

The Independent

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THE ARMY IN REVOLT.

SERIOUS SPLIT IN CHICAGO SALVATIONIST RANKS.

**Commissioner Eva Booth Fails to Re-
store Harmony—Ballington Booth
Has Many Friends—Changes the
Name of His Army.**

Refuse to Follow Eva.

Fifty members of the Salvation army at Chicago proclaimed Sunday at Princess Rink their desertion of the old organization. At the afternoon meeting, instead of marching to the platform and taking seats behind Commissioners Eva Booth and John A. Carleton, they smoothed out the little white bows they had pinned on the lapels of their coats as the badge of rebellion and seated themselves with the general audience. The lassies still wore their blue uniforms and poke bonnets, but the seceding men appeared in plain clothes. It is conceded by both sides there will be two organizations in Chicago unless something happens. Commander Ballington Booth to follow. Those who wore the white ribbon Sunday say a large number of officers and privates will throw off all reserve and flock to his standard. The white ribbon people say they are sixty-five strong in Corps No. 1 alone. "This corps numbers over 150. The adherents of Gen. Booth declare there are not more than thirty revolutionaries in Corps No. 1, and say the new organization will be short-lived."

Why Trade Is Stagnant.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Movement toward better things is still the exception. There is better business in shoes and small industries and there has been a squeezing of short sellers in cotton. But the general tendency of industries and prices is not encouraging, and those who were most hopeful a month ago are still waiting, not so hopefully, for the expected recovery. Causes of continued depression are not wanting. Bad weather has cut off much business, especially in country districts. Some failures of consequence have caused special caution. The root of the business is that in many departments men bought more and produced more when prices were mounting and everything was rushing to buy last year than they have yet been able to sell. That the buying was of a nature to anticipate actual consumption many months they were fully warranted, but they had more hope than observation and went on piling up goods. Some are engaged to-day in the same hopeful anticipation of a demand which has not yet appeared."

Name of the Army Is Changed.

The name of "God's American Volunteers," Ballington Booth's new religious movement, has been changed to "The Volunteers." The change was made because some friends of the move objected to the name of the deity appearing in the title of the organization. The name "The Volunteers" might be changed again at some future time. The uniform to be worn by the women of the new organization will be cadet blue instead of brown, as intended. This change was made at the request of a majority of the members. Adjutant Turnbull, who has been the leader of the Salvation army's band at headquarters, it is reported, will in a few days join Ballington Booth's forces.

Composer Crouch Sick and Poor.

Frederick Nicholas Crouch, the aged composer and writer of "Kathleen Mavourneen" and other Irish songs, is dying at Baltimore in poverty. He is 80 years old. He lies on a little scantily covered iron bedstead in a tenement house. His mind wanders and he talks constantly of the old country and the time of the coronation of King William IV, when he directed the Royal Band. The old composer's last song was "Green and Gold," written in honor of the anniversary of Robert Emmet's birth and sung in New York on March 4.

NEWS NUGGETS.

After next week the weather forecast will be stamped on the backs of all letters that pass through the Washington post-office.

Thomas A. Edison has discovered that by using X rays in connection with plates coated with tungstate of calcium he can see through the human hand at a distance of fifteen feet.

A hurricane passed over Hart's Creek valley, fifty miles south of Huntington, W. Va., Thursday night. Buildings were blown down and immense damage was reported. It was the heaviest windstorm ever known in that section.

The Rev. Dr. George W. Gray, of the Epworth Home Settlement Mission in Chicago, has interested a number of religious and charitable men and women of Baltimore, Md., in the project, and steps will be taken to locate a mission in the tenement section of that city.

Private Allen of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment, shot and fatally wounded Private Daniel M. Call of the same company in the post quarters at Fort Sheridan, Ill. While being disarmed Allen was then accidentally shot with his own revolver, and he will also probably die.

At Parkersburg, W. Va., William Sprouse, fireman on the steamer King, was horribly burned, but by his heroism prevented an explosion and saved the lives of the passengers. He blew off one valve and had turned the other when the first one blew out steam and hot water. Sprouse held to the second, however, with the scalding water and steam pouring over him until he had turned it off. He fell exhausted, nearly blinded and terribly burned.

The town of Cabanas, on the north coast of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, has been reduced to ashes by the insurgents. It had 1,500 inhabitants, churches, a town hall and two school houses. The rebels are reported to have four camps in that immediate vicinity. The insurgents are forming a special corps to operate in the country districts.

