

The British parliament was opened on the 9th.

Four of the anarchists concerned in the sacking of the city of Xeres, Spain, last month, were garroted, on the 16th, in the plaza in front of the city prison.

Instead of allaying revolutionary excitement in Spain, the executions at Xeres have stimulated it, and disorders are reported in various parts of the country.

The civil marriage of Miss Mattie Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, to Duke Francois de la Rochefoucauld, was celebrated in Paris on the 10th.

MARION HEDGECOCK, the leader of the gang who robbed an express train on the Fresno road at Mendocino, Mo., recently, was captured in the post office at San Francisco on the 10th.

On the 11th Messrs. Braden-Powell and Dr. Dawson for Great Britain and Merlan and Mendenhall for the United States began their conference in Washington on the Behring sea situation.

A DISPATCH from Guatemala states that government officers are provoking street brawls, and that it is feared that it is the intention of President Barrios to declare a state of siege, and to continue in power.

A DISPATCH from Corumbá in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, says the garrison at that place has deposed Gov. Martinho, and nominated Dr. Rocha in his stead. Pelotas has assumed command of the province. The rebels in Santa Catalina have deposed Gov. Muller.

The final funeral services over the remains of the late Rev. Charles H. Springer took place on the 11th, in the Metropolitan Cathedral, London, where the body had laid, practically in state, from the time it arrived in that city from Mentone, France, where the distinguished preacher died.

The order recently issued in Russia prohibiting the transportation of grain from one district to another has caused the grain merchants to fear that their stocks are to be confiscated in the near future, and that, in return, they are to receive government scrip which would not pay them for the loss incurred.

The house committee on coinage, weights and measures disposed of the silver question, on the 15th, so far as the committee is concerned, by voting to report favorably to the house the bill introduced by Mr. Bland, of Missouri, for the free coinage of gold and silver and for the issue of coin notes.

A. G. PORTER, of Indianapolis, minister to Italy, in an interview, on the 15th, stated that he would not return to Italy until ordered to do so by the department of state. When asked if he anticipated this order soon, he said he believed his return was contingent upon the return of the Italian minister to this country.

The democratic members of the house of representatives who are obtaining signatures to a petition to the committee on rules requesting that an early day be set for the consideration of the coinage bill reported by the committee on coinage, weights and measures, have obtained more than 100 names of democratic representatives.

The United States grand jury at Deadwood, S. D., has returned indictments against eight Chinese recently arrested for using the mails for the transmission of lottery matter. These cases will be tried at once. If the accused are convicted of the offense numerous arrests will follow as this is looked upon as a test case.

At an adjourned meeting of the trustees of the New York Life Insurance Co., held in New York city on the 8th, Mr. William H. Beers, the president, resigned, at the request of the stockholders, and was voted a pension for life of \$25,000 a year. Several other trustees and officers of the company tendered their resignations.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the seven days ended on the 15th, number, for the United States, 233, and for Canada 41, a total of 274; as compared with 310 the previous week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 317, representing 362 failures in the United States and 55 in the Dominion of Canada.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND left St. Paul, Minn., on the 14th, for New York, en route to Liege, Belgium, where he will attend the international Catholic conference. He will be abroad four months and will visit Rome. The archbishop's visit is also rumored to be in connection with the vacant cardinalate, and his appointment thereto is among the probabilities.

MOST REV. JOHN IRELAND, D. D., archbishop of St. Paul, Minn., arrived in Rome on the 11th. He is staying in the American college. When the pope was informed of the archbishop's arrival he sent a message to him asking him to come to the Vatican to visit him. His illness added that he was anxious to defer with him on socialistic and other questions concerning the church in the United States.

PASSENGERS by the steamer Australia, which arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu on the 9th, report that when they left the nation was in the throes of an election. The Wilcox faction wanted a congress of nobles who would favor a republican form of government, while the other side wanted a continuation of the monarchial form. All the passengers of the Australia are of the opinion that the latter side would win.

