

The Democratic Sentinel

J. W. McEWEEN, Publisher.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

IRON TO HAVE A BOOM

ENGLAND'S SUPPLY IS NEARLY GONE.

Treasury Nets a Big Premium for the New Bonds—Probing the Ricks Ruins—Resurrection of an Old Pennsylvania Law—Turks Indignant.

Iron here and in England. Secretary Morton is convinced, as a result of his visit to Europe, that the seat of empire in the world of iron and steel is to be transferred from England to the United States in the near future. He learned while in London that the supply of hematite ore in Spain on which the English have been drawing is nearly exhausted. At best the ore is only 40 per cent. pure and the cost of hauling the ore to the British blast furnaces is a long one. In the United States we have in the Lake Superior region a practically inexhaustible supply of hematite ores averaging 60 per cent., and this can be delivered to the iron and steel mills of Chicago, Cleveland and other cities by a short all-water haul. For these reasons Secretary Morton believes the United States will soon pass Great Britain in the output of iron and steel, and we may soon outbid our rival in the markets of the world.

JUDGE RICKS' INQUIRY.

Congressional Subcommittee Begins Its Investigation at Cleveland. The House Subcommittee on Judiciary, appointed to investigate the charges brought by the Central Labor Union against United States Judge Augustus J. Ricks, began its inquiry in the Federal building at Cleveland Monday. The subcommittee consists of Representative Joseph Bailey of Texas, as chairman, Edward Lane of Illinois and Case B. Clark of Kansas. The Central Labor Union was represented before the committee by Arnold Green, while Judge Ricks was represented by Virgil P. Kline, Judge S. E. Williamson, Judge Sanders and Andrew Squire. The charge made by the Central Labor Union against Judge Ricks is, in brief, that while acting in the capacity of special examiner in some forty patent cases he failed to turn over \$15,000 in fees belonging to the Government. It is alleged that after Ricks was appointed United States judge he approved his own accounts as special examiner in these cases.

SYNDICATE BID ACCEPTED.

Entire Issue of \$50,000,000 Bonds Taken by the Banks. Secretary Carlisle has decided to accept the Stewart syndicate of bids for the entire new issue of \$50,000,000 5 per cent. bonds. The syndicate offered to purchase the entire issue at 117.077. The following official statement concerning the acceptance of the syndicate's proposal was made at the Treasury: "The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted the proposal of John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company, and his associates to purchase the entire issue of 5 per cent. bonds, amounting to \$50,000,000, at 117.077, and accrued interest from November 1. The proceeds of the bonds under this bid will be \$49,517,022 greater than they would be if the other highest bids were accepted. A very important advantage to the Government in accepting this bid is the fact that all the gold will be furnished outside, and none drawn from the treasury. It is also more convenient, and less expensive to the department, to deal with one party rather than many."

LARGE DEBTS AND NO ASSETS.

Failure of Neal Brothers, of Portland Accused of Embezzlement. The rumors concerning the financial trouble of Neal Bros. & Co., the largest milling firm in Eastern Indiana, proved true. It is expected the debts will run from \$100,000 to \$150,000 without a cent of assets in sight. The creditors include every grain dealer in Portland and at Decatur, Berne, Ridgeville and other places besides hundreds of farmers who stored their crops of wheat, all of which is now gone. Among these are several widows, Wallace and Burton Neal, the members of the firm, were arrested on the charge of embezzlement, preferred by Mrs. Sarah Eyer, of West Chester, who had her wheat crop in storage. The Neals were placed under a bond of \$1,000 each.

Must Sell Bread by Weight.

The market commission has caused quite a flurry among the bakers of Reading, Pa., by issuing a notice that on and after January 1, 1895, they will be required to sell all bread by weight. This action is taken under an old act of the Assembly passed in 1797, which directs that all bread shall be sold by the pound, and imposes a penalty of \$10 for every violation. As the law has been a dead letter for generations its enforcement is likely to work a revolution in the baking business of the city.

American Papers Shut Out.

