

Correspondence.

ACROSS THE DEEP.

Prospective Tour Through England and Scotland.

From our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 1, '93.

I suppose the question has often arisen in the mind of those who have had the patience to peruse these uninteresting lines of dry chronicle, "What does it cost?" That question will not be answered by opening any private accounts, but a few estimates may be given as a guide to the probable expense of a visit to England and Scotland. In the first place the cost of traveling is a relative thing, depending upon the places visited and the tastes of the traveler. I should say that the latter element is the most important in Europe, because the methods of travel have been divided so as to meet the demands of the traveling public. In all the states of Europe, with the exception of Switzerland, I believe, the railway fares are divided into three classes with considerable difference in prices. The third class moves the bulk of the traveling public, and is, on the whole, better than accommodations that are furnished on most American roads. Every English train must have a third class car. For example, the distance from Liverpool to London is 202 miles by rail, and the third class fare is \$4.18, or about two cents per mile, while first class rates are almost double this amount. Since England and Scotland are rather small in proportion to the time required to see them profitably, the cost of railway fare will not be a very important item in one's accounts. To visit England properly it should be done on a bicycle. The roads of England are uniformly good, and it is surprising at the amount of traveling done in this way. There are not many places on the island that cannot be reached on a bicycle. I cannot imagine a summer more pleasantly spent than in a cycle tour through Scotland and England.

Let us notice a cycling tour more closely. We may make Chicago a starting point. A ticket from Chicago to Liverpool and return, of course, depends upon the line and the class of passengers. If you go first class, upon the record breakers, you must expect to pay for it. By judicious selection and comparison I should say that one could get a return ticket for not more than \$100. Of course, on the boat this includes rooms and board, making a distance of about 5,000 miles for \$100, including living expenses for most of the time. In case no "wheel" was brought the best manufacture can be had for about \$60 and under. I have seen what appeared to be splendid pneumatic wheels for \$40 and \$50. By a small fee you can become a member of the Cycling Club of Great Britain, which places you in communication with some 25,000 resident members, who are bound to give advice and information to members as to routes, etc. You also come in possession of some 3,000 addresses of hotels where members receive reduced rates. The expenses then depend upon time spent in travel and class of hotels visited. If one follows the direction of guide books he is likely to pay for the information. The best advice in this matter is to do a little systematic inquiry when one comes to a place, as this is consistent with a cyclist's life. Starting north from Liverpool the roads are so splendid, and country so delightful, and places of interest fall so thick and fast that one passes over space in a sort of half-conscious manner. If you consult a map, you notice that it is but a little

distance to Manchester, and then swinging back along the coast to Preston and thence to Lancaster, about 50 miles from Liverpool. We will only give the main cities so that a line may be traced. Many points of interest lie between, as well as in side journeys. From Lancaster you pass into the English Lake Country, one of the most beautiful regions of all England, and thence to Carlisle, on the border of Scotland, a distance of 119 miles from Liverpool. If it is not desirable to visit Scotland, you may cross to the east coast of England to Newcastle-on-Tyne. But we maintain that it is desirable to visit Scotland in spite of the fact that it would be somewhat rough for bicycles. But the Scotch road is a work of art and much fear need not be entertained. From Carlisle to Dumfries, and thence north into the Robert Burns country, and on to Glasgow, about 125 miles. The route to Edinburgh should be made through the Scottish Lake Country, over which some of the distance must be made by boat. The distance by rail from Edinburgh to London is some 400 miles and the side places to be visited are many. In this route south you meet many of England's great cathedrals and besides many beautiful farming regions. Where distances are long and time is short the train can be boarded. London is a centre of innumerable excursions, the principal of which is Canterbury. From London back to Liverpool, as said before, is 202 miles, making the entire distance about 1,000 miles. This distance can be curtailed and lengthened according to time and skill of cyclists. An average distance of 30 or 40 miles per day can be easily made, including stops in towns, etc. The entire trip with a two months stay in England and Scotland need not exceed \$225 and by carefulness can be made for much less. This, of course, means only necessary expenses for comfortable and profitable traveling. This estimate is based upon my experience in England, but is no clue, whatever, to my expenses, which were so small that I would not be believed if I should open my books. This same route can be made by rail for even less than by a cyclist's tour, but you cannot derive the same interest and profit as by the latter method, since much of the real value and beauty of a trip through England is gained by the magnificence of her rural scenery and life.

You often see advertisements of plans of tours, in various parts of Europe, and their cost, but if you desire an economical trip, besides the benefit accruing, make it on your own responsibility, in company with one or two friends. The party should not be large and should be of similar tastes as nearly as possible. The tour should be pretty thoroughly mapped out and time determined and divided or you will find yourself spending your time in unimportant things at the expense of the more important.

My experience has taught me that I appreciated those places that I knew most about, so that the more one is acquainted with the literature and history of places visited, as well as customs of the people in different countries, the more permanent will be the lessons.

