

The Sentinel.

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GENERAL BLACK has withdrawn from the contest for the Illinois Senatorship.

A LOCAL boom in Washington City is announced of Cabinet honors for Hon. Dick Merrick.

It looks now as if Mr. Morrison would be the nominee of the Democratic Legislative caucus for Illinois Senatorial honors.

An Albany special intimates that Mr. Cleveland has decided to look to the West for his Secretary of the Treasury. Suppose we do "skip" Wall street just once.

SOME of the New York papers allude to Yessit Dudley as a new Charlotte Corday. Do they mean to infer that Rossa is another "Maraud"?

It is now proposed that the old veteran General Slocum be the chief marshal of the inauguration parade, in view of the fact that General McClellan has declined to serve.

The Blaine organs have allowed the St. John bribery case to "peter out." But what became of that \$25,000? It looks as if some of the Ohio gang knew. St. John did not get it. Who did?

The next time the Journal "investigates" Trustee Kitz it should have more reliable information. The explanation of the Trustee in another column leaves our esteemed but erratic contemporary in a sad plight. Mr. Terrer, please bury the corpse.

TRUSTEE KITZ answers a batch of "cheap gabble" which appeared in yesterday's Journal in another column of this morning's Sentinel. The communication is addressed to "the Editor of the Journal"--it being a duplicate of the one furnished that paper for publication this morning.

MR. CLARKSON, Iowa's Republican National Committeeman, says in his paper: "No limitation of statute can run against the crime of treason. Why not try Jeff Davis and hang him yet?" Mr. Clarkson appears to have all the fondness of "Dennis, the hangman," for the "workin' off" business. But before he gets out his rope for Jeff Davis we suggest that he get himself down from the gallows on which Mr. St. John holds him suspended as a liar.

DANIEL MANNING has drawn the conspicuous admiration of the New York Sun. It says: "There is a great deal of talk about various conspicuous citizens of New York whose friends would be glad to see them in the new Cabinet; and, while we do not dispute the qualifications of any of them, we proclaim our conviction that there is none abler or fitter or wiser than Daniel Manning, of Albany. Nobody has supposed that he will be in the Cabinet, and we are sure that his ambition looks higher than such distinctions."

A CABLE special dispatch from Paris, dated February 3, says that the dynamiters of the city are indignant and furious over the recent attempt to assassinate Rossa. One member of the club considers that the woman arrested may belong to a band of English Invincibles, organized to fight the Fenians with their own weapons. If so, he significantly added, a terrible vengeance will be exacted on the persons of prominent and valued Englishmen. A council of dynamiters was held that evening to express indignation. Twenty-six extremists were present. A speech was made by a personal friend of Rossa, who called for "deep and bitter vengeance on the author of this cowardly attempt, most cowardly because a woman was chosen as the instrument." It was proposed and unanimously carried that "the English Government, being primarily responsible for this dastardly outrage, should bear the consequence."

The preparations for the inauguration of the new President are progressing satisfactorily. A special say that General Sheridan will place one battery of light artillery, mounted, and eleven companies of artillery, armed as infantry, in line to represent the regular troops. The number of militia organizations which have signified their intention of taking part exceeds all expectations and promises an imposing display. The amount of contributions for expense up to date is over \$17,000. This is in addition to the sale of ball tickets, which will be ready for issue on the 6th instant. Stands are to be erected along the route of the parade, which will be handsomely decorated with flags and bunting to correspond with the buildings on either side of the street. The number of civic organizations that will take part can not be estimated. Tammany Hall will be in line with 600 members, and other New York associations

are preparing. The Committee on Public Comfort have arranged to have officers at both depots on inauguration day, and, besides, will have a corps of messengers, which will be used in showing strangers to their quarters.

HEREIN ARE WE JUSTIFIED.

A few, though only a few, of the Sentinel's party friends have criticized its attitude toward the State Treasury investigation. Since honest men may honestly disagree there need be no uncharitable indulgences from either side in this controversy. Our position was actuated by a desire to forward the interests of the State and of the Democratic party in the State.

Our judgment was and is that the Treasurer would better be vindicated by an exhibition that the funds of which he is the trustee are safely in hand than by a refusal to make that showing.