The recent editing calling for the seizure at the frontier of foreign newspapers containing accounts of the Armenian massacres prohibits the entry of every American newspaper into Turkey. This action on the part of the Turkish government is supposed to be due to the attitude assumed by the American press on the Armenian question.

Chicago Man Donates \$50,000.

The Board of Trustees of Fargo, N. D., College accepted a cash donation of \$50,000 toward an endowment fund of \$200,000 from Dr. D. E. Pearson, of Chicago, conditioned upon his raising \$150,000 in addition. The institution is now running, and has a fine building and grounds.

Bought Religious Paintings.

Bishop Keane has purchased for the Baltimore Catholic University the collection of religious paintings by Italian artists which were on exhibition at the World's Fair. They were collected from the descendants of old families of Italy and blood connections of pontiffs and nobility.

No Gambling Permitted.

Business men of Denver petitioned the Governor and chief of police to permit the gambling rooms to run under restrictions by the police, but the request was denied.

Bound for Tien-Tsin.

Shanghai advises say Count Oyama's army is marching northward through the Liao Tung promontory in the direction of Niuchwang. He has left 10,000 troops behind for the investment of Port Arthur. After reaching Niuchwang it is said that Oyama's destination will be Shan-Hai-Kwan, the terminus of the railroad to Tien-Tsin.

Cattle Plague Breaks Out.

The foot-and-mouth disease has broken out among cattle at Falmouth and Sittingbourne, England, and the Board of Agriculture have been notified of its existence.

CHEMICAL IS CAUGHT.

New York Bank Has Its First Defalcation in Over Fifty Years. The Chemical National Bank of New York City, one of the most prosperous and most conservative institutions in the country, has, for the first time in half a century, been made the victim of a defaulter. The amount involved as far as is known is \$15,715, and John R. Tait, who was the paying teller, is the official accused. The matter is peculiar, inasmuch as the officials of the bank declare that not a cent of the money went to his own use. The proof of this is that he could have taken \$1,000,000 as well as a few thousand had he been so inclined. Three-fourths of the sum, they say, he lent to personal friends, taking no collateral, and only in a few instances receiving as much as an I. O. U. for the money; the rest, it is said, is due to errors made by Tait in paying out cash. It is estimated by President Williams and Cashier Quinn that the excessive money caused by these loans deflated Tait such a condition that he was hardly responsible for his actions and made many mistakes. Although the first loans were made more than a year ago, the shortage having been carefully hidden was not discovered by William H. Kimball, the National Bank Examiner, when he inspected the institution officially in May last. Tait, who is nearly 50 years old, has been in the bank's employ for twenty-eight years, having first been a messenger.

FOUND GUILTY OF MUTINY.

Six Indians of the Crew of Sealing Schooner Await Sentence. At the Westminster assizes, Vancouver, B. C., six of the Indian crew of the sealing schooner C. D. Rand were found guilty of revolt and mutiny on the high seas of the Pacific Ocean, on last season's sealing cruise, this crew took possession of the vessel, and remained in command for nine days. The Indians outnumbered the white crew three to one. At length the captain took advantage of a favorable opportunity, when only two of the Indians were on deck, and drove them into the hold, where he kept them confined until the vessel reached Vancouver. For the defense it was claimed that the captain supplied them with whisky, gave them no food, and was taking them to the coast of Alaska instead of Behring Sea, as had been agreed upon, and the Indians feared barbarous treatment at the hands of the Russians at Copper Island, revolted. The defense, however, was broken down, and the Indians convicted.

BOMB THROWER SHOT.

Anarchist Salvador Franch, of Barcelona, Meets His Doom. Salvador Franch, the chief conspirator in the bomb-throwing plot which resulted in the death of thirty persons and the wounding of eighty others in the Lyceum theater in Barcelona, Spain, a little more than a year ago, was shot to death there at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. He rejected energetically the efforts of the priests, who sought to persuade him to turn his mind to his approaching death, and expressed scorn and contempt for those persons who believed that his rejection of the Christian religion was genuine. The prisoner showed no signs of remorse, and was even taken to the gallows with apparently relished. It was several times found necessary for the military to charge upon and disperse the crowds which had collected about the prison in the hope of seeing the execution. Franch cried, "Long live anarchy" as he was being led to the place of his execution, and scoffed at the last.

