

NINETEENTH YEAR.

FOUR MURDER OF A FARMER.

Joseph Plummer the Victim of a Midnight Assassin.

THE DEED DONE NEAR HENDLEY.

A Crazy Man Attempts to Take Charge of a Missouri Pacific Freight Train—Jail Break at Falls City.

A Midnight Murder.

CASIMIRO, Neb., June 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BE.]—One of the foulest murders that has ever disgraced southwestern Nebraska occurred last night, between 12 and 1 o'clock. Joseph H. Plummer, the victim, a highly respected farmer and stock raiser, who lives with his widowed mother about eight miles southeast of this place, while returning from an alliance meeting in the neighborhood, was waylaid while going through a canyon by some person who shot him in the back with a shotgun at short range, the full charge taking effect in his head and body. I. N. Hewitt and Herman Albright, who came with him part of the way, heard the shot, but thought it was Plummer shooting at coyotes. Nothing was known of the murder until this morning, when his mother saw his horse, and, thinking it strange at not seeing her son around, gave the alarm, when a search was instituted and his body found in the canyon.

Saloon Men Get a Set-back.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., June 23.—[Special to THE BE.]—Judge Marshall has given the saloon business its second black eye. The city council recently voted to grant P. H. Murphy & Son, of Omaha, a license. An appeal to the court was made, and it is the ground that the "Son," John A. Murphy, was not a resident of Central City. Another year of dryness bids fair to be added to the eight just past.

Loup City Will Celebrate.

LOUP CITY, Neb., June 23.—[Special to THE BE.]—Loup City will celebrate the Fourth in a manner creditable to the enterprising county seat. Over \$500 has already been raised for the occasion. Among the many prizes offered is a magnificent red plush sofa for the couple who will be married in the grand stand at 5 p. m., and two contestants are already in the field.

Greeley County Grain Acreage.

SCOTIA, Neb., June 23.—[Special to THE BE.]—Some of the assessors failed to report the acreage of wheat, corn and oats in 1888. The aggregate amount for 1889, as returned, is as follows: Wheat, 4,500; corn, 19,285; oats, 4,970; barley, 100. In 1888 it was: Wheat, 3,200; corn, 12,000; oats, 3,800; barley, 40; being a gain of about 30 to 35 per cent.

Merrick County's Crops Good.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., June 23.—[Special to THE BE.]—Only a few days ago the assessors of Merrick county returned any figures on crops. These indicate a falling off in the wheat acreage and an increase in corn. The weather in this vicinity has been favorable.

Mrs. Hayes Still Sinking.

FREMONT, O., June 23.—Ex-President Hayes and family are still anxiously and prayerfully watching for a ray of hope for the recovery of Mrs. Hayes. It is now over forty hours since the attack and there is no manifest chance for the better in her condition. At noon Burchard Hayes went to the depot to meet some friends, and he expected to find Mrs. Hayes at home. The doctors said there was no appreciable change, and yet, if there was, her condition was not regarded as favorable as it was at the time Dr. Richards said he had known cases where they remained in the same condition for ten days and then grew worse and remained so for a period of ten days and then recovered. Telegrams of sympathy still continue to pour in from all parts of the United States. At 8 o'clock tonight a member of the family announced that Mrs. Hayes was no longer living.

The Koyas Pahs Rustlers.

KEYA PAHA, Neb., June 23.—[Special to THE BE.]—Babe Beck, the rustler of Koyas Paha, after his escape the second time from the vigilantes, went to Bassett and ran a hotel. The vigilantes warned the people of Bassett not to harbor him, or the town would suffer. He was ordered to leave, and did so, but returned June 10. Two sheriffs, with warrants for his arrest on charge of stealing, were after him on the 11th, but he got wind of it and fled to the sand hills and has not been captured. Maupin, the man who was connected with the cattle transactions, is at Bassett also. Gannon, another of the men held up by the vigilantes, came to the town of Keya Paha, and was arrested on June 13. Several others who have fled from Keya Paha are there.

