

testimony showed that his was a perverted and not an insane mind. The conviction and sentence meet with universal approval outside the ranks of the vicious and desperate band—they cannot be called a party—of Caserio's associates.

Apparently the Senate and House conferees have come to an agreement respecting the sugar schedule. The arrangement now reported is that on raw sugar a forty per cent. tax shall be levied, and on refined sugar the tax shall be forty per cent. of the value of the raw sugar contained, and one-fifth of a cent a pound additional. This would give to the manufacturers of sugar a protection of about six per cent. upon the value of their product. Inasmuch as the labor bill in the manufacture of sugar is but two per cent. of the value of the product (while it is nearer twenty per cent. in most manufactures), a six per cent. protection is not justified by even the demands of the Republican platform, which asked for only such protection as would offset the difference in wages here and abroad. The fact that a trust is the recipient of the protection makes the proposed duty still more antagonistic to the demands of all platforms. Nevertheless, the Democratic conferees claim with much justice that they must either concede the Sugar Trust the six per cent. protection insisted upon by Senators Gorman, Smith, and others, or else fail to pass any bill, and thereby continue the fifteen per cent. protection to the Sugar Trust given by the McKinley Act. As respects coal and iron, the Senate and House conferees are apparently as far apart as ever. As we go to press, a caucus of the Democrats in the House is in session.

The Senate Committee investigating the sugar scandals unanimously reports that, according to the evidence submitted, no member of the Senate has speculated in sugar during the pendency of the Tariff Bill except Messrs. Quay and McPherson, and, further, that both of these Senators closed out their holdings before voting upon the measure. They find, however, that "one or more of the officers of the so-called Trust have been in Washington constantly during the progress of the Tariff Bill in the Senate," holding consultations with various Senators, and they "deprecate" the importunity and pressure to which Congress and its members are subjected by great industrial combinations. Senators Lodge and Davis submit a supplemental report calling attention to the fact that the present form of the sugar schedule was that desired by the representatives of the Trust, and that the Trust had contributed to the campaign funds of both parties—a proceeding essentially corrupt, whose only possible object was "to establish an obligation to the giver on the part of whichever party comes into power." It is to be feared that these inadequate and unsatisfactory reports will conclude the whole matter, and that the cases against the witnesses refusing to testify will be dropped. The statistics concerning the production and consumption of sugar which we print in another column graphically show the importance of the "sugar question" to the people of the United States.

In another column a special correspondent states succinctly the present position of the Anti-Lottery Bill in the House. That the bill should be opposed by Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, was a foregone conclusion. During the great campaign in his own State Mr. Boatner, while an avowed "anti-Lottery man," was the ablest supporter of the pro-Lottery nominee for Governor, and was character-

ized by the "New Delta" as one who "opposed the Lottery, but hoped to heaven that no one else did." Mr. Bailey, of Texas, is a man of ability and unquestioned sincerity, but also a doctrinaire advocate of States' rights. It was Mr. Bailey who was quoted a few weeks ago as declaring that were he the Governor of Illinois he would call out the militia and drive the Federal troops into Lake Michigan. Judge Culberson's opposition to the Hoar bill is a disappointment, especially as he supported the passage of the present law to exclude lottery matter from the mails. Nevertheless, the favor of fourteen members of the Judiciary Committee and the active support of Mr. Broderick, of Kansas, Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, and Mr. Terry, of Arkansas, count for much more than the States' rights opposition of the two members from Texas. The fact that so few Southern Democrats opposed the Washburn and Hatch bills to restrict inter-State gambling in options is evidence that the strict-constructionist objections to the Hoar bill will not weigh heavily with the House as a whole. The only danger is that the bill will be crowded to one side. The favor of the Committee on Rules, consisting of Speaker Crisp, of Georgia, and Messrs. Catchings, of Mississippi, Outhwaite, of Ohio, Reed, of Maine, and Burrows, of Michigan, is now exceptionally important to the passage of the bill, and their constituents are especially requested to urge the desirability of immediate action. Fortunately, the twenty-odd bogus lottery companies of Kansas City, Missouri, are not, at this juncture, like the great lottery company, conducting their business quietly through established agencies, but are sending out circulars broadcast to unknown people in all ranks of society, and so are creating in the West a strong public sentiment in support of the Hoar bill. Mr. Broderick, in whose charge the bill has been placed, is heartily supporting it, and the bill's prospects are better than they have been before.

The Democratic Conventions held last week in Iowa, Florida, and Georgia heartily indorsed President Cleveland's attitude upon the tariff question, and avoided any explicit condemnation of his attitude upon the silver question. Even the Georgia Convention, which manifested the greatest antagonism toward the President, expressed an "abiding faith" in his "courage, wisdom, honesty, and patriotism." Its currency plank demanded only such legislation as would "secure the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver upon a parity." It failed to specify whether or not the present ratio should be maintained. The Iowa Convention, which likewise demanded the free coinage of silver, intimated that the ratio should be changed before free coinage was permitted. Such platforms really promise no more coinage of silver than that upon which Mr. Cleveland was elected, for this likewise demanded the coinage of both gold and silver "without discrimination or charge for mintage." It amounts to much the same thing in practice whether a convention opposes the free coinage of silver or demands its free coinage at some uncertain ratio which certainly cannot be agreed upon.

