

**KING AMENDMENTS**

**CHANGES IN THE CARLISLE CURRENCY BILL.**

Representative Springer at Work on the Changes—Discussion of Some of the Amendments. Several of Them Being Considered at Length and Decided Upon by Secretary Carlisle and the Banking Committee's Chairman—Three Points Not Discussed—Objections Instituted.

**Currency Bill Changes.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A conference held at the treasury department by Secretary Carlisle and Representative Springer of the house committee on banking and currency regarding the Carlisle currency bill was held this morning. The subject was gone over fully, as a result Mr. Springer will propose a number of amendments designed to remove some of the objections against the bill. One objection is that under section 7 some banks are permitted to take the circulation of 90 per cent of their capital stock, while the bill limited it to 75 per cent of the total stock. This would be remedied by requiring the excess, if any, to be secured by deposit of greenbacks under the existing provisions of law. The time in which the banks are required to comply with the new law may be extended for two years, and the house may fix by amendment the time at a more remote date. The bill will be made so that bill holders of national bank notes will be protected during the time the old banks are conforming to the new law. Another amendment will provide that the government will receive the old notes for general taxes and cancel them and issue notes under the new law.

At the conference there was no consideration of three important amendments which have been urged on the floor of the house—the issue of bills to retire outstanding greenbacks, the elimination of state banks, the limiting of a bank's liability to the assets to other banks to 1 per cent, and a bond issue to retire the greenbacks, this will probably be offered as an amendment, but it is believed that the feeling against bond issues will defeat it. The elimination of state banks and the limiting of their liabilities will also be presented independent amendments.

**A CALIFORNIA SWINDLE.**

Many Eastern Investors Said to be Badly Duped.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Dec. 21.—Out on the bleak desert, many miles from habitation, vegetation, water and the haunts of coyotes and rabbits, lies the site of Concord, the cacti grown town that is still creating some excitement among Eastern people of a speculative turn of mind. Recent inquiries from a large number of these local officials and lawyers show that this desert town is still being used as a means of swindling Eastern buyers of small means. It is better known in the East than here for it has no local history except as being one of the worst swindlers in the West. It is managed by some Chicago sharpers, who have no connection with any individual or firm here and who do all their business on paper. Notwithstanding the frequent exposures of these schemes in the local press, victims are constantly coming to light. Concord is situated on the Atlantic coast Pacific road about four miles southeast of Mojave and is utterly worthless for any purpose whatever. It is on a sandy desert covered with cacti and is even shunned by birds and insects. The nearest water that could be used for irrigation is twenty-five or thirty miles away, which would have to be brought that distance by pipe lines up hill. The land is absolutely worthless. A large number of lots have been sold to Eastern people, but nothing further has ever been done. There are no improvements on any part of the property and none will ever be made. The only vegetation is a small cactus, and the conditions that prevent its growing. There is no more uninviting spot on earth.

**TO REPAIR A WRONG.**

Congress Called Upon to Restore a Disgraced Naval Officer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senator Perkins from the committee on naval affairs to-day favorably reported the bill authorizing the president to reappoint John Clyde Sullivan a paymaster in the navy, with the relative rank of lieutenant commander with an amendment providing that he should be placed at the foot of the list. He was dismissed from the navy last January on the finding of a court martial on various charges, the principal being that of embezzling public money. The committee in a long report declares that it is satisfied that serious wrong has been done to an upright and worthy officer.

**The President's Trip.**

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Dec. 2.—President Cleveland declares that he has enjoyed his visit here, having been freed from interruptions than ever before. The sport has been plentiful and the weather splendid. The president and party will leave to-morrow for Washington.

**G. A. R. Encampment Date.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 21.—The executive council of the G. A. R. determined that the twenty-ninth encampment of the G. A. R. would be held here during the week beginning September 8. The exact date has not been fixed, but the encampment will probably begin about the 11th. The field occurs September 19, any number of those who come to the encampment will wish to go there also. For this reason it was decided to fix the date of the encampment so that the two trips may be taken together.

