

THE REVIEW.

BY F. T. LUSE.

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Little old Delaware is wrestling with an imperfect election law. It is proposed to submit a constitutional amendment to the people making the penalty ten years' disfranchisement, imprisonment for six months to five years, and a fine of from \$100 to \$5,000 for any attempt to disregard existing statutes against tampering with the ballot in that State.

The Capitol at Washington, D. C., is the largest building in the United States. The corner stone was laid December 18, 1793, by President Washington, assisted by other Masons. It was partially destroyed by the British in 1814. The present dome was begun in 1855 and finished in 1863. The cost of the entire building has been something over \$13,000,000. Its length is 715 feet four inches, width 324 feet. It covers 3 1/2 acres of ground. The distance from the ground to the top of the dome is 307 1/2 feet; diameter of dome 135 1/2 feet—making fifth as to size with the greatest domes of the world.

Hydrophobia is a delusion and a humbug! So says Prof. Edward Spitzka, the famous medical expert of New York. In a recent interview with a Globe-Democrat reporter the Doctor declared that there is no such a disease as hydrophobia or rabies, and that all the horrible symptoms of that imaginary complaint in dogs and men are the result only of excessive nervous excitement. Dr. William A. Hammond is said to have indorsed this opinion, yet many leading members of the profession bitterly oppose it, thus adding another "bone of contention" to the already rather unreliable status of medical knowledge.

Times change. The world can produce no more new countries. With us there is no more "West." "Westward the course of empire" no longer "takes its way." It is already there. Humanity overruns the globe. There are no other continents to conquer. The difficulties from which the pioneers sought refuge in flight we must face and endure. The map of the world today is a record of civilized lands and occupied countries. Progress surges in vain over past achievements and recedes no more from unknown shores, while the search light of genius gleams into unknown space for further fields to conquer. Opportunities shrink into narrower channels and fortune smiles on lucky men rather than upon the mass of toilers. The social problem is an enigma that must be solved—but not in this column.

It is pleasant to record the fact that the last hanging bee in Texas was attended by the "best" people of the vicinity. These functions in the past in the "sunny South" have not been as select as they might have been and the associations were not of the best. From this time on, however, we may expect reform in these assemblies and in due time we hope to record a really swell, "full dress" lynching, and our readers may hope to read that: "John Smith, the coal black negro, accused of the assault on little Miss _____, stepped forward with a firmness unequalled, arrayed in a low cut vest and swallow-tail coat, and was suddenly swung up to a limb by six young society men in the same costume with the addition of white cravats and kid gloves." Obviously a white necktie would be superfluous to a man about to be hung. Still he might be allowed to wear one until the last moment for the sake of appearances.

Our city dumping grounds are to be deprived of an old-time "ornamental" feature. Old tin cans of late years have become an eye-sore to the public and a vexation to every housekeeper. They constantly accumulate, and unlike other refuse are a permanent fixture wherever deposited, being practically indestructible. At last a use has been found for them that promises to at least relieve the back-yards and dumping grounds of this nuisance. Colorado miners have just discovered that the old cans, when placed in the drains of gold and copper mines, will collect from the water a precipitation of those metals of great value. When the cans have lain in the water for a sufficient length of time they are shipped to smelters and reduced and the metals separated by the usual processes. A recent shipment yielded at the rate of \$25 a ton in gold and \$25 in copper. However, it takes a good many cans to weigh a ton, and it is doubtful whether the freight rates will permit their shipment from this part of the country.

The most extensive mines in the world are those of Freiberg, Saxony. They were begun in the twelfth century, and in 1835 the galleries, taken collectively, had reached the unprecedented length of 123 miles. A new gallery, begun in 1838, had reached a length of eight miles at the time of the census of 1878. The deepest perpendicular mining shaft in the world is located at Prizilram, Bohemia. It is a lead mine; it was begun in 1832; January, 1880, it was

3,280 feet deep. The deepest coal mine in the world is near Tourney, Belgium; it is 3,542 feet in depth, but, unlike the lead mine mentioned above, is not perpendicular. The deepest rock-salt bore in the world is near Berlin, Prussia; it is 4,185 feet deep. The deepest hole ever bored in the earth is the artesian well at Potsdam, which is 5,500 feet in depth. The deepest coal mines in England are the Dunkirk Collieries of Lancashire, which are 2,824 feet in depth. The deepest coal shaft in the United States is located at Pottsville, Pa. In 1885 it had reached a depth of 1,576 feet. From this great depth four hundred cars, holding four tons each are hoisted daily. The deepest silver mine in the United States is the Yellow Jacket, one of the great Comstock System at Virginia City, Nevada; the lower levels are 2,700 feet below the hoisting works.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

