

JOHN SHERMAN ANSWERED.

The Prince of Demagoguery and Bourbon Republicanism Pulverized.

What Is Being Accomplished by the New Administration at Washington.

Before Gov. Hoadly made his opening campaign speech, the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio designated Hon. W. D. Hill, of the Sixth Congressional District, to answer John Sherman's recent bloody-shirt harangue, which is regarded by the Republican organs as the key-note of the present campaign in Ohio, and the embodiment of whatever principles are left of the late Republican party. Right well did Mr. Hill perform the work assigned him. It is understood that he went to Washington several weeks ago and spent much time in the various departments, thoroughly equipping himself for the work. A few days ago he answered Sherman at Montpelier, Ohio. Referring to the change in the administration, he said:

The days of the United States Mar-halls, armed posses at polls, and internal-revenue spies have, I trust, ended in this country forever—certainly while we have a Democratic President. These reflections alone are sub-jects of congratulation. It is not six months since the administration of the Federal Government changed. Whatever changes followed have been wholesome and in the interest of the people. The calamities which our Republican friends predicted have not come. All the dire calamities which a diseased imagination of the gentry Republican office-holder, aided by his long-continued gorge of power and debauchery, could invent were spread through the country as official truths. But the people were tired of being deceived, and they voted for a change. The change has begun—slowly but gradually, cautiously, prudently, safely, and fast enough.

We direct particular attention now to the stunning points made by Mr. Hill in answering the question, "What has the Interior Department done?" He said:

It issued more pensions to Union soldiers, and adjusted more old pension claims during the last quarter of the fiscal year, than were ever issued under Republican rule in any one quarter. It has stopped the cutting of timber on the alternate sections of land belonging to the Government by the great land-grant corporations. It has stopped the system of making the claims of applicants for pensions "special" where the party has influential friends (except in extreme and palpably merited cases), thus putting all applicants upon equal footing, and preventing favored men from being jumped ahead of equally deserving invalids.

It has given all applicants for patents equal opportunities, and it is no longer necessary to employ certain high-priced lawyers in order to secure promptness. It opens its doors without form, ceremony, or red tape to all who have claims to urge, petitions to present, or questions to ask, and the humblest laborer is as certain of a patient hearing as any Congressman, Senator, Governor, or foreign "grande."

It regards the public domain as property held in trust by the department for the people, and not as a grazing ground to be fenced in by the cattle kings or a lumbering bonanza to be invaded by the wealthy timber thieves or to be stolen by the great railroad corporations.

It has resisted all pressure for the appointment to responsible positions of men believed to represent great land or railroad corporations. It has saved many hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Government in the matter of contracts for the coming year.

It has saved more than 100,000 in the contract for Indian supplies for the present fiscal year, as compared with the last year's expenditures.

It has adopted the policy of strict adherence and construction as regards Indian treaties, and proposes to hold the Indians to their contract.

It has banished, or begun to banish, all interlopers from the Indian reservations, and in the execution of this policy will make no distinction between the vagrant frontier brawler and the herders of hundreds of thousands of cattle.

It has restored, and is restoring, millions of acres of public lands that are now covered by fraudulent entries or distorted claims.

It has saved over a hundred thousand dollars a year to the Government in the cost of beef and mutton by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians by having a new census taken of those tribes.

It has prevented a terrible Indian war on the Kansas borders by dealing fairly and firmly with the savages.

It has disregarded the claims of thirty millions of capital that claimed the right of pasture on the lands of these Indians, and ordered them to remove the herds at once, and the President has announced his firm determination to enforce the order.

It has placed the Yellowstone Park and Hot Springs, Ark., reservation under such control as will protect them against the manipulations of rings and make them what Congress designed they should be—blessings to our people for all time.

It has proclaimed the public lands the heritage of the people, and ordered the removal of the fences that inclosed millions of acres of Government domain in the interest of vast monopolies, cutting the settlers off from the courses, ponds and pasturage.

This is but a beginning of the great work of the Interior Department alone, and this of itself, if no hinge else, is enough to justify the people of the United States in the defeat of Blaine and Logan and the election of Cleveland and Hendricks.

Then Mr. Hill turned his attention to the Postoffice Department, and said:

But, my fellow-citizens, the good work does not end with the Interior Department.

