

OUR EXCHANGES.

In the opinion of financiers it was a legitimate business transaction to convert currency bonds into coin bonds by an act of Congress, and then by another act convert them into bonds payable only in gold. These acts imposed additional burdens on the tax payers of at least \$600,000,000. The efforts to disfranchise silver have the same object in view, to enrich the few at the expense of the many. We do not believe that the industrial organizations, which everywhere are demanding the restoration of silver to the honorable place, it always occupied before the dastardly assaults made upon it by bankers and financiers, will yield either to the threats or the blandishment of those philanthropists of Wall street. Those of our readers who plead that they do not pretend to know anything about the silver or other financial problems, viz., ascertaining what an organized capitalist wants you to do and then do the very opposite. They are studying and contriving to ascertain how they can appropriate the most labor or the products of labor with the least expenditure of money, and their profession of disinterested benevolence are sheer hypocrisy. If any of our readers have deposited in savings banks we can assure you that you will increase them very slowly if the \$380,000,000 of silver dollars are banished from circulation. Mr. Fairchild's procession of tollers wending their way to the savings banks to make deposits will be very short when gold is the only legal tender money. The number of rooms occupied by them will be reduced.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

LET US BE HONEST.

The gold monometallists are diligently employed in endeavoring to convince the people that the owners of silver mines and speculators in bullion are the principal agitators, and but for their free coinage would have no advocates. That the small number of mine owners and the few dealers in bullion are able to exert such an influence upon the public mind as to induce all assemblages of farmers and workmen to declare for free coinage, we are not credulous enough to believe. It is the settled sentiment of a large majority of the people who have given attention to this subject that a large volume of currency is necessary, and as ours is the largest producer of silver of any country on the globe, it is a sensible conclusion that it should be utilized as an instrument of exchange. The discussions which are taking place in every neighborhood are increasing the friends of silver, and free coinage is certain at no distant day.

The *New York Times* says: "There is no evidence that any considerable portion of the people of this country are in favor of the free coinage of silver."

Our contemporary's vision does not extend beyond the corporation of New York. If he will make a journey through the West and South (the seat of empire) and feel the public pulse he will come to a very different conclusion. It is true that the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Boards of Trade generally have protested, but these institutions are a very poor reflex of public sentiment.

Our contemporary is aware that Farmers' Alliances, Patrons of Industry and Knights of Labor have inserted a free coinage plank in all their platforms.

The Republicans in their conventions in the following States have declared in favor of free silver coinage: Arizona, Alabama, California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia and Wyoming. In almost all the States just named the Democratic conventions have been equally emphatic in favor of free coinage, and also in Ohio, South Carolina, Missouri, Texas, Nevada, Florida and Massachusetts. Farmers' Alliance, Labor and Prohibition conventions have taken the same ground.

This proves conclusively that it is not a party issue, and is ground for an assurance that the "silver craze" is contagious and will run its course in spite of Drs. Harrison and Cleveland and other physicians of all political schools.

The *Enquirer*, in thus speaking desires to disabuse the minds of those who believe that all this clamor for silver begins and ends with mine owners and speculators in silver bullion. We could also have it generally understood that those who oppose the full enfranchisement of silver are in favor of perpetuating and extending the national banking system, and giving to corporations the control of the currency of the country. They dispise greenbacks and coin certificates, and would supplant them with bank notes. The rank and file of all political parties are for silver. Harrison and Cleveland voice the opinions of bankers and financiers.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE VOICE'S PLAN.

The Greenbackers, we judge from the tone of some of their utterances and some editorial utterances of their journals, have seen, in the opinions expressed on the currency question by the *Voice*, little reason to claim this journal as an advocate of their views. Yet we surmise that there is not, after all, such a wide gulf between us as they suppose. As we have said before, we are not disposed to be dogmatic on the financial question. We are searchers after truth rather than expounders of it. But here is about the way we diagnose the financial case:

1. The most convenient form of currency for general use is paper money.
2. If a nation were entirely cut off from trade with the rest of the world, it might issue a fiat paper money which would answer all desirable purposes.
3. Since a nation's fiat money could not have legal tender value in another nation, it must, in order to be acceptable to those engaged in commerce, be redeemable or exchangeable on de-

mand, in something that will be accepted as a medium of exchange in other countries. Otherwise it is like a race-horse that runs well all around the course till he comes to the home stretch, when he keels over.