ARCHBISHOPS in bands have appeared in the suburbs of Xeres, Spain, and caused much alarm among the people, who do not dare to leave their houses. Within the city there is no little trepidation, and the streets are deserted early in the evening.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 8th, a number of executive documents were submitted. The bill for the appointment of representatives to the celebration at Madrid to the Columbian historical celebration was favorably reported. Mr. Daniel offered a resolution requesting the secretary of the treasury to reimburse the amount of the state of Virginia in the direct-tax refund matter, which led to a discussion which consumed the remainder of the session. In the House, it being District of Columbia day, a number of bills relating to the district were passed. The resolution providing for an investigation of the World's fair expenditures by the committee on appropriation was, after much discussion, adopted.

In the Senate, on the 9th, a number of bills were reported and placed on the calendar. A bill providing for the appointment by the president of three commissioners to represent the United States at the World's fair was adopted. The resolution providing for the construction of a bridge across the Potomac river between Washington, D. C., and the city of Annapolis, Md., was reported. The military academy appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole and pending discussion the session adjourned.

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In the Senate, on the 11th, after a number of bills had been reported and placed on the calendar, Mr. George introduced a bill instructing the committee on finance to report a bill requiring the secretary of the treasury to issue a note of \$10 per capita, which was referred. The bill to provide for the erection of post offices in the territory of Alaska, \$1,000,000 per annum, was made a special order for the 12th. A bill to amend the statutes of the United States in relation to the coasting trade of the great lakes was passed. After a short executive session consideration of the printing bill was resumed. In the House, under the call of the order, the resolution providing for the construction of a bridge across the Potomac river between Washington, D. C., and the city of Annapolis, Md., was reported, after which consideration of the military academy bill was resumed.

The Senate was not in session on the 12th. In the House, a resolution was adopted setting apart April for the celebration of the late Congressman Ford, of Michigan. Also a resolution to print 50,000 additional copies of the president's message. Favorable reports were made by the committee on public lands on a bill to adjust swamp-land grants and to fix limitations of filing claims. In committee of the whole the motion for one-minute debate on the military academy bill was carried; the drainage appropriation of \$15,000,000 was struck out, and the bill was passed. The House then proceeded to consider bills on the private calendar.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The editor of the Financial Observer, of London, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for libel.

COUNSEL for Lillie Johnson, who is charged with the murder of Freda Ward in Memphis, Tenn., in conjunction with Alice Mitchell, applied to Judge Dubose, on the 8th, for a writ of habeas corpus, with a view to having their client admitted to bail. The writ was granted and made returnable on the 12th.

JAMES O'FALLON, of Leavenworth, Kas., was recently robbed of \$5,000 in cash by the members of the "Reds" in the cellar of the cellar underneath his rickety dwelling. John O'Fallon, his son, and an accomplice named Peter Gillick were arrested in Kansas City for stealing the money, and \$875 of it was found in young O'Fallon's clothes.

THE Moorehead (Minn.) Merchants' bank, a private concern, closed its doors on the 8th. The deposits and claims held by other banks amount to \$175,000 and the nominal assets are \$800,000, but it is believed 60 cents on the dollar is the most the bank can pay.

It is reported that marble has been found in large quantities and of the finest quality near Bonaparte, Ia. Miscellaneous parties have secured the privilege of demolishing the quarry. GEORGE E. CABANIS, a pioneer settler and prominent man in southwestern Wisconsin, died at Georgetown, north of Galena, Ill., on the 8th. He was a captain in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and forty years later represented his district in the Wisconsin legislature. In his boyhood, which was spent in the county of the same name, he was a companion of Abraham Lincoln.

On the 9th the New York court of appeals decided that Jeremiah Cotto, the Italian now awaiting death at Sing Sing by electrocution, must die as ordered by the lower court. He was found guilty of murdering Luigi Francotorta on July 24, 1891.

The British Indian troop ship Euphrates, bound to Bombay, came in collision with the German steamer Gutentafel in the Suez canal. The latter steamer had several plates bent and broken and her bulwarks, rails and decks damaged.

The president, on the 9th, sent to the Senate the nomination of W. M. Grinnell, of New York, to be third assistant secretary of State, vice J. B. Moore, resigned.

HON. JOHN JAY KNOX, ex-United States comptroller, who had been ill with pneumonia at his residence in New York city, died on the 9th.