The Central Vermont Railroad has been put into the hands of receivers, President Edward C. Smith and Charles M. Hayes, general manager of the Grand Trunk. Papers were filed in Boston, New York State and Brattleboro on Saturday.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

MAKE MONEY LEGAL TENDER.

THERE would be no difficulty whatever in passing a free silver law in its effects upon the value of other currency in the country, if such law required the disassociation of redemption in other forms of money, such as gold. In other words, if the present and wholly unauthorized process of redemption in gold were abolished in practice, and the declared policy of the Government to maintain the two coins at parity were construed to the allowance of each metal to rest upon its own feet by making each a full legal tender public and private, all this stress, imaginary or real, upon the treasury to redeem in gold would at once be removed, and both silver and gold would remain at so near a parity that the difference—for foreign purposes—would be no more than what is usual in the case of buying ordinary foreign exchange.

As is well known, and as has recently been forcibly put before Congress by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, France maintains the two metals at a parity in the described way, and France has double the work to perform in this regard, considering its population, as would be the case here. French bonds or rentes are sold in London at par, although they are no more redeemable in gold than silver; in practice, silver is commonly tendered in the payment of the interest upon them, but as it is a full legal tender, it is of the same value in London as the French gold, less a very small fraction of 1 per cent. The reason for this, as would occur with us, the French silver is exchangeable by Englishmen into French products. French gold can do no more; therefore, those who want French products are satisfied to take silver that will buy just as well as gold.

The grave fault with United States silver is that it is not a full legal tender, but allows people in this country to discriminate against it, in the words of the law, saying "Legal tender except when otherwise specified in the contract." It is a grave crime when this nation discriminates against itself, against its own money, by allowing schemers to discard it in favor of another form of money. That is the fault with American currency as compared with that of France, where both metals, as well as paper money, not redeemable into either, always circulates at par.

No money should ever be allowed to circulate in the United States that is not full legal tender for all debts, public and private. It is rank insanity to do anything else. Any business person of the most ordinary capacity can see this on its face. Every dollar that is to do duty as money should, by law, at once be made a full legal tender. And if bank notes cannot properly be made so, then bank notes should at once be replaced by Federal legal tender. This retention of nearly a dozen forms of money that discriminate against one another in the matter of legal tender function, while striving to make them all redeemable in gold, a metal that cannot be got for such a purpose, is the height of idiocy.

Pass a free silver law that makes all silver in the country, and the certificates into which it is exchangeable, a full legal tender, and then United States silver will pass at par the world over, just as is now the case with France. But don't do the asinine thing of making silver one form of legal tender, while making the silver certificates into which it is exchangeable another form of legal tender, as was done in the silver law of Feb. 28, 1878.

The Silver Issue.

The New York Daily Financial News continues to present to its Wall street patrons a great many interesting facts that the editors of the big morning papers are careful to suppress. But for the Financial News, the men who hurry up and down Wall street in search of an honest living would never hear the truth about the financial question, and we have no doubt they appreciate the earnestness of Mr. Lassen, the editor, for his paper, small and modest as it is, wears an exceedingly prosperous air.

In a late issue Mr. Lassen takes pains to inform his Wall street readers that the silver question, so far from being dead, is about the liveliest issue, being the most important the country has ever faced. He tells them, indeed, that the silver question, as it stands to-day, is livelier and more important than the abolition movement was. The quotations which the Financial News makes from the views of leading economists are extremely important, especially the remarks of Robert Giffen, whose arguments in favor of the single standard for Great Britain form the basis of the gold contractionists of the world.

But it should be borne in mind that Mr. Giffen is not so foolish as to maintain that if the gold standard is good for England it must, therefore, be good for all Europe and the United States. All his arguments and all his facts are based on the condition of England's commerce and trade relations. He declares that the best rule that can be laid down in matters of currency is for each country to select the standard that suits it best and adhere to it, and this surely is the very essence of wisdom.

There are those who argue that England ought to have a bimetallic cur-

rency system, while others maintain that until England does adopt the bimetallic standard the rest of the civilized world will not be justified in returning to bimetallicism. Mr. Giffen is not a gold monometallist of that stripe. He thinks that on the face of the facts and as the result of certain trade conditions, which are markedly different from those of any other nation, England is now on the proper currency basis. For that reason, therefore, he says that each country should select a standard money that suits its conditions best and adhere to it.