**FINANCIAL ARGUMENTS.**

**Sperry and Brosius Speak in the House on the Carlisle Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—When the house met at 11 o'clock this morning Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, reported an urgent deficiency bill appropriating \$300,000 for the census, \$125,000 for salaries and \$175,000 for printing the report. He stated that unless this supplementary bill was passed immediately the work of the census would stop. Mr. Cannon of Illinois, prevailed on Mr. Breckinridge to accept an amendment appropriating \$125,000 for the fees of jurors (also included in the former bill) and as amended the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Sickles of New York a bill was passed without debate to pension the widow of the late Major General Nathaniel P. Banks at the rate of \$100 per month. Mr. Outhwaite then presented a joint resolution for the usual holiday adjournment to begin Saturday and end Thursday, January 3. Mr. English of New Jersey arose with the intention of offering an amendment to adjourn to-morrow and when Mr. Outhwaite cut him off with a demand for the previous question he gave notice that he would demand a vote. The vote developed a presence of 45 members and when Mr. English made the point of no quorum, Mr. Outhwaite withdrew the resolution.

The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the currency bill. Mr. Sperry of Tennessee taking the floor in support of the measure. He said that while personally he did not favor the revival of state banks, he would be willing to acquiesce under the conditions imposed in this bill in order to secure the other good features of the measure. He was a believer in the safety fund principle, because it insured the prompt redemption of the notes without expense to the holders. It made the notes practically a national currency.

Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania, who followed in opposition, said the other side presented a strange spectacle. In the midst of the dissensions even those who declared they were in favor of the bill admitted that they were opposed to every section of it. At 2 o'clock when Mr. Brosius concluded his argument, according to the special order the exercises in connection with the reception and acceptance of the statues of General John Stark and Daniel Webster from the state of New Hampshire began. There was not a large attendance.

**OPPOSE CARLISLE'S BILL.**

At Least Eighteen Democrats in the House Will Vote Against It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—An unexpectedly strong opposition to the Carlisle currency bill now before the house is disclosed by the list of those who have asked for time to speak on the measure. Two lists have been made, one for members of the banking committee who wish to be heard and the other for members not on the committee. The committee list shows the members divided on party lines except Representative Ellis, Democrat, of Kentucky, who has asked for time to speak against the bill. The other list shows fourteen members who will speak for the bill and thirty against it. Of the thirty against it, eighteen are Democrats. The list of speakers is as follows:

For the bill—McCroary, Pendleton of West Virginia; Bynum, Talbert, Berry, Lane, Betts, Sales, Caruth, Tracey, Livingstone, Gresham, Coombs, Stockdale. Against the bill—Dingley, Republican, Sibley, Democrat, Hendrix, Democrat, Bowers, Republican, Bland, Democrat, Cockran, Democrat, Hatch, Democrat, Beltzhoover, Democrat, Coffeen, Democrat, McLaurin, Democrat, Bryan, Democrat, Daniels, Republican, Weadock, Democrat, Powers, Republican, C. W. Stone, Republican, C. K. Bell, Democrat, Lacey, Republican, Maguire, Democrat, Richardson of Michigan, Democrat, Newland, Silverite, Dolliver, Republican, Simpson, Populist, Pence, Populist, Boen, Populist, Cooper of Texas, Democrat, Holman, Democrat, Rollins, Democrat, Neill, Democrat, J. C. Bell, Populist, Little, Democrat.

All of those for the bill are Democrats. Those against it are: Democrats, 18; Republicans, 7; Populists, 4, and Newland, Silver, 1.

**No Change in Senate Rules Likely.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The senate committee on rules was in session yesterday, attended by all members, but nothing was done looking to a change in the rules and the greater part of the time was devoted to the consideration of questions connected with the work of the senate, with which this committee is entrusted. Senator Gorman announced himself as adverse to any amendment to the rules and the two Republican senators Aldrich and Manderson, opposed a change at the present time.

**A Politician in a Scandal.**

LARNED, Kan., Dec. 21.—Suit was filed in the district court by W. T. Kenton against Ledru Silvey, chairman of the Jerry Simpson Democratic congressional committee, for \$10,000 damages for alienating the affections of Mrs. Kenton and causing separation. Kenton is a painter, Silvey formerly lived at Salisbury, Mo., and is a man of family.

**A Postmaster Betrays His Trust.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The arrest of Postmaster T. H. Hutton of Bossier, La., by Postoffice Inspector Fry was announced at the postoffice department to-day. He is charged with rendering false accounts to the department.