HAWLEY CHAPMAN, the actor, was pronounced insane by a Brooklyn jury, on the 8th, and committed to the White-stone Insane asylum.

MR. REID, United States minister to France, who was recently ill with influenza, has had a relapse and is again confined to his room.

JOHN HUGHES, the pioneer ship-builder of New Orleans, died in that city on the 8th, 87 years of age. He built the confederate ram *Mississippi*.

The trial of the case of William F. Jordan and K. J. McLaughlin, editors and proprietors of the *Harrisburg (Pa.) Call*, charged by Gov. Pattison with publishing a libel upon him during his campaign for governor, was begun at Philadelphia on the 10th.

The city jail at Moorhead, Minn., was burned, on the 10th, and J. Carrington, confined for drunkenness, was burned to death.

SIR JAMES CAIRD, K. C. B., F. R. S., the noted English agriculturist, died on the 10th.

TYPHUS FEVER VICTIMS.

Each Alarm Occasioned by an Outbreak of Typhus Fever in New York, Brought In by Russian and Polish Jews—The Black Flag Flying in the Infected Quarters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Fifteen new cases of typhus fever have been discovered in various parts of this city since 1 a. m., thus making, with the 57 cases unaccounted Thursday, 72 cases in all. The victims are all, or nearly all, Jews, both Russian and Polish, who recently arrived here on the steamship *Maassila* from Marseilles, and who on landing, although the ship was said to be infected, found sleeping accommodations in some of the lowest tenement houses on the east side. All the victims have been removed to North Brother Island, and the place they were taken from carefully fumigated and quarantined, a black flag being hoisted from a short distance on each side of the pestilential house.

The hospital on North Brother Island is filled to its utmost capacity, and the physician there will erect a large wooden pavilion to accommodate a large number of patients.

Mr. Edison, of the health board, said to a United Press reporter: "The plague is by no means ended. We have acted promptly and on the first suspicion, but you see how many have been scattered around, and had already come in contact with many other persons, and you may look for new cases hourly. I have ordered fresh supplies of men to do duty on the case. We have seen nothing like it in years."

The health authorities forcing out and locating the pest.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—President Wilson, of the health department, said yesterday morning: "We have located all of the 280 Hebrews who came here on the *Maassila*, and have all the houses where they lodge quarantined. We know of about 300 Russian Hebrews who have come in contact with the known victims, and who have lately left the city. We are now busy tracing them up. The Italians, too, who came on the *Maassila* have been in a great measure located."

At 3 o'clock six more victims of the typhus epidemic among the Russian Hebrews were unearthed and they also were immediately conveyed to the hospital on North Brother Island. This makes a total of eighty-two victims suffering from the disease discovered in twenty-four hours.

Considerable alarm is manifested, by those living in the vicinity of the infected neighborhood, and the utmost vigilance on the part of the health authorities will be necessary to prevent the further spread of the plague.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The Business Situation Throughout the Country as Reflected Through R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review—The Great Deal Combination and Speculation on the Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "The great combination of coal carriers, and the wild excitement and unprecedented transactions in the stock market have monopolized the attention of the business community. Details of our five circles there is some doubt whether the effects will be beneficial. Many apprehend that the price of coal may be advanced to a point which will be ruinous to the manufacturer. On the other hand, the consolidated companies will have no more power to control the price of coal than they have had heretofore, and the market continues unusually dull, the nominal price being not often obtained. For the first time in many months the export of produce from New York fell a little below those of the same week last year, but the shipments from other ports continue very large. The production of pig iron is about stationary. The stocks of coal in the country are substantially unchanged, but stocks of coke iron are considerably larger, so that on the whole, the coal situation is quite encouraging, and business in groceries generally satisfactory, but very little is doing in woods and other lines are dull and without change. Prospects at Baltimore are much brighter, with decided improvement in leather, shoes and harness. Jobbing trade is active at Cincinnati, especially in provisions and at Cleveland, business continues favorably with that of last year, though reaction and a light demand appear in iron ore. At Chicago the business is quiet, but the volume is greater than a year ago, and diminished receipts appear in cured meat only. Only a fair increase in lead, butter and cheese; a third in sugar, and a fourth in hides. Receipts at Baltimore in wool; while receipts of rye are double last year's, wheat and dressed beef four last year's, and at Milwaukee is good. At St. Paul, prospects are brighter, and the Minneapolis business has increased, as also at Kansas City, while trade is fair for the season at Omaha and Denver. At St. Louis it is also stronger, and there is much confidence as to the future although the depression in cotton regions is still felt. Better accounts also come from the south. At Louisville trade has improved, and at Nashville is very fair; Memphis still improving, and at Montgomery increasing. At New Orleans business is all lines a only fair, but there is slight improvement in cotton, and sugar is firm and active, with light receipts. Nearly all southern points report an easier money market and more hopeful prospects. Money is only too abundant, and has been quoted on call this week at 2 1/2 and 1 per cent.