The Carson Murder Trial.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BE.]—Testimony in the Carson-West murder case closed last evening. Carson testified in his own behalf and occupied the greater portion of the day. He admits that he fired two shots, neither with intent to hit West. He asserts that he was the manager of the ball, and determined to maintain order. West seemed determined to raise a disturbance. The defendant asked him repeatedly to keep quiet. West called him by name and began pulling off his coat. He had a knife in his hand. The defendant drew a gun and fired into the floor the first time, and the second time fired out the window. West was struck in the forehead during the running. Defendant did not go out doors, but came back, counted the money proceeds of the ball, went home, and was getting ready to go to bed when arrested. The court adjourned at 5 until 9 on Monday, when arguments will be made to the jury.

Wanted to Run the Train.

SPRINGFIELD, Neb., June 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BE.]—A Missouri Pacific freight train, north-bound, was flagged and stopped on the Platte river bridge this morning by an insane man, who climbed into the cab, and, taking the engineer by the throat, ordered him to run his train back to Louisville. Seeing the man was insane, the engineer knocked him down, where the fireman and brakeman held him until the train arrived here, when he was strapped to the rails and locked up. He is a German, forty years old, and gave the name of John Imhoff. He has been working in Roland's stone quarries at Louisville, Neb., where he was taken this evening by Cass county officials.

Excitement Over a Lion.

HAY SPRINGS, Neb., June 23.—[Special to THE BE.]—Quite an excitement was created here last night just about dark, when it was discovered that the large mountain lion that has been kept in a cage in the rear of Mike Kelly's saloon had escaped from his cage. The brave men of that place soon corralled the lion in a stable near by. After considerable time they succeeded in throwing two ropes with signposts thereon over his head. These ropes were pulled in different directions, requiring the united strength of some half dozen men to hold the infuriated beast, and he would not give up the struggle until he was strangled to death. Many persons there will be glad to say, as they have always predicted the lion's escape, with dread of the result.

Jail Delivery at Falls City.

FALLS CITY, Neb., June 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BE.]—The prisoners in the county jail escaped this afternoon about 4:30 o'clock. They succeeded in breaking the lock, and all four got free. Only two, however, took advantage of their liberty to escape. They were George Stewart, to be arraigned convicted at this term of court, and Bell McGilvray, in from Humboldt county, for a crime against nature. The sheriff is not after them. This makes the third delivery from this jail in the last year. The

A PRETTY STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The Land Office Fairly Groaning With Unfinished Work.

ENTRIES THREE YEARS BEHIND.

How Sparks' "Board of Review" Delayed Matters—Census Superintendent Porter Answers a Critic.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE OMAHA BE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—General W. Stone, the new assistant land commissioner, who is now the acting chief of the bureau, finds himself confronted with a pretty state of things. The office is fairly groaning from a super-imposed mass of thousands of entries which should have received final disposition three years ago. This condition of affairs, as is known, was brought about by the "fraud" cry policy of "General" William A. Sparks. He organized a new division, known as the board of review, whose duty it was to re-examine entries passed upon by the several divisions of the office, before allowing patents to issue for the same. As a consequence extreme delays resulted, and thousands of entries which have been submitted their final proofs have vainly pleaded for their land titles, now three or four years overdue. General Stone has already directed that two or three cases be referred to the board of review and that institution will, after the disposal of its pending cases, die from suspended animation. Other reforms will be instituted, which will tend to the proper dispatch of the immense arrears of entry matter accumulated under the late mal-administration. Then will come the re-organization of the office. "Judge" William Walker's cheap John methods as late chief clerk, and an investigation will be instituted into the case of William B. Matthews, while receiving the salary of chief of the pre-emption division, was at the same time secretly practicing as an attorney in behalf of his clients, and devoting official time in conjunction with William C. Conway, a democratic clerk in the office, to compiling a digest of departmental decisions, which they afterward sold to the general land office as private property. He will cast an investigative eye toward the special service division of his office, where Chief Young is in charge. Having focused that quarter, it will in all probability be interesting to investigate Young's relation to General Sparks at the outset of his tenure of office. General Walker, as alleged, he "loaded" the "general" with certain libelous information as to several republican officials of the interior department, who caused the publication of the same in the New York journal, receiving as a reward the position of assistant chief of said division in the confidential adviser to "General" Sparks.

