PART THREE.

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EX-SENATOR INGALLS

He Discusses Problems the New Congress Will Have to Solve.

PUTS QUESTIONS AT MR. CLEVELAND

How the Great Industrial Issue has Swallowed up Old Issues.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE NEGRO?

Annexation of Hawaii Would Establish a Most Pernicious Precedent.

MUST IMMIGRATION BE RESTRICTED?

Remarkable Paper by the Celebrated Kansan, Sparkling With His Peculiar Brilliancy, Rich in Wisdom and Unique in Expression.

Cleveland, 1893.

"Ill hundred and fifty years ago there was much political and social discontent in the English county of Kent. George Bevis and John Holland said there were too many gentlemen in England; that the nobility would not wear leather aprons, and that the magistrates and king's council ought to be laboring men, because the best sign of a brave mind was a hard hand.

They told Dick the butcher, and Best the tanner, and Smith the weaver, that they were robbed and plundered by the party in power; that bad and corrupt men were in office; that the public domain had been squandered; that taxes were too high; that misgovernment had banished justice and prosperity. So they all fell in, with swords of faith, under the command of Colonel Jack Cade, the leading reformer of that time, and marched on to London to the number of 15,000 or 20,000. He promised his followers that seven half-penny loaves should be sold for a penny; that the three-hooped pot should have ten hoops; that it should be a felony to drink small beer; that all lands should be held in common and the cities turned out to grass; that the educated and wealthy classes should be degraded and poverty abolished; that there should be no money, and all should be fed and clothed at his expense; that he would kill all lawyers, and that his mouth should be the Parliament of England.

His rabble mob captured London, but was finally routed. He became a fugitive. A few days later he was slain in single combat by Alexander Iden, a sturdy Kentish farmer, about whose fields he was prowling, and his head exhibited, stuck on a pike, on London bridge as a warning to the advocates of paternalism in government.

Jack Cade's body lies a-mouldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching on. The Omaha platform is a feeble imitation and echo of his formulas for adjusting the relations between capital and labor, for the equal distribution of wealth and the equitable diffusion of the burdens and benefits of society. It is an ancient problem—old as history, venerable as Adam.

Every age is renewed, and each generation has its Jack Cade, deluding the wretched and unfortunate with the same vagaries, chimeras, nostrums and panaceas that have cheated mankind since the flood, and will perhaps continue to cheat them till the final conflagration. And still the nobility do not wear leather aprons, nor are seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny, and many are compelled to drink small beer, or go with their thirst unslaked.

Under Conditions of Today.

The administration of President Cleveland has been placed in power as a protest against existing social conditions. The congress in sympathy with him is the expression of profound, widespread and implacable discontent with the civilization of the nineteenth century, under which it is alleged that the rich have been growing richer and the poor poorer. Of the truth or the falsity of the partisan assertion that these conditions have resulted from political misrule it is unimportant now to inquire.

The facts of the crisis being the same, in the consideration of the work to be done by the administration and congress it is immaterial by what agency it was imposed. It is enough to say that George Bevis, John Holland, Dick the butcher, Best the tanner and Smith the weaver are discontented. They have been so often told it that many of them believe that the government of the United States has become a centralized oligarchy, controlled by millionaires and corporations; that wicked men have held high office; that the revenues and public lands have been corruptly wasted; that the civil service has degenerated into a despotic machine for the perpetuation of party power, and that they have been subjected to burdens of taxation for the benefit of favored classes. They have been instructed that the reason why they are poor is because others are rich; that the reason why they are unfortunate is because others are prosperous, and that the true way to mend matters is to repudiate all debts; distribute all fortunes, curtail individual activity, deprive ambition of its incentive and industry of its reward, put thrift, idleness, sagacity, stupidity, sobriety, drunkenness, genius and mediocrity on the same level; reduce all to obscurity and poverty, and thus satisfy the "yearnings for an equal division of unequal earnings."

Wages were never higher, nor the prices of the necessaries of life lower, nor markets more extended than under the McKinley tariff. The real cause of hostility to the doctrine of protection was not because it unjustly increased the burdens of the people, but because it enabled some manufacturers to get rich. Railroads, telephones and other corporations have undoubtedly been extortionate, but they have made civilization possible and there was never a time when a man could travel so far, or send a pig or a barrel of flour so many miles, for $1 as now. The true ground of the outcry against railroads and monopolies is because they have allowed some sagacious and unscrupulous men to acquire colossal fortunes.

Effect of the Monopolies.

The methods of the Standard Oil company have undoubtedly been pernicious, but by reason of them the price of petroleum products, has steadily declined until artificial illumination by kerosene may almost be said to be as cheap as daylight.