Postmaster General Vilas has made a good beginning also. Let us see what he has been doing and is doing. First in the postal service the savings effected from April 1, 1885, to July 3, 1886, are:

Decrease in star service.....\$39,181
Steamboat service.....72,316
Mail messenger service.....23,623
Total and net decrease in above named service.....\$135,120

And this, too, without the slightest detriment to the public or the efficiency of the service. Again:

The number of ordinary postage stamps contracted for by the department for the year ending March 31, 1886, under Republican rule and serving as a basis of award, was 1,452,315,150; cost, \$134,457.76. Newspaper and periodical stamps 2,463,270; cost, \$26,339. Postage-due stamps, 12,949,270; cost, \$1,190,183.

Under the vigilance of General Vilas the same stamps were contracted for as follows:

Ordinary postage stamps, 1,452,315,120, for \$101,516.88; newspaper and periodical stamps, 2,463,270, for \$26,341; postage-due stamps, 12,949,270, for \$1,099.9, making a total of \$103,576.87, against \$134,457.76 expended the year before for the same items, or a saving of \$30,880.89.

For postal cards, 33,639,500; cost last year, \$181,540. Two-cent cards, 68,775; \$34.47. Total, \$181,574.37.

This year the same items and the number of cards cost \$153,229.13, making a net saving of \$28,345.24.

Postoffice envelopes from Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive, total number, 52,836,300; cost last year \$38,107.05; this year, \$55,067.80; net reduction, \$17,431.25.

During Arthur's administration the cost of all the postage was \$411,618.13; first year of Cleveland, \$317,945.56, a saving in one year of \$93,672.57, or nearly \$40,000 in four years. Be-side this, the salaries of Postmasters have been cut down many thousands of dollars more, and there is no lack of applicants for these same postoffices at reduced salaries. The firmness and ceaseless vigilance of Secretary Whitney, the saving in discharging needless employees in the navy service, and in exacting compliance from John Bosch in naval contracts, has already

saved the people millions more. The action of the Secretary of the Navy in the recent difficulties at Panama won for him the admiration of every true American; for while it was insignificant in itself, it showed notice to the world that under this administration no insult to our flag would go unrebuked. He is a typical Democrat, and there is not a young man in this whole country who is not proud of him.

In the Treasury Department 135 useless clerks have been discharged, and their places have not been filled, and never will be under this administration, thus effecting an additional saving of \$213,000 per annum, or in four years \$852,000.

Senator Sherman has thus been answered, and answered in an overwhelming, masterly manner.

Disfranchisement of Voters.

The Republicans having forced a bloody-shirt issue in Ohio and Iowa, the following interesting information is appended:

State.	1880.	1884.	1888.
Rhode Island.....	76,989	20,235	32,771
Florida.....	61,699	51,613	59,872
South Carolina.....	205,789	170,956	91,578
Vermont.....	95,621	65,098	59,409
Mississippi.....	238,532	107,078	120,019
Kentucky.....	376,221	264,304	275,315
Louisiana.....	216,787	97,301	109,234
Massachusetts.....	502,648	282,512	303,383
Tennessee.....	330,905	241,827	259,463

According to these figures, taken from the tenth census and American almanac, says the New York World, the worst bulldozing in 1880 was in Rhode Island, and the least in South Carolina. In Massachusetts 54 per cent. voted, in Vermont 69 per cent., in South Carolina 48 per cent., in Rhode Island 38 per cent. In 1884, with the same basis for computation, Rhode Island still held the lead for proscription of voters, only 40 per cent. voting in that State, while 98 per cent. voted in Florida. There was no contest and no campaign in the Southern States named, while every possible effort was made to capture and defend the electoral vote of Massachusetts. Yet in Massachusetts only 60 per cent. of the males over 21 voted, while Kentucky voted 73 and Tennessee 78 per cent. In Louisiana and Mississippi only 50 per cent. voted, and in South Carolina only 44, but the election of 1880 showed that it was not red shirts but general apathy that kept the voters from the polls.