TO REGULATE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

A very decided effort is to be made in congress the coming session to extend the interstate commerce law so that it will take in the express companies. Why the law is compiled, it is not clear, but freight for a short distance for as low a rate as it carries it for a longer one over the route, and the express companies will still carry on. A case in point, which will be used as a precedent by the committee on commerce, should be brought within the purview of the interstate commerce law was brought to light recently. Two shipments of railroad freight were made by the same shipment weighing seventy-five pounds. Both packages went over the same route, but one came to its destination sixteen miles by the shorter route, and the other to the same place by the longer route. It happened that the package going to the nearer place was destined for a small town in which there was no competing express company. The package going to the longer distance was \$1.50; that going over the shorter distance was \$2.40. The longer route was not a longer one, but it was a longer one in terms of miles. It is not clear why a person who happens to live in a town which has only one railroad passing through it should be compelled to pay more for his goods than a person living in a more populous place for exactly the same character of service.

A GENUS CRITIC ANSWERED.

Superintendent Porter, of the census bureau, has sent the following letter to James Manning, the editor of the Omaha Argus, in reply to certain criticisms in that journal in relation to the census office, and an accusation that Mr. Porter was designating representatives of the press as "journalists" in the divisions in the census bureau, and declaring that in consequence of such appointments the census would not command the confidence of the people. "My Dear Mr. Manning: The enclosed clipping from the Argus, does me a great injustice, and I feel your own sense of fairness and of the honor of the census office. In consequence of that erroneous statement that I was a 'free trade Englishman' and abandoned my office to become a 'democratic journalist,' many of our newspapers throughout the country are putting me in the same category with the names of Henry C. Chapman, J. M. Kelly, and other famous protectionists, who in the immature part of their career were free traders. I most positively decline this comparison, and declare that since I have had any opinion whatever on the subject of the tariff I have been an earnest believer and advocate of protection. I am educated in the principles of this country, not in those of England, beginning my journalistic career on a western protection newspaper before I was twenty-one years of age, and I have never known a day of free trade in my life. The Argus has also been misled in relation to the appointment of experts and chiefs for the Eleventh census. I directed the twenty-five members of the staff to aid in the census work, fifteen were employed on the Tenth census in the same capacity as General Walker, and the other ten on the statistics of the silk industry, which General Walker committed to the secretary of the American Silk association, has been given this year to the census office, and is outside of the association. Of the five new appointments made by the present superintendent of the census, not one, as the Argus has it, has a manufacturing association, nor has politics figured conspicuously in these appointments. I am glad to confess that I know the politics of seven out of the twenty chiefs of this office thus far decided on, although I am informed that some of them are good democrats and some are good republicans. The fact is, and I have no doubt that you have found it out long ago, that men who are members of either party are so scarce that a man with an undertaking to make the statistics of the Eleventh census on hand, is not likely to trouble himself much about a party politics or a party name. I know he has the right man for the place."

ROUNDING TANNER.