ENGLISHMEN FLEECE.

Drop a Million Into the Pockets of a Rascally Countryman. The English capitalists who have been dealing in South Dakota paper during the past few years have been investigating the validity of their holdings and find in many cases that they have been swindled through J. L. M. Pierce, an Englishman, who has been living during the past three years in London. Fresh evidence is daily accumulating, but enough has been gathered to indicate that Pierce has realized fully \$1,000,000 in five years through fraudulent means, forged papers, school bonds, tax deeds, certificates, mythical township bonds, etc. The firm of Pierce, Wright & Co. has offices in Yankton, in London, in Holyoke, Colo., and in Spokane, Wash. Discovery of the frauds was delayed thus long by the prompt payment of the interest coupons at the New York office.

TELLER ON THE BOND ISSUE.

Colorado Senator Says It Will Not Help the Treasury Gold Reserve. Senator Teller has started for Washington. Before his departure he said regarding the new bond issue: "In my opinion it is foolish to suppose that the issue of bonds tends to keep a large reserve of gold in the treasury, as the bonds are purchased with gold that has been withdrawn from the treasury a few days previously. I don't believe there is any system of financing that can ensure general prosperity to the country that does not include the free use of silver with gold at the present mint ratio of 16 to 1, or at the French ratio of 15 1/2 to 1. I believe further that the political party that will insure a return of that system will be the successful party in American politics."

BANKERS TAKE A HINT.

Carlisle Checks the Raids Upon the Subtreasury in New York. Secretary Carlisle's implied threat to reject the bids of all bankers and brokers who persisted in withdrawing gold from the subtreasury, for gold-buying purposes has evidently proved effective. Not a dollar was withdrawn from the New York subtreasury Wednesday, and word was hurriedly sent to Washington that a mistake of \$400,000 had been made in the reports of Wednesday's withdrawals. Only \$1,200,000 in gold had been withdrawn, leaving the total withdrawals up to date, since the official announcement of the issue, just \$4,250,000.

Big Log Pool Planned.

The lumbermen of Minneapolis are cutting on the upper Mississippi and its tributaries have decided to form a big log pool, and the committee is working out the details. The firms will submit the stock in the pool to the amount of the logs they want to get out of the cut. The pool will then buy all logs by scale at the bank, and attend to driving and sorting them, reselling them to the mills as wanted for cutting.

Awarded \$10 for a Funeral Sermon.

At Macedon, N. Y., Mrs. William Bennett's husband died, and Rev. Paddock was engaged to preach at the funeral. When he presented the bill for his services she was refused the payment, claiming his words of consolation were not worth the price asked, \$10. Consequently Paddock sued, and was given judgment for the full amount. The case will be appealed.

The Rioters Had Dynamite.

At the Court National Guard court of inquiry into the military shooting at Washington Court House, O., a box of forty sticks of dynamite were produced which were found in the weeds three days after the riot had a square northeast of the courthouse.

Great Britain Is Delighted.

The rumors which have reached London from Washington to the effect that

Great Britain is supporting or co-operating with the United States in the attempt being made to mediate between China and Japan are declared in official circles there to be altogether incorrect. The United States Government is understood to have acted entirely upon its own initiative and with complete independence of the British Government. England has noted the rebuff sustained by the United States with positive delight. The English foreign office is not displeased to see the United States fail after Great Britain's snubbing in a similar attempt. The present attitude of England in respect to the war between China and Japan is one of complete inaction. She is awaiting developments, especially as advice has been received from Japan which show that she is not likely to listen to any peace overtures at the present time, as she is prepared to carry on a winter campaign.

HOWGATE MAY ESCAPE.