If disfranchisement in any State is a proper subject for criticism and complaint by the people of another State, the form and manner of that disfranchisement are not, except when brought about by State laws. In the latter case it is made mandatory upon Congress to reduce the representation of the State in Congress. And until the State laws of Rhode Island, which disfranchise half the citizens in that State, are amended or Rhode Island's representation in the House is reduced to one member, it certainly does not become Republicans to criticize the suffrage of any Democratic State which by law confers the ballot upon all its males of voting age, and thereby shows an intention and desire to conform to public sentiment, however imperfectly the intention and desire may be carried out.

Alone among the thirty-eight States of the Union, the Republican State of Rhode Island has for years not only openly defied public sentiment upon this subject, but it has defied Congress to enforce the constitutional penalty, and in this defiance it has had the solid Republican vote in Congress and in all the States at its back.

Grant Believed Tilden Elected.

George W. Childs, the firm friend of Gen. Grant, has given to the world the information that the General believed Mr. Tilden was elected in 1876. Mr. Childs is a man of truth and reliability, and such a statement at this time from him is remarkable, for it certainly will not raise Grant in the eyes of the present generation or posterity, to hand the story down to history coupled with the name of the man who at that time was in command of the armed forces of the nation. The moral effect of an honest word from him at that time would have been tremendous. It would have stayed the rascally course of his dishonest party colleagues, who were bent on defrauding the people. But it was not spoken, and to know at this time that it was purposely withheld will reflect no credit upon Grant. The highest duty of a citizen is not that of being a thorough partisan. Mr. Tilden exemplified that in his manly, honorable course when he refused to countenance any and all measures looking to his securing the Presidency through other means than those receiving the sanction of the people.

A vast majority of the people knew Mr. Tilden was elected, and if Grant knew and believed it, as his confidential friend reports, he became a party to the fraud upon the people that had so numerously honored and befriended him. Many of the pens that have apotheosized Grant the last few weeks will want to revise their writings in the light of Mr. Childs' disclosures. They will want to write down that Grant fell short of greatness when he refused to cast his influence for the right.—Omaha Herald.

If Senator Sherman is secretly desirous of Republican defeat, we can imagine nothing better calculated to serve the purpose than the atrocious "bloody-shirt" harangue which formed the opening and greater part of his Mount Gilead speech. If he honestly wishes Republican success nothing could be more fatuous. It is the best Democratic campaign document that could be put forth. Every intelligent, well-informed, and fair-minded Republican must be disgusted as he reads that outpouring of "hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," and be led to question the honesty or the sanity of the man who uttered it at such a time as this, and the decency of a party that chooses such a leader.—Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer.

TORNADO WARNINGS.

Trustworthy Reports to Be Sent to Localities Threatened by the Funnel Fiend.

Lieutenant J. P. Finley's Observations—The Per Cent of Verification Gratifying.

[Washington dispatch.]

The phenomena of tornadoes, to the scientific study of which Lieut. John P. Finley, of the signal corps, has devoted about eight years, are now so well understood as to warrant the belief that trustworthy warnings may soon be sent out to the inhabitants of localities which may be threatened with disastrous visitations. Daily predictions are in fact being made at present, having begun last year and continued during the tornado season, and resumed recently upon the return of Lieut. Finley from an inspection tour in the West. The percentage of verification is already gratifying, though the predictions are as yet largely experimental, and are embodied in the daily published bulletins of the signal office only when the conditions favorable to the creation of tornadoes are very pronounced. In such cases "severe local storms" are noted as probable.

To a reporter Lieutenant Finley recently described the known phenomena of tornadoes and the ends toward which present researches are directed. These storms have distinctly marked characteristics, and are by no means to be confounded with hurricanes, "blizzards," cyclones, or north-easters. Their tracks are never more than a few hundred yards wide, and their forces are generally exhausted by the time they have traveled a course of forty or fifty miles, though in this latter respect they are quite variable, some having been traced by their lines of devastation more than 180 miles. Their rotary motion, which is greatest toward the center, sometimes reaches the enormous rate of two thousand miles an hour, while their forward movement, always from southwest to northeast, ordinarily does not exceed forty or fifty miles. They are usually unaccompanied by electrical disturbances, and are believed to be uninfluenced by electrical conditions, though violent thunderstorms sometimes follow them a few miles away. There is a distinct and curious relationship between the tornado and the general storm center, which is always apparent in their uniform relative positions; the tornado always occurring southwardly from the center of the low barometric pressure, and at a distance from one to six hundred miles. The shape of the general storm center, the direction in which its longest diameter lies, and the appearance of the upper and lower clouds enter as minor elements in the problem out of which the weather experts hope to work a complete system of tornado warnings. The visits of the tornado are commonly between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Its home is an area which includes the whole of Iowa, all of Missouri, except the southeastern corner, the northwestern corner of Arkansas, the northeastern part of Indian Territory, Eastern Kansas, Eastern Nebraska, Southern Minnesota, Southern Wisconsin, and Western Illinois. Here its season extends from April to August, inclusive. It is a frequent visitor to two or three regions. One is a strip along the Gulf and South Atlantic, which takes in the central portions of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, with termini in Mississippi and North Carolina, over which its devastations are confined to the months of January, February, and March. The other includes a portion of southern and central Ohio, a large part of Pennsylvania, a small area in Maryland, a strip across New York, and a corner each of Massachusetts and Connecticut, where it is seasonable only during the months of August and September.