The more the abuse daily heaped upon Commissioner of Pensions James Tanner, by the democratic and republican press, the more convinced are many patriotic citizens here that a conspiracy has been hatched by the followers of General Black, his predecessor, to ruin his character. Citizens here are alone made on endeavorers to correct the glaring errors of which Black was guilty. Tanner has been charged with re-rating pensioners regardless of law without doing additional testimony. None is required in the many cases of gross injustice perpetrated under Black's regime. During the last administration a dozen pensioners were examined at Boston, examined an applicant for a pension, who was wounded in the knee. The rate of pension in the case was \$4 per month. The democratic members of the pension board cut the allowance down to \$2 per month. The case was reopened by the Commissioner Tanner, and the amount of the pension was increased to \$4, dating back to the allowance of the claim. Under General Black the pension was cut to \$2. The recommendations of all examining physicians at least half. The surplus could be kept intact in that way. It can be stated positively and with authority that the pension board made except in cases of special disability or permanent disability. In such instances no additional evidence is required by law. Senator Anderson's case has been a notable case of the commissioner's flagrant misuse of his power. The senator was a brevet major general, and was shot through and through in the leg at the battle of Gettysburg. He was able to do any manual labor and is a physical wreck. He was entitled to the pension on his record, and he was first placed on the rolls. The medical testimony was sufficient to show this. General Black was always seeking opportunities to throw technicalities in the way of the pensioners. He was captured by Confederate cavalry men. He tried to escape and was beaten over the head till he was senseless. He was placed in Belle Isle and since then he can't read at night, suffers severe pain, has to wear blue goggles and the sun prostrates him. General Black refused him a pension because he couldn't prove the injuries by two comrades who were eye witnesses. An Iowa man applied to Black for a pension. He was sent to carry orders to an impostor camp. He was fired on by the confederates and was thrown from his horse. His knee was so badly injured that he was discharged. The

Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Under circular of April 17, 1888, the treasury department purchased bonds amounting to \$147,735,750 at a total cost of \$171,809,010.83. From August 8, 1877, to the present the purchase of bonds by the department began, and including to-day, the amount purchased was \$172,047,100. The total amount of bonds purchased was \$172,047,100. Had they been allowed to run until maturity the cost would have been \$234,302,022.74. Thus the government has saved over \$35,500,000 by purchasing now.

Two Boys Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Two boys, Harry and William Jessor, aged fifteen and seventeen respectively, of a mechanical turn of mind, constantly employed their spare time in running a small steam engine. Harry had a notion to attach the engine to the family ice cream freezer, and to do away with hand turning. With that end in view the lads were conducting their experiments yesterday, when a terrific explosion occurred, killing both boys instantly. Mrs. Kniss and her little son, who happened to be near, were severely injured.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York: The Assyria, from Mediterranean ports; the Bourgoyne, from Havre; the Lydia Monarch, from London.

A CESSATION OF COUNCILS.

No More Pow-Wows to Be Held at Pine Ridge.

OFF FOR THE SANTEE AGENCY.

Governor Foster to Start Immediately For That Place, to Be Followed by a Trip to the Upper Agencies.

A Sensitive Place.

PIKE PEAK AGENCY, Dak., (via Rushville, Neb.) June 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BE.]—No council has been held between the commission and the Indians since the big council on Friday, which Red Cloud failed to attend, and no more will be held without the Indians particularly desire it. The Indians continue to hold small councils with themselves and have talks with members of the commission. The wisdom of the commission in discontinuing the council where the Indians could daily harangue each other to fight the bill and repeat their imaginary grievances of former treaties not fulfilled, and declaring the government must wait till their children are educated to make this treaty, is already having its effect and bearing fruit. A number of chiefs who were opposed and always spoke in council against it are now inclined to favor the bill. Among these are Young-Man-afraid, Little Wound and High Wolf. Their action will bring a large following. The Cheyennes are acting independently and will sign almost to a man. The commission concluded to divide yesterday with the indefatigable members of the commission, who will have the governor join them on their way to the upper Missouri agencies. General Crook is expected to start on his way to the Santee Agency. Captain Roberts, of General Crook's staff, and others with the commission will remain here to complete the work, which will possibly take a week or more. The commission fully realizes that it is useless to try and hurry the Indians here. The more this is done the more unsatisfactory the result, as the Indians are naturally suspicious and obstinate. While the influence of Red Cloud may be scoffed at and denied, there is no doubt he still has great influence over a large following, and it will take time, patience and work to undermine this influence and convince the average Indian that the day of chieftainship is over and he has a right to be a citizen and act for himself. This is being daily done here, and many converts are being made to the new order of things, which will be hoped for by the commission. There is no doubt that this agency and Standing Rock will be the battleground for the remainder of the year, and there is a perfect understanding between the two agencies. If the commission is successful here, then there will not be a big fight between the two agencies, but if unsuccessful here, the same tactics will be pursued there and every effort made to defeat the bill. The commission gave the Indians another feast to-day, with which they are now gorging themselves, as it seems to be an established fact that to reach an Indian's brain and good nature, you must do it through his stomach.

