OUSE IN CONFUSION.

GREAT UPROAR IN THE LOWER BRANCN.

onium Over the O'Neill-Joy Con Messrs. Reed and Crisp Lock eres-Republicans and Ten Demo rats Fillibuster Against the Senting of rveill-The Sergeant-at-Arms Orpred to Bring In All Absentees Perenal Encounters.

Bedlam in the House. WASHINGTON, March 31. - In the vesterday the regular order, the roll contested election case, staken up and the filibuster against seating of O'Neill was resumed. The vote on the motion was taken esulted 154 to 11, fourteen short a quorum. Of the eleven who

ted against the motion, in effect ainst giving Mr. O'Neill the seat. were ten Democrats as follows: DeArmond, Everett, Griffin. Missouri, Morgan, Outhwaite, Sibley, Harter and Warner. McKeighan, Populist, of Nebraseast the other negative vote. hen came more filibustering, and

Patterson offered a resolution to ke the leaves of absence and inthe sergeant-at-arms to take absentees into custody. The oraccording to the resolution, was ntinue in force from day to day il vacated. In Reed attempted to make the

nt that a quorum was necessary adopt a resolution continuing an n force beyond adjournment. he speaker overruled him. he previous question was then 152 to 2

Mr. Reed took the floor and in a speech scored the Democratic maker Crisp took the floor and re-

led sharply to Mr. Reed. He said whole purpose of the ex-speaker to compel him (Crisp) to count a party feeling had been aroused by narks of Mr. Reed and Speaker

and the Republicans began filiwas taken from the decision of

chair by Mr. Payne. The speaker refused to entertain it. he midst of the chorus of voices ollowed, Messrs. Payne, Boutelle Reed were on their feet clamoror recognition. The speaker rebotted Mr. Payne. Pending that potion he moved to adjourn. The speaker declined to entertain

motion. Mr. Reed loudly insisted his right to know why, but the aker replied by ordering him to his

In l'atterson called for the ayes hays and Mr. Payne demanded ers on the motion. The speaker ointed Mr. Patterson and Mr. to be recognized on his point of er. Democrats had crowded down the area in front of the chair. peaker ordered Mr. Payne to his place as teller. Mr. Payne ined to serve.

"The chair then appoints the gen-leman from Maine," said the speaker. Mr. Reed was wild with rage. "I line to serve," said he.
The gentleman from Tennessce

"The gentleman Iron Mr. Patterson) will act alone." emocrats raised a cheer as the peaker said this, and moved rapidly st him single file to be counted. excitement was intense. When a sufficient number had been

nted by Mr. Patterson to order the as and nays, the announcement was ade. In a chorus, the Republicans ere protesting against this irreguarity, and Mr. Reed in a loud voice ecaled the chair knew the rules re-pired two tellers.

The resolution was adopted—164 to 3. Mr. Hayner, Republican, of Iowa lored to reconsider and pending that leadjourn. During the process of the bill call the excitement subsided and agreement the motion to recon-ider was withdrawn and at 6:60 the se adjourned.

MAINMAKING NOT A SUCCESS.

ecretary Morton Declares That the Bombardments Did Little Good.

WASHINGTON, March 31.-Secretary forton, replying to a large number of quiries from all parts of the couny as to the results of the departant's rainfall experiments and the asibility of controlling precipitation means of explosions, has sent out

"Replying to your letter as to rainasking experiments, I have to inform that in no case did they pass the rely experimental stage and that respect of ultimate success is not set as to justify farmers or other ens in rainmaking experimentaon. In this determination, June and opinion, I am supported by t scientists and other experts in meterology connected with the United lates weather bureau. The bombardent of the skys for water, as carried a by this department, did not proare results calculated to inspire the ope that any method of concussion be made be made commercially success-in percipitating the moisture from

disters Kill Themselves With Polson. WINCHESTER, Ohio, March 31.-Miss

arah Billings and her sister Linda, ged 35 and 40 years respectively, fer found dead in bed yesterday braing. A note explained that death as by poison, self-administered, bealse one was intending to get mar-ied and love for each other forbade eparation. Therefore, they chose leath. The two were well-to-do. hey left no relatives

Nine People Burned to Death. CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 31 .- A terial from Hinton gives an account a terrible accident that ocarred at McKendree, in Sum-ters county, yesterday. When W.
Witt of that place returned ome, after being out on watch all the being out on watch all the being out on watch all the being out on the being out of the consumed in the flames.