The denunciation of the Standard Oil company is not because it has increased the cost of living, for it has not, but because Rockefeller and his associates have become millionaires. They have succeeded and the others have failed. So the discontented have assembled under the leadership of Jack Cade, who promises cheap money, the overthrow of plutocracy, the national ownership of other men's fortunes and the pillage of society for the benefit of those who believe that an act of God can be repealed by an act of congress.

One alarming fact is the revolution among the farmers. It has been an axiom that the safeguards of constitutional liberty would be found in a multitude of small freeholders of land, but the farmers are more exasperated with present conditions than the wage-workers in cities. They are not conservative. They have thrown off party harness. They form a compact body in many localities, which adds enormously to the momentum of the movement for social reorganization, to which the labor associations and the anarchists and socialists aspire. Obviously the question of social radicalism can no longer be whistled down the wind. The absurd and preposterous theories on which the followers of Jack Cade carried so many states are very much in evidence, and can not be ignored among the potential political forces of the future.

Congress and the administration are thus confronted with more complex, grave and momentous questions than have been presented to the American people since Lincoln's inauguration. It is a transition period. The old issues have been settled. The war of the rebellion, its passions and resentments are like a volcano that has burned out. Scoria and lava abound, but they will never kindle. The nation is supreme. Slavery and secession are dead dogmas. Even the race problem is practically extinct. The negro must take his chances with the rest. There will be no more "force bills" nor civil rights legislation. The rule of the minority in the south is acknowledged. The elimination of the African as a political factor is complete, and, with four assured years more of the policy of local self-government and home rule, the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race will never be disturbed.

The Negro Question.

There has been, indeed, for some time, a growing sentiment of acquiescence in the admitted suppression of the colored vote, and a subterranean conviction that under the same circumstances the whites of the north would act very much in the same way.

"Who would be free themselves must strike the blow." The patient and uncomplaining submission of the freedmen to the denial of their rights, and to the imposition of unspeakable tyranny and injustice for so many years, has resulted in a suspicion that they are indifferent to freedom, and are unworthy of further effort and sacrifice. Benevolence will not cease, nor will their education and instruction in morality and religion be neglected, but socially and politically they will tread the wine press alone, and, like all weaker races, will be crowded to the wall.

During the quarter of a century of freedom there has been no indication of successful competition with the whites in any common field of effort. The love of fair play, which is characteristic of our race, will demand an equal chance for them, as it has for the Indians, the Chinese and all the other subordinate inhabitants of the earth, so long as they do not interfere with our own cupidity, ambition or love of dominion. Their liberty will be absolute if they do what we desire. The people of the north are strongly in favor of allowing the negroes to have their rights in the state of Mississippi, though they held them as slaves till slavery ceased to be profitable above the Potomac. They are equally ardent in their philanthropy for Indians in Nebraska and Dakota, though they displayed the head of the murdered Philip upon a stake at Plymouth, and sold his infant son into slavery in the West Indies.

There will be no more political campaigns fought in the United States upon the attitude of the democratic party during the war, nor its relations to slavery and secession, or reconstruction, or the resumption of specie payments, or the disputed succession of 1877. The dead past has buried its dead. Social and economic questions are at the front. The industrial issue is the Aaron's rod that has swallowed all the rest. The masses have discovered that political equality does not bring about social fraternity; that the ballot is not a medicine to cure all the diseases of the state, and that the inequalities of fortune and rank are as great under a republic as under an empire. In a country where liberty is universal, education provided for all and every citizen the equal of every other before the law, with an equal chance in the struggle of life, many are called and few chosen; one eats crumbs and wears rags, while another is clad in fine linen and purple and fares sumptuously every day. Jack Cade assures Lazarus that he is as much entitled to terrapin and champagne, good clothes, coupons, a steam yacht and a private car as Dives, and that the reason why he has them not is because Dives compelled congress to enact a tariff, demonetize silver, issue bonds and fill his coffers by law.

To refute these heresies, readjust the relations of the citizen to the state, appease the craving for change, allay discontent, reconcile employers and employed, arrest the tendencies to dangerous accumulation without impairing the right of individuals, to preserve personal liberty and the independence of the state, is a task that will test the statesmanship of Mr. Cleveland and his associates, who have done so much to precipitate the crisis they are now required to meet.

Silver and Subtreasury Plans.

Justice to Jack Cade requires the admission that our present silver policy justifies the wildest schemes of the populists, and makes the subtreasury plans of the farmers alliance respectable.

Silver in its relations to the fiscal system of the country is either a money metal or it is a commodity. If the former, then it is entitled to free admission to the mints, at the option of the owner, upon terms that will make a silver dollar as nearly as possible intrinsically equal to a gold dollar.

If it is a commodity, then there is no more reason why the government should purchase and store it, and issue certificates upon it to circulate as money, than there is why it should purchase wheat, or pork, or sauerkraut, or dried apples, and issue certificates upon them to circulate as money. The principle is identical in either case. Since 1878 we have been buying silver on a steadily declining market, and coining or certificating it at an artificial and arbitrary value, largely in excess of its price.