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The Omaha Verein Makes a Good Show.

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Arranging For a Regatta.

SALT LAKE, June 23.—Correspondence is being held with Editor Lyman B. Glover, of the Chicago Herald and a member of the Farragut Boat club, of Chicago, with reference to bringing out several crack crews and holding a grand regatta at Lake Park and Garfield, as was done last year. The railroads will give half rates from Chicago and endeavor to bring out about five hundred people.

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A Newspaper Man's Death.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BE.]—Howard R. Hetrick, a news paper man, died in the city hospital here at 11 o'clock to-day. The body has been embalmed and is being held to await the arrival of his family from Easton, Pa. Hetrick was forty-eight years old, and attempted suicide yesterday in the city prison.

\$5,000 Fire.

LONDON, June 23.—A portion of the Man-nings mill, at Bradford, burned; loss, \$5,000. Two firemen were killed and several firemen and workmen injured.

AN ADDRESS TO ELECTORS.

The Union Rights Party of France Issues a Manifesto.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY OUTLINED.

Emperor Francis Joseph Delivers a Speech Declaring Austria's Policy Unchanged—Her Relations With Servia.

A Union Rights Manifesto.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, June 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BE.]—The manifesto which has been drawn up by the union rights party is addressed directly to the electors and clearly marks out the lines within which the whole conservative party takes its stand in view of the general election. The first part of this document is purely critical, specifying the grievances against the policy followed by the republic of late years. The indictment is formal, and the foundation for the accusation it contains may be contested, but the fact remains that a series of terrible misdeeds have been perpetrated against the republic. Members of the right endeavor to suggest a remedy for the evils they point out in the second half of the manifesto, but their meaning is not so plain as when they are formulating grievances. This is not so surprising considering that the document is signed by M. de Cassagnac, as well as by Duc de la Rochefoucauld and the Comte de Murville, names which are associated with the name of M. de Cassagnac. It is a case of political physicians of entirely different schools treating the same patient, and, consequently, it is not astonishing that no definite agreement is arrived at, and that no positive explanation is given on the subject of the treatment to be followed in the case. It is more than probable, however, that on one subject all the signatories of the manifesto are agreed, viz: That immediate operation or amputation is essential, and that the first and foremost thing to be done is to cut away the diseased republic, there being ample time and opportunity to discuss later the treatment. This point is dwelt upon daily by the newspapers that represent the opinion or opinions of the union rights. But so hint of this is given in the manifesto. There are, however, not a few passages which can be construed to mean that the authors of the document have any inclination to overthrow the republic. They even appeal to sincere republicans to join their banner, and content themselves with the statement that the constitution shall be revised. There are, however, many ways of revising the constitution. De la Rochefoucauld, the Cassagnac, Jollibois and General Boulanger have each their own plan. Floquet and Clemenceau also advocate a revision of the constitution, their standpoint being likewise different from either the conservatives or Boulangerists. The electors have accordingly a wide field to choose from, but no definite choice. The revisionists will be well inspired if they lay down some amount of precision on what line they propose to make the changes they deem necessary. That the members of the right do not do this in their manifesto. But probably the reasons for the omission are both good and sufficient. If they attempted to explain their views upon revision they would run the risk of coming to logger heads. If, on the other hand, they openly declared an intention of overthrowing the republic without having any very clear idea, with what they would replace it, it would require the candidates of the union rights to explain themselves more completely, more categorically than they have done in their recent manifesto.