McGarrahan Bill Passes. WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Mcrahan bill passed the senate yesday without division.

BRECKINRIDGE'S VERSION.

His Side of the Carriage Incident With Miss Pollard in Cinclanati.

WASHINGTON, March 31. - In the Breckinridge-Pollard case late yesterday afternoon Mr. Breckinridge testi-fied in regard to his first visit to Miss Pollard at the Wesleyan seminary in Cincinnati. It had been made while on a business trip to Covington, on Friday, August 1. There being no hotel ac-commodations in Covington, he had gone to Cincinnati to stay over night. After dinner, remembering the letter of Miss Pollard, he strolled up to the or Miss Pollard, he strolled up to the college. "I sent my name up," he said, "was invited into a room and in a few moments the plaintiff came down. We shook hands. She said she supposed she had astonished me by the substance of her letter; that it was worse then a divorce case. We it was worse than a divorce case. We took seats, she of a divan, I on a chair, in the rear of the room. She narrated the circumstances under which she had made the agreement with Mr. Rhodes.

Rhodes had fallen in love with her. but she had respected him, as an older man, but had not loved him. She wanted to know whether he could compel her to marry him.

I treated the matter with some levity; said I knew of no law in this day by which she could be compelled to the specific performance of a mar-riage contract."

Here Colonel Breckinridge spoke very slowly and reproduced the mournful tones which a young woman might use in making such a confession. "She said: 'I gave him a higher sion. "She said: 'I gave him proof than that contract.' said she ought to marry him any way. She said: 'I can't; I have grown away from him. I know what other men are and his very presence is offensive to me.' I replied: 'You can't afford not to marry him; a young girl as you are.' Then the conversation drifted away. There was nothing more I could say. She seemed to have said all she cared to." There was an exall she cared to." There was an ex-quisite minor key of retrospective pathos as the colonel sunk his voice

through these passages.

After some further talk Colonel After some further talk Colonel Breckenridge left for dinner at the Burnett house. After dinner he hired a carriage and took her out for a ride. In answer to a question by Colonel Butterworth, he said:

"She seemed to be a young woman of 20 or 22. She might have been 19. She was a fully grown young woman of perfectly proper manner." Glancing for the first time at the plaintiff,

'very deferential, very."
"Anything to indicate that she was

Colonel Breckinridge wanted none of his hearers to cherish a suspicion that he would have ventured forth with an improper person. His claimers were repeated, and in his softest tones. "Not the slightest," he replied, "not the slightest. Her conduct was entirely correct. Nothing was said about her peculiar relations te Mr. Rhodes.'

"Were the windows of the carriage open or shut?"

"They were open," replied the col-onel, and then, without prompting, he came to the heart of his narrative. "After we had driven some distance," he said, "and she was talking at some length about her desire to go into journalism, to be an authoress, and we had spoken of George Eliot, she took off her hat and put it on the front seat. I put my arm around her. There were no protestations on her part. No offer of love. What occurred, occurred in the natural way. I put my arm around her and drew her to me. I was a man with passion. She was a woman with passion. That was all. There was no outcry by her, no resistance. I, man as I was, I took liberties with her.

"Just a case of illicit love?" broke in Mr. Butterworth.

"That was it, Butterworth. I am a man, she a woman, human both of

Continuing: "That was going out. Going back there was hardly a word Going back there was hardly a word spoken until we got close to the city. Under the gas lamps I took out of my pocket a stamped envelope. She was on my left hand side. I put my hand in my pocket and put something into the envelope. She refused to accept it. I said, "There are a great many little things you need."

"What was in that envelope?" Mr.

"What was in that envelope?" Mr. Butterworth inquired, but the congressman ignored the interruption, continuing. "As we got out I put it into her hand, closed her hand on it and bid her good night."
"What was it?" repeated Attorney

"It was a bill. I think a ten dollar

"Adjourn the court," shouted Judge Bradley, who had sat through the narrative with his head averted and eyes closed, and the court adjourned.

BLAND ON THE VETO.