A great deal of valuable and interesting information is embodied in the eleventh annual report of Labor Commissioner Wright which we are compelled to omit for lack of space. The commissioner's agents secured information from 1,067 establishments for 1895-96 and for a "former period" ante-dating those years. These establishments were of various kinds and were located in thirty different States and employing 148,367 persons, a number large enough to insure that the data collected were thoroughly representative. The complete data sought for, however, was obtained from only 931 establishments. These 931 establishments employed 64,560 persons in the former and 108,648 in the present period. Of this number, in the first period, 26,479 were males of eighteen years of age or over, as against 43,195 in the second, and 4,175 males under eighteen years of age, as against 7,540 in the second. In the first period of 27,163 were females eighteen years of age or over, and 6,743 females under eighteen years of age, as against 45,162 and 12,751, respectively, in the present period. From these figures it is seen that male employees eighteen years of age or over increased in the present period over the former period 63.1 per cent, while female employees of the same age and period increased 66.3 per cent. Male employees under eighteen years of age increased 80.6 per cent, while female employees under eighteen years of age increased 89.1 per cent. The report throws considerable additional light on the much discussed question as to married women in industrial pursuits. For the present period, out of an aggregate of 79,987 women, 70,921, or 88.7 per cent, were single; 6,775, or 8.5 per cent, married; 2,011, or 2.5 per cent, divorced, and 244, or three-tenths of 1 per cent, unknown. The last census figures on this point are also analyzed. Of the 3,014,571 females ten years of age or over engaged in gainful pursuits in the United States in 1890 69.84 per cent, were single or their conjugal condition unknown, 13.16 per cent, were married, 16.10 per cent, were widowed and .90 per cent, were divorced. The main reason for the employment of women and girls is usually that they are better adapted for the work at which they are employed. Other reasons are that they are more reliable, more easily controlled, cheaper, more temperate, more industrious, less liable to strike, learn more rapidly, etc. On the other hand, the reasons for their opinion, given by those who did not believe that there was any tendency for the employment of women to increase in their industries, were that very often women who are better adapted and cheaper are unreliable; that their physical strength is inadequate for heavy work; that machinery is gradually displacing them, etc. The department is now investigating the effects of machinery upon labor and the cost of production, a compilation of wage statistics an investigation of the liquor problem in its economic aspects; an inquiry in collaboration with the State labor bureaus, concerning the municipal ownership of gas, water and electric plants; in the leading countries of the world; an investigation concerning the economic conditions of Italians in Chicago, and a preliminary investigation of the economic progress of the negroes in this country.

Western products are finding a new outlet—or rather the shipments from South Atlantic and Gulf ports are increasing at a rate that practically makes a new market for the fruits of the Western husbandman's toil. During the ten months ending October 31, 1896, the exports of corn from these harbors aggregated 109,990,115 bushels, an increase of 57,800,000 bushels over the exports for same months of previous year. The foreign trade of the South is growing rapidly at the expense of New York harbor. Baltimore, New Orleans and Savannah are reaching out after the trade of the great metropolis—and they are getting a good share of it. Several new steamship lines have lately been established between Southern ports and Europe, and it would seem that the long established supremacy of New York in the commerce of the high seas was really in some danger from what promises to be very effective competition.

"I desire to thank you for the courtesy you have shown me, and the kindly feeling you have manifested toward me. In behalf of the people of our State I commend your faithful services. Your acts as legislators are your encumbrance. Your deeds merit the approval of your consciences, and the benedictions of a grateful people should be showered upon you in thankful acknowledgement of duties well performed. Respectfully,

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Senate's Extra Session.]

The Senate of the Fifty-fifth Congress met March 4th in extra session. Vice President Hobart presiding. The formal proceedings were confined to the valedictory of retiring Vice President Stevenson and the opening address of Vice President Hobart.

CLOSING SCENES.

The closing scenes of the Fifty-fourth Congress were of the usual spectacular character. The House and Senate were constructively in continuous session from Tuesday morning until Thursday noon. The early hours of Thursday were given to the final steps of important legislation—the remaining appropriation bills. One, the general deficiency, failed in conference, and three, the agricultural, sundry civil and Indian, failed of executive approval.

ROW IN THE SENATE.

Senators Tillman and Hawley On the Verge of a Personal Encounter.

A Washington special says: Senator Tillman of South Carolina provoked a turbulent scene in the Senate tonight when he charged that the armor plate manufacturers had their paid agents in that body, who were robbing the government. The charge was resented by Senator Hawley of Connecticut, whereupon Mr. Tillman replied that "the galled jade winces," and it looked for a time as though a personal conflict was imminent until Mr. Hawley was escorted to the cloak-room.