**An Excursion Train Derailed.**

SCHOOLCRAFT, Mich., Dec. 21.—A Chicago and Grand Trunk excursion train loaded with Canadians bound for Winnepeg was thrown from the track here to-day. The engine and baggage car were wrecked and the baggageman injured, but none of the passengers were hurt.

**Four Respitees for a Murderer.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The president has respited for the fourth time Thomas St. Clair, who was sentenced to be hanged in California for a murder committed on the high seas.

**IT WILL BE AMENDED.**

**CARLISLE'S FINANCIAL BILL TO BE DOCTORED.**

It is Probable that Quite a Number of Changes Will be Made—Secretary Carlisle and Speaker Crisp Consult Regarding the Matter—Mr. Carlisle Further Points Out the Safety Provisions of His Measure—Other News and Notes From Washington of General Interest.

**Reform Currency Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—That the currency reform bill introduced in the house Monday by Chairman Springer of the banking and currency committee will be amended materially before it shall be finally passed by the house is now not only possible but probable. More than a score of members, most of them Western men, all of whom had announced their purpose to vote for the bill on the theory that it would stick in the senate, now definitely express doubts as to whether they will vote for the bill unless it be amended in important particulars.

Secretary Carlisle was at the capitol to-day for some time prior to the assembling of the house, and sought Chairman Springer of the banking and currency committee, but he did not arrive at the house until Mr. Carlisle had joined Speaker Crisp in his private office.

The main purpose of his visit was to put the Democratic leaders in possession of information to overcome certain criticisms advanced against the bill. It had been urged on the floor and elsewhere that the Carlisle plan might result in loss by the government. He pointed out, however, that it was the universal agreement among bankers that the so-called Baltimore plan could occasion no possible loss to the government. He further pointed out that his plan had a safety fund thirty per cent greater than that provided by the Baltimore plan. From this he showed that if the bankers were correct in their unanimous agreement that the Baltimore plan could occasion no loss to the government it was even more certain that the Carlisle bill now up could occasion no loss.

**NATIONAL ARBITRATION.**

A Bill Having in View the Settlement of Labor Controversies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Labor Commissioner Wright has sent to Representative Erdman of Pennsylvania the draft of a bill for the national arbitration of strikes. The measure was prepared by Mr. Wright and his associates on the strike commission appointed by Mr. Cleveland to investigate the great Chicago strike. Such arbitration was recommended in the commission's report and the bill now gives the practical details of the plan. It differs entirely from the arbitration bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Springer, being more elaborate and precise in its details. Mr. Erdman will introduce it in the house to-morrow. The title of the bill is, "A bill concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees."

It is modeled after the interstate commerce act. It provides for the appointment by the president, with advice and consent of the senate of a commission consisting of five persons, to be known as "the United States board of conciliation and arbitration." The bill provides that the system of arbitration and conciliation shall apply to common carriers engaged in the transportation between the states of passengers and property by rail, road and by water, and to all persons and corporations leasing cars, use of such transportation and all their employees; that the wages paid in such transportation and handling the rules and regulations shall be reasonable and just, not, however, taking away the right to make contracts.

Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the commission that a strike or controversy between those subject to the act is threatened or has occurred, it shall be its duty, as soon as practicable, to put itself in communication with both parties, and endeavor by mediation and conciliation to effect a settlement.

In section 13, the incorporation of employees is encouraged, and chapter 567, United States statutes, 1885-86, is enlarged so as to provide that the constitution and by-laws of such association shall contain a provision that membership shall cease by participating in schemes of violence, strikes, etc., and that the members shall not be personally liable for any acts, debts or obligations of the organization.

The purpose is to have the bill considered by the labor committee of the house at an early day. There is no doubt of a favorable report on it, and it is hoped to secure consideration for it in the house soon after the holidays. Messrs. Sargent, Arthur and other chiefs of railway labor organizations are now in Washington, and will be consulted concerning the measures.

**More Charges Against Taylor.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Additional charges against C. H. J. Taylor, the colored recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, alleging that he offered to enter into an agreement to make clerical appointments in his office and pay money to W. Elvin Chase, editor of a local negro journal, to cease the publication of attacks on him, have been filed with the civil service commission.

**Forfeiture of Land Grants.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The senate committee on public lands decided to adversely report a house bill providing for the forfeiture of the land grants where the roads were not completed in the time specified in the bills making them, though built at a later period.