When the original act passed it was predicted that the coinage of $75,000,000 would put gold at a premium, but we have reached the stupendous aggregate of $500,000,000 without disaster. The capacity of the United States for absorption was underestimated, but no one doubts that it has a limit. The export of gold and the approaching exhaustion of the treasury are symptoms that cannot be disregarded. Sooner or later a financial crash is inevitable.

Panics have their periodicity; 1837, 1857, 1873 were years memorable for calamity. Another convulsion is due. Conservative and cautious business men are preparing for it already. There are indications that it is not far off, and when it arrives it will require a seismometer to measure its effects. The owners of mines and producers of bullion have a purely selfish interest in the continuance of this policy, as it makes a sure market for their merchandise. Those who are in debt favor it because it offers a cheaper method of extrication. Jack Cade and his followers are its advocates because their object is to destroy the existing social order, the fortunes of the plutocrats and all established institutions. The thoughtful, patriotic masses are undoubtedly in favor of bimetallism, and the use of silver as money. Practically they want neither as money, but prefer paper based upon both.

The National Banks.

The rapid extinction of the public debt threatens the existence of the national banking system and the redemption of bonds has already resulted in an alarming contraction of the currency, which would have been more serious in its effects had it not been for the issue of silver certificates.

The consideration either of the continuance of the national banks with other substitutes as security for stockholders, bondholders and depositors, or of some other safe and efficient method of supplying a circulating medium, will require early consideration by congress. The democratic party stands pledged to the free coinage of silver and the removal of the tax on state banks. With remarkable consistency they nominated and elected a president incompromisingly opposed to both these measures. It is certain, therefore, that until 1897 neither will be accomplished, though the unrestricted coinage of silver, even at the present ratio, could hardly offer a graver menace to the national credit, honor and prosperity than the clumsy, illogical and unscientific method under existing laws.

What Confronts the Party in Power.

The party in power in congress is committed by the most positive, unconditional and unqualified declarations against a protective tariff, as dishonest in practice and unconstitutional in theory.

It is bound in honor and good faith to redeem its pledges and give the country fair trial of free trade, or a tariff for revenue only. This was the voice of the majority. The people are entitled to a decree upon their verdict. For half a century the nation has experienced the results of the policy of protection. Its enemies allege that our growth in wealth and population was in spite of it and not on account of it; that with free trade our progress would have been greater and our burdens diminished. They may be right. They have the power to prove that they are. They can give the generation an object lesson in wages, prices and markets. For fifty years we have had one side only. Let us have both. We have had arguments, essays, comparative tables, speeches, eulogy and denunciation. Now let us have facts. The barriers have been removed. There are no obstacles. There is no hostile senate on which to lay the blame of failure. The executive and legislative departments are in accord, and if they neglect the opportunity and omit to try the experiment history must declare that they were dishonest, insincere or imbecile. But there are as many democrats interested in manufactures and protected industries as republicans, and already indications appear of a purpose to palter and juggle, to interpret the platform in a double sense, and not even keep the word of promise to the ear.

Upon the subject of pensions their function is equally explicit. Undoubtedly this is a matter of great national concern. Its proportions are stupendous. The annual aggregate of payment is bewildering in its immensity, and the numbers upon the roll pass comprehension. To great masses of voters born since the war Gettysburg and Appomattox are ancient history. They have no personal interest in the great drama. Then there is a still larger number of voters who would naturally prefer that no pension at all should be paid from the public treasury to union soldiers. They were on the other side, and they are the most powerful auxiliaries of the new administration.

Probably $200,000,000 will be required for pensions during the current fiscal year. A large fraction of this, it is declared, has been paid to unworthy and undeserving claimants, to deserters, bounty jumpers, malingers and as rewards for political service. The purity and integrity of the bureau and its officials have been impugned. If these allegations are true, the truth should be promptly disclosed. If there has been dishonesty, it should be punished. The lists should be minutely scrutinized, and if any are receiving pensions to which they are not entitled they should be cast out. Justice to the disabled, brave and patriotic veterans, and to the taxpayers who contribute these millions, demand this purgation, which has already been too long postponed.

Annexation and Immigration.

The cognate subjects of annexation and immigration are brought promptly into public attention by the approach of the cholera and by the Hawaiian treaty.

We have reached a point in our national career where we must admit fewer foreigners or acquire more territory for their accommodation. The public domain is practically exhausted. In five years there will not be an acre upon which wheat or corn can be raised without irrigation, subject to homestead or pre-emption entry under the land laws of the United States.