Conviction, It Is Said, Would Involve Many Prominent People. A Washington dispatch says that when Captain Howgate was brought back from New York a few weeks ago the opinion of many of the press in the department, as well as through the city generally, that Howgate would never be brought to trial. It was known that any action by the courts looking to the punishment of the defaulter would certainly involve a great many people who were known and respected in the city, and it was believed that no legal stone would be left unturned to prevent a trial of the fly captain. Now it is announced that flaws have been found in the indictment which will be important enough to prevent a trial. And thus another unbalanced account will be carried to the looks of the Treasury Department for years to come. In this connection a very interesting piece of ancient history cropped out. It was reported by a gentleman who had intimate knowledge of the affair that the acquittal of Andrew Johnson was secured by the purchase of the votes of United States Senators at \$40,000 each, and that the purchase price of one of these Senators was furnished by a prominent Federal official in the North, while the balance of the money was contributed by an equally prominent official in the South. The latter, however, concluded he might as well make a little something for himself, and instead of stealing \$40,000 he shipped \$240,000. His defalcation was known and the record of it is still in the Treasury Department, but no step was ever taken to punish him, for the reason that such action would have resulted in involving too many people high up in the councils of the nation.

OFFICIAL LIST NOT MADE.

Clerk of the House Will This Time Proceed with Caution. An erroneous impression has gone out that the clerk of the House of Representatives has been elected by the members of the LIVth Congress. This has not been done, says a Washington dispatch, and would not be able to do so if disposed, for the reason that official returns have so far been received from only two districts of the 35th, those being the Oregon and Idaho districts. The certificates of election will in any large number be placed with the clerk before the convening of the short session, and the probabilities are that all the certificates will not be on file for some time after that date. But even if certificates should be filed representing all the districts of the entire country, the clerk would not in this instance probably be disposed to issue an official roll call of the next Congress before the expiration of the present.

OIL MAGNATES EASY.

They Are Not Worried Over the Texas Indictments. Regarding the indictment of Flagler, Rockefeller and others by the Grand Jury of McLennan County, Texas, S. C. T. Dodd, attorney for the Standard Oil Company, said to a newspaper reporter: "The same thing has been done before, and the indictment was dismissed, as it undoubtedly will be in this case. The Standard Oil Company does not do business in Texas anyway, but sells to St. Louis parties, who supply the trade in the Southwest."

Treasurer's Report.

The annual report of United States Treasurer H. D. Morgan shows that the net ordinary revenues for the fiscal year were \$27,722,019, a decrease of \$88,007,000 as compared with the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$367,525,279, a decrease of \$13,952,674. Including the public debt, the total receipts on all accounts were \$724,003,538 and the expenditures \$698,903,552.

Declines to Help Liliuokalani.

Judge Wiedmann, who was sent on a mission to England by ex-Queen Liliuokalani, has declined to do so, and has gone to Germany, from which country he will return to Hawaii via Bremen and New York. The judge has not met with success.

Biggest Wind in Twenty Years.

The most terrific and destructive windstorm known in Dunkirk, N. Y., in twenty years prevailed all Tuesday night, doing great damage throughout the entire section.

Dark Plot Laid in Chili.

A secret pamphlet is being circulated in Chili against the conversion scheme, and calling the people to arms. The ministers are advising Mount to resign.

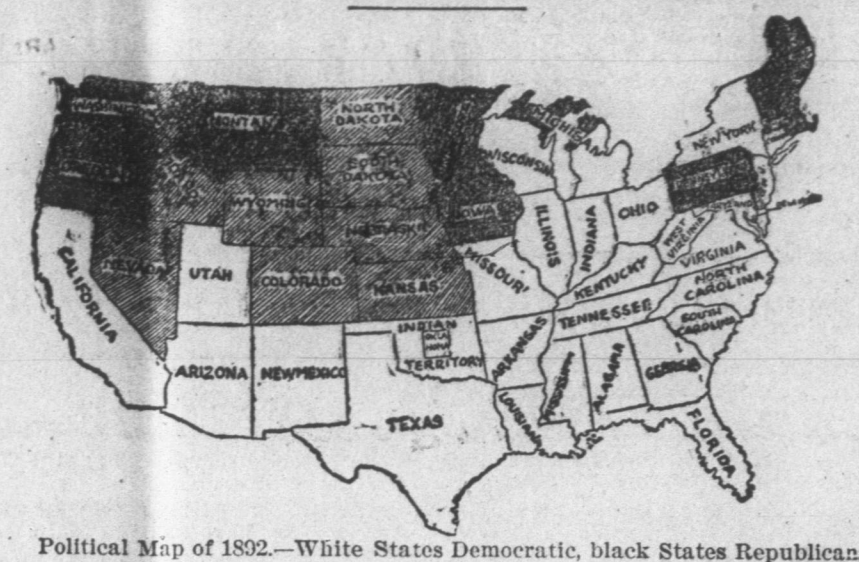
New Minister to Washington.