**Child Insurance Not Illegal.**

DENVER, Col., Dec. 20.—Judge Graham has decided that the law prohibiting insurance companies from writing policies on the lives of children under 10 years of age is unconstitutional and void.

**ANOTHER HAWAIIAN REPORT.**

**England Scheming to Get Advantages She Ought Not to Have.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In answer to a resolution, Secretary Herbert to-day sent to the senate the correspondence between the navy department and Admiral Walker relative to his mission to Hawaii last summer. It makes a volume of considerable size. One of its features is a copy of the instructions given to the admiral March 27 last before he sailed on his mission. These ordered him to fully consult with the United States minister at Honolulu in regard to all matters. He was instructed especially to preserve strict neutrality in the event of civil war in the islands except to protect American citizens and interests not concerned in the troubles. He was also ordered to watch foreign governments closely.

April 28 the admiral sent a long letter to Secretary Herbert. In this he declared that, though the provisional government seemed secure, there was worry as to the ultimate restoration of the queen, royalty constantly alarming the natives by stories that the United States would restore her. He believed that a definite statement of the policy of non-intervention by the United States would tend to a speedy settlement of all troubles. He also dwelt upon the status of various foreign settlers.

Other letters from time to time described the organization of the republic, declaring several times that there was no probability of a new revolution.

The closing letter dated August 17, declared that, while he believed that the republic could maintain itself and preserve peace, he did not deem it wise at that time to leave the British ship, Champion, alone at Honolulu, because British Minister Wodehouse was not above intriguing for the restoration of the monarchy so as to secure the predominance of British influence. The admiral declared that Mr. Wodehouse, although holding the position of British minister and transacting diplomatic business with the government defacto, had been a pronounced and partisan royalist and it was currently believed that he had been in constant secret communication with Liliuokalani and entirely in the confidence of the royalist leaders and had certainly lost no opportunity to embarrass the present government, disregarding the protestations and amenities due from one in his position. The commanding officer of the Champion had the same interests and views and was quite ready to support his minister. The admiral, therefore, held that should any such disturbance take place, the British minister might seize any pretext, however slight, to land the Champion's force and that once on shore, their influence would be to encourage the royalists and to increase or prolong the difficulty. Should such action result in the restoration of the monarchy, English influence would henceforth control with Liliuokalani and the United States minister coincided with him. The retirement of Major Wodehouse, however, obviated the necessity of a longer stay. In closing the admiral wrote:

"It is a fact that should not be lost sight of that English influence is always opposed to American influence in the Hawaiian islands. It is colonial in its character, influenced largely, if not principally, by trade jealousies, but it is a very potent factor and is strong enough to eventually influence the attitude of the British diplomatic representatives, and to have its effect upon British naval officers who remain there any length of time and of its influence should always be taken into account. Their expression was noticeable during the last few days of my stay at Honolulu, especially before Major Wodehouse ceased to be a minister. The English and royalists were equally elated at the impending departure of the Philadelphia, leaving the Champion in port, while the supporters of the government regarded the situation with regret. Many women, especially, were emphatic in their apprehension, fearing a revival of former anxieties. "When I left Honolulu the Champion was to remain until the arrival of the Hyacinth, which plan keeps an English ship continually at the port. Under these circumstances an American ship should also be kept there all the time. While I would not hesitate in the least to leave the islands entirely alone, I deem it unsafe to leave them under British protection. It jeopardizes our influence there and might lead to awkward complications."

**The Kansas Printership Issue.**

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 20.—The Republicans have raised the point that the governor, in appointing E. H. Snow to be state printer, may not fill a vacancy for a period beyond the opportunity of the legislature to elect, but the law governing the election of state printer clearly says that in case of a vacancy the governor's appointee shall serve the unexpired term, which in this case is until June 30, 1895.

**Mrs. Vickey Divorced.**

EMPORIA, Kan., Dec. 20.—In the district court here a divorce was granted Mrs. Fannie R. Vickey from Horace N. Vickey on the grounds of failure to support herself and child. Mrs. Vickey is the well-known Populist campaign orator, who at one time bid fair to outshine Mrs. Lease. At present she is matron at the insane asylum at Osawatimie, the position being her reward for her campaign work.