Senator Tillman was extremely vindictive at the beginning of his speech.

Then coming to the armor plate question he said: "Instead of us controlling the monopolies, the monopolies have this Senate in their vicious pocket." Senator Hawley at this charge half arose from his chair, then changed his mind and sank back. "I would hate to say or even insinuate," Mr. Tillman continued, twirling his glasses in his hand, "that these armor plate manufacturers have their paid agents in this Senate." Then Mr. Hawley rose, beginning, "Does the Senator care?" Mr. Tillman: "I dare to say that so far as I can see there are things here that can be explained on no other theory." "If the Senator dares to say or even to insinuate such a disgraceful thing he says what is untrue and what is unworthy of a gentleman," Mr. Hawley replied.

The galleries were crowded and at this exchange of charges a deep hush succeeded their buzzing. Senator Tillman was unruffled. He thrust a hand in his trouser's pocket nonchalantly, and, looking over to Senator Hawley, coolly remarked: "To that I can only say it is the 'galled jade that winces.'" Senator Hawley turned pale and trembled visibly. "If the Senator applies that to me I have a sufficient answer," he said. Two or three other Senators gathered around Senator Hawley, endeavoring apparently to calm him. Finally he walked with them into the cloak-room while Senator Tillman continued his speech. "I don't want to say anything harsh," he said. "God knows I've got enough vitriol in me now."

THE CABINET ANNOUNCED.

Their Nominations Sent to the Senate by the President.

President McKinley Friday sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Secretary of State—John Sherman, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.

Attorney-General—Joseph McKenna, of California.

Postmaster-General—James A. Gary, of Maryland.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Cornelius N. Blinn, of New York.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.

The Senate immediately confirmed Mr. Sherman as Secretary of State. The other Cabinet nominations were referred to the proper committees, and they at once took under consideration.

THE SURVEYOR'S FINDING.

Accurate Measurements Prove the Tallies on Club to Be a Trespasser.

Crown Point special: The county surveyor has completed a survey of the Tivoli Club. He finds that about one-half of the club's dam is located upon the Clough property, and that the fight between the game wardens and the farmers took place without a doubt upon Mr. Clough's land. It is said that Mr. Clough will at once begin proceedings to have the south end of the dam pulled out. The grand jury is still in session, and although nothing definite can be ascertained, hints are dropped that several indictments have been found. The two victims of the game wardens, Frank Tick and Theodore Pratt, still cling to life. The four wardens arrested at the time of the shooting remain in jail.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Opium valued at \$400,000 has been seized at the San Francisco port because of violation of custom laws.

President Cleveland has been quite sick with rheumatic gout and was so seriously indisposed March 2d that he was unable to attend a meeting of the Cabinet.

Governor Mount's Compliments.
The Governor paid a high tribute to the House of Representatives by sending it the following communication:

"Indianapolis, Ind., March 8, 1897.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representa-

"I desire to thank you for the courtesy you have shown me, and the kindly feeling you have manifested toward me. In behalf of the people of our State I commend your faithful services. Your acts as legislators are your encumbrance. Your deeds merit the approval of your consciences, and the benedictions of a grateful people should be showered upon you in thankful acknowledgement of duties well performed. Respectfully,

"JAMES A. MOUNT, Governor."

PATRIOTIC GREEKS.

READY TO FIGHT ALL EUROPEAN POWERS RATHER THAN EVACUATE CRETE.

Great Excitement at Athens—Foreigners Hurriedly Leaving the Ancient Kingdom.

The Cretan crisis is assuming a serious aspect and may result in a general European war. A London cable says:

"Advices received from Athens late last night indicate that the Hellenic government will not comply with the demand of the powers to evacuate the Island of Crete. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the six days granted by the powers in their identical notes to the Greek government will expire, and an answer must be made by that time. Yesterday the Greek cabinet discussed the answer at length, and it was finally approved by King George. It is reported that the reply is a refusal to recall the Greek fleet and troops from Crete, on the ground that the recall would be a signal for pillage, incendiarism and murder. The complete text of the note will not be known until it is presented to the embassies of the powers at Athens. It is stated that in view of the contemplated negative reply, King George has sent orders to Colonel Vassos, commanding the Greek forces in Crete to hold all the positions now occupied by him. The King is still in Athens, and the date of the departure of the crown prince for the frontier has not been fixed. Every effort is being made to concentrate the Greek troops on the Turkish frontier before the threatened blockade of the Greek coast can be effected. In official circles at Athens the hope is not now entertained that the powers will accept the French proposal for co-operation.