The Bundesrath has appointed Dr. Pioda von Locarno to be Swiss minister to Washington. He is now counselor of the Swiss legation at Rome.

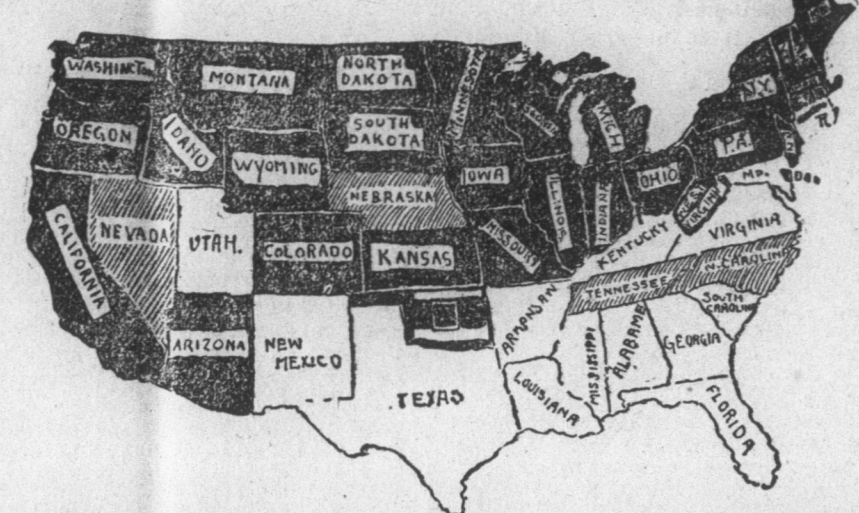
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75@6.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.05@5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.25@3.00; wheat, No. 2, red, \$3.54@3.56; No. 2, 49@49.14; oats, No. 2, 28@28.12; No. 2, 48@48.14; butter, choice creamery, 24 1/2@25 1/2; eggs, fresh, 20 1/2@21 1/2; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 60@70c.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00@5.50; hogs, choice light, \$4.64@4.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.22@2.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 50@51c; No. 1 white, 43@43 1/2; No. 2 white, 33@34.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.60@3.80; No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 30@30 1/2; No. 2, 30@30 1/2; No. 2, 30@30 1/2.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50@3.55; No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50@2.55; No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50@2.55; No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2.
New York—Cattle, \$3.00@3.05; No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2; No. 2, 48@48 1/2.

HOW THE LANDSLIDE LOOKS ON A MAP.



Political Map of 1892.—White States Democratic, black States Republican.



Present Political Map.—White States Democratic, black States Republican.

