writer the Democrats could not do a more graceful thing than to give Miss Wilson the Library. Qc.

January 9, 1885.

SENATOR HOAR orders vinegar and gall with his cold tea this winter.

RANDALL.

His Trip and Tariff-Cleveland's Letter-The Legislature-Sentinel-Other Notes.

PLYMOUTH, Marshall County, Ind., Jan. 2.—I am very glad to see the Sentinel editorially place Mr. Randall in the Republican ranks, where he belongs. That editorial does you great credit, and is invaluable in its every position. The absurdity of Mr. Randall's position in claiming to be a Democrat, and that the Chicago Democratic platform declares and means what he asserts on the subjects of tariff and protection, is without a parallel. It is all right enough for Mr. Randall to be in favor of a protective tariff and the class legislation it requires in a hundred ways, and that he should advocate and vote for it if his perceptions and judgment guide him that way; but to do so and claim that it is Democratic, and the real sense of the Democratic voters, and that therefore he is a Democrat and should be supported as such, is simple nonsense. If he be a Democrat in all else, he is a Republican in that; and as he seems to have no other hobbies to ride save protection and abolition of the tax on whisky and tobacco, he belongs in the ranks with Blaine, Logan and their associates, and the people should be made to understand it and so regard and treat him. Let other leading Democratic journals and anti-protection papers treat him as the Sentinel does and he will find his proper place among party organizations directly. That will be a member of what the Sentinel describes as a compact band of capitalists, with the politicians for their own and the farmers they can deceive." Mr. Randall's Southern tour is for the express purpose of trying to deceive voters and convert them into deceived followers; and in the face of it, and of his daily sermons to make converts, he publicly asserts that there is nothing political in his Southern journey or his speeches. Blaine must look to his "cheek," or Randall will rob him of the championship. His claim to be in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution, and at the same time, under it, to have the power to levy a tariff on imports expressly to protect manufacturers here, is about equal to anything Blaine has attempted in the way of presumption upon the credulity and ignorance of the people. Section 8, article I, of the Constitution says that Congress shall have power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." This is the whole source of power to levy a tariff, and it is a Republican's duty to construe it and can find anything in this provision to authorize a "tariff for protection," or can levy one for that purpose the effect of which will be "uniform throughout the United States," he can perform miracles. When, under this provision, he claims to be a strict constructionist, a protectionist and a Democrat, his exhibition of cheek should make even Blaine wince. As Henry VIII. says, "In naught else let him be believed, for speaking false in that." Let him be spoken of as a Republican, who is a Democrat, and representing a Republican district in Pennsylvania, masquerading under the guise of a Democrat, which is believed by his speeches and votes. As I hinted in my last, the "Brand-Lehman" friend in Chicago is likely to turn out to be a Republican, who is a Democrat, a Government official in one of the most trusted places is responsible. History is not barren of instances where detectives and prosecutors become too smart sometimes, and this case may prove to be another. Retributive justice, though, it may be, is not to be in the form and time most desired by us. This case will not be an exception, and it is likely to come in good time and form to please Democrats, and confound Republicans. It looks that way now.

CLEVELAND'S letter to Mr. Curtis as to removals and appointments is heartily endorsed here. There is no possible chance for misconception or misunderstanding him, when taken in connection with what he has said heretofore—all being a consistent whole—in language and meaning. Well, with his vote before us complete assurance of Mr. Cleveland's opinions and intentions; and it will be found that he will not them in operation so far as they come within the line of his duties as President. He will be found as clear on all the great questions as he is called on to decide, and as determined and firm in his course as he is terse in stating his views. Mr. Cleveland is a born statesman—not a politician; and herein lies the difficulty some have in understanding him. He examines questions coming before him as a statesman, and not as a politician, and the effect of measures proposed under these laws.

Taking the governmental machinery as it exists, and has been and is operated, what is the duty of an official called on to take charge of any part of it from those points of view to form his conclusions, and he ignores the points of view selected by machine politicians bosses or partisan leaders? He will prove to be the long wished for and intended result of our provisions for selecting an executive.—A President of the United States, and not the head of a political club, the executive head of the nation and not of the party organization who named him and voted for his election. I predict that many of his most bitter enemies and detractors will be found among his most ardent friends and supporters before long, and that no one will be disposed to quarrel with him. If there shall be any, they will lose the disposition if they try to do so once.