Francis Joseph's Position.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] VIENNA, June 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BE.]—Emperor Francis Joseph, in receiving delegations yesterday, said that Austria's foreign relations and general policy were unchanged, and that he was in full agreement with her allies. The government, he said, was doing its utmost to insure a peaceful development of the European situation, which was still unsafe. He hoped the blessings of peace would be maintained notwithstanding the fact that armaments were everywhere being increased. It was this increase of armaments that compelled Austria not to halt in the work of completing her means of defense. Regarding Servia, the emperor said Milan's regrettable action had given power during the minority of his son to a regency. The government had received from the regents actual assurance that the relations with Austria would be maintained. He continued: "I wish the same and hope that the wisdom and patriotism of the Servians will protect Servia from serious danger. I rejoice that order and peace reign in Bulgaria and am pleased at her continual progress in spite of difficulty." The emperor closed by saying that the special credits asked would be devoted to strengthen the defenses.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Light rain, with severe local storms Monday afternoon, followed in the western portions by slightly clearing, with a heavy rain in Fairmount Park; showers, cooler, winds becoming northwesterly.

General Cameron Still Alive.

LANCASTER, June 23.—General Cameron is still alive and his condition is unchanged from yesterday. The doctors now say he may survive for several days yet, although his condition is very weak, consequent upon the lack of nourishment.

A Party of Four Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—This afternoon two young gentlemen, accompanied by two young ladies, while rowing in Fairmount park ventured too close to Fairmount dam and their boat was drawn over and all four occupants drowned.

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THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

The Fiscal Transactions of the Past Week.

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CHARLES CITY, Ia., June 23.—[Special to THE BE.]—Last Tuesday a stranger appeared at Remig's livery barn in this city for a buggy. He used the rig, and returned at night and paid his bill. Early in the evening he appeared again and wanted the same horse. It was hitched up and he drove away. He has not been seen since. He has not been seen since. He has not been seen since.

A Newspaper Man's Death.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BE.]—Howard R. Hetrick, a news paper man, died in the city hospital here at 11 o'clock to-day. The body has been embalmed and is being held to await the arrival of his family from Easton, Pa. Hetrick was forty-eight years old, and attempted suicide yesterday in the city prison.

\$5,000 Fire.

LONDON, June 23.—A portion of the Man-nings mill, at Bradford, burned; loss, \$5,000. Two firemen were killed and several firemen and workmen injured.

AN ADDRESS TO ELECTORS.

The Union Rights Party of France Issues a Manifesto.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY OUTLINED.

Emperor Francis Joseph Delivers a Speech Declaring Austria's Policy Unchanged—Her Relations With Servia.

A Union Rights Manifesto.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, June 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BE.]—The manifesto which has been drawn up by the union rights party is addressed directly to the electors and clearly marks out the lines within which the whole conservative party takes its stand in view of the general election. The first part of this document is purely critical, specifying the grievances against the policy followed by the republic of late years. The indictment is formal, and the foundation for the accusation it contains may be contested, but the fact remains that a series of terrible misdeeds have been perpetrated against the republic. Members of the right endeavor to suggest a remedy for the evils they point out in the second half of the manifesto, but their meaning is not so plain as when they are formulating grievances. This is not so surprising considering that the document is signed by M. de Cassagnac, as well as by Duc de la Rochefoucauld and the Comte de Murville, names which are associated with the name of M. de Cassagnac. It is a case of political physicians of entirely different schools treating the same patient, and, consequently, it is not astonishing that no definite agreement is arrived at, and that no positive explanation is given on the subject of the treatment to be followed in the case. It is more than probable, however, that on one subject all the signatories of the manifesto are agreed, viz: That immediate operation or amputation is essential, and that the first and foremost thing to be done is to cut away the diseased republic, there being ample time and opportunity to discuss later the treatment. This point is dwelt upon daily by the newspapers that represent the opinion or opinions of the union rights. But so hint of this is given in the manifesto. There are, however, not a few passages which can be construed to mean that the authors of the document have any inclination to overthrow the republic. They even appeal to sincere republicans to join their banner, and content themselves with the statement that the constitution shall be revised. There are, however, many ways of revising the constitution. De la Rochefoucauld, the Cassagnac, Jollibois and General Boulanger have each their own plan. Floquet and Clemenceau also advocate a revision of the constitution, their standpoint being likewise different from either the conservatives or Boulangerists. The electors have accordingly a wide field to choose from, but no definite choice. The revisionists will be well inspired if they lay down some