We are approaching the crisis predicted by Macaulay, when our surplus population, having no longer a vast, fertile area of free lands over which to diffuse itself, would become congested in cities and test the compatibility of liberty with civilization. Many of our economic and social difficulties arise from the presence of undesirable elements among our people that should have been excluded. The bulk of our anarchists, socialists and malcontents are foreigners, who should have remained at home. A large per cent of our criminals, paupers, tramps and strikers are foreigners, who give no equivalent for the protection of our laws, and make no contribution to the well being of the state. And yet such is the pusillanimity of our politics that, notwithstanding the admitted dangers of unrestricted immigration, all parties forbear to deal with the question and shirk from radical and drastic remedies for fear of the inevitable appeal to the foreign vote. This makes cowards of us all.

Our policy and traditions from the beginning have been continental and not insular. We bought Louisiana and Alaska, and stole from Mexico in obedience to the continental instinct. For the same reason we rejected the temptation to acquire Cuba and San Domingo, though their possession would be of vast advantage. We have no colonial dependencies, nor outlying territory, nor need of any. What manifest destiny requires is the extension of our frontier north to the Polar sea and south to the Isthmian canal, wherever that may be. To take the Sandwich islands because they are cheap, and might sometime be useful, is like the purchase of Thompson's doorplate by Toodles in the comedy, because he might have a daughter and she might marry a man of that name, and then it would be so handy to have in the house.

We have lepers and Chinese and contaminated blood enough already and to spare. The acquisition of these remote and vulnerable volcanic reefs would require vast sums for fortifications and munitions of war for their defense, and additions to our navy for the patrol of the Pacific. We should gain no element of strength that we do not possess already, and establish a most pernicious precedent in international polity.

Spoils and the Spoilsmen.

Amid the agitation and tumult, the din and uproar and uncertainty concerning the trivial and unimportant topics of taxation, pensions, immigration, tariff, annexation and social discontent, comes the comforting assurance, like the sweet south wind over a bank of violets, that the country is safe from the depredation of the spoilsmen, and there is to be an epoch of genuine reform in the civil service.

The age is not entirely free from a suspicion of cant; of whining and hypocritical pretension in morals, education, art, religion and politics; and of all forms of this tiresome disorder there is none so senseless and fatiguing as the cant of civil service reform. Theoretically, Mr. Cleveland is right. The president of the United States should be the best and strongest and purest citizen of the republic. But sometimes he is not. His subordinates should be specially qualified above all others by nature and training for the duties they are appointed to perform. But they are not. Legislators should all be the wisest and most experienced political economists of incorruptible integrity. But they are not. Judges should be so learned in the law that their decisions would never be contested or reversed. But they are not. All citizens should be tranquil and prosperous, contented to remain in their several conditions in life till promoted for merit, after competitive examination, on the occurrence of some vacancy in wealth or rank by death or resignation. But they are not.

In the ideal scientific state there would be no defalcations in office, no offensive partisanship, no incorrigible spoilsmen filling the air with the din of their tumultuous discontent. The courtesy of the senate would disappear. Executive sessions would be abolished. Nominating conventions would yield to boards of commissioners, before whom all candidates for the presidency and for congress would appear for examination into their attainments in statecraft. Stump oratory would be a lost art. Political campaigns would be conducted like Chautauqua circles or the Concord school of philosophy.

The torchlight procession, the multitudinous rally, the flaring bonfire, the voluntary contribution and the campaign lie would be seen and heard no more. Government would become strictly impersonal. The office would seek the man. The Sermon on the Mount would be the platform and the Golden Rule the policy of every administration, and the government would be kept pure, as the streets of Jerusalem were kept clean, by every man sweeping before his own door.

Meanwhile it would be interesting to know what principle of civil service reform that rendered Mr. Cleveland eligible for re-election renders those who hold office under him in his first term ineligible for reappointment; and why it is any more degrading to want a postoffice than to want the presidency; and how it happens that, even after competitive examination and certificates of merit, under a republican administration the majority of successful applicants are republicans and under a democratic administration democrats.

The resemblances between Lincoln and Cleveland are not so marked possibly as the contrasts, but it is not unlikely that the latter is quite as well qualified to deal with the emergencies of today as was the former with the issues of 1861. When Cleveland wrote that paternalism had no place in the creed of democracy he pronounced the epitaph of Jack Cade, but his exasperated following in 1896 may avenge his death. The future of parties cannot be predicted, for politics is not an exact science. Its problems are complicated, its forces obscure, its statistics not tabulated. The unexpected continually happens. An alliterative phrase may turn victory to defeat, and the most trivial incident may change disaster to triumph.

Political soothsayers prophecy only what they hope will come to pass, and their prognostications cannot be disinterested. No partisan can disclose to his adversaries the weakness of his own party, and his conclusions therefore, however apparently sincere, are distrusted because, if unfavorable, they must be suppressed.

Jno J. Ingalls.

JOHN J. INGALLS.

JUDGE WILKIN'S PROVERBS.