With him at the head, Hendricks as President of the Senate, Carlisle as Speaker, and such a Cabinet as Cleveland will select, the United States will rise to and assume dignity properly belonging to so great a Government.

If our incoming legislators at Indianapolis can be induced to adopt Cleveland's views in selecting the officers and employees for the next session of the General Assembly, it will rebound greatly to the credit and profit of the State in many ways. If they can only lay aside all individual considerations and select the officers and clerks because of competency and character, they will do the State an invaluable service. But I fear that is not to be hoped for. Old methods have been too long followed to be suddenly thrown aside, and a company will get \$2. to \$5 a day for a few hours of idling or light work, not a member of which could find employment at home at \$1 to \$1.50 for a full day of hard work. I know of some who are seeking for and have been promised places who are entirely incompetent and could not get any kind of a place at home by so doing, particularly when the Sentinel will require at any kind of wages.

This county sends as her representative Charles Kellison, Esq., a man of good legal and medical education, a careful student, fair debater and clever, gentleman who will be disposed to work for the interest of the

Easy to Guess.

(Boston Globe.)

In one of our Indian languages the word "woman" is rendered "kewanosajaw." Any married man can define the last two syllables at a glance, but the most of them are not aware that "kewan" means lightning.

Northwestern seasonists.

(Springfield Republican.)

Dakota people are so very mad about the poor prospect of admission to the Union that there is actually talk of flocking with Manitoba, and setting up an entirely new Northwestern Republic.

Four Boys Drowned.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 9.—A number of boys were skating on the pond this afternoon, the ice gave way, and four of them were drowned.

ELIZA J. LUDLOW, of Washington Territory, is believed to be the first woman honored with election to the foremanship of a jury.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Percy V. Jones, editor of the Tribune-News, of Evansville, is in the city.

Al Taffe, day turnkey at the Central Station, is very ill with rheumatism.

General McDonald continues on the warpath, and his book on the great whisky rings of Grant's administration sells like hot cakes.

W. H. Wood, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Campbell, Danville; A. Chase, Springfield; C. C. Carson, Pittsburg, and S. C. Ganit, Cincinnati, are among the guests at the dinner.

An Incident.

Smoking a forty-cent cigar, dressed in the attire of a duke with diamonds in a spottish shirt front, a large solitaire on his finger, and a smile all over his face, stood Johnnie Rogers at the door of Dickson's Grand Opera House last night when a reporter of the Sentinel tried to force his way through the crowd that was being turned away unable to gain admission to the performance of "My Sweetheart" by Minnie Palmer.

When asked, why this big smile, Johnnie said, "It makes me girle to see how silly one is to write against public opinion, adding, 'Do you know 'old chappie' I have been over-tickled to see this increase in the house to-night evidently helped by the adverse hypercritical effusions of the man who thought he would injure me by so doing, particularly when the Sentinel article was directly opposite in every opinion."

"Right you are, Johnnie. The London verdict of M. P. settled all doubt that might have existed in any intelligent writer's mind."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Ineffectual Effort to Provoke a Partisan Discussion.

How the Democrats Recognize the Services of a "Colored Brother."

The Committees to be Announced on Monday—Subordinate Appointments in the Senate.

Two thousand copies of the Governor's message have been ordered printed, and the members are not likely to be stinted in the supply.

A joint resolution indorsing Cleveland's civil service reform letter was introduced in the Senate yesterday and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

After hearing the Governor's message the House adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday, presumably to give Speaker Jewett an opportunity to arrange the committees, which will be announced at that time.

"J. W. H." writes the Sentinel in this wise: "If the Democratic party wishes to reward old-time workers for their party and favor one who is both deserving and eminently qualified, let them elect Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton Librarian."

Doorkeeper Cope, of the Senate, announces the following appointments: Postmaster, M. Mannix of Allen, and John Nestor of Warrick, W. O'Keefe of Marshall, H. C. Preecher of Whitley, and F. E. Vanhook of White, as Assistants.