Continued heavy expenditures have reduced the treasury cash balance to \$27,347,500, of which \$14,693,450 is in subsidiary coin and \$468,733 is in minor coin. The amount on deposit in national banks is \$19,948,700.

RAILWAY earnings for January were un satisfactory by comparison with recent months. The gross receipts of 139 roads were \$39,738,705, an increase of 998,376 or only 2.57 per cent over the corresponding month last year.

BOTH houses of Congress have authorized an inquiry into the causes of agricultural depression.

The rise in the price of beef and mutton caused by the new tariff has led to an enormous demand for horse flesh in the police. According to a report of the police prefect, the horses, asses and mules slaughtered represent over one-third of the quantity of meat consumed.

HENRY TENBROCK MAGEE, 87 years of age, a recluse, and a class-mate of Senator Everts, was found dead on the 14th in his room in the building of the university, in the City of New York, where he has lived among his collection of paintings for the past 40 years.

Two additional cases of typhus fever were discovered in New York on the 14th. This makes 72 announced cases in the city.

One of the most gigantic schemes that was ever projected in the leather trade is now being attempted by a combination of English capitalists, whose agent or representative has been for some time in this country. It is the consolidation of the tanners of the United States into a trust or syndicate with headquarters in the East and a local office in each State.

The Secretary of State is negotiating a new treaty of extradition with the French Government.

An order has just been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company instructing their agents to sell tickets, including a single round trip, at a one-half rate to ministers.

IN THEIR WAR PAINT.

Fronts Between the Navajo Indians and Cowboys at Coolidge, N. M.—An Engagement Reported at Goddington's Ranch—Non-Combatants Seeking Safety.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A special to the *Republican* from Albuquerque, N. M., says: "I. M. Dennis, the saw-mill owner at Coolidge, who is here, has received a dispatch from his manager, A. E. Batelcher, that Navajo Indians were congregating in squads of from twenty-five to fifty at the small towns on the Atlantic & Pacific, between Lagune and Coolidge, with the intention of cleaning out the cowboys on the cattle ranges along the road. At Chavez station, seventy-five Indians are holding a powwow, have on their war paint and are heavily armed. The people are in great excitement. The women have their trunks packed ready to leave, while the cowboys are rustling all the arms they can get and propose to stand their ground. Mrs. C. Jenkins, wife of the manager of the eating house at Coolidge, with her two children, are the first to reach this city, and she tells our correspondent that the Indians and cowboys are massing forces for an engagement, and that the whole white male population of Coolidge and vicinity were up in arms and ready for the conflict. A number of cowboys from several ranges assembled at Coolidge and defeated the Indians then in the town to commence carrying their threats into execution. The Indians left on horses and went in the direction of Goddington's ranch. An hour later a runner came into Coolidge and reported that an engagement was in progress at the ranch between the Indians and cowboys and that if the latter were not reinforced they would annihilate them. Those in Coolidge then left to join their associates, but the actual result of the fight has not been yet received. A rumor is in circulation here that the fight at Goddington's is still going on, and that the cowboys are in the timber and shooting from behind trees. The Indians were noticed carrying their dead off."

THE WORST KNOWN.