Mr. Giffen, so far from denying the appreciation of gold as the result of the demonetization of silver, distinctly affirms it, and in language that can admit of but one construction. "The pressure of gold," he says, "would have been more severe than it has been if the United States had not passed the Bland coinage law," and he adds: "The appreciation of gold would have been much less if the United States had not looked up so much of it."

Japan and Silver.

William E. Curtis, writing from Japan to the Chicago Record, said with regard to the use of silver in Japan: "Speaking as one who does not believe in silver money nor bimetallicism unless it be universally adopted and all the nations of the earth agree to maintain the value of silver, I must, nevertheless, admit that it is the uniform testimony of all concerned that the demonetization of the white metal by the repeal of the Bland law in the United States and the suspension of coinage in India was a great thing for Japan."

A few theorists, arguing from the standpoint of what ought to be instead of what is, insist that Japan shall join England (the Latin Union) and the United States in an international agreement to maintain a certain parity between the metals, but it is by no means a popular idea. They are college professors, minority members of Parliament, idle men who think and read a great deal and do nothing, and others who are entirely without practical experience or a knowledge of trade and industry. Most of them have been educated in England and have got their financial notions from reading the Times and the Economist. The solid, wise men, who are governing the empire, say: "No, let the debtor and the creditors of Europe and America fight it out. Meantime we will saw wood. The longer England holds to a single standard the better 'twill be for Japan. We have no foreign debt. We owe nothing abroad. Therefore we do not have to buy gold to pay interest charges. The import trade is nearly all in the hands of foreigners, and we don't care how high foreign manufactured merchandise is. Cotton, iron and flour will stay down in sympathy with silver and it would be a good thing if nothing but raw material were imported into Japan."

"You will notice that India, Japan, Mexico and other silver countries are not only much more prosperous than the gold countries of Europe, but their domestic industries are greatly stimulated. In fact, financial and commercial depression is almost universal except where there is nothing but silver money."—Public Opinion.

The Troubled Continent.

The country now is more than a month away from the great bond issue of \$100,000,000. It was understood and so stated by those who make it their business to deceive the people in the interests of the money power that this vast increase of the public debt—that saddling of an additional burden of taxation on the people—would put an end to the strained condition of affairs, be an ample protection to the treasury and so give a better tone to trade and business.

But what is the actual situation? The most careless observer can perceive that prices have fallen still lower than they were before. Even the speculative stocks that pay no dividends and are practically worthless—the stocks that Wall street uses as a blind behind which it sits and calls up the lambs that are to be fleeced—are lower. The situation must be pretty bad in that quarter when the Wall street operators can not breathe the breath of speculation into the prices of these stuffed and padded stocks.

More than this, the bond issue, instead of putting an end to the raid on the gold reserve, has accelerated it. Millions have been drawn out to pay for the bonds, and those who had gold and paid it into the treasury for bonds are now making haste to draw it out again. Since the announcement of the bond issue in January over \$50,000,000 of gold has been withdrawn from the treasury, and very little of it has gone abroad. Foreign exchange is not at the shipping point and has not been for some time, but the raid on the reserve continues.

Necessary to Success.

A woman isn't competent to take boarders unless she can make a filling for pie that she can call apple one day and the next pass for peach.—Atchison Globe.

Maitre Pouillet, one of the most eminent lawyers in Paris, has begun an original work of charity. He gives sittings at the Palais de Justice at which he offers legal advice, free of charge, to persons who cannot afford to employ lawyers.

INDIANA INCIDENTS.

RECORD OF EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

Unique Destination Enjoyed by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shade—Cincinnati Banker Who Was Formerly Famous for Charity Enters a Poorhouse.

The Smallest Couple in Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shade—the smallest couple in the State of Indiana—live at Kendallville, and Kendallville is rather proud of the unique distinction. Mr. and Mrs. Shade have lived in Kendallville for many years with Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gilbert, who are quite wealthy, and take a great interest in both. Mr. Shade, who is not quite three feet high, has a luxuriant growth of hair, wearing a long, heavy beard. His hair reaches below the waist, and when open covers much of his form. He usually wears it in braids, often covering it with a net. Mr. Shade and his wife are good conversationalists, and both are acquainted with up-to-date topics. Mr. Shade enjoys a good joke, and withal



is a good-souled fellow. He is 50 years of age. His wife is a few years his junior. Her former home was in New Haven, Conn. Like Mr. Shade, she is also well known and has many friends and is a pleasing little woman. Mr. and Mrs. Shade seek no notoriety, and it was with great difficulty that a Chicago newspaper correspondent gained their permission to allow their picture to appear. Mr. Shade is an enthusiastic Pythian, and now holds the office of inner guard. He abstains from liquor and tobacco and is no stranger at the church. He reads every day the current events and is not slow in expressing his views on matters of common concern. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shade are in good health and enjoy life to its fullest extent.