William L. Carter, Assistant Secretary of the Colored Democratic Club, is an applicant for a clerical position in the House. Mr. Carter was active in the late campaign as a worker, and no doubt his services will be properly recognized.

Joe Fanning, Assistant Secretary of the Senate, announces the following appointments: Minute Clerk, J. P. Hawkins, of Laporte; Journal Clerk, W. H. Whitworth, of Posey; Copying Clerk, Mary Diller, of Marion; George Custer, of Cass; C. R. Cooper, of Bartholomew, and J. M. Trimball, of Randolph.

Secretary Kelly has made a number of appointments, and the list will be completed Monday. The appointees announced are as follows: File Clerks, Jacob White, of Vigo, and Walter D. Raleigh, of Vanderburg; Reading Clerk, Ezra C. Knowles, of St. Joe; Enrolling Clerk, R. A. Taylor, of Harrison; Miss Florence Williams, of Monroe, and Pat Ryan, of Whitley.

With the exception of allowing themselves mileage very little was done by the Senators yesterday morning. On this matter they showed a commendable zeal, and their constituency should feel proud of the fact that the Senators hold to the maxim that a man who fails to provide for his own house had denied the faith and is worse than an infidel. There are no infidels in the Indiana Senate.

A member who paid strict attention to the Governor's message would like to have the following sentence analyzed: "The Trustees of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane report the cost per capita for maintenance of its insane during the fiscal year as \$177.02 a patient." Depriving the sentence of its modifiers it reads: "The Trustees report the cost per capita as \$177.02 a patient." Will the Trustees father the English?

Speaker Jewett is busily engaged making up his committee, and there is a good deal of speculation with regard to the chairmanships. It is generally conceded that Hon. Hugh McMillen, of Dearborn, will be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Hon. Samuel Williams, of Knox, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. It is regarded as certain that Hon. David S. Gooding, of Hancock, will also receive a chairmanship.

Rev. James M. Townsend, the only colored representative in the Legislature, hails from Wayne County. He was at one time pastor of the A. M. E. Church on West Vermont street; and in addition to his legislative honors he holds the position of General Secretary of the A. M. E. Church Mission. Mr. Townsend is an intelligent member, but the fact that he has held his ticket shows that even in Wayne County there exist prejudices against men on account of color.

A great deal has been said on the part of the Republicans about the ingratitude of the Democratic party toward the colored brother, in order to prejudice him against the party. But as actions speak louder than words, it is necessary only to point to the action of the Legislature in making the appointment of William Carter, Benjamin Johnson, William Hall and Samuel Finley, members of the Colored Democratic Club of this city, the two former in the cloak room of the Senate and the two latter as janitors in the House.

Representative Lindley, of Hamilton County, made a desperate effort in the House yesterday to manufacture a little cheap political capital by introducing a resolution favoring the placing of Grant on the retired list. Representative Gooding moved to lay the motion on the table, and his motion prevailed. Mr. Gooding thought there was more important business to be transacted, and he thought the resolution was introduced only for the purpose of inviting a discussion. He did not believe in wasting the people's time in that way. The probabilities are that the matter will come up again.

The Senate and House of Representatives met in joint session at 11 o'clock yesterday morning for the purpose of receiving the Governor's message, which will be found in full in our regular reports. The joint convention was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Hanna, and the joint committee appointed for the purpose escorted him to the stand. The reading of the message consumed one and a half hours and received the undivided attention of the convention. The Governor also notified the body that copies of the journals of the United States Senate and House had been received and deposited in the State Library; and that he had appointed General Carnahan as Indiana Commissioner of the New Orleans Exposition, and attention was called to his report. The vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor was announced and Hon. L. P. Gray General M. D. Manson were duly declared elected to these offices. The session lasted about two hours and was formal throughout.

Robert W. Wright, of Cleveland, O., a prominent journalist, and a well-known author and magazine writer, died yesterday of congestion of the brain, aged sixty-nine.

Von Koghnst, Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs for Canada, says there is no truth in the report that Louis Riel will incite the Indians to a rebellion in the North.