Detroit Free Press.

The perfeshional patriot that hain't got his pribe marked on him somers is almity skeerce.

The richer the government the poorer the people.

Congressmen kin git the neediessaries ov life on their salaries, but the Lord only knows whar they git the luxshuries.

Politishuns don't secure their promises by mortgidge.

Mitty few wimmen goes into politicks before they try to git into matrimony.

A one-dollar greenback in the hand is wuth all yer finanshul theories in the bush.

Politicks raises a disturbance every time it gits mixed with anything else. Prinstance, churches, temperance, labor, farmin', fishin' and wimmen.

The goddess of liberty never strikes for any more pay ner the star spangled banner don't shine down the pole when the eight hours is up.

That's one politickle problem I ain't been able to git the answer to yet, namely, to wit: Ef it costs $10,000 for a statesman to git a $5,000 job, how does he git even?

The clear juice, without sugar, of half a lemon every morning for a week just now, when the system is more or less clogged from the winter's feeding, is according to an authority, equal to a trip south or a whole bottle of debilitating bitters.

MME. ROMERO WAS BANISHED

The True Inwardness of a Easy Diplomatic Episode in Washington.

SOME NOTED PRESIDENTIAL CHURCH PEWS

How Grain Speculators Plot to Get an Inkling of Crop Reports in Advance of Issue by the Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—(Correspondence of THE BEE.)—There is but one Mme. Romero in Washington today. A month ago there were two. And thereby hangs a tale which involves a recent diplomatic episode. Senora Don Matias Romero is the wife of the Mexican minister at Washington. She is better known as Mme. Romero and under that name she has made a famous reputation for hospitality during the eleven years in which her husband has represented the Republic of Mexico at the national capital. Mme. Romero was a Philadelphia woman and she had many friends in Washington when she married the minister from Mexico; but she has made many more by the gracious hospitality which she has dispensed for many years at the Mexican legation. Her receptions are famous and her dinners and balls are among the most interesting features of the social season at Washington. During the past season people who were acquainted with Mme. Romero were surprised to see through announcements in the "society" columns of the local papers that she had been at a number of entertainments given by people who were not exactly of the set in which Mme. Romero has always moved. They were doubtless charming people but they were not the extremely fashionable people with whom Mme. Romero has been intimate, and with whom her position in the diplomatic corps, as much as her agreeable personality and her family claims, gave her unquestioned standing. Many of these people who know Mme. Romero so well did not know that Senor Romero's brother, Senor Don Cayetano, had come to Washington as first secretary of legation and had been charge d'affaires during the absence of Minister Romero at the Mexican capital. It was this Mme. Romero whose name was constantly appearing in the newspapers. In the absence of Minister Romero his wife has spent the past season rather quietly, but wherever she has been she has been annoyed with constant inquiries about her movements, as her friends supposed them to be set forth in the newspaper paragraphs. The climax was capped by an incident which was telegraphed over the country about six weeks ago. A paragraph was sent out from Buffalo saying that Mme. Romero of Washington, who was traveling with a friend, had by mistake administered a poison to her companion, and that it was with great difficulty that the other woman's life was saved. As Mme. Romero is so well known over the United States, and as no explanation was given in the telegraphic dispatch as to the identity of the Mme. Romero of the tragic episode at Buffalo, all of the friends of the Mme. Romero who read the paragraph believed that it concerned her. As a consequence she was deluged with inquiries and messages of sympathy, and she finally found it necessary to notify her friends through a newspaper paragraph, which was widely circulated, that "Mme. Romero" had not been absent from Washington at all this winter.

Now There is but One Mme. Romero.

When Minister Romero returned to Washington the state of affairs was laid before him. His wife announced that there could be but one Mme. Romero in Washington; that if the other did not go, she would. Minister Romero recognized the justice of her position and went to his brother, the first secretary of legation. He laid the matter before him as forcibly as he could. Either his brother must leave Washington, he said, or he would have to resign his position here. Senor Don Cayetano Romero did not want to leave Washington; neither did his wife. But the episode might have involved them very unpleasantly with the Mexican government, for Minister Romero has done diplomatic wonders in Washington for his government, and is considered one of the strongest men in the foreign service. So Senor Don Cayetano Romero applied for a transfer, and about two weeks ago he left Washington for Paris. Today there is but one Mme. Romero in Washington.

Presidential Church Pews.

Now that President Cleveland has begun to attend service at Dr. Sunderland's church on Four and One-half street, attention has been direct to the "president's pew," which has been kept vacant for him during the four years of his absence from Washington. But this is not the only "president's pew" in Washington. The pew which was occupied by President Lincoln is preserved intact in the New York Avenue Presbyterian church. It is an uncomfortable piece of furniture in which Mr. Lincoln's long lank form used to repose very awkwardly. All the other pews in the church are new and of modern form. The Lincoln pew, of course, is preserved for its historic associations. There is a president's pew also in St. John's Episcopal church which is one of the oldest and still one of the most fashionable churches in Washington. St. John's church has really the best right to claim the title of "the president's church," by which it has been known for many years. William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan and Arthur were all regular worshipers at St. John's and Lincoln, Johnson and Grant are known to have attended service there. The pew, made historic by these famous occupants, is still marked by a metal plate as "the president's pew."