MISS WILLARD CHOSEN.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union Again Elects Her President. There was a slightly decreased attendance at the convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in session at Cleveland, Tuesday. The estimated number of delegates was 1,000. After the devotional exercises Mrs. Campbell, of Wisconsin, gave notice that at the next annual convention she would move to amend article 4 of the constitution by the substitution of the words "Vice President at large" after the word "President." After this notice was given Mrs. E. Sturtevant Peel, of California, arose and announced that Miss Jessie Acherman, around-the-world missionary of the union, was seated with the California delegation, and Mrs. Peel desired that she be given a seat on the platform. Miss Acherman was by vote made a member of the convention and was escorted to the platform. After this reports from the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association were called for. The first given was that of Miss Margaret Sudth, managing editor of the Union Signal, the official organ of the woman's Christian Temperance Union, and after she had finished Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson reported for "books and leaflets." Mrs. Caroline F. Crow next reported, also for the Union Signal. Samuel Dickey, of the Prohibition party, then spoke briefly and humorously. After Mr. Dickey had concluded the election preliminaries were begun by the appointment of tellers by the chair. Each teller represented different sections of the country. Just before the tellers began to pass about the audience Miss Alice Harris took a seat at the piano and began to sing, "Blest Be the Tie" instantly the convention arose and joined in the singing of the hymn. The first ballot taken was for President, and resulted in the unanimous choice of Miss Frances Willard. The second ballot was for Vice President, and resulted in the unanimous choice of Mrs. L. H. N. Stevens. Then came the election of a Corresponding Secretary to fill the place of Mrs. Stevens, who had just been elected Vice President-at-Large. Of the 390 votes cast, Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson received 280, and was declared elected. After the election was made unanimous, Mrs. Clara Hoffman was unanimously elected Recording Secretary, and she followed with a brief address of thanks for the honor. Next came the election of Treasurer, and Mrs. Helen H. Barker was promptly re-elected by a rising vote. After a short address by Mrs. Barker the convention took a recess. The feature of the afternoon session was the exercises in memory of Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, late Recording Secretary of the national organization, who died about a month ago.

MEET DEATH IN A MINE.

Seven Men Killed and Many Injured by an Explosion at Colliers, W. Va. A most appalling mine disaster occurred Tuesday shortly after noon at the Blanche coal mines on the Panhandle Railroad at Colliers Station, W. Va. A mine miner, an Italian, put off an overcharge blast, which ignited a coal dust in the mine and a fearful explosion followed, carrying death and destruction in its path. There were forty-eight men in the mine at the time and seven are known to be dead. After the explosion there was a terrific whirlwind in the mine, carrying everything before it. Miners Donnelly and Rooney were in the mine some distance from and going toward the mouth. The force of the explosion drove them nearly 100 yards out of the mouth of the mine and landed Rooney on the railroad track, killing him instantly. Donnelly landed in the mine and was killed by a falling rock. His brains were dashed out and scattered for yards around. His wife was the first to find him, and she swooned away. There is little hope that she will recover. The news of the disaster quickly spread, and a great number of people were crowded about the mouth of the mine. Many heart-rending scenes were enacted. The wives and children of the miners were frantic and strong men were overcome. In a short time a rescuing party was organized and went into the mine after the bodies. Presenting Attorney Colton and Coroner Wentworth of Wellsburg were soon on the ground and took charge of the bodies. They will conduct a rigid investigation. This is the second accident of the kind which has occurred at this mine. Just two years ago a similar explosion occurred, in which three were killed and several injured. The miners charge that the accident was due to the inexperience of the Italian miners and declare they will not work with them any more.

JAPAN STATES TERMS.

Cannot Accept the Offer of Mediation by the United States Government. It is learned that the Japanese Government has sent its reply to the note of United States Minister Dunn asking whether a tender by the President of the United States of his good offices in the interest of restoring peace in the East would be agreeable to Japan. Before

NINE MILLION SHORT.

LARGE DEFICIENCY IN THE POSTAL REVENUES.

Report of Mr. Bissell—How He Would Decrease Expense and Increase Receipts—Readjustment of Regulations and Other Reforms Urged.

Shows a Big Shortage.

Postmaster General Bissell has submitted to the President his annual report for the year ended June 30, 1894. He briefly outlines the policy of the department.

In general I would recommend that the first and most important thing to be done is to revise the law as to the second-class matter so as to place the Post-office Department immediately upon a self-sustaining basis.

2. Avoid expensive experiments like the postal telegraph, rural free delivery, etc.

3. Develop the postal service on existing lines of administration, viz.: Extend free delivery in cities that now enjoy it.

4. Accord it to towns already entitled to it under the law.

5. Quicken railroad transportation.

6. Revise and reclassify organization of the railway mail service, and reclassify clerks in postoffices.

7. Provide for district supervision of all postal affairs by appointment of expert postal officials from classified service, as recommended in my last annual report.