Sargent to Die a Pauper.

Charles Sargent, at one time a Cincinnati banker and one of the most liberal men in the Queen City, who gave many poor boys their education and banqueting the bon-ton of Cincinnati, has been taken to St. Mary's hospital in Anderson to die as a pauper. He is in the last stages of consumption and without a friend in the world. He lived high while he had money and among his many exploits was to charter boats and take a party of friends to New Orleans at his own expense. Champagne and wine always flowed freely, but he never touched it. The crash came suddenly, and being too proud to ask his friends for help, he left the scene of his glorious reign and went to Anderson. He accepted a menial clerkship and later went down to an office boy as disease lessened his vitality. The case is one of the most pathetic that has ever come before the local authorities.

All Over the State.

Unknown thieves robbed the grocery wagon of John Shook, of Osgood, who had stopped over night at a farm house, securing property worth \$700.

The Ohio and Indiana Butter and Egg Shippers' Association met at Fort Wayne and passed resolutions indorsing the project of the Iowa association to organize a straw board manufacturing company to furnish fillers for the produce trade at reasonable figures.

Jackson and Walling, the indicted murderers of Pearl Bryan, are in the Newport jail. John Bitzer, the jailer, has increased the number of his guards and the police of Newport have been instructed to exercise great vigilance. The prisoners were first put in a sensitive cell, absolutely dark, in which were twenty telephone transmitters. In a floor above were stenographers and other witnesses. So far as hearing and communication between the prisoners is concerned it was a failure. They evidently discovered that it was a trap and maintained perfect silence. In the trip from Cincinnati to Kentucky the prisoners were handcuffed to detectives. These detectives say that both prisoners trembled as they entered Newport.

Hiaw A. Bradshaw, trustee of Clinton township, near Lebanon, has left for parts unknown, leaving behind a bevy of unpaid school teachers and a shortage to be paid by his bondsmen. Where he has gone is a mystery, and at a meeting held by his bondsmen the committee who had been authorized to investigate his affairs reported a shortage of about \$1,200. Last December the school teachers complained of being unable to secure pay for their services and the bondsmen investigated. They found Bradshaw about \$300 short. He admitted having used the money in conducting his private business. Upon a promise to fix up the shortage he was not removed and everything went along smoothly until the county schools were dismissed and the teachers insisted upon having their pay. Finding exposure inevitable, Bradshaw went to Lebanon and took an Indianapolis train Thursday afternoon. E. T. Lane, cashier of the Lebanon National Bank, says the local banks have protested Bradshaw's checks every week for the past six months. The bondsmen have arranged to pay the shortage as soon as the exact amount can be learned.

The 9-year-old daughter of C. C. Maynard, of Anderson, was fatally burned while playing about a fire. Her mother sustained severe injuries in rescuing the child.

Mrs. Fred Lake, a farmer's wife near Anderson, bore twins Monday evening. She now has a record of eight children in four years. This is her fourth pair of twins. All of the children are alive and equally divided between the sexes. They are healthy, and although the mother is a small woman, she is as healthy as she could possibly be. She is but 28 years old and the father is about the same age.

HOLY WAR DECLARED

DERVISHES CALLED TO ARMS AGAINST EGYPT.

Osman Digna to Join Them at Dongola—Threatens a European Convulsion—Thawed the Gunpowder and Died—Landslide Causes Death.

Jehad Against Egypt.

A dispatch to the London Globe from Cairo says that the khailfa has proclaimed a holy war against Egypt and has called all the dervishes capable of bearing arms to enroll under his banners. The dispatch adds that it is said that Osman Digna is to leave Cassala and join the dervishes now mustering at Dongola. The under secretary of state for foreign affairs, George N. Curzon, answering a question in the House of Commons Friday afternoon, said that the decision of the Government to send British-Egyptian troops to Dongola was considerably influenced by a communication from Italy relative to the prospects of a dervish attack on Cassala and the effect it might have upon Egyptian interests.

Who's Family Wiped Out.