**Huntington Shot Himself.**

COUSCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Dec. 20.—The theory that Huntington, the bank clerk who shot the two bond company inspectors and then committed suicide, was shot by other hands than his own Sunday, was exploded yesterday and the grand jury accordingly decided.

**Crushed in a Mine.**

KEYTESVILLE, Mo., Dec. 20.—William Lozier, a miner, was caught beneath two tons of soapstone in a coal mine two miles east of here yesterday afternoon and crushed to death.

**GRAND OLD PARTY.**

**THAT PREPOSTEROUS NICARAGUA SCHEME.**

Nothing Can Excuse a Man Who Votes for It in the Present Condition of Affairs—This is Not a Banker's Government—Carlisle "Not in It."

**The Nicaragua Job.**

Really, the Nicaragua canal jobbers at Washington are losing some of their fine artistic qualities in the management of a boom. They should not have sent out one day a report that the British aggressive policy at Bluefields was with a view to obtaining future control of the canal territory, and permitted it to be followed next morning by an announcement that the Nicaragua canal bills would be pushed earnestly this winter. The juxtaposition of these two accounts was too evident a disclosure of their relation to the same fashioning hand. A few months ago we had a dispatch telling us that agents had embarked for England to dispose of the priceless Nicaragua concession, and that America was about to lose it forever; followed by a gentle hint that action at the coming session might yet save us to our boon. Then we had a cable message to the effect that English capitalists were hungry for the investment, with another suggestion that we could still head them off. And now the Bluefields difficulty has been "worked" by the same skilled hands of the third house at Washington, which has the interest of the Nicaragua scheme so close at heart.

Is it possible that any representatives of the people can be so unfaithful to their trust as to dare commit this government to this wild and extravagant scheme? The St. Paul Pioneer Press sees cause for alarm in the fact that the Nicaragua job has obtained so large a hold upon the press of different parts of the country, attacking it through alleged local interest and through the weakness of the American imagination for big projects. We have been obliged to borrow \$100,000,000 during the last year to pay ordinary expenses. There is no immediate prospect that we will be on a paying basis for some time to come. We are now trying vainly to adjust our affairs with the Pacific railroads that were subsidized for private profit. Yet in this condition of the treasury, and with this warning example before us, we are asked to put from \$70,000,000 upwards in a similar scheme. And this preposterous project, which is agitated principally by a band of "promoters," who expect to sneak \$7,000,000 or \$10,000,000 out of the boodle through a purchase of the worthless possessions of the bankrupt canal company, actually has its warm advocates and defenders in both houses.

Nothing can excuse a man who votes for the Nicaragua job in the present condition of affairs. If this country concludes that it needs a canal across the isthmus bad enough to build and pay for it, we have not a word to say. We do not believe that it does; but if such a straight business proposition were offered and adopted, we should think it proper even if we believed it to be an unwise expenditure. But to go again, under any conditions that may be framed, into the business of giving the government's guarantee to the bonds of a private corporation is simply unpardonable. It ought to be an offense against the laws to suggest such a thing. To play into the hands of the speculators who have managed the Nicaragua company's affairs into bankruptcy, and are now planning to get some juicy pickings from the remains, and to do all this when the treasury is short of receipts and without resources, is little short of a crime. The Nicaragua business ought to get its final black eye this winter.

**Feelings Deeply Stirred.**

Mr. Cleveland comes to the defense of his pet pension bureau with perhaps the most ponderous sentence in the message. He says: "The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unfriendliness toward our worthy veterans and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the government, suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of any offense which has for its motive the securing of a pension and indicates a willingness to be blind to the existence of mean and treacherous crimes which play upon demagogic fears and make sport of the patriotic impulses of a grateful people." If the length of the period is any measure of the depths to which Mr. Cleveland is stirred, it is to be presumed that some of the current criticisms of his pension course have struck home. —Detroit Tribune.

**Arid Lands to the State.**

The Transmississippi congress did a good thing when it adopted a resolution in favor of a grant of the arid lands to the several states in which they are situated. It is along that line that the true solution of the irrigation problem lies. To each state should be left the regulation of the distribution of water, but that would not be done if the reclamation of the land should be entrusted to the national government. Congress would insist upon enacting laws governing the distribution of water if it incurred the expense of building reservoirs and digging ditches. Congress would be incapable of legislating intelligently concerning irrigation, for a great majority of its members never would have the requisite information concerning irrigation methods and difficulties. —Denver Republican.