When the matter was transferred from a mere affair of political or personal spite on the part of the late Republican Executive against the Treasurer to an issue made by the Republicans in the Legislature we believed the true policy of the Democracy to be the showing up of the falsity of the Republican calumnies.

When the discussion had become public property and was being agitated throughout the State we held it the right of the taxpayers to be fully apprised of the condition of the Treasury.

It was not for the gratification of the assails of the Democratic officer, whom the Sentinel had zealously supported throughout his first and last candidacy, but for the humiliation of those assailants, that we counseled the exhibition which should show their call for investigation only partisan and malicious.

If our critics please, the Democratic party of Indiana consists of something more than any one man or any dozen men. It comprises a host of taxpayers, honest citizens, industrious laboring men, manufacturers, merchants and capitalists throughout the entire State. It comprises also certain principles of popular rights and public honesty upon the platform of which its armies rallied during the late campaign, and in the names of which it demanded the overthrow of the Republican party and its own ascension to the management of Governmental affairs. It was in behalf of this grand party at large that the Sentinel has pleaded for such a complete refutation of the false accusations against one of its chosen officers that no slur could be cast upon the integrity of the Democracy's promise to give to the State and country honest administrations.

We hold that the Democracy of Indiana was sincere in that promise. We know that the majority of voters, blushing for the official corruption, jobs and thefts that have disgraced the last several Republican National administrations, are conscientiously desirous of a return to the honest methods that characterized the long reign of Democracy before the Republican party introduced the shameful practice of covering up or condoning rascality in high places and maintaining the occupants of them in power. Thus holding, the State Democracy would, if consulted, favor such accounting from its public servants as would have no ground upon which our political opponents could found imputation of irregularity or concealment.

The strength of our party will be greater and its lease of power longer in proportion as our methods are most strikingly in contrast with Republican methods, which approved or white-washed peculations by Republican officials--which made possible whiskey ring frauds, land grant frauds, Credit Mobilier frauds, election frauds and all the frauds that have wronged the people of the country and disgraced our civil administrations.

Our Democratic majority in the Legislature will, by strengthening the safeguards about public funds, commend the party to the increased confidence of the whole people. By demonstrating a fearless determination to keep watch and ward over the interests of the taxpayers and to see to it that public trusts are administered as for the people rather than for individual aggrandizement, privilege and emolument, will most surely deserve and win the continued support of the people.

It is in this faith that the Sentinel has spoken and will continue to speak in behalf of the Democracy of Indiana.

THE NEW CALIFORNIA SENATOR.

The people of the Pacific Coast country must be devout worshippers of the golden calf if we may judge them by the material of which they are wont to make United States Senators. California and Nevada have preferred men for the Senate who are almost as conspicuous for lack of brain as for abundance of "bodie." The latest California man, Leland Stanford, would, without his millions, have no more been thought of for a Senatorship than for a bishopric. At the time of his election he was known to be a broken down man, mentally as well as physically. It is an open secret that he has no further capacity for public business, and that the probabilities are largely in favor of his proving an absentee. Reports from San Francisco since the death of his son indicate Senator Stanford to have fallen into a state of mind but little less than idiotic. For his sufferings from this bereavement of course the public will extend sympathy. But the mental weakness which has developed into idiosyncrasy was known to exist when his election occurred. It is alleged that he is so infected with spiritualism as to find little pleasure in talking of anything else. He forces the subject upon comparative strangers and tells of his assurance that his son is near him. It is told of him that a few days since he met a stranger on the street and without an introduction began telling of his belief, that his sole hope was in his firm confidence in the immortality of the soul and that he had no further aims in life. When spoken to by a friend concerning the Senatorship

he declared that he took no interest in the matter; that he had passed the time of life when such honors had any attraction for him.

Neither California nor Nevada have had cause for gratulation over their representation in the American House of Lords and will not have so long as money is the prime requisite for election to the Senate. Have they not statesmen, or at least men of brain, whom they might substitute in time for their accidental millionaires?

THE HOUSE ON THE INVESTIGATION.