You often hear the remark that one should have seen his own country before turning his attention to any other. I think this is radically a mistake. One cannot rightly appreciate his own country until he has contrasted its institutions with those of others. If we have traveled the length of one of the states we have a fair idea of what we will find in the others, with some variations in natural scenery. I am confident that

for pure natural scenery, the mountains of the west cannot be excelled. But the scenery of England, Scotland and Switzerland means more than that, because of their influence on the development of the character of national life associated with them. The history of England is a part of our own history, since we have inherited her language with its rich and noble literature as well as her love for liberty and freedom. Many persons will doubtless visit the California Exposition from all parts of the east. A ticket from Chicago and return, including all necessary expenses of six weeks will amount to almost as much as a ten weeks' trip from Chicago through England and Scotland and return. It will cost more on the continent unless you are acquainted with the different languages, because the one thing you must do is to conceal your identity as an American until prices are adjusted. In Germany it is almost as cheap to travel, if you know how, and have the language, as to remain in one place or, in other words, to stay at home.

I have written these lines partly because I have received letters asking for information and partly because persons from Rensselaer are in the habit of spending a few weeks in summer vacation at some watering place where prices are criminal, when, by adding a few more days, they can see old England with all her beauty and grandeur. An experienced traveler once remarked to me that by proper care one can travel as cheaply as he can stay at home, with a slight advance for fares.

A word of explanation further. I am not at all responsible if anyone should try this experiment and find the cost radically higher, for your tastes and purse may be other than for which this estimate was made. At the same time any person who wants to make the trip cheaper can do it. On the same steamer on which I came were two young men, graduates of the University of California, who intended to make a six months' pedestrian tour through Europe and return to California on \$500 dollars each, and they can easily do it and have a margin if they know how to travel.

So I should say, know exactly where you are going, what there is to be seen there, how long you can stay; travel in a small party, and be as independent as possible, and be constantly on the lookout for the best to be had for the least terms with reference to convenience, etc., that is not to take the first steamer price consulted and likely not the first hotel visited. If you are afraid of the ocean all I can say is that the principal danger is from Chicago to New York and a good dose of sea sickness will do the average person a great amount of good. England seems a great way from Chicago but can be reached in eight days. If any person should seriously think of making this trip, as I am informed there are, I believe I can materially aid them and will gladly do so.

List of Patents.

Granted to Indiana inventors this week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., solicitors of American and foreign patents, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

T. A. M. Brueckner, Indianapolis, floral stand; H. M. Marquell, Albany, car-coupling; F. L. McCahan, Indianapolis, electric arc lamp; S. M. Mullin and S. C. Green, Liberty, gas apparatus; V. Parks, Fort Wayne, drill for drilling metal; L. Shanabarger, Mulberry, hay and stock rack; J. Weathers, Indianapolis, combined vise, drill and anvil; H. W. Weyer, Bedford, Beehive.

There is no laundry equal to the Troy, Miller & Catt, agents.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Interesting Batch of News From the Capitol.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Mch. 16, '94.

"President Cleveland will not veto the Bland bill; neither will he sign it. He will allow it to become a law without his signature." These remarks were addressed to a prominent silver man in Congress by a Democratic senator, who had just come from a conference with Mr. Cleveland at the White House, and were not intended for publication. If President Cleveland does not veto the Bland bill it will not indicate that he has changed his mind about silver, but merely that he has for once pushed aside his own will and judgment in deference to the large number of Democrats who supported the bill in the house and senate, and who have assured him that a veto of the bill would cost his party many seats in Congress that they now hold. The silver men who know Mr. Cleveland's antipathy towards any legislation favoring the white metal will not believe the danger of a veto is over until the ten days from its final passage, requisite to make it a law without presidential signature, shall have elapsed. If they could get as big a percentage of the vote in the house as the bill received in the senate they could safely defy a veto, because they could then pass the bill over it.

There is nothing in sight to indicate when the tariff bill will be reported to the senate, although it is expected that it will be reported next week sometime.

It must be confessed, however, that the expectation is based upon nothing more tangible than the belief that there will be no excuse for withholding it longer than that. The finance committee has a bad attack of that old senate complaint, concealment fever, and this week adopted a resolution pledging every member of the committee to secrecy as to what was done at the committee meetings. A witty Senator, not a member of that committee, said of the resolution: "It was not adopted because the committee is doing anything that it objects to being known, but that it was doing nothing and did not want that known."

Notwithstanding occasional sharp criticisms on and off the floor, the house is overwhelming in favor of maintaining the interstate commerce commission. Out of 104 members present when Representative Morse, of Mass., moved to strike out the sundry civil bill the item making an appropriation for the commission, only five voted for the motion. During the debate on that motion it was made apparent that in the opinion of some members it was not the law which was to be blamed for decisions that have been made against the commission, but the inability of the commission to use in the coming election for campaign purposes. Forgetting the fact, that the tariff is twice as high as it was at the close of the war, and at the same time we are not paying our laboring men one half as much as we did then, though we are told it is exclusively for their benefit.—Union Lamar, Mo.