The Total Fatalities by the Hotel Royal Fire in New York City Now Placed at Seventeen, Eleven of Whom were Women and are Many More "Missing" for Obvious Reasons.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The worst in regard to the Hotel Royal fire is now believed to be known. Seventeen persons in all, eleven women and six men, is the sum total of the dead. Of these seven have been positively identified and two others partially so. It is expected that the identity of these two persons will be known to-day. In any event the warden of the morgue has been notified by the commissioners of charities and corrections to bury all of the unidentified bodies by Friday.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Contractor Gulligan withdrew his men from the debris. He said that every inch of the debris had been overhauled, and that there were no more bodies in the ruins. The list of missing is still very large, but all of these have undoubtedly escaped. About a score of missing persons reported themselves as safe, yesterday, and many others are likely to do so to-day, but a goodly portion, it is thought, will forever remain "missing."

At the morgue there was a constant stream of callers throughout the day.

SKATERS IN PERIL.

Sixty Persons Set Adrift in Lake Erie by a Steamer Breaking the Ice—All were Rescued.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 11.—A special from Sandusky tells of a most peculiar accident that happened there yesterday. The steamer *American Eagle* is accustomed to make trips during the winter from the Lake Erie islands to Sandusky. Yesterday afternoon she came in to Sandusky bay breaking her way through the ice. A large number of people were skating upon the bay at the time. The vessel in her progress detached a large field of ice upon which over sixty people were skating. It rapidly began to drift out into the lake, and before the skaters realized their danger it was impossible for them to reach the vessel.

The skaters were rescued after a half hour's brisk work, the docks being lined in the meantime with an excited crowd of spectators.

HEDGEPECK CAPTURED.

The Leader of the Glendale (Mo.) Train Robbers Caught in the Post Office at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Marion Hedgepeck, one of the men who robbed an express train at Glendale, Mo., of nearly a hundred thousand dollars, was captured in the post office in this city yesterday afternoon.

Hedgepeck appeared at the post office about 12:30 o'clock and inquired for a letter. Capt. Lees and two assistants, who had been on watch at the post office for the fugitive express robber, attempted to place him under arrest when he reached for his letter, but he overpowered them before he could draw a weapon and handcuffing him took him to prison. Two revolvers were found upon him, one in each pocket.

On his person was found over \$8,000 in money and some burglar implements. He will return to Missouri without formally.

Couldn't Accept the Offer.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Mayor Stuart yesterday received a telegram from Commissioners Ediger and Reaver, of the Minneapolis Russian Relief fund, regretting their inability to accept the offer of the steamer *Indiana* to convey contributions of grain and other food products to the famine-stricken peasants. Arrangements have already been concluded by the commissioners with New York parties for the prompt transportation of their cargo.

The relief committee consulted with Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross society at Washington last night.

A DEATH STRUGGLE.

Republican Leaders Preparing for a Successful Campaign in the State of Illinois.

The republican party in no other section of the country shows as many signs of terror, not to say panic, as it has been exhibiting in Illinois for some time past. Within sixty days there have been three meetings of the republican state central committee, and two of an organization of republican editors called together under state central committee auspices, to agree upon and formulate an editorial party policy, whatever that may be, and to arrange and prepare for the shipment of political plate matter marked "official." At none of these meetings has there been any effort at concealment of the fact that the party is in a critical condition. That fact, which has been denigrated as the cause for the frequency of the meetings themselves, and in stating it the party orators have urged both perfect harmony and thorough organization as indispensable requisites to the avoidance of disaster. It is strange, in view of this condition of things in the greatest republican state next to Pennsylvania, that the democrats who style themselves "practical politicians" should shut their eyes to the inviting conquest of the northwest and insist upon an adherence to the old combinations which have so often invited defeat and so rarely brought success to the party.

Politicians can read with interest and profit the proceedings of all of these meetings of frightened republicans in the state of Illinois and Grant, if they read them with wisdom and understanding they cannot fail to see that the party is attempting to deceive that large body of voters who left it in 1890 on the issue of personal liberty which it had itself raised by its enactment of the odious and un-American compulsory education law of 1889. In the campaign of 1890, when attacked on their position on the question, the republican leaders made a great show of conviction and courage in refusing to abandon or qualify it. They mistook democracy enough to believe that they could stampede democracy away from their party by false and perilous know-nothing cries. The election returns proved conclusively that democrats are always and everywhere foes of oppression and friends of the oppressed, and Illinois republicanism found itself deserted by thousands of men who had hitherto contributed to its victories in the state.