The Sentinel is but voicing what will be the regret of the Democracy of Indiana at large when reproaching the ending of the Treasury investigation by the House yesterday under the fire of the minority report. Let that report be a thing never so false and actuated by motives never more unworthy, and it yet makes charges which should have been disproven instantly. Let the minority have been moved only by personal malice or political design, but it is composed of representatives of the people. The Sentinel has expressed only confidence in the Treasurer being able to show the State funds in tact. But we have urged the importance of that fact being shown so conclusively that no suspicion dare be uttered against it. This was and is desirable for the good both of the Treasurer and the party which elected him. That was all we have counseled or desired. The question of whether the Treasurer had received interest on deposits we have held to be no part of the duty of the investigation. Republican Treasurers have set the custom, and the Republican members are so well aware of this that it was no less than an impertinence on their part to inquire of Mr. Cooper concerning this--an impertinence fully deserving the rebuke the majority of the committee gave Representative Sayre when refusing to permit Mr. Cooper to answer his questions. But when the minority assert, officially, that which amounts to charges that the Treasurer has improvised a temporary exhibit of funds, and that in reality there is shortage in his accounts, we protest that the aspersion should be refuted by showing beyond peradventure that the Treasurer's exhibit of funds was at the bottom what its face showed it to be. Will the majority and Mr. Cooper rest under the poisonous aspersions of the minority report? For the sake of the good name of the Treasurer and of the Democratic party of the State, the Sentinel hopes they will not.

TOLERABLY THIN.

Oh! It was the floods of 1853 which prevented Governor Porter from reporting his list of pardons, commutations of sentence, etc., to the Legislature. He was engaged in the antediluvian labor of preparing the report when it was interrupted by a summons to attend to the wants of the sufferers by the great overflow in the Ohio valley. All of which was highly commendable on the part of our good ex-Governor. But now let us get down to post-diluvian times. We pass by without comment a trip or two to Chautauqua, which was probably necessary to recuperate the gubernatorial energies, and call the attention of the Republican organ to the fact that this list of pardons might have been readily prepared several times last summer when the ex-Governor was perambulating the country in the interest of one James G. Blaine, Republican candidate for the Presidency. It will be noticed, therefore, that the excuse which has been finally smoked out of the organs is remarkably thin in view of the virtuous rigors which have recently nearly shaken them to pieces. Some sort of a Noah's ark is very handy when the floods are "on," and the organs with the ex-Governor seem to have climbed in on schedule time.

However, we are assured that the State Printer has the list of pardons in hand, and perchance before the violets bloom or the daisies die it will be ready for the consideration of the present Legislature or its successor.

A NEW YORK special says that when Mr. Hendricks was in that city he said to a friend that he was assured by his call at Albany that no man had yet been offered a place in the Cabinet and that every statement giving this or that man a certain portfolio was simply speculation. The President, he said, seemed to be getting the clearest views he could from the leading men without making any promises. His hurried call, he declared, was due to the fact that he was going South, and would not be able to see the President again until just before his inauguration.

PERSONALS.

VICTOR HUGO is now sixty-two years old.

The Sultan of Turkey is said to be a very good amateur pianist.

A JERSEY CITY lunatic labors under the delusion that he is Rev. Dr. Burchard.

A CHILD recently died in Rye, England, of fright caused by a boy wearing a mask.

JOHN ERICSSON, the inventor, the father of the monitor, is now eighty-one years old and is hale and hearty.

OUR best information shows that a great many postmasters think of hoing corn for a living next summer.--Philadelphia Press.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, of St. Paul, but known to everybody as "Uncle Joe," who never wore an overcoat or a suit of clothes worth more than \$12, is the possessor of \$1,000,000.

HON. EUGENE SCHUYLER, ex-United States Minister to Greece, has been invited to deliver a course of lectures upon the diplomatic and consular system of the United States before the senior class in Cornell University.

MISS SALLIE S. BARCLAY, an accomplished young lady of this city, appeared before the County Judge last Monday and produced her commission from his Excellency, the Governor, appointing her notary public for Fayette County till the end of the next Gen-

eral Assembly. She took the oath, as prescribed by law, and entered into bond for a faithful discharge of her duties.--Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.