The sugar question is giving the senators considerable trouble in its various phases. The senate started the week by killing Senator Peffer's resolution for investigating the charges against senators for speculating in stock of the sugar trust, by deciding on a vote of 33 to 27 to lay it on the table. That action, which was a surprise to most people, and which is not generally regarded as a wise way to refute such charges, has been the basis of endless gossip, not all of it of a complimentary nature. The sugar, who had been instrumental in getting the clause repealing the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law inserted in the tariff by the house ways and means committee, and also in getting the clause abrogating the commercial treaty with

Hawaii, under which sugar from thing to disturb the sugar men was the discovery that there was an unexpectedly large number of senators who will not vote to abrogate the Hawaiian treaty, not because of any opposition to American sugar interests, but because they are not willing to give up privileges enjoyed by the United States under that treaty. Senator Vest, a member of the finance committee, and other Democratic senators take issue with Senator Voorhees and claim that a repeal of the reciprocity law will abrogate all treaties made under it. The fact that two-thirds of the foreign sugar that comes to this country comes in free under treaties, regardless of the tariff, has apparently just begun to be realized by many people. The best sugar men are talking of testing in the courts the right of Congress to repeal the sugar bounty law, inasmuch as it was enacted for a specified number of years.

••••• The trial of Miss Madeline Pollard against Representative Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for breach of promise of marriage, which has now been going on a week, is proving a dangerous rival to Congress, so far as public interest is concerned.

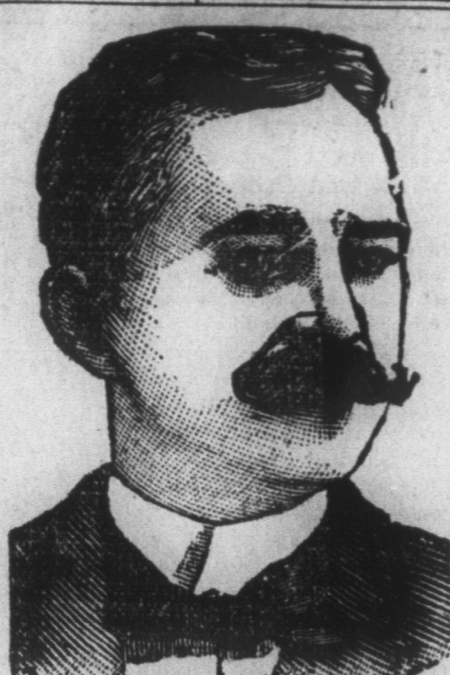
••••• The house committee on the election of president and vice-president will probably report favorably a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by the people.

••••• Who are Responsible. The apathetic citizen who can tolerate such atrocious outrages as the selling of insidious, fascinating beverages to poison and debauch the people with crime-producing tendencies, to furnish an alluring poison that will produce disease, death, and destruction, not only deserves no favor, but should be denounced and held up to public odium. Those who perpetrate these outrages should be made to know what it is to have the execration of all good and patriotic citizens. These infamous dealers in liquid poison and their aiders and abettors (those who uphold them with their influence or votes) should suffer the severest penalty that law can inflict; because not only are they apathetic, but they are virtually accessories to the most dangerous of all crimes. Nothing can be more detrimental to all the best interests of society than the sale of this fiendish poison which instigates the most heinous crimes, brings its victims to the lowest state of moral degradation, and consigns them to the most horrible misery that human beings can endure.—From "A Policy of Infamy," in Demorest's Magazine for April.

The Republicans in the Senate are making a last death struggle with the tariff, trying to hold it for the benefit of the protected manufacturers, and to use in the coming election for campaign purposes. Forgetting the fact, that the tariff is twice as high as it was at the close of the war, and at the same time we are not paying our laboring men one half as much as we did then, though we are told it is exclusively for their benefit.—Union Lamar, Mo.

Don't be afraid your old party boss will have to let go his hold on you some of these days. If you are a man and not a mouse you will let go first. You owe the old parties nothing; they are doing all they can to destroy you. Why stick to them? Assert your right, and think and act for yourself, and insist on your own right to live. Spurn another's attempt to control you. Control yourself.—People's Paper, Versailles, Ind.

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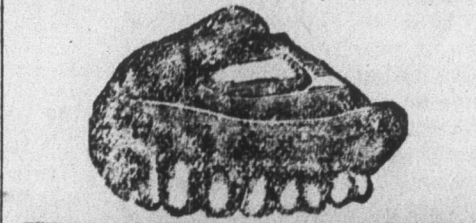
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