Memorial Windows.

Other evidences of the historic incidents that cling to the edifice are found in the stained glass windows. In the gallery is a small window inscribed: "Erected by the vestry to the memory of William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States; John Tyler, tenth president; Zachary Taylor, twelfth president—who worshiped in this church while in office." Another window is inscribed: "Erected by the vestry to the memory of James Madison, fourth president of the United States, who worshiped in this church while in office." On the first floor is a window, representing on the upper half the resurrection and on the lower the annunciation; the inscription being: "To the glory of God and to the memory of Ellen Louise Herndon Arthur, entered into life January 12, 1880." On the window ledge under the memorial to Mrs. Arthur is a brass plate inscribed: "In memory of Chester Allan Arthur, is placed here by the vestry. He was the twenty-first president of the United States and worshiped in this church, and he in 1884 erected this window to the memory of his wife. He died November 18, 1886." St. John's church was built in 1816 by Latrobe, who was the architect of the old part of the capitol. Originally the church was in the form of a Greek cross with a circular gallery running completely around the interior; the flooring was of brick, and the building was heated by wood stoves and lighted by sperm candles and oil lamps. A furnace is now used to heat the building, the interior of which has been remodeled. No president since Arthur's time has attended St. John's church, but it has had and it now has many famous communicants. Vice President Morton and Secretary Tracy were two of the worshipers at St. John's while they were residents of Washington. In the congregation now are the chief justice, Associate Justice Blatchford, Associate Justice Gray, the British minister, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Letters, General Beale, General Bonet, Miss Hattie Blaine and the wife of Senator Cameron.

General Grant was a member of the Metropolitan Methodist church, which was finished during his administration. President Hayes was a member of the Foundry Methodist church and for a time occupied the pew of Major T. P. Morgan, whom he afterwards appointed District commissioner. Garfield attended the Christian church. Franklin Pierce was a member of the Fourth Presbyterian church. None of the pews of these presidents have been reserved.

No church has been so distinctively an "administration" church as the Church of the Covenant. Not only the president, but his premier, Secretary Blaine, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Attorney General Miller, Secretary Rusk, Secretary Proctor and Secretary Windom and a number of the lesser officials of the Harrison regime attended service at the Church of the Covenant during the last administration. None of President Cleveland's cabinet have joined the First Presbyterian church. Private Secretary Thurber is the only one of the officials of the new administration who has taken a sitting there. Dr. Sunderland's congregation does not number many distinguished people now. Its membership is almost entirely local. But doubtless the fact that the Clevelands are worshipers there will draw many distinguished people who are strangers to it.

How the Grain Speculators Were Baffled.

The appointment of a successor to Statistician Dodge of the Department of Agriculture will bring rejoicing to the speculators throughout the country who have been trying for so many years to get in advance the result of the statistician's investigations of the condition of the crops. Since the newspapers took a hand at gathering crop statistics this information has not been of so much value. Some years ago merchants and speculators throughout the country depended on the traveling agents of commercial houses and occasional country correspondents to give them scattering information about the condition of crops. Now the great newspapers of the west and south have reliable correspondents everywhere through the grain and cotton districts keeping them constantly advised of any material change in the crop prospects. Through them the report of the statistician is pretty thoroughly discounted. Still there is sometimes a surprise in the monthly report and very frequently it affects the price of grain for future delivery.

The system adopted in the statistician's office renders leakage almost impossible. There would have to be a combination of employes from several of the branches of the statistician's office to get together information of any positive value. Even the state agents of the department could not furnish absolute information, for in addition to the set of correspondents which reports to each state agent there is an independent set of correspondents reporting from the same counties direct to the department at Washington. From these independent reports and the reports of special agents the statistician obtains information which frequently leads him to modify the crop averages as made up in his office, and as the final decision rests entirely with him, even those clerks who have handled the reports and worked up the averages from them can have no positive knowledge of what average will be adopted by the statistician. These reports are distributed to different rooms so that no clerk and no set of clerks working together will have any knowledge of final values. When all the estimates have been made, frequently the statistician receives telegrams containing information from agents in important sections of the country which modify very materially the reports which they sent in by mail. With these telegrams and with the results of the work of the clerks in the different offices spread out before him, the statistician locks himself in his office with his stenographer and his assistant and proceeds to figure out the average. It is a matter of very nice adjustment. As fast as the report is made up the stenographer puts it on a duplicating machine and prints copies of it. The first completed copy is taken to the secretary of agriculture and laid before him. He approves it formally and it is immediately taken to the telegraph operator in a room adjoining. By him it is telegraphed all over the country so that every one has an equal chance at it.