The people of Hindman, Ky., are very much exercised over the report that a large mass of stone and cinder-looking substance has fallen on the side of Pine Mountain, about twenty-six miles distant. Persons living in the vicinity say they were startled by a whirling sound and then a crash. Large stones and chunks of black substance came rolling down the side of the mountain, scattering in every direction for hundreds of yards along the valley. The house of Mrs. Hester Yates, on the mountain side, was demolished and the logs scattered in every direction. Mrs. Yates and family, consisting of several small children, are buried beneath the debris. The hard substance was overtaken by a landslide in the mountain side, but struck a solid rock and burst into hundreds of pieces. People for miles around have turned out and are now searching for the bodies of Mrs. Yates and her children.

Four Killed and Two Hurt.

A terrible explosion occurred at the gold mines at Roseland, Man., in the remote Northwest country. As a result four men are dead and two others so seriously hurt that they will probably die. Two boxes of gunpowder were being thawed out in hot water. The only man who knows how it became ignited lies at the point of death in the hospital. He came running out of the tunnel crying: "The powder is on fire!" but before he could reach a place of safety the explosion occurred. Eight men were working in the mine and only two escaped death or serious injury.

Vote of Censure.

The House Friday, after three days of debate, adopted a resolution censuring Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Secretary of State and now ambassador to the court of St. James, for utterances delivered in an address to the Boston (England) Grammar School and in an address before the Edinburgh (Scotland) Philosophical Institution last fall. The vote stood 180 to 71 in favor of the first resolution and 191 to 59 in favor of the second.

BREVITIES.

A big coal pool, covering all the shipments from Pennsylvania and Ohio by way of the lakes, has been formed. The companies represent in the pool an annual output of over 15,000,000 tons, of which 4,000,000 goes in shipment by the lakes.

The gross receipts at the thirty largest postoffices in the country last month increased \$244,742. The total receipts were \$3,722,187, against \$2,377,445 for February, 1895.

Trained animals used in circus performances will hereafter be admitted into the United States free of duty, having been classed as "tools of trade" by the Circuit Court at New York.

Yellow fever is again spreading throughout Rio Janeiro at an alarming rate. One hundred new cases were reported Tuesday. The scourge reappeared on the Italian cruiser Lombardia and it was resolved to send her to sea. The vessel started for the Cape Verde Islands.

The steamship Peru brings to San Francisco news from China that the Presidential mission 130 miles southeast of Shanghai was raided by a band of robbers Feb. 7. Rev. Rufus H. Bent was shot in the thigh and seriously cut in the head. The robbers secured \$300 from the mission safe and departed unmolested.

John C. Rice, general manager of the Blue Jay Mining Company, has caused the arrest of John H. Royer and A. Wilson King, two brokers who figured in the Blue Jay deal at Denver, charging them with embezzlement. The complaint alleges that Royer and King were, March 16, 1896, acting as general agents of the Blue Jay Company, and as such had in their possession \$5,700, the property of the Blue Jay Company, which they embezzled.

Two officers were shot and a train robber named Daniel McCole was killed in an attempt to hold up the south-bound New Orleans express near Tulare, Cal., at 3 o'clock Thursday morning. The attempted robbery was one of the most daring that has taken place in California, and probably would have succeeded if it had not been for the perfidy of one of the robbers. The officers were informed that an attempt would be made to hold up the "limited." The man who gave the information gave the details of the plot and said that at first he intended to take part in the robbery.

Lamoureux and O'Neil, two of the alleged murderers of Jim Washakie, the young Shoshone, who were followed from the Shoshone reservation by Deputy United States Marshal J. M. Waite, were captured in Malta. They will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Cockrell in Great Falls, Mont., and then taken back to Wyoming.

The Nebraska State Banking Board has asked the District Court of Knox County to appoint a receiver for the State Bank of Bloomfield. The bank has a capital of \$50,000. R. L. Oxford was president and A. R. Oxford cashier.

Reports from the Mare Island navy yard as to the performance of the monitor Monadnock on her recent trial trip there are most gratifying to the naval officials. Edmund Alling, aged 80, and his wife, Charlotte, aged 85, died within a few hours of each other at Warren, Ohio. They had been married sixty-three years.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW- MAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Halls of Congress—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—An Impartial Resume of the Business.

The National Solons.