4. The only medium of exchange accepted by other nations are gold and silver bullion (bars, not coin). Consequently our paper money, to be good for the whole circuit of our national exchange, must be redeemable in gold or silver bullion on demand.

5. A bank does not need to keep \$1.00 in cash on hand for every dollar of outstanding circulation. All it needs to do is to keep enough on hand to command the confidence of its patrons in its ability to meet their demands promptly. So of the U. S. Treasury. For instance, \$100,000,000 in gold is held as reserve for the redemption of \$350,000,000 United States notes in circulation.

6. There is not enough gold produced to answer the increasing demands of the world's business, as a circulation medium. At present 90 per cent. of our medium of exchange consists of a credit currency, checks, drafts, notes, bills of exchange, etc. Whenever a breath of cold air strikes this vast volume of credit currency it contracts, as it did a few days ago when the Baring Bros. failed, and that contraction produces a money stringency and a panic. The volume of credit currency is a great deal larger than it ought to be, but there is not enough gold produced to replace it with gold coin. What shall we do?

7. Quit coining either gold or silver. Use both simply as a bullion reserve with which to redeem the paper money as the holders of that money desire bullion for foreign trade. Then every dollar's worth of gold could be the safe basis for three to five dollars of paper money, and the \$387,000,000 of gold coin in circulation could, as bullion, form a safe basis for from \$1,100,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 of legal tender paper money.

8. Let the gold and silver bullion be purchased at the market price. Let the money issued on it be issued, not by banks, but directly, in return for labor performed in the usual services rendered to the Government.

This plan seems to us perfectly feasible, perfectly safe and perfectly just. It would result in nearly double our present circulation, replace a large part of the credit currency issued by the banks at the rate of about \$4.00 currency on \$1.00 of gold, with a legal tender currency resting on the same basis, but with the Government behind it instead of the banks. It would adopt all out of the Greenbackers' theories that is good and leave behind all that is fallacious. It would release us from the power of the banks and the holders of gold.—*From the Voice of Jan. 15.*

SOME EXPERT TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COINAGE COMMITTEE COMMENTED ON BY A BUSINESS MAN.

At a hearing of the Coinage Committee at the Riggs House on Wednesday evening, Mr. Charles D. Smith, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, gave some interesting testimony, which I hope that gentleman will pardon me for reproducing with comments. He is reported in the *Washington Post* to have said that in his opinion there was no want of currency in the country to-day. Money could be had on call by any person with proper security at 2 per cent. Indeed, he thought there was more currency in the country than its business needs required.

It was but a very few days ago that the business associates of Mr. Smith in New York were protesting loudly that there was a terrible want of currency. Some strong houses went to the wall for lack of it, a great panic seemed imminent, and the Secretary of the Treasury stretched his power to the utmost to afford relief. There has been no new money created since. Were Mr. Smith's companions telling the truth then, or is Mr. Smith telling the truth now? So there is an abundance of money, and the wisdom of it is to be found in the fact that it can be had on call in New York at 2 per cent.

If Mr. Smith ever lived as a boy in the country he would have observed that when the mill was not running the mill-pond would be full of water and perhaps wasting over the dam. Suppose that the financial ponds in New York were full and running over the dam at 2 per cent., it would be better evidence that the industrial mills of the people were idle than that there was a flood of currency. If there was any adequate supply of money, and any such conditions as would warrant the people in using it, it would not be loaned on call at 2 per cent., but on time at from 6 to 10 per cent. The fact is that the business enterprise of the people has been absolutely stopped for want of money. The man would be a fool who should engage in any productive enterprise, with a contracting currency and falling prices, knowing full well that in a year's time his plant and his product would sell for less than it would cost him now. Men do business to make money, not to lose it. All the money in New York is gamblers' money. There is not a dollar there that can be had for the purposes of productive industry.

What is money on call for an honest enterprise? It is the privilege of drawing water out of the pond for the purpose of turning the wheels of industry, upon condition that you return the water to the pond on demand. The industries of the people cannot start because there is not money enough in New York to keep them running a single day. Mr. Smith knows this just as well as I do. I will state another fact that Mr. Smith cannot deny, and which exactly contradicts his statement that money is abundant in supply. If the Government should undertake to discharge its constitutional obligation to furnish to its citizens a full supply of money, and should allow them to be the judges of the quantity necessary, they would, within one year, borrow from the Government three times as much money as is now contained in the country. They would

borrow this amount; they would give perfect security for it; they would pay 2 per cent. interest upon it, and they would use it.