"A short, round-faced, jolly young man, who knows the name of every man of any prominence in the country, ploughs around among the New York hotels every night, and supplies all the papers next morning with such names as are deemed worth publishing. He has been at it fifteen years.

The mistress of the White House, Mrs. McElroy, said lately to a friend: "I thank God on my knees every day that I was born neither rich nor great. I have taken up the duties assigned me here by Providence and done the best I could, but I shall go back to my home with a feeling of joy that I am at liberty to remain with my husband and children."

TOURISTS must beware how they dress at the Hague. A young English lady, who dared to wear a felt bowler hat, such as the far sex in this country so often appear in, was positively taken off to the police station by the enlightened Dutch guardians of the peace, on the pretence that the people thought she was a male student in woman's clothes.--London Figaro.

MRS. LOGAN is still the popular idol, and many women who went to see her on her first reception days this winter broke down at the sight of her, and went away with tears in their eyes to think the way the election had gone. Although Mrs. Logan had to bear the severest disappointment of her life in June and again in November, she has never shown a sign of it nor cherished any bitterness. She is as evenly sunny and cheerful through it all, and has more good friends now than ever.

CURRENT NOTE AND OPINION.

WITH ex-Governor Garcelon in the Cabinet a Cabinet meeting would be about as melodious an occasion as a funeral.--Portland (Me.) Press.

JEFF DAVIS talked at the Liberty bell; perhaps it is just as well that the old liberty proclaimer couldn't talk back.--Scranton (Penn.) Republican.

"PLEASE excuse Johnnie," writes a Dayton, W. T., mother to the teacher, "I was on a jury yesterday and he had to stay and mind the baby." It might be remarked, parenthetically, that the old man had gone hunting.--Corvallis (Ore.) Gazette.

A YOUNG lady in this city has two canary birds which are named Blaine and Cleveland. Before election both sang sweetly, but on the day of the election Blaine stopped singing and Cleveland sings on more merrily than before.--Santa Cruz (Cal.) Sentinel.

A BILL has been introduced in the Legislature of Alabama which provides that it shall be unlawful for any Judge or court in the State to render a judgment for less than \$20,000 within the next two years. This is intended to relieve the poor mortgage-ridden citizens of the State.--Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

UNDER the American Magna Charta the citizen is the highest type of true liberty. The philosophy of his status involves individuality, self-reliance, high manhood, political and religious freedom, civil independence, self-government, and responsibility alone to his God, the laws of the land, and society.--Glen Rose (Tex.) Citizen.

PERHAPS this episode will make Rossa a martyr. The woman will certainly be a heroine. But at all events Rossa has learned that in carrying on murderous warfare against England he has exposed himself to great personal danger; that cranks with English antecedents can be raised up even in this far-away land, and above all he must be impressed with the truth of that grand old declaration as recorded by St. Matthew, that "all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword."--New York World.

The immediate result of the unfortunate result is likely to be an increase in the subscription list of O'Donovan and in the contributions to his fund. An agitator who carries a bullet in his back as a testimony to the hatred and fear of him entertained by the British, or who has had a bullet painfully pried out of his back in the good cause, has an immense advantage over an agitator whose zeal in the cause only involves him in lawsuits with other agitators. The ultimate result may not be so agreeable to O'Donovan.--New York Times.

It is an odd but natural commentary upon the methods of Irish revolutionists that in one half hour an English spinster, with a little pistol the size of a perfume bottle, has done more execution upon Rossa himself than Rossa in twenty years of swazering and roaring has done upon the English nation; and it is another peculiar indication, due no doubt to the difference of breed, that when the English woman had imagined that it was time somebody should be hurt, she did not send any one upon a dangerous errand, and did not take care to be on the other side of the ocean at the time, but went and found the enemy and paid her respects to him face to face.--New York Herald.

An Odd Messenger of Mercy.

One day a Leeds dog walked into his mistress's house with a piece of paper tied to his tail. When it was examined it was found to have written upon it: "My legs are broken, please help me." The dog's legs were not hurt, so what could the words mean? Suddenly the writing was seen to be that of a woman living half a mile off; and on going to her she was found to be helpless from a fall. The poor woman had not been able to stir; but the dog having come into her house, she had managed to make an appeal for help.