CORRUPT ATTEMPT CHARGED.

A House Committee Appointed To Investigate It.

Speaker Pettit, just before the House adjourned Friday afternoon, alarmed the lobby by going down upon the floor and offering a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to inquire into a report that a corrupt attempt had been made to secure a change in a bill after it had been passed by the House. The resolution was unanimously adopted and Messrs. Smith, of Tippicano, Canada, and Patterson of Franklin, were appointed to conduct the investigation. The Speaker declined to make any statement in reference to the alleged effort at corruption. He said that he did not know that the story was true, but it had been related to him, and he felt that it ought to be investigated immediately.

Investigation showed that an effort had been made to secure a change in the bill relating to the Superior Court for Lake, Porter and Laporte counties, commonly known about the Legislature as the Hammond court bill. The lobby from the northwestern corner of the State has been regarded as the most pernicious that has infested the Legislature, and members were not surprised to hear the charge that some member of it had attempted corruption. This court bill, as passed by the Senate, conferred upon the Superior Court jurisdiction concurrent with the Circuit Court, except in probate cases.

Opponents of the bill have charged that an ulterior purpose of it is to have the county seat of Lake county removed from Crown Point to Hammond by giving to the Superior Court, which holds sessions at Hammond, a jurisdiction equal to that of the Circuit Court of the county seat. In the House an amendment, proposed by Mr. Elchhorn, was inserted, taking away from the court jurisdiction in "cases involving the title to real estate." This took the life out of the bill, and the Hammond lobbyists and those aiding and abetting them decided to have the amendment killed. Mr. Collins, who was the lobbyist apparently implicated, denied making any attempt at corruption, and it was finally decided to re-enroll the bill as passed.

JACKSON AND WALLING.

The Murderers Have the Grip—Walling Makes Another Appeal.

Jackson and Walling were last week transferred to the Alexandria, Ky., jail for greater security. They are both suffering from the grip. The mothers of both of the condemned men are with them and will remain with them until the day of execution. The condition of neither one of the murderers is serious and their symptoms of grip are attributed to the bad ventilation of the jail. Governor Bradley has issued orders for troops to be present at the hanging.

Walling has addressed another letter to Governor Bradley, appealing for executive clemency on the ground that he had no motive, like Scott Jackson, in getting Pearl Bryan out of the way. Every effort possible is being made to have the condemned men commuted to life imprisonment, but it is generally believed they will hang Jackson.

SENATOR WOLCOTT EXPLAINS.

A Washington special says: Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, called at the White House and remained nearly all the evening. The time was devoted entirely to the subject of bimetallism, and Senator Wolcott related to the President the main features of his trip abroad and informed him of the condition which he found. It is understood that Mr. McKinley was an earnest listener and that he was much encouraged by the report Senator Wolcott brought back.

TAX ON COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

The Norwegian government has imposed a tax on foreign commercial travellers amounting to one hundred kroners (\$25.80) for each calendar month during which they remain in Norway. The same tax is imposed in Sweden, and strong protests are being made by the German and French newspapers.

MUST HAVE PASSPORT.

United States Minister Terrell, in a communication to the State Department from Constantinople, inclosed a note verbal from the minister of foreign affairs calling attention to the necessity for Americans traveling in Turkey to provide themselves with passports.

Death of Robert G. Blaine.

Washington special: Robert G. Blaine, a brother of the late James G. Blaine, died tonight at his residence in this city. He was sixty-five years of age and leaves a wife and six children. Mr. Blaine has resided here for a long number of years and for some time was employed in one of the executive departments.

THE ULTIMATUM.

THE MIGHTY POWERS WILL UP-HOLD TURKISH SUPREMACY IN CRETE.

Greece Must Withdraw Her Troops From The Island or Take The Consequences.

A London cable says: From present surface indications there is no hope for Greece. The Hellenes must obey the powers or take the consequences. This is the apparent situation. What the powers will really do, or are doing, is not known, for at all the capitals yesterday there were conferences of the ministers, and nothing that would indicate their policy was allowed to leak out. It was reported in official quarters that there is not the slightest chance that the powers will tolerate the presence of the Greek troops in Crete. So soon as the powers have had time to exchange views on the subject Greece will be notified of the measures which they have decided must be taken for immediate enforcement of their decision. The negotiations will not last long, it was said, for Germany and Russia are pressing for immediate action.

Yesterday the Greek vice consul and his staff and all the Greek newspaper correspondents at Canea, in obedience to Admiral Canevaro, embarked home. The Greek government has protested to the powers against the expulsion. It is expected that foreign troops will be landed in Crete at once, owing to the continued fighting between the insurgents and Turks.

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: The kernel of the