Lieut. Finley further said, while a host of interesting scientific questions respecting the origin of tornadoes, the laws which govern them, and their relationship to other meteorological phenomena remain to be answered, the more practical questions as to when and where they are likely to appear seem to be advancing rapidly toward solution. The interests which are subject to disaster from tornadoes are alive to the importance of the work in progress. Intending purchasers of farms apply to the Signal Office for information respecting the liability of their selected locality to disaster. To such are sent the records of the past as far as they are known. Whenever Lieut. Finley travels in pursuit of his studies farmers and villagers press for information. To these he says nothing raised by the hand of man above the surface of the earth can withstand the shock of the tornado. He advises them to seek their dugouts upon the appearance of the portentous signs of disaster, and there await the passage of the storm. For their property he advises insurance, so that the losses of the individual may be shared by his more fortunate neighbors. The insurance companies which last year "wrote" \$40,000,000 in tornado policies are eagerly awaiting the completion of a map now in the process of making which will, it is expected, greatly narrow the so-called tornado regions, and perhaps show that large portions of them have never experienced a destructive storm. Upon this map Lieutenant Finley proposes to show from the complete records of several years and dates the average number of tornadoes for each locality per annum.

THE CATTLEMEN.

Conference of Those Interested in Herds in the Cherokee Strip. [Kansas City special.]

A meeting was held at the Brunswick this afternoon of cattlemen interested in the herds in the Cherokee strip and No Man's Land. Fully a dozen of the largest cattlemen were in attendance. These are the cattlemen against whom suits aggregating nearly \$500,000 have been brought by the Texas cattlemen who were stopped while driving their herds north through Indian Territory about three months ago. The attorneys of the Indian Territory men were present, and at the expiration of the conference the expressions of all those interested was to the effect that they had little to fear from any suits and would make a vigorous defense. The statement was also made that while about four hundred and fifty thousand head of cattle still remained on the Cherokee strip and No Man's Land, most of the cattle have been removed from the Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservation, in accordance with the President's order.

THE PAPAL SEE.

It Makes Many Concessions to the Advanced Spirit of the Nineteenth Century.

The Hierarchy Invested with Power of Control Over the Material Affairs of the Church.

[Baltimore special.]

The American of this city publishes a special letter from Rome having reference to the confirmation and effect of the decrees passed by the Plenary Council of Baltimore. The writer says that their influence will be felt throughout America, and to a beneficial purpose. A canon, which took its origin in medieval times, and was founded on and constituted for a civilization that has almost passed away, is cut into by the decrees. They will constitute a law suitable for the time. The education of the clergy will be elevated to the wants of the time. The Christian civilization of the people will be made to keep pace with the material civilization of the time. Christianity will be brought into harmony with the education and civilization of the present age. Regulations have been made for the establishment of schools for children, normal schools for teachers, and a university for priests and for those laymen who devote themselves to the pursuits of higher knowledge. It is not by "benefices," that great feature of the middle ages by which, while education was assisted, it was also hampered, that these results are to be obtained. "Benefices" will not be brought in as a means of support. The Catholic Church in the United States wants no subsidy from the state, and thus it will not become a servant, or rather a slave, of the state, as it has so often been in European countries, such as France and Austria. The church in America prefers to depend for her support upon the free offerings of the people.