Riches and Fame.

Engineer Melville, to reach the North Pole, wants about \$200,000. In return for this money he will inscribe the names of his patrons on the newly discovered points in the far North. There is something in the latter proposition which recalls the case of a Wheeling clergyman who wrote to Bob Garrett for a pass and promised in return for it to name a particular bench in his church the Garrett pew.

THE MAJORITY'S SPOKESMAN.

Representative Patton Champions Treasurer Cooper.

Hon. James B. Patton, of Sullivan, Chairman of the Committee on the Investigation of the State Treasury, upon moving the adoption of the majority report, on yesterday, spoke as follows:

MR. SPEAKER--As a member of the committee to which was referred the Senate communication appointing a Special Committee of five members of each House to examine that part of Governor Porter's biennial message relating to the State Treasury, and to report by bill or otherwise, what legislation, if any, was necessary in reference thereto; also, to report whether or not an investigation into the affairs of the State Treasury by a Legislative Committee is at this time probably necessary or proper, I would say a double duty was imposed upon us by the resolution, and I think it but proper and right to state to this House in detail the extent of the examination made.

The Auditor of State, J. H. Rice, furnished the committee with the following statement, viz: The following is the condition of the State Treasury as appears by the records of this office: November 1, 1884, balance cash in Treasury..... \$41,236 69 January 29, 1885, receipts to date..... 1,420,184 23 Total..... \$1,861,421 32

January 29 disbursements to date..... \$1,363,478 75 Balance in Treasury at close of business on January 29, 1885..... 497,942 57 (Signed) J. H. RICE, Auditor of State.

After the receipt of this statement the committee proceeded to the office of the Treasurer of State, and then made a full and complete examination of the apartments, vaults, safes, books, vouchers, papers, drafts, orders, certificates and money on hand or pertaining to said Treasury. The examination developed the following state of facts as to the assets of said Treasury: 1. Check on Maverick Bank, Boston..... \$10,000 00 2. Special deposit in First National Bank, Indianapolis..... 62,000 00 3. Six certificates of deposit in First National Bank of Indianapolis, dated December 30, 1884, aggregating..... 60,000 00 4. One package deposited in Merchants' National Bank of Indianapolis, January 2, 1885..... 50,000 00 5. Four certificates of deposit in Merchants' National Bank, Indianapolis, dated December 31, 1884, aggregating..... 70,000 00 6. Governor Porter's certificate, which was turned over by Hill to Cooper, in full payment of his salary, dated December 31, 1884, aggregating..... 1,000 00 7. Six cashier's certificates of deposit in Merchants' National Bank, dated November 15, 1884, aggregating..... 52,792 61 8. Cashier's check on Merchants' National Bank, dated January 27, 1885..... 20,000 00 9. Certificates on Merchants' National Bank, dated January 27, 1885..... 4,000 00 10. Certificate of deposit on Merchants' National Bank, Indianapolis, dated December 31, 1884..... 6,000 00 11. Check on bank at Spolierville, Ind., dated January 29, 1885..... 387 27 12. County Commissioners' order on Hamilton County, dated December 22, 1884, bearing 6 per cent interest, for \$10,000..... 10,000 00 13. County Commissioners' order on Marion County, issued January 1, 1885, due January 1, 1885, with interest at 6 per cent from date..... 60,000 00 14. County orders of various denominations and dates, with 6 per cent interest, aggregating..... 4,963 81 15. A large portion of these orders were received by Mr. Hill, the former Treasurer, and turned to the present Treasurer as cash.