The Silver Champion Will Now Introduce a Free Coinage Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 31 .- Representative Bland, author of the Bland silver seigniorage bill, authorizes the following statement concerning the veto and its effect upon the future of silver:

"A president at all in sympathy with the purposes of the bill would have signed it. College professors may criticise its language, but a min who sprang from the people, like Abraham Lincoln, and representing not the money power, but the interests of the masses, would have signed the bill although college professors might have stigmatized him as a railsplitter." Concerning the future of the silver

movement, Mr. Bland said: 'It is evident that under the single gold standard nothing can be done on the currency question without consulting the few people who own the gold of the world.

Gov. Northern Appoints the Speaker to

Succeed Late Senator Colquitt.
ATLANTA, Ga., March 31.—Governor Northern has appointed Speaker Charles F. Crisp to succeed the late Senator Alfred H. Colquitt. Not a word has passed between the governor and the speaker, and the latter's name had not been even presented formally to the governor.

O'Neill-Joy Deadlock Resumed. WASHINGTON, March 31.-When the house met again to-day the deadlock was resumed, the Republicans objecting to the approval of the journal of

PRESIDENTIAL VETO.

THE BLAND SEIGNIORAGE BILL PUT TO SLEEP.

President Cleveland Disapproves of the Measure, Belleving It Dangerous and Ill Advised—It Would Force Out Gold Supply and Bring on Another Panic-Issue of Low Rate Bonds to Preserve the Gold Supply of the Treasury Advo-

Seigniorage Bill Vetoed.
WASHINGTON, March 30.—The president to-day sent to the house of representatives the following message vetoing the Bland silver seigniorage bill: To the House of Representatives: I return without my approval house bill numbered 4396 entitled "An act directing the coinage of the silver bullion held in the treasury and for other purposes."

My strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both houses of congress who have supported this bill would lead me to approve it if I could believe that the public good would not be thereby endangered and that such action on my part would be a proper discharge of official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed le islation is either wise or opportune, my conception of the obligations and responsibili-ties attached to the great office I hold forbids the indulgence of my personal desire, and inescrably confines me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judament and pointed out by a sincere purpose to protect and promote the general interests of our people

CONCEDED CAUSE OF THE PANIC. The financial disturbance which swept over the country during the last year was unparal-leled in its severity and disastrous conse-quences. There seemed to be almost an en-tire displacement of faith in our financial ability and a loss of confidence in our fiscal policy. Among those who attempted to as-sign causes for our distress it was very ken-

policy. Among those who attempted to assign causes for our distress it was very generally conceded that the operation of a provision of law then in force which required the government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver bullion and issue its notes in payment there or, was either entirely. Or to a large extent, responsible for our condition. This led to the ropeal, on the first day of November. 1898, of this statutory provision. We had, however, fallen so low in the depths of depression and timid ty and apprehension had so completely gained control in mancial circles that our rapid recuperation could not reasonably be expected.

Our recovery has, nevertheless, steadily progressed, and though less than five months have elapsed since the repeal of the mischlevous silver purchase requirement, a whole one improvement is unmistakably apparent. Confidence in our ab-olute solvency is to such an extent reinstated and faith in our disposition to adhere to sound financial methods is so far restored as to promote the most encouraged results, both at home and abroad. The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion and the tide of foreign investment has again started in our direction. Our recovery being so well under way, nothing should be done to check our convalescence, nor should we forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are just emeria.

I believe that if the bill under consideration should become a law it would be regrated as a retrogression from the financial intentions induged by our recent repeal of the provision forcing silver bullion purchases: that it would weaken if it did not destroy returning faith and confidence in our sound financial tendencies and that as a consequence our progress to renewed business health would be un ortunately checked and a return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened.

The president then reviews the currency conditions growing out of the

The president then reviews the currency conditions growing out of the Sherman silver law, and continues:

Sherman silver law, and continues:

The conditions I have endeavored to present may be thus summarized:

First—The government has purchased and now has on hand sufficient silver buillion to permit the coinare of all the silver dollars necessary to redeem, in such dollars, the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver buillion and enough besides to coin as gain or seignioraze, 55,155,631 additional standard silver dollars.