In the new decrees it is provided that no such thing as parishes and parish priests, in the old canonical sense of the term, will exist in the United States. These were founded on "benefices," but there they will not be employed. This, however, does not indicate that pastors who have created and fostered a congregation, and made the desert to blossom as a rose, will be harshly treated or removed from the places they have built up. There will not be an absolute removability of pastors. A certain percentage of them will be declared immovable, and this holds good except in cases where faults are ascribed to the pastor, and these faults and their consequences will be determined by a trial. A certain amount of liberty of action is required in the United States both by Bishops and clergy, and it is not advisable to remove or curtail their liberty. The dignity and authority will be increased and brought more prominently into relief. They will have their courts over those of bishops, in which appeals will be received before such appeals can be sent to Rome. In future bishops will have a permanent board or council, which they will assemble at certain intervals during the year. They will also give some voice to the clergy in the selection of bishops.

Another important decision of the Baltimore Council refers to societies or associations. A stop is about to be put to indiscriminate, injudicious, or conflicting condemnation of secret societies. Henceforward the condemnation of any secret society will be reserved to a permanent board of all the archbishops of the country, and all cases of such a nature must be referred to them for their judgment and decision.

CRUSHED BY THE CARS.

Collision of Two Sections of a Circus Train on the Northern Pacific Road.

Five Men Killed Outright and Many Others Badly, If Not Fatally, Injured.

[Fergus Falls (Minn.) dispatch.]

A serious smashup of John Robinson's circus train occurred on the Northern Pacific, Fergus and Black Hills Road, a branch of the Northern Pacific, at Ames Station, six miles west of this city. Four cars were broken to pieces, five men killed, and a large number injured. The train was in two sections. After passing Ames the coupling of the four rear cars of the forward section broke, and there being a heavy grade they ran back toward the rear section. The rear engine ran into the wild cars at nearly full speed, with a terrific crash, injuring the forward part of the engine badly and totally demolishing the cars. These were common freight-cars, fitted up with bunks, etc., as sleeping-cars for the canvassmen and roustabouts of the circus. They contained nearly 200 men, and the mystery is that so many escaped with their lives. A terrible scene followed the collision. Their were shrieks, groans, and cries from the many injured, and howls and curses from those who were trying to extricate themselves from the wreck. People in the rear section, none of them hurt, lent all the aid possible, and the forward engine was dispatched at once to Fergus Falls for surgical assistance, returning in half an hour with the Northern Pacific physicians here. The following are the names of the dead: George Krouse, Cincinnati. His brother lives at No. 62 Main st. et, Cincinnati. H. Roberts, Wadena, Minn., canvassman. Charles Wallace, joined the circus at Portland, Me.; laborer. Samuel Eliot, Colfax, Dakota; laborer. James Wilson, Cincinnati, formerly policeman; train watchman.

The most seriously wounded are as follows: James J. Jones, No. 2 Scott, dislocated shoulder and bruised; probably fatal. Joe Brown, New York, leg hurt. Wm. Winfield, Appomattox, Va., side and back; will die. Thomas Vanata, ruptured. James Meyers, sprained ankle and legs bruised. Al Turner, Iowa, foot mashed. Henry Reis, New York, leg and arms bruised. Wm. Murray, New York, head badly cut. James Coleman, colored, leg cut. Jenkins, head canvassman, jaw smashed. Ed Siegler, Cincinnati, head hurt. Wm. Warren, Cleveland, both hands jammed; will have to be amputated.

Nearly every man in the four cars is somewhat bruised and hurt, but, except the above, none seriously. A brakeman named Peterson could not be found after the wreck was cleared, and it is not known whether he was killed or ran away. The injured will be sent to the Northern Pacific Hospital at Brainerd, and an inquest will be held to-morrow on the remains of the deceased, which will be held at the disposition of relatives, if any telegraph; otherwise they will probably be buried here. A colored band in one of the cars escaped with little injury except to their instruments, nearly all of which were smashed beyond repair.

MONTREAL'S MOB.

The Canadian City the Scene of a Fearful Anti-Vaccination Riot.

A Howling Mob Wrecks Health Offices and Public Buildings—Residences Fired.

[Montreal special.]

