

WASHINGTON LETTER.

DAKOTA'S FIGHT FOR ADMISSION—MR. SPRINGER'S BILL.

Cowley's Internal Revenue Maneuver—Gay Doings—New Dresses—Society Debutantes—The Last Diplomatic Reception—Ben Butler's New Spoon.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.
Mr. Springer's "substitute" omnibus bill, providing for the admission of North and South Dakota, New Mexico, Washington, and Montana Territories, has passed the House; and, with the flattering prospect of adding five new sisters to the family of Uncle Sam, the Democrats are nearly as happy as though they had elected a President. It is the first time in the history of the country when one bill preparing for the admission of more than two Territories has passed either branch of Congress. The objections naturally arising from such wholesale lumping of interests were greatly augmented by a proviso in the measure as first presented, in place of the Senate South Dakota bill, stipulating that the Territory should be admitted as a single State. The Illinois Congressman had great trouble in correcting this evident mistake, and he waded through sloughs of maneuvering, fear, and despondency, finally driving a dicker with the Chair, which gave McDonald of Minnesota the privilege of laying before the House a similar bill prior to a vote, before he was permitted to present his patched and wadded "substitute" bill. When the victory was finally declared his, by a vote of 144 to 98, the faded red rose in his buttonhole, which drooped from fatigue, was in striking contrast with his elated master, who rushed enthusiastically to his committee-rooms as soon as possible, flushed with victory and confident his bill would also pass the Senate.

Poor Utah still knocks at the door, but no one says, "Come in." On the contrary, the people of Idaho have, very unneighborly, sent a memorial to Congress setting forth that the Territory in question would make an unruly member of the Union, and protesting against its promotion.

Sensors Allison and Aldrich, the great workers on the Senate tariff bill, are almost as disgusted at the opposition cropping out on every side, as were the Democrats in the House the other day, when Mr. Cowley, of North Carolina, one of their own party, introduced his bill relating to internal revenue, and moved to refer it to the Committee on Appropriations, of which Mr. Randall is Chairman. It is a body to which the matter is wholly irrelevant, the subject being one that, according to all precedent, should have been submitted to the Ways and Means Committee. The Southern representatives claim to have been forced to this action from anxiety in regard to the tobacco tax, for which they are considerably embarrassed by tariff legislation, and they have given up hope of securing such a report from Mr. Mills' committee.

Sensor Farwell no doubt expected to discover anarchy under a red cloth that adorned his table the other morning. Although a casual glance assured him he was not the only member thus honored, he lifted the cloth gingerly with vague remembrance of dynamite bombs and the Haymarket riot flitting through his brain. But his alarm was baseless. The red only covered a poor, harmless memorial from the ladies in favor of legislation for Sabbath observance, against running interstate Sunday trains, and against military drills on Sunday.

By the way, the old-time visitors to Washington would miss the same lobbyist. She is no more. True, Congress is not without its lady visitors interested in legislation. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, for instance, made the argument before the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia in favor of prohibition in the District this week, but the only two women who are recognized as interested in Congressional affairs are Mrs. Gen. Ward Burdett, who is after an increase of pension, and Mrs. Charlotte Smith. The latter is a character. She puts Congressional absentees to shame by her attendance on the sessions, rain or shine. Mrs. Smith appears with her hobby, which is the securing of legislation for the working women. Representative W. L. Scott will long remember Mrs. Charlotte, for when he cast a vote against her pet scheme she kindly placed a choice bouquet of corn, celery tops, cabbage leaves, and crab shells on the desk of the member from Erie as a mark of the esteem in which she held him. For this act command was given to the doorkeepers not to admit Mrs. Smith to the House end of the Capitol. The order was never enforced, and the festive Charlotte still buttonholes members who are too courteous to rebuff her.

In the grave and ponderous debate of the Senate, the exciting scenes of the House and the growing gaiety of society, there is no sign that time presses on to the end of an administration. President Cleveland was never more courteously dignified, nor his wife more charmingly lovely than at the last of their receptions to the diplomatic corps, and on no recent occasion have so many new and handsome gowns been seen as light for the first time. Mrs. Cleveland's gown was of turquoise blue crepe with a court train brocaded in silver marguerites. A cluster of diamonds in the corsage and her solitary necklace were the only ornaments worn. Fastened through a button-hole on the front of the corsage was a single white rose with a spray of smilax. Mrs. Cleveland wore her hair in a simple Psyche knot without flowers or ornaments of any kind, and carried in her left hand a large open fan of white feathers. A notable feature was the presence of several Indian chiefs, who, in costumes semi-Indian and semi-civilized, made striking and picturesque figures in the crowd of superbly dressed women and gayly uniformed men.