Even under defeat these men of many unearned victories failed to comprehend the situation. They attributed to transitory and inconsequential causes what was due to permanent and important ones. When the democrats in the last assembly attempted to replace the tyrannical compulsory law with one in harmony with popular institutions, the republican majority in the senate united in its opposition and defeated it, leaving in the statutes of the state an educational force bill, with all its oppressive features retained, and with the power to close school houses still lodged in the hands of school trustees.

Since that bold defiance of the aroused spirit of freedom in the state the republican leaders have heard something. It is a storm and they know it is coming. They still have their convictions, but their moral courage has entirely deserted them in the knowledge that a great body of voters whose support has always been necessary to their success is gone out of the party—driven out, rather, by oppression—and that the men who compose it have abandoned the republican party forever, not only on state but national lines.

Republican trepidation, in the face of such a crisis, is expressed by the all the speakers in these prayer-meetings now being led by "Long" Jones. The unanimous expression of the speakers is that the party must "come down." It must abandon its high and lofty attitude and take the back track in the platform soon to be adopted at Springfield. It is desperation which leads men to believe that having added insult to injury by refusing to even amend at one session the obnoxious law passed at another, the republican party can now call back the voters who are leaving it by a hollow and hypocritical platform declaration. It has invited defeat, and it must take it.—St. Louis Republic.

WHAT OF BLAINE?

The Advocate of a "Vigorous Foreign Policy" is Silent.

The war is over, but what has become of the plumed knight, James G. Blaine? The gazette is silent concerning him, but the supposition is that he lies on the field wounded. The war was Tracy's and Harrison's. Mr. Blaine's political stock in trade for nearly twenty years has been an impression in the public mind that he was the unyielding advocate of a vigorous foreign policy. He has never done anything but unpack his heart with words, but he is esteemed audacious, and the impression was accepted as the fact. Mr. Harrison does not seem to have discovered that Mr. Blaine is fighting Americans. When the test came the great Jingo was not James, but Benjamin. The Blaine anchor has gone to the windward as usual. Mr. Blaine may be well pleased with his temporary eclipse. He is cunning. When he saw Harrison committed to an extreme of protection, he threw out suggestions of reciprocity, and when overpowered by him before he could draw a weapon and handcuffing him took him to prison. Two revolvers were found upon him, one in each pocket.

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AGAINST SUBSIDIES.

The Great Democratic Majority Declared for the Subsidy.

Corruption and extravagance have been dealt a telling blow in the national house of representatives. The great democratic majority, as it should, has placed itself fairly and squarely on the side of honest methods and retrenchment in governmental expenses. There is something in the very essence of the words "subsidy" and "bounty" that grades upon the ear of most Americans. Even the incessant beating of toms-toms in praise of this essentially foreign policy has failed to win over to its support even the small contingent of McKinleyite nominees for congress which escaped the memorable tidal wave of November, 1890.

Neither Mr. Harrison nor Mr. Blaine, both of whom are known as devotees to the subsidy and bounty heresies, can find food for comfort in the figures of the vote on the Holman resolution opposing the creation of favored classes of every kind. There were recorded in its favor two hundred and twenty-nine, while only forty republican legislators less than half the small strength of the republican side of the house—recorded themselves in opposition.

It was a notable success for Mr. Holman and the democratic cause. All attempts to explain away the lack of republican opposition must react upon the heads of the republican leaders in congress. To seek to minimize the significance of that paltry vote of forty is simply to throw the greatest discredit upon the party's alertness and appreciation.

There is great significance in what is a manifest, though silent, revolt in the republican minority in congress against those twin relics of autocratic government, the subsidy and the bounty. Nowhere will this significance be more keenly appreciated than at the white house and in the private office of the secretary of state.—Boston Globe.

ANOTHER WITHDRAWAL.

Blaine to Declare Himself Entirely Out of the Contest.