Second—There are outstanding and now in circulation treasury notes issued in payment of the buillion purchased amounting to \$152,251. These notes are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated, they are receiveable for customs taxes, and all public dues, when held by banking associations they may be counted as part of their lawfureserves and they are redeemed by the government in gold at the opition of the holders. These advantageous attributes were deliberately attached to these notes at the time of their issue, they are fully understood by our people to whom such notes have been distributed as currency and have unaloubtedly thus induced their continued and contented use as money, instead of anxiety for their redeemention. as money, instead of anxiety for their re

Having referred to some incidents which leem relevant to the subject it remains for me

to submit a specific statement of my objections to the bill now under consideration.

This bill consists of two sections, excludin; one which merely appropriates a sum sufficient to carry the act into effect. The first section provides for the immediate coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury, which rep-resents the so-called gain or seigniorage, which would arise from the coining of all the bullion on hand, which gain or seigniors; e this section declares to be \$55,136,681. It directs that the money so coined or the certificates issued thereon shall be used in the payment of public

money so coined or the certificates issued thereon shall be used in the payment of public expenditures, and provides that if the needs of the treasury demands it the secretary of the treasury may in his discretion issue silver certificates in excess of such coinage not exceeding the amount of seigniforage in said section authorized to be coined.

The second section declares that as soon as possible after the coinage of this seignofrage, the remainder of the buillon held by the government shall be coined into legal tender standard silver dollars, and that they shall be held in the treasury for the redemption of treasury notes issued in the purchase of said buillon. It provides that as fast as buillon shall be coined for the redemption of said notes they shall be re-issued but that they shall be re-issued but that they shall be cancelled and destroyed in amounts equal to the coin held at any time in the treasury derived from the coinage provided for, and that silver certificates shall be issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law. It is, however, especially declared in said section that the act shall not be constructed to change existing laws relating to the legal tender character or mode of redemption of the treasury notes issued for the purchase of the silver buillion to be coined.

MOST UNFORTUNATELY CONSTRUCTED.

The entire bill is most unfortunately con-structed. Nearly every sentence presents un-certainty and invites controversy as to its meaning and intent. The first section is especially faulty in this respect and it is ex-tremely doubtful whether its language will permit the consummation of its supposed purposes. I am led to believe that the promot resoft the bill intended in this section to provide for the colonge of the bullion constitution the gain or selfmore, as it is could tuting the gain or seignorage, as it is called, into standard silver dollars and yet there is positively nothing in the section to prevent its coinage into any description of silver coins now authorized under any existing law. I suppose this section was also intended, in case the needs of the treasury called for money faster than the seignforage buillion could actually be coined, to present the issue of certificates in advance of such coinage, but its language would seem to permit the issue ance of such certificates to double the amount of seignforage as stated, one half of which would not represent an ounce of silver in the treasury. The debate upon this section in congress developed an earnest and positive difference of opinion as to its object and meaning. In any event, I am clear that the present perplexities and embarrasments of the secretary of the treasury ought not to be aumented by devolving upon him the execution of a law so uncertain and confused. I am not willing, however, to rest my objection to this section solely on these grounds; in my judgment, sound finance does not commend a further infusion of silver into our currency at this time unaccompanied by further adequate provision for the maintenance in our treasury of a safe gold reserve.

THE SECOND SECTION DEFECTIVE. tuting the gain or seignorage, as it is called into standard silver dollars and yet there is

THE SECOND SECTION DEFECTIVE. Doubts also arise as to the meaning and con-struction of the second second of the bill If the silver dollars therein directed to be ple here.

coined are, as the section provides, to be held in the treasury for the redemption of treasury notes, it is suggested that, strictly speaking, certificates cannot be issued en such coin "in the manner new previded by law," because these dollars are money held in the treasury for the express purpose of redeeming treasury notes on demand, which would ordinarily mean that they were set apart for the purpose of substituting them for these treasury notes. They are not, therefore, held in such a way as to furnish a basis for certificates according to any provision of existing law. If, however, silver certificates can be properly issued upon these dollars, there is nothing in the section to indicate the characteristics and functions of tessecrificates. If they were to be of the same character as silver certificates in circul-tion under existing laws, they would at best be receivable only for customs, taxes and all public dues; and under the language of the section it is, to say the least, extremely doubtful wnother the certificates it contemplated would be lawfully received even for such purposes.

Whatever else may be said of the uncertainties of expression in this bill they certainly ought not to be found in legislation affecting subjects so important and far reaching as our innances and currency.