Two notable debutantes have formally been welcomed into Washington society. One is Miss Quay, the accomplished daughter of the junior Senator from Pennsylvania, and the other a daughter of Minister Carter, of the Sandwich Islands.

It is not generally known that Baron Von Seidlitz who is about to marry Miss Roosevelt, of New York, and is allied to the member of the Seidlitz family who introduced that refreshing aperient, the Seidlitz powder, is the heir apparent to one of the noblest fortunes of Germany.

Benjamin Franklin's monument was uncovered to view last week on the 183rd anniversary of that noted commoner's birth. The ceremonies were impressive but unostentatious. The cord which connected the two American flags with which the figure was draped was pulled by Mrs. M. W. Emory, widow of the late General William H. Emory, and the great-granddaughter of Franklin, her maiden name being Bache.

A movement to erect a monument to Gen. Sheridan is meeting with favorable consideration, and the effort being made to raise a fund of \$100,000 for Mrs. Sheridan seems likely to be successful. Senator Stanford offers to subscribe \$5,000.

Ben Butler has been heard from again. This time he claims \$46,000 attorney's fee from Samuel Strong, who has been awarded numerous judgments, ranging from \$10,000 to \$250,000 against the District of Columbia for public service. Ben has restrained their payment, and other lawyers who are claiming fees for service expect his "spoon" will take it all.

Since Mr. Harrison has been formally declared President-elect the cranks have begun to congregated at Washington. Valentine Ward, from California, is the first to arrive. He is an unprepossessing-looking man of about sixty, who imagines that he has been elected chief executive of the

United States. He has journeyed on foot from San Francisco, where he claims he recently resigned a position as Collector of Customs to come here and take the oath of office.

Wharton Barker of Philadelphia is far more pretentious appearing, and has taken rooms at the Normandie. He is making an active campaign for Secretary of the Treasury. His friends claim that he secured the nomination of both Garfield and Harrison. Still the country is in ignorance as to Harrison's selection for Cabinet honors and his intention in regard to dancing at the inaugural. It is of record that George Washington danced in a cotillon with Mrs. Peter Van Brugh Livingston at his first inaugural, which is an honorable precedent if Mr. Harrison has any desire to follow it. Washington was a church member, too.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton are at the Normandie, where Blaine makes his home; and this would be considered exceedingly significant were it not reported from seemingly good authority that Mrs. Blaine once snubbed Mrs. Harrison. If this latter rumor is true what wonder the President-elect is nonplused and out of humor with reporters! Meantime Blaine is here awaiting the next administration. **MOSES.**

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

TWENTY MEN DROWNED BY THE BREAKING OF A BRIDGE.

In Endeavoring to Hinder a Railroad Company, Many Kentucky Workmen Perish—Death of Isaac Bell, Jr., Ex-Minister to the Netherlands—Minor News.

[Spotsville (Ky.), special.]

A dreadful accident, which resulted in the death of a number of men, occurred here. For some time there has been a conflict between the officers of the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Road and the contractors who erected the company's new bridge over Green River. The contractors refused to deliver the bridge over to the company or to allow any trains to pass over it. The railroad authorities at once appealed to the courts at Henderson, and an injunction was granted against further interference with the traffic of the road until the case had been decided. This decision, granting the temporary injunction, caused the road to announce when its first train would cross the bridge. Forty men, acting under instructions from the contractors, gathered upon the draw and placed on each end of it a number of heavy rails, intending to obstruct the train in this way and not violate the court's instructions by opening the draw.