The outgiving of news from Washington that Mr. Blaine is about to write a letter, withdrawing from the presidential contest altogether, has been so often repeated that it has become a trifle stale and rather a subject of mirth. Yet it comes to us through such a channel that we cannot doubt its accuracy. Mr. Blaine, whatever his inclinations, might otherwise be, is aware that his impaired health would not permit him to be a candidate. There are so many republicans, however, who would rather vote for Mr. Blaine's effigy than for Mr. Harrison that the former has been restrained from making public his intentions respecting the nomination. He may be restrained some time longer. It would probably be gratifying to him to show his chief that he is the stronger of the two in the party councils—to show this in a way that does not admit of doubt or dispute. But that Mr. Blaine should be seriously a candidate for the presidential nomination this year is incredible and impossible.—N. Y. Post.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. Blaine's stomach may not be in order, but that is a trifling matter compared to other defects in his composition.—Chicago Herald.

An offer to read President Harrison's affecting remarks on the wickedness of gerrymandering to the Ohio legislature was made by an effeminate democratic device to secure a prompt adjournment.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Vice President Morton does not want to be re-nominated. He wishes no further association with a professed protectionist who imports his whiskey from Scotland to the exclusion of the Shoreham's domestic brands.—Chicago Times.

It is a mean thing for manufacturers to pop up and say they wrore certain parts of the McKinley bill. The country prefers to believe that Mr. McKinley wrote it all, except what Mr. Blaine put in.—Louisville Courier Journal.

In 1888 the democratic national ticket, on a platform of radical tariff reform, carried the country on the popular vote by a majority exceeding 100,000. In 1890, on the same platform, it swept the country. If the democracy stands by its colors this year there need be no fear that it will meet with any "misadventure" in November.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

If the New York republican organ wants a test for a homily upon gerrymandering let them look to Ohio, where the representatives of their party are cutting the map up into a Chinese puzzle or a crazy quilt in the endeavor to make sixteen super-republican congressional districts out of twenty-one. If President Harrison did not protest against this sort of thing what had he in mind? Perhaps it is only democratic gerrymandering that is wicked in his view.—N. Y. World.

President Harrison would have been much stronger as a republican candidate for reelection if he had made as much of an effort to demonstrate that the United States revenue officials shall be respected in the transaction of their official duties by the moonshiners of the "solid south," and protected in the discharge of their duties, as he is making to compel Chili to make reparation for murdering the marines of the Baltimore. More revenue officials have been murdered by moonshiners in the "solid south" during Harrison's administration than the number of American sailors killed by the Chinese, but yet no effort has ever been made by the administration to punish the murderers of those officials.—Iowa State Register (Rep.).

His methods and numbers, greatly to the satisfaction apparently of the secretary, who stands ready to profit by those blunders.

If Harrison suffers by reason of his political family condition he has himself to blame. Knowing full well the character of Blaine, he never has placed in his cabinet. If, having saved the wind, he reaps the whirlwind there need be no sympathy for him.—Chicago Times.

Corruption and extravagance have been dealt a telling blow in the national house of representatives. The great democratic majority, as it should, has placed itself fairly and squarely on the side of honest methods and retrenchment in governmental expenses.

There is something in the very essence of the words "subsidy" and "bounty" that grades upon the ear of most Americans. Even the incessant beating of toms-toms in praise of this essentially foreign policy has failed to win over to its support even the small contingent of McKinleyite nominees for congress which escaped the memorable tidal wave of November, 1890.

Neither Mr. Harrison nor Mr. Blaine, both of whom are known as devotees to the subsidy and bounty heresies, can find food for comfort in the figures of the vote on the Holman resolution opposing the creation of favored classes of every kind. There were recorded in its favor two hundred and twenty-nine, while only forty republican legislators less than half the small strength of the republican side of the house—recorded themselves in opposition.

It was a notable success for Mr. Holman and the democratic cause. All attempts to explain away the lack of republican opposition must react upon the heads of the republican leaders in congress. To seek to minimize the significance of that paltry vote of forty is simply to throw the greatest discredit upon the party's alertness and appreciation.

There is great significance in what is a manifest, though silent, revolt in the republican minority in congress against those twin relics of autocratic government, the subsidy and the bounty. Nowhere will this significance be more keenly appreciated than at the white house and in the private office of the secretary of state.—Boston Globe.