The revenue for the year was \$75,080,470; expenditures, \$83,224,434, leaving a deficiency of \$8,243,963. The estimated revenue for the current year ending June 30, 1895, are: Revenue, \$84,427,748; expenditures, \$90,399,485; deficiency, \$5,971,737. The estimates submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for the next fiscal year are: Revenue, \$86,001,744; expenditures, \$91,059,283; deficiency, \$4,857,539.

This annual deficiency, the Postmaster General says, could be overcome by the increase in postal rates, but he does not believe this is advisable. Economy has been practiced, but nevertheless great results have been achieved. It should not affect the efficiency of the service. Mr. Bissell recommends that the experimental free-delivery projects should be discontinued, and thinks that free delivery in rural districts is not needed or desired by the people.

Too Much Second-Class Matter.

One of the most important and interesting features of Mr. Bissell's report is his discussion of class matter. In his last report he referred to the great disproportion of growth of second-class mail matter. He gives figures for the last six years, showing that in 1888 the weight of second-class mail matter carried was 143,000,000 pounds, and in 1893 it was 256,000,000. During the year 1894 there was carried 451,000,000 pounds of all mail matter, of which 200,000,000 pounds was second-class matter, the total cost being \$36,207,572, an average of 8 cents a pound. Returns from postmasters show that the amount upon which postage at the rate of 1 cent per pound was paid was \$54,000,000, leaving a net loss of 45,000,000 pounds being matter carried free in the country of publication. The cost of carrying the second-class matter was \$20,320,000, while, at the rate of 1 cent a pound, the collections were \$2,547,000, and \$800,000 special local rates were carried, leaving a net loss to the Government of \$16,973,000. The Postmaster General continues:

I do not advocate a change of rates now upon legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines. My purpose is to urge the withdrawal of low postage rates from the large cities and the reduction of rates that are now improperly enjoying them.

Books and Bazaar Trade Papers.

The most conspicuous class of these pretended periodicals is what is now generally known as serial paper-covered books. They are in no sense serial, however, except in name, being usually given some general designation, as the "Fireside Series," "The Detective Library," or some other title of like character. Another class is what has got to be known as the "house organ," being simply a pamphlet devoted mainly to the advertising of some mercantile establishment, but purporting to be devoted to trade. The bogus trade devoted mainly to the advertising of some particular house, is another illustration.

After commenting on the great increase in the mailing of fraternal insurance publications as second-class matter, Mr. Bissell suggests the remedy in the following:

If it be the policy of Congress to continue the privileges of second-class to benevolent or fraternal societies, then the remedy I would suggest would be an amendment of the law limiting this rate to them and to legitimate newspapers and legitimate periodical magazines.

The Postmaster General does not favor the postal telegraph, a system advocated by his predecessor. The conditions in this country, he says, are such as would enormously increase the large deficit. He takes as example the system in Great Britain, which is a comparatively small territory, and shows that the postal telegraph entails a total annual loss of about \$2,000,000. He points out that in a country where the territory is so large the cost of a postal telegraph would far exceed any possible receipts or benefits.

Mr. Bissell gives a very interesting survey of average business of the postal service: Number of miles of post route run, 1,100,000; Number of stamps manufactured, 8,300,000; Number of envelopes manufactured, 1,900,000; Number of postal cards manufactured, 1,500,000; Number of letters mailed, 12,700,000; Number of pieces of mail matter distributed, 2,700,000; Number of pieces handled in dead letters, 24,000; Daily transactions in money order, \$1,000,000; Daily expenses, \$231,100.

The Postmaster General believes in civil service in the Postoffice Department. He says:

If the system has produced such good results in the clerical force of the department it is reasonable to inquire whether something like could not be applied with advantage to the lower grades of the postal service. For more than one generation the American people have been trained to regard the postoffice as inseparable from the civil service, and in some instances as legitimately following the principles of the civil service in a party. This fallacy is to be deplored. The intelligence of our people has grown to such a point that any one political party or monopoly of administrative talent.

The local postoffice is connected with the every-day life of the people who patronize it, and nothing is further from the principles of home rule and majority rule than to force any change whatever. Yet this is what happens and is bound to happen as long as the postoffice remains in the hands of a political party.