There used to be a great striving among the speculators through their agents here to get the report telegraphed to New York so as to anticipate one another. At that time there was no telegraph operator at the department and when the report was given out there was always a race between the messengers of the telegraph companies, the press associations and the speculators to see who would first get to the telegraph office with it. At that time the summary of the report, which was the most important feature of it for immediate use, was the last paragraph in the report as given out. Some of the speculators, seeing this, had their agents telegraph the last paragraph first with the result that they beat the other speculators and the press association several minutes. Now the summary of the report is in the first paragraph.

For a long time one firm of speculators in New York got an advantage of fully five minutes on the report. The fact was known in Washington, but for a long time the most careful investigation failed to show how this was accomplished. The messenger of the firm was seen to start from the Agricultural department with the other messengers and he run to the telegraph office with them. After a long time it was discovered that the regular messenger was being used as a dummy, and that a second messenger with another copy of the report stopped at a small deserted building just outside the Agricultural department grounds. The speculators had strung a wire to this little building and, while the regular messenger was running to the telegraph office uptown, the operator in the little building was sending the contents of the report to New York fully five minutes before the other copies of the report could be filed with the telegraph company. It was the discovery of this device that made the Agricultural department establish a telegraph office in the building.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

JUICE WITHOUT THE RIND.

The banana seeds only in one small spot on earth, the Andaman islands. Everywhere else it must be raised from suckers.

The census returns show that there are 12,690,152 families in the United States. Not so bad for a young and rapidly growing republic.

The tracks of the great Atlantic liners between the United States and Great Britain are as accurately made out and followed as if they were built on land.

The bones of the whales that the German kaiser slaughtered in the North sea last summer are to be turned into furniture for the Norwegian boat house at Potsdam.

Thirty years ago the product of the lobster fishing industry in Canada was valued at $15,275. Last year it was $1,000,752, as compared with $2,272,421 in the preceding twelve months.

Statistics of the Postoffice department show that the average population of towns having fourth-class postoffices is 993. These offices are defined as those whose receipts do exceed $1,000 nor $2,000.

W. K. Vanderbilt is having a yacht built at Birkenhead, Eng., which, it is believed, will be the finest in the world. It will be named the Valiant, and will be guaranteed to run seventeen knots an hour. The boat will soon be ready. It will be 310 feet between perpendiculars, and have 5,000-horse power.

The Geographical club of Philadelphia has decided to take an active part in promoting the next expedition of Lieutenant Peary toward the North pole, and has agreed upon a plan for raising $5,000 or $10,000 of the $30,000 or $25,000 that will be required. In return Mr. Peary proposes to turn over to the club whatever collections of scientific value he may make in the Arctic region.

Wrinkled foreheads in children betoken consumption, rickets or tiding. Vertical wrinkles of the brow come early to men who do much brain work. Arched and crossing wrinkles about the lower middle of the forehead betokens physical or mental suffering. Fine, close meshed wrinkles which cover the face, signs of age and decrepitude, are caused by loss of contractile nervous force and are prevented by hot bathing, friction and electricity.

SAENGERBUND'S BIG FESTIVAL

Cleveland Will Entertain the Next Meeting of the North American Societies.

FOUR THOUSAND VOICES IN CONCERT

An Immense Hall to be Built Especially for the Saengerfest—Omaha Societies Will Make Effort to Get the Next Festival for This City.

CLEVELAND, O., April 7.—(Special to THE BEE.)—The coming Saengerfest of the German singing societies of the country, to be held in this city in July, will be one of the noteworthy musical events of the year. Extensive preparations are being made for the occasion and it is anticipated that the festival this year will far exceed, in point of magnificence, any similar event that has yet been held. The Saengerfest is again under the auspices of the North American Saengerbund by the singers composing its membership, who are scattered all over the union. The organization has been in existence since 1848, when the first festival was held in Cincinnati, five societies and 125 singers being present. It has now a membership of 100 societies and upwards of 4,000 singers, and the festivals which it gives are stupendous affairs. The last one occurred in New Orleans three years ago and was noted as being the greatest yet held.

In Cleveland, preparations for the occasion have been under way for many months, and are now well advanced. The music to be sung was sent to the different societies early in the winter and the many choruses are now doubtless familiar to the scores. The concerts, of which there will be six, preceded by a reception concert in which only Cleveland singers will take part, will be presided over by Prof. Emil Ring, a well known musician and musical conductor of this city. Prof. Ring is not yet thirty years of age, yet he has already made considerable of a reputation for his ability in musical matters. He is a native of a small village in Saxonian Switzerland, and nearly the whole of his lifetime has been spent in the study of music. He came to this country in 1887 and the following year was engaged to conduct the Philharmonic orchestra here, since which time he has resided in this city. The latter society has steadily increased in the number of its members and the excellence of its music since Prof. Ring took charge and is now one of the most prominent in this section of the country. It has upwards of seventy-five members and it will furnish the instrumental music at all the concerts.