My acquaintance with Mr. Smith is limited to a perusal of his testimony before the committee, but judging from that, I should think that it was no longer necessary for a man to go west upon the ground urged by the boy to his father, that "mighty poor men were sent to the Legislature out there." I should think that the New York Chamber of Commerce afforded all the opportunity that could be desired.—*E. M. Burchard, in National View, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1891.*

DOMESTIC NEWS.

THEY GOT INGALLS'S SCALP.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Kansas women do not forget that, some years ago, Mr. Ingalls, in speaking of the woman suffrage advocates, described them as "the unsexed of both sexes, the capons and the epicures of society," and now they are claiming a share of the credit of having beaten him as a candidate for re-election to the Senate. In the session of the United States National Council of the Women's National last night, Mrs. Mary A. Lease, a representative of the Farmers' Alliance, disturbed the decorum of the convention that had been properly lady-like by injecting a very decided flavor of politics into a short address that she made about the interest of women in political affairs. Mrs. Lease is a woman of much force of character. She is dark, with keen, bright eyes, a voice of much power, and with a fine command of language.

She had not spoken long before she began to talk of the share that the women of Kansas had in the Alliance victory. That brought her to Ingalls, and she spoke her mind freely about him. "That great landslide," she said, "that political Johnstown flood of last November, was due to the women of the Alliance. So was the defeat of that man who for eighteen years represented us in the United States Senate, and who has never once identified himself with the legislation demanded by his constituents. We, the women of the Farmers' Alliance, defeated John J. Ingalls."

This brought some applause, but more hisses. Mrs. Lease did not care for the hisses, but she objected to the applause. "I have been asked," she went on, "why do you women glory in the defeat of John J. Ingalls; he is a 'brave, smart man.' Yes, he is a 'smart' man. He must be a 'smart' man to be the consummate rascal he has made of himself."

Here the hisses were renewed with vigor and force. The Alliance sympathizers applauded loudly and general confusion prevailed, during which several ladies and gentlemen left the hall. Miss Willard rapped for order, and in her quiet, gentle manner, said that while she had had no idea of the character of the address Mrs. Lease was to make, she would have to insist that speakers on the platform refrain from personalities, and she hoped that the self-respect and dignity of the ladies composing the audience would deter them from hissing a speaker whose sentiments were not theirs.

Mrs. Lease said she wanted to say one word more on the line she was pursuing even at the risk of her words being termed personalities. She said that she had invited Senator Ingalls to meet her yesterday, but that he had replied, saying that only women and Indians scalded the people they had killed. She then went on to describe how the women of Kansas voted for "Mollie and the babies," and, while they did not want the earth, they had got a pretty good slice of it, and they would pursue their fight against capitalists from the "banks of Wall street to the gates of hell." At this juncture a large number of ladies left the hall. Mrs. Lease paid no attention to the interruption, but, holding up a campaign song, said it was the music that had assisted in the Alliance victory last fall. In conclusion she said:

"We have come to stay. We are advocating the principles of truth and justice, and are trying to put into practical use the principles of Christianity. We want the day to come when we shall have no more millionaires and no more paupers. Thank you for your hisses and applause."

The audience was so demoralized that it could not be kept quiet for the benediction that was pronounced by the Rev. Anna B. Shaw. As the people passed out, the only thing heard spoken of was the unusual speech of the lady from Kansas.

To-day there was a large audience present at the sessions of the Council, and there was plenty for it to hear. Elizabeth Cady Stanton read a paper, upon "The Matriarchate, or Mother Age." Susan B. Anthony, when called upon to speak, said she rejoiced that the world was beginning to feel that the quality of women was the first step in all true progress. She put in a plea for woman's suffrage.

Mary Seymour Howell told of the gains of the last three years. Julia Ward Howe spoke of "The Relation of the Woman Suffrage Movement to other Modern Reforms." "God's Woman" was the theme of the Rev. Anna B. Shaw, the President of "Wimodaugh's," a society for the elevation of women. God made woman equal with man, she said. "Occupations of Women to Date," was the subject of a paper by Mary F. Seymour.

Munsey's Weekly observes: "The late eminent Mr. Rube Burrows, of Alabama, who by common consent stood at the head of the train robbing profession of this country, is reported by the daily papers to have left an estate of only twenty thousand dollars at his lamented demise. This shows that Mr. Burrows chose a comparatively unprofitable field for the exercise of his remarkable talents. Had he gone into the business of robbing railway stockholders instead of railway passengers, he might have died worth twenty millions instead of twenty thousand."