The House devoted Tuesday to the bill to amend the administrative tariff act of 1890, and passed it without substantial amendment. The purpose of the bill is to strengthen the act of 1890, some weak spots having been developed during the six years it has been in operation. The bill was drawn after extensive hearings, and the advice and assistance of the Treasury Department, the Board of General Appraisers, importers and others with practical experience on the subject. One of the most important changes makes increased duties and penalties for undervaluation commence at the point of undervaluation, and not at 10 per cent. above the undervaluation as provided by the present law. The House Committee on Immigration decided to favorably report two important restrictive measures introduced by Mr. McCall (Mass.) and Mr. W. A. Stone (Pa.). The Stone bill establishes as a requisite for admission to the United States that the immigrant shall be provided with a certificate from the United States Consul or other authorized representative of the United States at the place nearest his last residence that he is eligible to admission to the United States under the existing laws. The McCall bill, as amended by the committee, excludes all males between the ages of 16 and 60 who are not able to read and write English or some other language. The Cuban debate was continued in the Senate.

The House Wednesday began consideration of the resolution of censure of Ambassador Bayard for his Edinburgh speech. The remarks of Mr. Cousins, of Iowa, in support of the resolution were the feature of the proceedings. The Senate had in hand the public opening of the Uncompahgre Indian reservation, but nothing of importance was done.

Cuba had the entire attention of the Senate Thursday, speeches being made by Senators Gray, Chilton and Caffery, the debate being culminated by Mr. Cuba. Mr. Gray's plea for Cuba brought on a running cross-fire of comment and inquiry from Mr. Hale. The Delaware Senator caused much amusement by referring to Mr. Hale as "the Senator from Spain." Mr. Davis (Rep.), of Minneapolis, chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported favorably the bill to admit New Mexico to Statehood. In the House Mr. Grosvenor (Rep.), of Ohio, in reply to the remarks made by Mr. McCreary about Gen. Schenck, while minister to Great Britain, in connection with the Emma mines, and his authorship of a volume entitled "Rules of Draw Poker," referred to Gen. Schenck's distinguished services in times of war and peace. He could not understand the purpose of the attack. Mr. McCreary said that he had made no attack on Gen. Schenck. Mr. Grosvenor wanted to know then what the purpose was. It was not intended to assail the memory of a dead man like a ghoul then the utterances of Mr. McCreary were idle words. In regard to the Emma mines the best proof of Gen. Schenck's good intentions was that he himself invested large sums of money in those stocks and continued to pay the assessments to the day of his death. As to the book on draw poker he had written out a few rules of the great American game by request of a friend and had been, of course, very much chagrined when public reference to it had been made. He abused no confidence when he said that Gen. Schenck told a friend he knew just enough about poker to always lose his money. As a poker player, however, he desired to say that he died without leaving an unpaid poker debt. In conclusion, Mr. Grosvenor rehearsed Gen. Schenck's career and paid a glowing tribute to his services in the army, in Congress and in the diplomatic service.

In the Senate Friday the following bills were passed: Fixing Ogden and Salt Lake City as the places for holding terms of the United States courts in Utah; granting a pension of \$50 to the widow of the late Brigadier General Glendon; authorizing the payment of a higher grade of his rank to Rear Admiral Russell, retired; for the disposal of lands in the Fort Klamath Bay reservation, Oregon; fixing the rank and pay of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy; for a survey of the mouth of the Yukon river, Alaska. The Senate adjourned until Monday. In the House Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, was unseated by a vote of 131 to 59 and the seat declared vacant. According to the face of the returns, Mr. Boatner had 15,520 votes and Mr. Benoit 5,304. The minority contended that the purged returns would still elect Mr. Boatner by over 5,000. A vote of censure against Ambassador Bayard was carried.

Cost of Destroying a Slum.

London is spending nearly two million and a half dollars in cleansing and rebuilding one slum. American cities are just beginning to learn how serious is the cumulative evil of slum construction. They may with profit also learn how costly is the necessity of slum destruction. The object lesson offered by London may be studied with interest in all our large cities, especially in New York, where, through the efforts of the State Tenement House Commission, legislation has with much difficulty been secured which, if enforced, perpetuated, and added to, will tend to prevent the growth of such conditions as London is now compelled to combat.—Century.

"Classes" and the "Masses" in Japan.

It is said that the contentment of the poor in Japan is the result of the spirit of politeness which pervades all ranks of the Japanese people. Rich and poor are alike courteous, and it is impossible to distinguish employer from laborer by their behavior. This politeness results from genuine kindness, and it settles all problems between man and man. In Europe and America much of the bad feeling between the "classes" and the "masses" is caused by insolence on the one hand and resentment on the other.

Every time we get shaved, and the barber bothers us about a hair cut, it occurs to us that it is very easy to be too enterprising.