In stating other and more important reasons for my disapproval of this section, I shall, however, assume that under its provisions the treasury notes issued in payment for silver builton will continue to be redeemed, as heretofore, in silver or gold at the option of the holders and that if, when they are presented for redemption, or reach the treasury coined silver dollars equal in nominal value to such treasury notes, then and in that case the notes will be destroyed and silver certificates to an equal amount substituted. I am ton-vinced that this scheme is ill advised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation treasury notes, legal tender for all debts, public and private, and which are redeemable in old or s

FORCING OUT THE GOLD.

PORCING OUT THE GOLD.

The sequel of both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding reduction of gold in the treasury. The argument has been made that these things will not occur at once because a long time must elapse before the coin age of snything but the seigniorace can be entered upon. If the physical effects of the execution of the second section of this bill are not to be realized until far in the future this may furnish a strong reason why it should not be passed so much in advance but the postponement of its actual operation cannot prevent the fear and loss of configures and nervous prostration which would immediately follow its passage and bring about its worst consequences. I regard this section of the bill as embodying a plan by which the government will be obliged to pay out its scanty store of gold for no other purpose than to force an unnatural addition of silver money into the hands of our people. This is an exact reversal of the policy which safe finance distates, if we are to preserve parity between gold and silver and maintain sensible bimottates, if we are to preserve parity betw

gold and silver and main: ain sensible bimotal: 18m.

We have now outstandin; more than \$333,.

000,0.0 in silver certificates issued under existing laws. They are serving the purpose of money usefully and without question. Our gold reserve, amounting to little more than \$300,000,000, is directly charged with the redemption of \$46,000.000 of United States notes. When it is proposed to inflate our silver currency it is a time for strengthenin; our gold reserve instead of depleting it I cannot conceive of a longer step toward silver monometallism than we take when we spend our gold to buy silver certificates for circulation especially in view of the practical difficulties surrounding the replenishment of our gold.

BONDS FOR GOLD NECESSARY.

BONDS FOR GOLD NECESSARY. This leads me to carnestly present the do The leads my to carnestly present the desirability of granting to the secretary of the treasury a botter power than now exists to issue bonds to protect our gold reserve, when for any reason it should be necessary. Our currency is in such a confused condition and our financial affairs are apt to assume at any time so critical a position that it seems to me such a course is dictated by ordinary prudence.

I am not insensible to the arguments in favor of coining the builion seigniora; o now in the treasury, and I believe it could be done safely and with advantage if the secretary of the treasury had the power to issue bonds at a low rate of interest under authority in substitution of that now existing and better suited to the protection of the treasury.

I hope a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs in such a comprehensive and conservative manner as will afford to silver its proper place in our currency, but in the meantime I am extremely solicitous that whatever action we take on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and discouragement to our people at home and the destruction of confidence in our financial management abroad.

Executive Mansion. March 29, 1991.

Executive Mension, March 29, 1901

BOOMING MCKINLEY.

The Protection Champion in the North-MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 30 .-

Governor William McKinley and party reached Minneapolis yesterday morning. In St. Paul they were joined by Lieutenant Governor Clough, John Goodnow. president of the Republican State League, and others. Upon arrival in Minneapolis they were met by the students of the state university to the number of 600, and the University Republican Club. The party was es-corted to the West hotel, where 4,000 people had assembled in the spacious lobby.

Along the route to the hotel the bands had been playing "Marching Through Georgia," the refrain of which was "While we are booming McKinley," and the famous ski-uh-mah yell of the university students rent the air. The governor's recep-tion at the West hotel was only such as 4,000 strong Northwestern throats

covid give.

Later the governor was driven to the Exposition building, where the State League of Republican clubs was in session. There he made another address, in which he said that nobody could tell what was going to happen and nobody knew what the Demo-cratic congress would do. He then went on to talk about the principles of protection.

In the evening he was escorted to the exposition building, which was packed to overflowing from all parts of the Northwest to hear the leading address of the day. As he rose to speak he was enthusiastically greeted by 8,000 people, representing every Republi-can organization of the state.

He spoke from manuscript for over an hour and a half and the closest attention was paid to his utterances.

THE LINWOOD WRECK.