SOCIOLOGICAL.

THE MALTHUSIAN IDEA.

The idea of Malthus is, that there is a tendency in all animated existence to increase faster than the means of subsistence. This is the law of which Miss Martineau said, that it could no more be upset than a law of arithmetic. This is the law which John Stuart Mills regarded as "axiomatic."

I deny the truth of this idea of Malthus. Political economists have been too much inclined to treat the material resources of nature as a reservoir of supplies for man's necessities. This is a short-sighted and false view of them. Nature produces the chick supplied with the yolk to give it a nourishment for a little while, but nature does not propose that the chick shall die, when the "prepared nourishment" is exhausted. Material nature is a machine and a laboratory; she furnishes man a few products of the machine to show him what it will produce and how to use it, and as nature is just and kind as well as wise, she has furnished man with food in the form of fish, game and wild plants to sustain him while he is learning to use the machine and the laboratory. Even now it is estimated, that human ingenuity and labor can produce from the soil fifteen hundred times as much as nature herself produces from it. An able, scientific man—Siemens—anticipates that we may yet manufacture human sustenance directly, without the aid of plant life at all; and that as many human beings may yet live comfortably upon this earth as will convert it into one vast city! From present information, his vision seems more likely to prove true than does that of the Malthusians.

War, pestilence and famine are cited as checks to population. There is another slow, but sure check which nature has provided. This is found in the law that fecundity, in inverse ratio to means for self-defense and support. In the case of man, the usual tendency of the relation between food and increase is reversed—there being a tendency for his food to increase at a greater ratio than population, and for the latter to finally cease to increase, or actually to decrease.

There is a vast amount of poverty, suffering and crime in the world, especially in the large cities. This is the stumbling block of the Malthusian, and he regards large families as the cause of it. But his doctrine is directly in the teeth of Genesis, which says "Be fruitful and multiply." This command, however, was given to the well, not to the sick—to the worthy, not to the unworthy.

The question how to induce or compel the unfit to remain childless is a grave and difficult one. A move in the right direction would be to have uniform marriage laws in all our States and Territories, and to have such laws take cognizance of the moral, mental and physical condition of those applying for marriage licenses. Of course there will be a hue and cry against compulsory childlessness, even of criminals and paupers; but we have a right to hope for the speedy dawn of a better day, when society will have the will or the way to intercept the streams of crime and corruption which are now pouring into it, by transporting the unfit ones to the islands of the sea, each sex by itself, or by other and surer means.

I will add, in a summarized form: First. There is no likelihood of this earth ever being overpopulated. Man's actual rate of increase has only amounted to a doubling in several hundred years, it being estimated that every human being ever born might have a separate grave in the State of Texas, and that Florida is large enough for comfortable homes for all who now live.

Second. The idea that human beings, because of numbers, are, or are likely to become a drug in the market, leads to a low estimate of human life, and tends to a lowering of the quality as well as the quantity. The deliberate repression of normal human increase in France is already a matter of grave anxiety on the part of her clearest-sighted citizens; and in the older section of our own country, and among the so-called "upper classes," births are so infrequent that the same ratio of increase being universal, man would soon become an extinct animal; four births to each married couple being necessary to keep our present numbers.

Third. Food is increasing more rapidly than mouths. Where the conditions of human life are too hard for proper employment and comfortable support, it will be found, almost always, that the quality of human life is culpably or criminally low, or else that the massing is foolish and unnecessary.

Fourth. The average normal, healthy individual produces, directly or indirectly, more than he consumes, and leaves the world better than he found it; and the first and most important factor in national, family and individual wealth is that the largest possible number of such should be born.

Fifth. Society is encumbered and endangered by hereditary incapacity or crime, and has a right to say that paupers and criminals shall not become progenitors.

Sixth. Children are an important and well-nigh indispensable factor of a happy marriage, and actual or attempted childlessness is one of the frequent causes of divorce.—*H. S. Pomeroy, M. D., in Andover Review, Boston, for February.*

IN DARKEST AMERICA.

In a recent article in the *North American Review*, on "The Future of the Indian Question," by General Nelson A. Miles, he attributes no small measure of the difficulty to sectional ignorance and indifference. He makes the remarkable statement that the "Indians are practically a doomed race and none realize it better than themselves."