**A Saving on Seeds.**

Secretary of Agriculture Morton promises to save about \$160,000 a year to the government by discontinu-

ing the distribution of seeds to farmers. The Republicans will save much more than that by distributing to their respective homes a lot of Democratic "seeds" who draw salaries in the several departments without rendering any compensating services therefor. —Cincinnati Times-Star.

**Not a Banker's Government.**

Mr. Cleveland has used his facilities for studying the temper of the American people to little advantage if he believes they will consent that the banking interests shall be put in charge of the country's welfare. The Baltimore plan is a dangerous proposition from whatever standpoint it is considered. With the sole power to create and destroy money the banks would very soon virtually be the government. The banks are institutions organized for private gain. In their place they are not only a great convenience but they are a necessity.

This does not argue, however, that the interests of the general public and the very government itself should be delegated to them. Should they be given authority to expand and contract the currency of the country at will the only interest they would naturally look to would be that of the earning power of money in the money market. The people's interest lies in the earning power of commodities which are taken in exchange for money.

The tendency of recent events has been to centralize power in the money dealers, but the time is not yet ripe for the delivery of our freedom to any set of money makers, and through them to Wall street and still beyond that to the gold monopolists of England. That is what the adoption of the Baltimore plan would amount to.

Mr. Cleveland would not only give the banks the power contemplated by the national bankers' convention, but he would take away the responsibility of the general government altogether. In short, he would put the money world against all other interests and let each side take care of itself, with the weapons all on one side. He would make the banks mutually protective, so far as the currency of each was concerned, but in reality his plan would leave the depositor as the only real guarantor of the bank's solvency. The depositor is compelled to take enough chances now. He will not go into this new partnership if he can help himself.

In truth, there is no feature of the plan that will commend it to the favorable consideration of any other class than those engaged in money dealing. —Kansas City Journal.

**Amelia in China.**

England takes care of her subjects, no matter how humble, no matter where they may be. And the man who seeks the protection of the English flag, whether citizen or alien, finds security under its folds so long as he shows himself worthy of such succor. With a blush of shame we must confess that the United States has never exercised her power to defend the rights of her citizens in other lands, and as for the people of other countries who have sought protection under the American flag, they have, as a rule, relied upon a weak if not a broken reed. We are very plucky at home, but abroad we lack spirit.

Mr. Julian Ralph, writing to Harper's Weekly from Shanghai, repeats the story of two Japanese students who, hounded down by the Chinese, were deluded into seeking protection under the flag of an American consul-general, Mr. Jernigan, at Shanghai. To the credit of our consul let it be said, he tried to save these poor youths. He telegraphed our minister at Peking, and would have appealed to Mr. Gresham had diplomatic etiquette permitted it. But Washington heard of it, and Gresham telegraphed the consul-general to surrender at once the young men who had sought the protection of our flag.

The Japanese students were surrendered and subjected for three days to the most horrible tortures, till death put an end to their sufferings. England would have sent her whole fleet to Chinese waters rather than surrender these men to the savage and worse than brutal enemy. Once the American was a power in the Orient. Now he is being despised. Mr. Cleveland has much to answer for, but not the least crime of his cowardly administration is his becoming a party to the murder of these two young men. —New York Advertiser.

**Doubly Impossible.**

A Boston paper characterizes as "foolish" the charge that Secretary Carlisle is using the patronage of his department with a view to advancing his presidential chances. The Boston paper is right. Mr. Carlisle is well aware that no Democrat can be elected to the presidency next time, and if such a thing were possible he knows that his failure as the head of the treasury department would put him out of the race.

**Cats and Democrats.**

Scientists are trying to ascertain by practical experiments and by photographs how it is that a cat invariably lights on its feet. The Democratic party is anxiously awaiting the result of the investigation so that it may profit by it. The last time it fell it was with a dull, sickening thud.

**Grover's Fame.**

It looks now as though Grover Cleveland would rumble down the centuries as the only man that ever insisted upon being president and secretary of the treasury at the same time. The effort does not amount to greatness, but is regarded as a fairly good imitation of it.

**He Likes It.**

Mr. Andrew Carnegie thinks the country's currency system is all right. It appears to have worked very well in the case of Mr. Andrew Carnegi-