CLAY CENTER, Kan., March 30. -The

The Ditmar Case as Against the Union Pacific Dismissed.

case of Ditmar vs. the Rock Island and Union Pacific railways jointly took a new turn yesterday when the plaintiff's counsel asked leave to dismiss the case as against the Union Pacific, with leave to proceed against the Rock Island. This was resisted on behalf of the Rock Island, but the objections of the Rock Island were over-ruled, the court holding that he had no discretion in the matter of allowing a dismissal as asked, and that the statute permitted it as a matter of right. This action of the plaintiff, Ditmar, naturally created a great deal of comment among the peoREPUBLICAN MATTERS.

ROBBING THE VETERANS.

Methods by Which the Democrats Reduce the Pension Appropriation Once more the annual pension bill has passed the house of representatives. It carries the neat little sum of \$151,000,000. The estimates of the pension office, as embodied in the "Book of Estimates" sent to congress, amounted to \$166.831,350. That is a big sum of money. It calls for more than one-third of the

entire revenue of the United States. But the administration has concluded that it can "save" about \$16,-000,000 and so the appropriation is reduced to that extent. This "saving" is to be effected in three ways, says the Detroit Tribune. First, by "slowing down" the machinery of the pension office. This slowing down process was well illustrated by General W. W. Grout of Vermont in his speech in the house the other day. He showed that durother day. ing Commissioner Lochren's first year he had adjudicated less than half as many pension cases as General Raum did during his last year. While during the years 1891-2 there were issued 311,000 certificates, or more than 1,000 a day, under Lochren, not only were the adjudica-tions less than half, but two-thirds of the cases adjudicated were rejected.

This is the second method of reducing the pension appropriationthat is, by a very large increase in the number of rejections. This is brought about by new and stricter rulings in regard to pensionable disabilities.

The third method of "saving" is by suspensions and reductions of pensions. A very large proportion of the examiners of the pension office have been taken from the work upon new claims, never adjudicated, and set to work upon going through the old files to apply the new rulings to the old cases, to effect suspensions and reductions, while more than half

a million unadjudicated cases wait. Tens of thousands of cases have been thus suspended and the pensioners notified that unless they showed cause within thirty days why it should not be done they would be

dropped from the pension roll. This is a new kind of Anglo-Saxon justice-or of American justice, for that matter-which tries and convicts a man first and gives him a chance to show that he is not guilty afterward.

The government, by act of congress, has established its own pension tribunal. Its examiners, its medical examiners and referees, its board of review and its commissioner of pensions, are all of its own selection and appointment. It has made its own laws and established its own rules for adjudicating pension claims. Before this tribunal of its own creating the pension claimant is brought. His claim must pass the examiner, the medical examiner, the board of review, the medical referee and the commissioner of pensions before his certificate is signed. The congress of the United States in the act of December 1893, has declared that this gives him a "vested right" in his pension. The law writers say that a "vested right" is "a right not subject to a condition precedent or unperformed.' where there is an immediate right of present enjoyment," "a title, legal or equitable, to the present enforcet of a demand.

One would suppose that the government having tried the case before its own tribunal, according to its own law., and rules, and having issued its patent or certificate for the pension and then solemnly declared it a "vested right." the matter had become re adjudicata, a settled thing, and that the burden of proof was finally shifted from the holder of the patent or certificate to the party questioning it. Every presumption is in its favor. Commissioner Lochren is said to have been a "judge." General Black also alleges that he was a brave soldier. We believe that for a few months he did serve as a lieutenant in the gallant First Minnesota. All the more it is a sight to make angels weep and to make patriots blush to see the commissioner suspending disabled and helpless old veterans, some of them seventy or even eighty years old, with the threat that unless within thirty days they prove that the government did not falsely and fraudulently issue to them a certificate that they were entitled to a pension they shall be dropped from the rolls, without trial. judge, jury or benefit of clergy.

It is by such means that the pension appropriation is reduced \$16,-000,000 below the estimate.

Truly, this is a great and beneficent government! But it is almost thirty years since Appomattox, and Hoke Smith presides over the pension office.

Morton and the Thistles Secretary Morton made a mistake

when he not only denied his assistance to the people of the Northwest who were asking for federal aid in destroying the Russian thistle, but went actively to work to defeat their purposes. When he tried to prove his position that the Russian thistle was a boon rather than a calamity, that it was good provender for sheep, and that the farmers of the Northwest ought to go into the sheep raising business in order to consume the Russian thistle, he excited a hostility that found expression in burning him in effigy. The fact that the present congress proposes to remove all protection from the American sheep makes the Morton folly still more conspicuous and largely justifles Congressman Sibley when he dential ticket for 1896. Nobody stigmatized the secretary of agri- seems to be aspiring to be slaughculture as "an ass." The more the tered.

secretary tries to exculpate himself the more hostile the people of the Northwest become toward him.—St Paul Pioneer Press.