Such expressions come with added weight from one who occupies the position of General Miles, and demand the closest scrutiny, and most serious consideration. The first proposition covers not only our treatment of the West, but all the questions where local

conditions are marked by strongly emphasized peculiarities; as, for example, the negro question in the South, the Chinese question on the Pacific slope, and the Mormon question in Utah. Wherever any of these questions are considered in Congress, the debates are almost invariably characterized by violent partisanship on the part of legislators whose sectional interests are at stake, and frequently by an opposition based upon absolute ignorance. But in these cases, local pride or commercial interest lends to the advocates who plead the cause a fixity of purpose and a determination to succeed that ultimately arouse the apathetic and change ignorance to enlightenment.

In Indian affairs this is not so. No one pleads the Indian's cause, or cares what his condition or grievance may be. The only men who fully understand and appreciate the situation, are impelled by a pressure they dare not resist to keep silence. No interest, patriotic or humane, inspires the representatives of the West at Washington to ask for justice to the red man. Such representatives are elected by the whites, whose interests are opposed to those of their red brothers.

For instance in 1877, the Sioux were allotted a reserve in the Yellowstone Valley, under military control, and in four years had large herds of cattle and horses and were cultivating the soil and rapidly becoming self-sustaining. Then, notwithstanding their protests and prayers to the authorities at Washington, they were loaded on steamboats, shipped down the river, and turned over to the Indian Department at Standing Rock, where they were placed upon land on which even their rock-nourished wild turnip could not thrive. The white man wanted the Yellowstone Valley and the Indian had to go.

Nor is this an isolated case. Treaty after treaty has been made only to be broken, and always by the white man. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills, in 1874, caused a mad rush of thousands into and through the Indian domain, in utter defiance of treaty obligations, law, and common courtesy. It is scarcely surprising that this violation of territory was resented by the Sioux, and that war followed in 1875-6, resulting in the Custer massacre. In revenge for this Congress voted to withhold the usual appropriation for the Sioux, unless they would give up their claim to the Black Hills, all their outside hunting-ground and unceded lands, grant a right of way through the reservation, and promise to become self-supporting. In 1877, they agreed by treaty to all these demands in return for rations, schools, agricultural tools, etc., and lands suitable for cultivation. This last clause seems ironical, inasmuch as the lands left them are not suitable for cultivation; and the only reason they were given to the Indians was because no white man could possibly use them. This agreement is still in force, but has not been strictly lived up to by either party.

In 1889, Congress passed an Act to divide the Sioux reservation into smaller reservations, by which the various tribal branches should be separated and isolated, and a treaty was ratified by which the Sioux again ceded nearly one-half of their land (over 11,000,000 acres). In making this treaty, the Indians were led to believe that they would receive from the government for certain ponies and other property taken from them in 1876. This promise has not been carried out, and it is to this most criminal delay that much of the recent trouble is attributable.

It is not to be denied that the Messiah craze, with its attendant dances and fanaticism, had its effect. But it is not improbable that poverty, hunger, cold and oppression did much to encourage the hope, that a strong defender would arise to lift them from their misery.

Such, then, has been the record of the government in dealing with the Indians; and even granting to the savage all that his most bitter detractors can urge against him, we cannot avoid our shameful share of responsibility. What is the remedy? Experience and theory agree, that it is to remove the Indian from the control of the Department of the Interior, with its horde of place-seekers, circumlocution, and proven incompetence, and place him under the discipline of the officers of the army, who, alone of all the officials of the government, are unimpaired by political deals or partisan necessities. The Indian does not respect an agent, but regards the soldier with both respect and confidence.

Lieut. E. W. Casey, who was murdered during the recent outbreak, took fifty or sixty young braves from the Cheyennes and transformed them from poor, lazy, aimless loafers into one of the finest, if not the finest, troop of cavalry in our service. He taught them discipline, and that to perform manual labor was not a disgrace; proving that they could thus be induced to form industrious habits and acquire orderly and methodical ways of living. Such education of the young men will result in their rapid advancement and adoption of white man's ways. This plan has the approval of General Miles. Moreover, we are the only nation that has not used native soldiers to control their own countrymen. The dream of an Indian's life is to become a soldier or a scout.

I do not agree with General Miles's statement that "the Indian is a doomed race," because my own experience among them and that of those who have had the best opportunity of knowing, justify the opinion, that they are eminently teachable and tractable when they feel confident of fair treatment.