16. Exchange on First National Bank..... 2,000 00 17. Cash on hand..... 7,700 00 18. Advancements made to Judges and others on salaries..... 13,000 00 19. Warrants cashed after Auditor's statement and before committee's examination..... 178 70 Total assets..... \$491,292 94

Leaving a balance due Treasurer of \$1,363,478 75. A sub-committee examined the special deposits in the various banks and found the amounts to correspond to the certificates in the Treasurer's office. The committee went to the office of their power under the resolution to ascertain the true condition of the State Treasury. It is true that the letter of the statute has not been strictly complied with, but this certainly has not been the fault of the Treasurer, as he had no authority or power to do more than receive and disburse the public funds, lodged in him by the following restrictive statute: "The room assigned to the Treasurer shall be used only for the receipt and disbursement of the public funds, and shall be kept together with the safe, vaults and other proper and necessary means for the secure keeping of the public money thereto belonging, shall constitute the Treasury of the State of Indiana, and the Treasurer shall be authorized to use the Treasury so constituted as the sole place for the deposit and safe-keeping of the moneys of the State." To the unsuspicious mind it would seem that our Treasurer, who is a thorough and impractical man, and that the vaults and safes well guarded with iron bolts, bars and time-locks, and impervious to fire and burglar. Not so, gentlemen, the rooms are neither fire nor burglar proof, and it would be a pity on the part of the Treasurer of State to even contemplate depositing any large amount of the public moneys in the various banks of the city of Indianapolis, collecting interest and recognizing his right to do so under his unconditional and unlimited engagement which he assumed in giving his official bond and taking upon himself the duties and responsibilities of the office, and when his term of office had expired he had not even been permitted to receive the office of his predecessor, but with a complacency equalled only by his magnanimity, soaped his exit with the unctious benediction of "Wade in peace, good and faithful servant; depart in peace." We are led to infer from the ex-Governor's message that up to the summer of 1884 he had no knowledge of the condition of the Treasury or the remotest idea of how or where the public funds were kept, but was recognizing in blindest ignorance of the whole subject, although for more than two years he had constantly been in close relationship with the banks of the city and daily association with the Treasurer, and, in fact, occupying gubernatorial rooms in the same building.

It therefore seems to me that the worthy ex-Governor has not only been conversant with all the facts and knowledge in relation to the condition of the State Treasury and the practices of the various Treasurers, but in full accord and sympathy during the Republican administration, and permitting him to go on with the eyes of his official duties without censure or investigation, and it was impossible for the distinguished and honored ex-Governor to abdicate his duties and retire to the shades of political oblivion without giving his old-time enemy--the Democratic party--a stab through one of its honored officers. Therefore, the committee, after a full examination of the assets of the Treasury, were of the opinion that the charges made by the majority report were not only true, but were without foundation or credibility.

The minority of the committee talked fair, but played a game of double dealing in the report. The minority report was never submitted to the committee, nor did any member of the majority know what it contained until read on the floor of this House, and members of the committee were greatly surprised to find it teeming with a mass of verbiage and statements which were never suggested or spoken of or in the presence of the committee.

And the gentleman from Wabash and Kosciusko puts on his leathers and war paint and constitutes himself the Republican Warwick, and like the Colossus of Rhodes bestrides the swash of Republican corruption and attempts to purify the polluted waters of the State, and by dragging the untarnished reputation of Democratic officers into it, but the gentlemen, like the puny, ephemeral in-

sect which dances in the sunshine for a moment and then ignominiously perishes, when he came in contact with the bias of Democratic investigation, with his false charges, was scorched to death, and he can not avert the fate of his party, which will be overthrown by the waves of oblivion, and sunken deeper in obscurity than the long-lost Atlantics, which lies buried thousands of fathoms deep at the bottom of the ocean before have opened the books, and the first score for an honest man and Democratic reform.

Dynamite.

[Communicated.] Just now old England is on a big scare. Something has been tearing up things at their Capital. What they have long been fearing they are now experiencing. The calamity which they dreaded has come right upon them. With all their experience in controlling men and the elements, they have now met a foe that they are unable to resist. They are as helpless as babes, and stand astonished at their own weakness. Their large armies and powerful navies can only stare and wonder. Their police are as ignorant and as helpless as the masses. Such a condition of society is deplorable. An enemy lurking in secret waiting for a favorable time to spring upon its victims, is an object to be dreaded. There must be some condition of manhood, some natural development of humanity. Some powerful obstructions to the growth of man's higher powers must have been placed in the way to produce such monsters. What were those obstructions? In all countries we find some persons out of harmony with the bulk of society; in some countries more, in some less. What is the cause? Whatever the cause is, that cause must be removed before a true development of the faculties can occur. The man can stand out before the world as a complete human being. Were I to name the cause of this undeveloped and unsatisfied condition of mankind, I would condense it all in the one word "oppression."