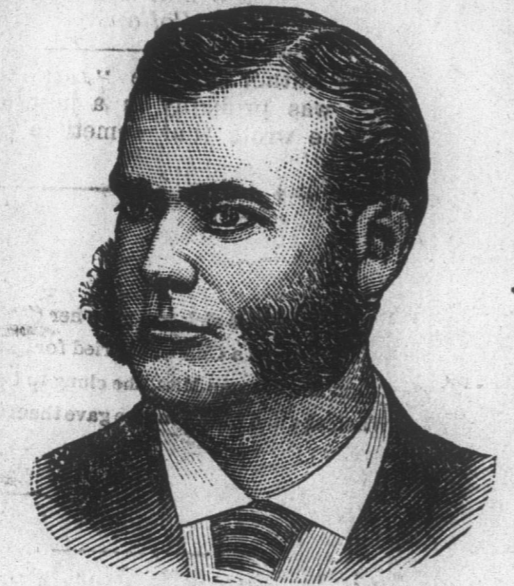
The Bowling Green packet, General Dawes, bound for Evansville, Ind., whistled for the draw to be opened that it might pass through. There was a prompt response, and while all of the contractors' men were still standing upon it the ponderous draw swung open and the steamer passed into the opening, but as she got through the draw broke in two immediately over the center of the pier upon which it rested, and both wings, with their weight of iron and human beings, fell forty feet, and in an instant sank beneath the surface, amid wild shrieks from the doomed workmen. Many of the unfortunate had their limbs and necks broken before the draw reached the water, and all were thrown downward upon the iron track and beams, or entangled in the debris, were borne beneath the water.

The passengers of the steamer saw three men crushed by an immense beam as it broke, one being transfixed upon an iron spur. In falling the draw only missed the steamer a few feet, and came near capsizing it in the water. Where the structure sank the water is thirty feet deep. Boats were at once lowered, and a little steamer, the Corinne, put out from the shore to rescue the drowning men. Many came to the surface at once, some swimming and others apparently lifeless, who sank again. About eighteen were taken out, who were all that could be found. It is thought that twenty persons were drowned.

EX-MINISTER BELL DEAD.

The Sufferer Passes Away at His Home in New York.

Isaac Bell, Jr., ex-United States Minister to the Netherlands, died at St. Luke's Hospital, in New York City, from the illness with which he had suffered for several months. Mr. Bell was born in that city in November, 1846. His father, Isaac Bell, Sr., now lives in New York. Young Bell was educated at Harvard, and entered the banking house of Brown Brothers & Co. In 1870 he organized the firm of Isaac Bell, Jr., & Co., co-



ISAAC BELL, JR.

ton dealers, with houses at Charleston, Savannah and New York. This business flourished until 1877, when Mr. Bell retired. The next year he married Miss Jeannette Bennett, a sister of the proprietor of the New York Herald. For two years Mr. and Mrs. Bell traveled in Europe and returned to live in Newport, and while there he became active in Rhode Island politics. During the campaign of 1884 he worked industriously for Cleveland's election. When Mr. Cleveland became President one of his first official acts was to appoint Mr. Bell Minister Resident to the Netherlands. This post he held until May of last year, when he resigned on account of ill-health. He had been troubled for several years with chronic Bright's disease.

Legit Me Losing Ground.

Capt Dahm, of the brig Alice Bradshaw, which left Aux Cayes Jan. 1, has arrived at New York, and reports that Gen. Paul of Legitime's forces has deserted from his army of 3,000 men and joined his fortunes with those of Hippolyte, outside of Port-au-Prince.

The standing collar is with us, but there is the mitigation of round points, for which all men with necks will give thanks.

SENATORS RE-ELECTED.

HONORS AGAIN CONFERRED UPON WELL-KNOWN PUBLIC MEN.

Shelby M. Cullom the Choice of the Illinois Legislature—Kansas Republicans Re-elect Mr. Plumb—M. W. Ransom Elected by North Carolina Democrats.

Shelby M. Cullom, of Springfield, Illinois, has been chosen his own successor for the next six years in the United States Senate. On the occasion of his nomination the State House was filled with an atmosphere of eloquence which has not permeated it since the memorial ceremonies in honor of Logan and Davis. Hon. A. J. Lester in a eulogistic speech in the House, frequently interrupted by applause, placed in nomination Senator



SENATOR S. M. CULLOM.

Cullom. Hon. Wiley E. Jones, on behalf of the Democrats, named ex-Gov. John M. Palmer. The ballot resulted: Cullom, 80 votes; Palmer, 68. In the Senate Mr. Cullom was nominated by Senator Thomas; Mr. Palmer by Senators Shumway and Sidney Kent by Senator Burke. The roll call resulted: Cullom, 35 votes; Gen. Palmer, 13; and Mr. Kent, 1. Cullom's present term expires March 3, 1893.

Senator Cullom, who is in Washington, was apprised of his re-nomination by wire, whereupon he transmitted the following reply:

The Hon. L. P. Ray et al., Springfield, Ill.: Please assure the Republican Senate and House of my heart-felt gratitude for their unanimous support in the caucus and in the Legislature. I greatly regret that I could not be in Springfield to-day to thank all personally.