Indian Commissioner Morgan says: "It is a fearful mistake not to make ample provision at once for the education of all Indian children. In one generation the Indian problem would be solved never to trouble us again." Upon an examination of the schools on the Sioux reservation, I was astonished at the general average of intelligence exhibited by the children—an intelligence of so high a grade, that I be-

FOREIGN NEWS.

SELIVERSTOFF'S MURDER.

BERLIN, March 4, 1891.—The *Berliner Tageblatt* announces that a Russian named Frisea, residing in a lodging house in the suburbs of this city, has been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of General Seliverstoff. The latter, it will be recalled, was shot by an alleged nihilist at his residence in Paris on November 18th, last, and died the day afterward from the wound received. A man named Badlewski was supposed to be the murderer of General Seliverstoff.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 4, 1891.—At the Australian Federation Convention to-day Sir Henry Parker moved that a federal Parliament be established, composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives; that free trade be adopted throughout the federation; that authority to impose customs duties be vested in the Federal Government and in Parliament, and that the military and naval defenses be entrusted to federal forces under one command. He appealed to the delegates to treat the federal question in a broad spirit, losing sight of local interests.

MASSACRE IN MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, March 4, 1891.—News of a horrible massacre comes from Madagascar. Ramiastra, Governor of the Province of Belanona, resenting a petition from the populace to the government to defend them from cruelties, massacred 278 persons, including men, women and children belonging to the leading families. The slaughter continued for several days. The agonies of the victims were in many cases protracted. Sometimes their limbs were gradually dismembered, their heads were sawn off and their bodies were thrown to the dogs. Many of the women were forced to erect a trophy composed of the heads of the victims. Popular fury has caused the government to announce that the offenders will be punished.

A SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

BRUSSELS, March 4, 1891.—The Belgian Labor Council has invited all foreign labor associations to an international socialist workmen's congress to be held in Brussels next summer beginning on August 18. Delegates will be present from all parts of Europe. Reports will be made in the English, French and German languages on the condition of the working classes and the progress of socialism. The conference will discuss the question of the legislative protection of workmen; the right of association, strikes, boycotting and co-operation, and the position and duties of the working classes in connection with militarism. The invitation concludes with the words: "The keynote of the Congress is a firm resolve to absolutely emancipate the entire proletariat."

A CURIOUS RUSSIAN SIGHT.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4, 1891.—The Russian Government has decided to construct a railroad from Tashkend, a town of Asiatic Russia, ninety miles northwest of Khokan, to Samarcand, capital of the province of Zerashan, 130 miles east of Bokhara, on the river Zerashan.

The Russian Ministers view the German colonies as the leading factor in the spread of the doctrines of Stundism in Southern Russia. The Stundists are a Protestant sect, mostly Russians from the Eastern Church, formed in 1817 by colonists of Wurtemberg, and numbering in 1888 more than a million adherents. The formulas of the Stundists closely resemble those of the Anabaptists. They repudiate the sacraments and demand an equal distribution of property. A Synod of the Eastern Church recently anathematized the Stundists and pronounced them to be guilty of blasphemy.

The Russian Government now proposes to place special restrictions upon the entry of German immigrants into Southern Russia and to curtail the privileges allowed to those who are already resident within Russian territory.

A GRAY-HAIRED MOTHER'S GRIEF

Policeman Murphy was accosted by a feeble, gray-haired and intelligent old woman in Third street, Jersey City, on Sunday night. She sobbed as she pleaded with him to save her daughter, who was in the apartments of a woman named Wilcox at No. 397 Third street and would not return home. The Wilcox woman she averred was bad and her rooms were the resort of disorderly characters. The policeman summoned Patrolman Quinn and they raided the apartments.

They found three men and three women in the place. A quarrel was going on when they arrived and the prisoners were under the influence of drink. They captured Annie Wilcox, Maggie Ryan and Mrs. Budd. The latter is the daughter of the complainant. She is a married woman, but does not live with her husband. She has an infant child. The men arrested were John Robinson, John McGrath and John Harriott. The prisoners were sentenced to thirty days in the county jail.

Mrs. Budd seemed out of place with the degraded and hardened lot, who smiled at their punishment. She was overwhelmed with grief and her venerable mother wept at her daughter's disgrace. Justice O'Donnell, after exacting from Mrs. Budd a promise that she would shun bad company in the future, gave her some excellent advice and discharged her.