Montreal was the scene of a violent riot this evening as the result of the movement for compulsory vaccination. The French-Canadians have shown strong opposition to compulsory vaccination since the start, and trouble has been feared. The English were determined, however, that no more delay would be allowed, and decided at once to carry compulsory measures into force. A branch office was started in the East End, and orders were given to-day to begin the thorough vaccination of all persons in the French-Canadian quarter. At an early hour this morning the office was opened. A crowd at once began to assemble, and the building was soon surrounded. Several French-Canadian citizens addressed the gathering, which was becoming more and more riotous, and advised pacific measures. A squad of police was called out, and toward afternoon the mob dispersed, threatening, however, to return in the evening. They kept their word.

At seven o'clock to-night the building was surrounded by a noisy, threatening crowd of French-Canadians, who began operations by storming the Health Office, smashing all the windows, and creating a general havoc.

The mob next went to the residence of Dr. Laberge, of the Medical Health Office, stoned it, and shouted defiance. On marched the mob, gathering in numbers as it went, its objective point being the City Hall.

The authorities had by this time got wind of the mob's intentions, and the fire-bells sounded a general alarm, calling the whole police force from the various stations to the Central Station at the City Hall. The mob arrived, however, before the police had mustered, and took possession of the streets around the hall. Showers of stones were rained upon the building, and many windows were shattered. The police were still in the stations, and, as usual, a delay occurred before they were ordered out. When they first reached the street they had only their small wooden batons, which were utterly useless on the mob, which continued its work of destruction, moving completely around the building.

An order was given to arm the force with muskets, but the men, strange to say, were kept standing in the station while the mob continued its work outside. Several of the policemen and the Mayor's brother armed themselves with revolvers and blazed away from the door of the station, silencing the mob on that side. On the other side, however, the work was kept up, and the health officer got a severe handling. A large number of people were here undergoing vaccination, and had to fly from the mob.

In the midst of the din a cry was raised, "To the newspaper office!" and in a few minutes the crowd, now numbering several thousand, had formed into a line and were on the way. The mob marched down the principal streets, singing and shouting, and made for the office of the Morning Herald, a large five-story building on Victoria Square. Their number was considerably increased on their way, and they surrounded the newspaper office several thousand strong. The building, which occupies a prominent position, was brilliantly lighted up, and formed a good mark for the rioters. The windows were soon smashed, and the rioters took full vengeance upon the paper, which has been the most active and plain-spoken about the French-Canadians.

For over half an hour the mob had it all their own way, the police remaining inactive in the station while the work of destruction was going on. While engaged at the newspaper office the rioters gave expression to various threats, and said they would show the English whether it was they or the French who would rule the city. The English were roundly abused, and a number of violent scenes occurred. When the police did arrive on the scene the mob again formed and marched back through the streets to the East End, where they held a mass meeting, and after several inflammatory speeches proceeded to the homes of several of the doctors and stoned them.

The rioters before dispersing went down to one of the objectionable vaccinators' houses and fired it. The fire brigade were hastily summoned, and extinguished the fire before any damage was done. When the riot was at its height the cries were frequently raised, "Burn the city!" and "Down with the English!"

That such a thing as the small-pox should serve to awaken race hostility is indeed remarkable; but the facts that it has been the cause of more bitterness than even the most serious subject of quarrel. To state the case very simply, the French in Montreal have been harboring and breeding the small-pox with apparent indifference to the loss of life it was causing, and complete indifference to its effects upon the English population. The English have suffered to a small extent from the ravages of the disease—poor Sir Francis Hincks fell a victim to it through infection carried to his house by a servant—but their business losses as the result of the prevalence of the epidemic have been most serious. The French would not vaccinate, were reluctant to lend themselves to any sanitary measures, but preferred to fight the disease, if at all, by pious observances and ceremonies.

A gentleman on the Citizens' Committee to-day proclaimed that there were at least 4,000 cases of small-pox in the city. The opening of the Theater Royal has been indefinitely postponed on account of the epidemic. The health officials are encountering the most determined opposition in their work of placarding, especially in the East End of the city, and several arrests have been made.

SPLINTERS.

THE railroads of Pennsylvania employ 70,000 men.

It will take three months and \$2,000 to mount Jumbo.

The Grant Monument fund in New York has reached nearly \$83,000.

CARLOTTA has turned her forty-sixth year, and is recovering her reason.