Shelby M. Cullom, of Springfield, was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, November 22, 1829; his father removed to Tazewell County, Illinois, the following year; he received an academic and university education; went to Springfield in the fall of 1853 to study law, and has since resided there; immediately upon receiving license to practice law he continued to practice law until he took his seat in the House of Representatives in 1863; was a Presidential Elector in 1868; in 1869 he was elected Governor of Illinois in the fall of 1869, and was re-elected in 1872, and was elected Speaker in 1874, and in 1875; was elected a Representative from Illinois in the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congresses, serving from December 4, 1865, to March 3, 1871; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, being Chairman of the Illinois Delegation, and placed General Grant in nomination; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1884, and Chairman of the Illinois Delegation; was elected Governor of Illinois in 1876, and succeeded himself in 1880, serving from January 8, 1877, until February 5, 1883, when he resigned, having been elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed David Davis, Independent Democrat. He took his seat December 4, 1883.

SENATOR PLUMB RE-ELECTED.

Chosen for a Third Term by the Kansas Legislature Without Opposition.

The Kansas Legislature at Topeka re-elected United States Senator Plumb, whose second term expires March 3. The name of Senator Plumb was presented in the Senate by Senator Osborn. Plumb received the full Republican vote—Carroll, the only Democratic Senator, refraining from voting. In the House Mr. Rankin, of Douglas, presented Mr. Plumb's name, and upon call of the roll he received 118 votes. The Democratic and the Democratic members, four in number, declined to vote. This gave Senator Plumb the unanimous vote of both houses, which is the first time a Senator has ever been honored in this manner in Kansas.

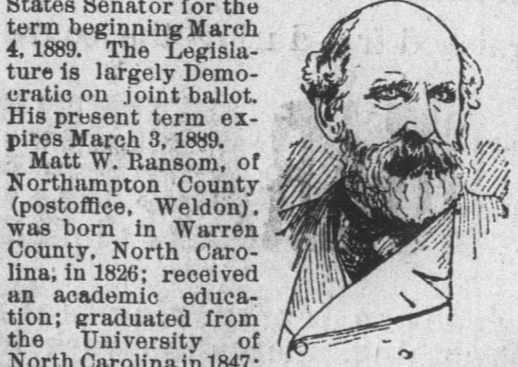
Preston B. Plumb, of Emporia, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, October 12, 1837; received a common-school education; learned the art of printing; removed to Kansas in 1856; was a member of the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention in 1859; was admitted to the bar in 1861; served in the lower house of the Legislature in 1862, and was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and subsequently Reporter of the Supreme Court; in August of the same year entered the service as Second Lieutenant in the Eleventh Kansas Infantry, and served successively as Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment; was a member and Speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives in 1867, and also a member in the following year; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed James M. Harvey, Republican, took his seat March 4, 1877, and was re-elected in 1883.

FAITHFUL TO RANSOM.

The North Carolina Democrat Re-elected to the Senate.

The North Carolina Legislature at Raleigh re-elected the Hon. Matt W. Ransom United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1889. The Legislature is largely Democratic in sentiment. His present term expires March 3, 1893.

Matt W. Ransom, of Northampton County (postoffice, Weldon), was born in Warren County, North Carolina, in 1826; received an academic education; graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1847; studied law and was admitted to the bar on graduating in 1847; is a lawyer and planter; was elected Attorney General of North Carolina in 1852, and resigned in 1855; was a member of the Legislature of North Carolina in 1858, '59, and '60; was a Peace Commissioner from the State of North Carolina to the Congress of Southern States at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1861; entered the Confederate army,



SENATOR RANSOM.

serving as Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier General, and Major General, and surrendered at Appomattox; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in January, 1872, took his seat April 24, 1872, and was re-elected in 1876 and 1883.

ANOTHER TERM FOR McPHERSON.

The New Jersey Senator Re-elected by the Legislature at Trenton.

Both branches of the New Jersey Legislature at Trenton proceeded to the election of a United States Senator in separate sessions. In the Senate the ballot resulted: McPherston, 11; Sewall, 10. In the House the result was: McPherston, 32; Sewall, 23. The formal ballot was taken at a joint session, when Senator McPherston was elected for another term, the present one expiring March 3, 1893.

John Rhoderic McPherston, of Jersey City, was born at York, Livingston County, New York, May 9, 1833; received a common-school and academic education; removed to Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1850; was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City in 1864, and held that office for six years, serving for three years as President of the Board; was President of the People's Gas-Light Company during the years 1868-'69; was a member of the State Senate of New Jersey in 1871-'73; was a Presidential Elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat to succeed F. T. Frelinghuysen, Republican, took his seat March 5, 1877, and was re-elected in January, 1883.