The postal service must either be taken out of the political field altogether and surrounded with the same safeguards which conduce to the health of a private business, or, to avoid, for administrative purposes, into two sections, one political and the other non-political, each under a separate head, so that the executive authority of the non-political shall not be interfered with by the political.

More Where Tin Is Mined. It is estimated that the world's supply of tin is mined in the Malay Peninsula. The output in 1891 was 3,051 tons out of a total of 57,551 tons; 12,108 tons came from the Dutch East Indies, chiefly from the island of Bangka, leaving only 1,384 tons for the rest of the world.

MATTER OF PENSION APPEALS.

Work of the Board Reviewed in a Report Made to Secretary Smith. The work of the Board of Pension appeals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is fully reviewed in a report made to the Secretary of the Interior, John M. Reynolds, by Secretary Smith. In summarizing the administration of the office, Reynolds says: "Upon taking charge of the office of assistant secretary in April, 1893, I found 4,965 appeals pending on the docket with the work of the board of appeals more than two years behind. In eighteen months, with 5,847 additional appeals entered during that time, current appeals are being decided, and tardy justice no longer follows the appeal to the department by any deserving soldier, widow or orphan. Thus 10,000 cases were considered on appeal, and 10,000 were disposed of in the same length of time, and more than double the number considered in any period under my predecessor." The small balance of arrears is due to the fact that the board of appeals is not a permanent body, and the pension bureau and other agencies for final decision, await the determination of legal questions that will be decisive of all.

The subcommittee of the House on pensions met Saturday, and after listening for an hour to Commissioner Lochner's explanation of the requirements of his office, virtually decided to report a bill providing for the appropriations recommended by the commissioner in his estimate, except in one item of fees for examining surgeons. The original estimate was that \$1,000,000 would be required to pay these fees, but Lochner told the committee that \$800,000 would be sufficient, and that figure was decided upon. Pension appropriations as decided upon by the subcommittee will, therefore, be: For pensions, \$140,000,000; for surgeons' fees, \$800,000; for clerk hire at pension agencies, \$450,000; miscellaneous, \$151,570.

BOUND TO HAVE THE BOUNTY.

Sugar Growers of the Country File Suits Against the United States. The controversy between the sugar growers of the country and the United States Government, over the repeal of the sugar bounty clause of the McKinley bill by the new tariff act, and the subsequent refusal of the Treasury Department to pay bounties upon sugar grown in the present year, reached the first stage in its progress to a definite legal settlement, when J. A. Smith, Murray, an attorney of New York, has filed in the court of claims three suits, identical in character, and all seeking to recover from the Government sums of money alleged to be legally due complainants as a bounty upon sugar raised by the United States in 1894. The China Valley Beet Sugar Company, of New Jersey, for \$11,782; the Norfolk Beet Sugar Company, of New Jersey, for \$3,003, and the Oxford Beet Sugar Company, for \$11,782. The complaints are based upon the allegation that the United States by an act of Congress granting a bounty of one-half cent per pound upon all sugar grown in the United States and the Territories, entered into a legal contract with complainants, as well as other sugar growers, and led them by its terms to undertake the cultivation of beets and other plants from which sugar is obtained, at great cost, and not have been profitably pursued without the aid of such contract. The claim is further made that the crops of complainants were growing and the sugar resulting from them in process of manufacture long before the passage by Congress of the measure repealing the provisions of the act granting a bounty, and the extension of which has no right to withhold the payment of bounties alleged to be due. The cases will probably be pushed to an early hearing in the court of claims and will then be taken to the United States Court for final settlement. It is understood the Government is a party to the suits, and will vigorously contest, as an amount reaching some \$11,000,000 is at stake in the controversy.

Sparks from the Wires.

Almost the entire business portion of Marion, N. C., burned. The loss is estimated at \$125,000.

Professor Jean Victor Duruy, the French historian and an ex-minister of public instruction, is dead.

Three citizens of Brookside, Ala., were probably fatally shot by moonshiners, who took them for officers.