"M'KINLEY DEMOCRATS."

They Are Numerous in Congress and It strikes the St. Louis Globe Democrat as vastly significant that there have recently sprung up a group in congress called "Tom Reed Democrats" and also a faction of "John Sherman Democrats."

In speaking of "Tom Reed Demo-crats" and "John Sherman Demo-crats" our St Louis contemporary refers merely to the bolting elements in the two branches of congress, says the Cincinnati Times-Star. These Democratic camps are clearly defined, and the aid they give the Republicans is likely to have a marked effect upon the course of legislation. There is a greater and more comprehensive element to-day in the Democratic party, not only in congress but throughout the country, than that described by either of the terms used by the Globe-Democrat. We mean the "McKinley Democrats." This designation applies to some of the Democratic bolters in the house and senate and to a numerous contingent in the rank and file of the party. The most notable phase of the defection in the Democratic party is the dissent from the free-trade doctrine. The dissidents may properly be called "McKinley Democrats." They were numbered by the thousands in Ohio last November and also in Iowa. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other states. The recent election in Pennsylvania showed clearly that their number has not been diminishing lately, but rapidly increasing. This is true not only in Pennsylvania, but all over the North and many of the Southern states.

The serious break in the Democratic ranks does not result from a revolt against the ridiculous house rules, nor does it grow out of the opposition to the financial policy of the majority of the Democrats in con-It springs from the issue of protection vs. free trade. A multitude of Democrats have learned something since November, 1892, in regard to the practical offeet of tariff reform on free-trade lines. They refuse longer to follow the extremists. When it comes to a choice between Wilson free trade and Mc-Kinley protection they repudiate the program of their party under its present leadership. They are "Me-Kinley Democrats." By 1896, if not before, they will doubtless become full-fledged Republicans.

Mrs. Lease, the Faubourg.

It is noticeable that the whole tendency of Populist oratory is more decidedly in the direction of anarchistic, communistic and generally revolutionary epithets. Mrs. Lease and other Populists keep warning the country against the "aristocrats" and no doubt Mrs. Lease would readily lend herself to the leadership of a frenzied mob crying: "The aristocrats to the lamp post." By 'aristocrats' Mrs. Lease and the Populists mean people who have more money than they have. Like the French sans cullottes the Populists profess to regard the possession of money as a crime, although in their fashion they are trying to get hold of as much of it as they can. And at the rate at which Mrs. Lease charges for her services she may find herself among the "aristocrats" before she knows it. These people are never consistent .- Minneapolis Jour-

> How Do You Like It? One year more of Grover.
>
> The people now have tried:
> But where is all the clover.
> For which the people sighed?
> The clover all is blasted.
> And Grover "blasted." too.
> By the people who have tasted,
> This dreary winter through

Hill Will Stand From Under. Senator Hill says he will not rur for governor this fall, that he will let Governor Flower have the honor. The unexampled self-sacrifice of this noble statesman will become apparent when it is known that the Republicans have a prospect of carrying the state about as Galushs Grow carried Pennsylvania.

It's Not Clevlandesque.

Walter Wellman, the Washington correspondent who is going to explore the polar regions, was given a flag by the Capital press club with instructions to nail it on the north It will be useless, for if Cleveand finds it out he will order it down. It is against our foreign pol-

We Can't Brag.

Italy may be behind other nations in some of the evidences of civilization, but her deficit is the most imposing now before the public. It is not certain, however, that three years more of Democrat administration may not make this country a close second.

The Awful Stain of It.

The list of Republican victories is a long, gratifying and honorable one. There is not the shadow of a stain upon it, much less such a bloody stain as that which makes the election in Troy a blistering disgrace to the Democracy of the empire state.

Straining at Gnats, Etc. Congressman Tracy of New York says that the next man who calls him a cuckoo will get his face slapped. The congressman is a bird that can swallow Cleveland but can not swallow a joke.

A Draft May Be Necessary.

It may be necessary to resort to a draft to make up a Democrat presi-