COKE WILL REMAIN A SENATOR.

Chosen Without Opposition to Succeed Himself as Texas' Representative.

The Texas Senate and House at Austin re-elected the Hon. Richard Coke United States Senator without opposition. The two houses met in joint session to cast the formal ballot. Mr. Coke's present term expires March 3, 1889.

Richard Coke, of Williamsburg, Virginia, March 13, 1829; was educated at William and Mary College; studied law, was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years of age, and has since practiced constantly, when in the public service; removed in 1850 to Waco, McLennan County, Texas, where he has since resided; served in the Confederate army as private and afterward as Captain; was appointed District Judge in June, 1865; was nominated by the Democratic party for Judge of the State Supreme Court in 1866, and elected, and after having occupied the position one year was removed by General Sheridan as "an impediment to reconstruction;" returned to the practice of law the latter part of 1867; was elected Governor of Texas in December, 1873, by a majority of 50,000, and was re-elected in February, 1876, by a majority of 102,000, resigning December 1, 1877, after having been elected the previous April to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed Morgan C. Hamilton, Republican; took his seat March 4, 1877, and was re-elected in 1883.

DOLPH AGAIN HONORED.

The Oregon Legislature by a Large Vote Re-elects Him to the Senate.

Both houses of the Oregon Legislature at Salem voted in separate session for United States Senator. Joseph N. Dolph, the present incumbent, received 67 votes; Gov. Penoyer (Dem.), 18; scattering, 4. Both houses met in joint convention and declared Dolph elected. His present term expires March 3, 1889.

Joseph N. Dolph, of Portland, was born at what was then called Dolphsburg, in Tompkins (now Schuyler) County, New York, October 19, 1835; received a common-school education, private instruction, and for a time attended the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York; after arriving at the age of eighteen years, taught school a portion of each year while acquiring an education and his profession; studied law with Hon. Jeremiah McGuire at Havana, New York, and was admitted to the bar at the General Term of the Supreme Court of that State held at Binghamton, November, 1861; practiced his profession in Schuyler County, New York, during the winter of 1861-'62; in 1862 enlisted in Captain M. Crawford's company, known as the Oregon Escort, raised under an act of Congress for the purpose of protecting the emigration of that year to the Pacific coast against hostile Indians crossing the plains, filling the position of Orderly Sergeant; settled in Portland, Oregon, in October, 1862, where he has since resided; in 1864 he was elected City Attorney of the city of Portland, and the same year was appointed by President Lincoln District Attorney for the District of Oregon, and held both positions until he resigned them to take his seat in the State Senate of Oregon; was a member of the State Senate in 1866, '68, '72, and '74; has been actively engaged since his removal to Oregon in the practice of his profession, and at the time of his election had a large and lucrative law practice, and was actively engaged in various business enterprises; he was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed L. F. Grover, Democrat, and took his seat March 3, 1883.

Safe Interest.

All national and State banks receive deposits subject to check at sight, but do not pay interest. Principal trust companies have two systems, elective at the time of depositing, one similar to the above banks and the other a time account, when a notice of from ten days to two weeks is required. On the first system they pay 2 per cent, and on the latter 2½ per cent. No reliable banks pay more rate of interest than that cited here, and on any larger rate of interest it would be well to examine carefully the security.

Author of "Robert Elsmere."

Mrs. Humphry Ward, author of "Robert Elsmere," was born in Australia. Her brother, Theodore, is a schoolmaster in New Zealand. Her sister was married a few years ago to Leonard Huxley, son of Professor Huxley.

THE principal game that most hunters get is what their friends give them when they return empty-handed from the woods. —Oil City Blizzard.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY

AUTHENTIC STATISTICS IN REGARD TO DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Its Assessed Valuation, Banks, Newspapers, Schools, and Churches—Largest Wheat Yield of Any State or Territory—An Array of Facts for Home-Seekers.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

MANDAN, DAK., Jan. 21, 1889.