You may search the world over and you will find oppression of some kind at the bottom of all the mischief. There is in every man, saint or savage, a spark of the divine that rebels against oppression. And in all ages and all countries there have been occasions when individuals as well as communities have revolted against their oppressors. England should have learned long ago that oppression would bring revolt. The American Colonies, more than a hundred years ago, gave her a lesson on the theory and practice of equal rights. She is now taking another lesson, on a small scale. Probably Ireland has a just cause of complaint against the English. What the natives of England have, but the whole working population would be justified in a revolt against the oppressive exactions of the Government and the land-holders.

This is a large family to support and many privileged classes who are too lazy to work, that are sucking the life-blood out of the people who labor. It is not at all certain that all these dynamite explosions are of Irish origin. They must certainly have accomplices among the people of London.

Possibly England is in no more danger than France or Russia, or other countries, for the divine spark in man is working like leaven among the toilers of all nations. Resentment to oppression assumes a different form, in different countries and under different conditions, but it is all a protest against unjust laws and harsh treatment. It is the assertion of individual selfhood, the equality of man, more than a hundred years ago, when the people of England were not yet fully awakened to the fact that they were to enjoy what they produce.

This independent spirit in man can't be killed. It can't be whipped out or starved out. It may be kept under for a time by force, but it is dangerous to try that method. England is now learning how dangerous it is.

Laboring men have been considered as "mudills" on which the aristocracy might build mansions. They are now being considered as "mudills" on which the aristocracy might build mansions. They are now being considered as "mudills" on which the aristocracy might build mansions. They are now being considered as "mudills" on which the aristocracy might build mansions.

Is there any oppression in America? Is there any cause for alarm in this happy land? Have the laboring people any cause to complain? And why do the laboring men have so much trouble between employers and laborers? The causes that have led to England's present troubles, are operating here now, and if not checked speedily will soon be beyond control. Our lands are being made into the millions of acres to form estates for a landed aristocracy. The products of our labor are being gathered up by the capitalist to form an aristocracy of money. And there is a strong effort being made to create an aristocracy of paupers, by "retiring" superannuated Government employes, either civil or military, and thus compel the working people to support them in idleness and luxury. And this too, while the laboring man has to work hard and practice the most rigid economy to support his family. Is there no danger in America? Will the oppressor cease to oppress?

TRUMAN BEEHAN.

Indianapolis, Jan. 30, 1885.

A Good Judicial Joke.

[The Independent.] On one of the official excursions in the Chesapeake waters, when Chief Justice Waite, Judge Hall and other judicial persons were present, there passed a very rough and Judge Hall became violently ill. As he was moaning in his agony the Chief Justice said: "My dear Hall, can I do anything for you?" "Suffering what?" "I wish," said the sick man, "I wish that your Honor would overrule this motion."

Why Nevada Chickens Never Become Hens.

[SAN FRANCISCO ALTA.] The Nevada gold seekers have discovered a new use for fowls. The hens are picketed, and, being hungry, begin to scratch and eat. After three or four days' honest toil they are killed and their carcasses examined for gold. As much as \$5 has been found in one crow.

LEAGUE POLO GAMES.

Opening of the Championship Season To-Night at Meridian Rink. The long expected and much talked of championship series of League Polo games commences to-night at Meridian Rink, on which occasion the home team will cross sticks with the famous Chicago Polo Club. This team is conceded to be one of the strongest clubs in the Western Polo League, and its members are a daring lot of skaters. R. H. Elbert, the Captain and Rasher, is the champion speed skater of the Northwest. While the home team is not confident of defeating its celebrated rivals, they promise to at least make it interesting, and will take every opportunity offered to win its first championship game. The game will be called promptly at 8 o'clock. There is every indication of a packed house. Don't fail to witness the first of the series of the League Polo games. The following will play in to-night's contest:

Table listing players for the League Polo games, including names like Elbert, Fisher, and others, along with their positions.