The Cleveland public schools will contribute to the attractions of the reception concert with a large chorus. Prof. N. Coe Stewart, who has charge of the department of music in the schools, will select a class of 2,000 boys and girls from the 50,000 who study under him, and they will sing under his direction. Their performance will be novel and striking.

Another feature of the festival will be the singing of the prize composition on the evening following the reception concert, Wednesday, July 12. About a year ago a cash prize of $1,000 was offered for the best musical theme arranged for soloists and a large chorus, and the work of Mr. Heinrich Zeimer of New York won the distinction. The composition is entitled "The New World" and is descriptive of the discovery of America. It will be sung under the direction of the author, who will be assisted by the New York Liederkranz, of which he is the conductor. This company is composed of over 100 singers who will be making a tour of the country at the time of the festival. They will ship for three days at the World's fair before coming to Cleveland.

The largest chorus at any of the concerts will probably contain over 3,000 singers and the number who will take part in all the concerts is expected to be nearly as great.

In addition to this immense chorus an excellent array of solo singers have been engaged, and several will appear at each concert. All of them are well known artists and some have more than a national reputation. The prima donna will be "Rita Elandi," Amelia Louise Groll, a Cleveland girl, who for the past five years has been captivating audiences all over Europe with her exquisite voice and charming manner. Miss Groll graduated from the Cincinnati College of Music and, after a farewell concert in the city of her birth, in 1886, departed for Paris to complete her education. After two years spent in study under the celebrated teacher, Madame Marchesi, she went upon the stage, and from the first scored a signal triumph. Her reputation constantly increased and she was given the distinction of appearing before Queen Victoria, with her company, in the opera "Cavalleria Rusticana," it being the first time that the queen had heard Italian opera since the death of her husband, thirty years before. Miss Groll, who is now in Palermo, Italy, intends to start for this side of the water in June, when she will have for her escort a large singing society from Berlin, on the way to attend the saengerfest. An elaborate reception is being planned to welcome the famous singer back to her childhood's home.

Mrs. S. C. Ford of this city and Miss Blauvoldt of New York will be the soprano soloists, in addition to Miss Groll. The altos will be Miss Lena Little of Boston and Miss Olive Fremstad of New York. Mr. W. H. Rieger of New York will be one of the tenor soloists. He was to have been assisted by Mr. Andrew Dippel of Germany, but the latter has decided not to leave his native land this season and who will take his place has not yet been decided. The bassos selected are Messrs. Emil Fischer of New York, Conrad Behrens of Germany and Gustave Bernicke of this city. All are artists of standing and excellent singers.

The concerts will be given in an immense hall which is to be built expressly for the occasion. It will have seats for over 5,000 persons exclusive of the platform, which will be great enough to contain all the singers who are expected to be present. The building will be erected in a pleasant spot about two miles from the center of the city and close to five lines of street cars. This, in one of the best street car cities in the world, means that the building will be easily accessible. The structure will be of wood and iron and will be fireproof. The outside will be covered with "staff," the cement used on the World's fair buildings, and it will be tinted to resemble brown stones. The structure will be about 200 feet square and nearly 100 feet in height. A striking feature of the construction will be the arrangement of the space devoted to the orchestra. A portion of the front of the platform will be cut away and a pit constructed underneath large enough to contain considerably over 100 players. Here the members will sit, entirely away from the view of the audience, while a huge sounding board at the rear of the space will send forth the sound of the instruments, blended together as is possible in no other way. This arrangement is copied after that of the opera house at Bayreuth, the home of the Wagnerian opera, where the musicians are never seen by the audience. It is believed that this will be the first time that the idea has been made use of in this country.

The greatest interest is being manifested in the approaching festival by the German speaking population and by all music lovers all over the country, and all omens point to a highly successful gathering. CAL.

About six months ago several of Omaha's smaller singing societies were merged into one grand union, the Saengerbund, which has a membership of 130 singers at present. Prior to this time it would have been useless to attempt to enter into membership with the North American Saengerbund, but since the consolidation efforts are to be made to induce the Omaha Saengerbund and the Liederkranz to become members.

Speaking of the matter the other day a well known leader in singing circles expressed himself to the effect that in case these two societies did so Omaha might be fortunate enough to get the National Saengerfest here four years hence, which at present goes only to the larger eastern cities. He stated that the eastern contingent would in his opinion be glad to vote for Omaha to enable them to visit a western metropolis where such a fest never has been held.