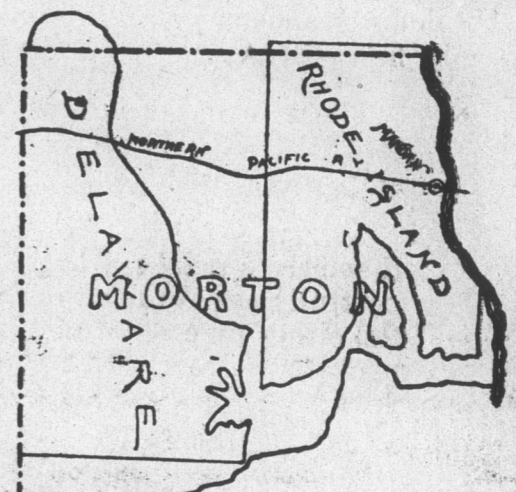
No section of the Union has received more attention in the last few years than Dakota, owing to its wonderful growth, yet few realize the enormous possibilities of the Territory. In 1870 there was not a town for a thousand miles from the western end of Lake Superior to the mining camps of Montana, except military posts. Now towns and cities are strung along the railroads like pearls on a string, and the Territory has risen to leadership in population and wealth. It has an assessed valuation of one hundred and sixty-two million dollars; twenty-five States have fewer banks; only fourteen have more newspapers, and the schools outnumber those of California, with three times the population. Instead of



AS LARGE AS TEN EASTERN STATES.

being entirely a wide plain, the Territory has over 3,000,000 acres of timber, 1,200 miles of navigable rivers, besides numerous lakes and small streams. Western Dakota is full of coal, and coal gives to Northern lands what Emerson calls a "portable climate." Cold can be kept out, but not heat. A good many coal mines have already been opened up along the Northern Pacific Railroad, the veins varying in thickness from three to twelve feet. Farmers in many localities dig their supplies from the outcroppings in the hill sides. The chief mineral district of the Territory is in the Black Hills, where are found the largest gold stamp mills in the world. Dakota, too, is favored in the matter of easily obtained artesian wells, which, in some places, are being used to run machinery, the water coming with such force.

Dakota's wheat crop of 1887 exceeded all the other States and Territories in the number of bushels sixty-two million, while in the yield of oats it took fourth place, and in corn exceeded two-thirds of the States. Dakota's crops are grown on land worth an average of \$10 an acre as against \$5 and \$100 land in the States. Seven counties of Dakota in 1887 raised twenty-three million bushels of wheat and eleven million bushels of oats. This was in the valley of the Red River of the North, which Bayard Taylor called the Nile of America. The soil of Dakota needs no fertilizer or irrigation. All the crops of the last Federal census year were produced upon an area but little greater than that of Dakota. Who can figure the results when intelligence has subjected the full acreage of this mighty territory to human use? And a mightier domain lies to the west, rich with minerals, forests, and agricultural and grazing lands. The settlement of Dakota is mainly confined to the eastern part. It has only been in the last four or five years that settlers began to occupy the country west of the Missouri, and as yet the settlements are mostly along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The topography and climate of Western Dakota are peculiar; it is prairie, with buttes or odd-shaped points of earth prominent everywhere. In the grassy sides of the buttes lignite coal crops out. The soil of the broad slopes and valleys is rich, and produces all the staple crops of the North. The country is well watered by the Heart, Cannonball, Knife, Green, Sweetwater, Little Missouri and other streams, along which there is considerable growth of timber and wild fruits. The climate is



A DAKOTA COUNTY LARGER THAN TWO EASTERN STATES.

milder than in Eastern Dakota, owing to the hills, which break the force of the north winds, and to the influence of the Chinook breezes from the west. The winter is much shorter than in Minnesota. There is more variety in landscape and resources than in Eastern Dakota, fuel costs but little, and stone is abundant for building purposes; but, more than all, free homesteads can still be had almost in sight of the cars, an advantage not found anywhere else in the United States in a general farming region. To open a farm on a free quarter section of land means the creation of a property worth from \$1,500 to \$2,000, but it takes work. The chief town of Western Dakota, the Black Hills not being included in this review, is Mandan, three miles from the western end of the Northern Pacific bridge across the Missouri, the only place the Big Muddy is bridged in Dakota. Mandan is county seat of Morton County, and to further impress the reader with the vastness of Dakota, we give a diagram of the county, which contains over 100 townships of land, area enough to allow the States of Rhode Island and Delaware to be spread over its ample bosom. The present population of Morton County, 6,000, could be increased to 60,000, and yet not be crowded as an agricultural region. Two-thirds of it is still vacant land. Mandan is to Western Dakota what Fargo is to Northeastern Dakota, Sioux Falls to South-eastern Dakota, and Deadwood to the Black Hills. **MOSES FOLSON.**

ONE touch of a blizzard would make the plumbers grin.—New York Morning Journal.