In the election of judges of the Supreme Court in Tennessee last week the Democratic ticket was very nearly defeated by the combined forces of the Republicans, Populists, and Prohibitionists. In the Presidential election of 1892 the combined votes of these three parties was nearly equal to the vote for Mr. Cleveland, but it was not thought that a fusion ticket made up of four Republicans, one Populist, and no Prohibitionist could hold anything like

the entire strength of each of these elements. Apparently, however, the defections from these minority parties fell short of the unprecedented stay-at-home vote of disaffected Democrats. In the Alabama election on Monday of this week there was, according to the face of the returns, no stay-at-home vote, even among the negroes. The campaign had been extremely bitter, and the dispatches state that "the Black Belt has sent up its usual overwhelming Democratic majority." In the gubernatorial election of 1892 eight counties in this district returned a Democratic majority of 25,000, though the entire white vote in those counties was but 12,000. Evidently, therefore, the negroes who did not vote in person voted by proxy. In the late campaign the election frauds of 1892 were the chief theme of the Kolb speakers, and Captain Kolb dared his opponent to demand for each party minority representatives in all returning boards. The Democrats claimed that there had been frauds on both sides in 1892, and based this year's campaign chiefly upon the charge that Captain Kolb's campaign fund had been swelled by contributions from the Boston Home Market Club, a Republican organization. The truth of this charge Captain Kolb admitted. As we go to press, the Democrats claim the State by a majority of 15,000, but this majority comes so largely from the Black Belt that the opposition, which even in 1892 carried a majority of the counties, may this year control a majority of the Legislature. In that event, the Jeffersonian Democrats and the Populists will not only elect a United States Senator, but will count in their nominee for Governor.

The business situation makes it clearer each week that bimetalists have never exaggerated the depression certain to result from the complete demonetization of silver. The New York Factory Inspector, in his annual report, brings out the fact that during the early months of 1893, when the currency supply was more than usually adequate, nearly all the mills and factories of the State were running at full time, and many had given notice to his department of their purpose to run overtime in order to dispose of accumulating orders. Before the middle of the year, however, a change took place, and since that time things have gone from bad to worse, until thousands of mills and workshops are wholly or partially closed. The Factory Inspector naturally attributes the change exclusively to the stringency in the money market. It was just before the middle of last year that Europe's excessive demand for gold began to lower our currency supply, and the closing of the Indian mints to silver raised the value of gold throughout the world. It was just a year ago this week that President Cleveland sent his message to Congress calling for the repeal of the Sherman Act in order to stop the drain of gold to Europe. Up to that time the drain of gold last year had been \$58,000,000. This year, with the Sherman Act repealed, the drain of gold has risen to \$72,000,000. During the last few months the supply of currency has fallen by almost the entire amount of our gold exports, and the value of money—following economic law—has increased in proportion as its supply has diminished. The reason of it all is that the new supply of gold is grossly inadequate to meet the world's expanding demand for currency. When American factories are generally reopened—and this can hardly come until the workmen have submitted to further reductions of wages—the United States will doubtless export less gold, but our increased demand for it will only intensify its appreciation throughout the world.

It is safe to say that the Catholic Total Abstinence

Union of America never held so triumphant a convention as that at St. Paul, Minn., last week. Early in its sessions Father O'Brien, of Ohio, upon referring to Bishop Watterson's "declaration of independence," called for three cheers for Monsignor Satolli and the Ohio Bishop. "Every man in the Convention," says the dispatch, "arose and cheered." A little later, Archbishop Ireland, after speaking of the Pope's indorsement of the Total Abstinence Union, continued: "America has set her face against the saloon, the den of corrupt politics, and any Church which will not come out for temperance is an excrescence upon the soil." The day following, with but one dissenting vote, the following declaration was enthusiastically adopted:

"The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, assembled in its twenty-fourth general Convention, . . . sees in the recent action of Bishop Watterson, which has been so nobly sustained by Monsignor Satolli, a long step in the right direction.

"It believes that this action will crystallize the influence of the Church against the saloon, and will stamp this latter indelibly as the irreclaimable enemy of the Church.

"We urge all Catholics to banish liquor from their homes and from their social and political clubs. Let Catholic banquets be made remarkable by the absence of all alcoholic drinks; let saloon-keepers be excluded from membership in all societies of Catholics; give no support to Catholic papers which allow liquor-dealers to advertise in their columns.

"Let every faithful son of the Holy Mother Church do his utmost to make the name of Catholic stand unmistakably for total abstinence."

From Rome Cardinal Rampollo sent these greetings: "The Holy Father blesses your Convention with his whole heart;" and from Washington came this message:

"My cardinal blessing upon the Convention. I pray that the best fruits follow from it. The Total Abstinence Society is the guardian of the homes of America. They who strive for the mastery restrain themselves from all intoxicating drinks—they, and they who receive the incorruptible crown. For religion and country,

"FRANCIS SATOLLI, Delegate Apostolic."

The readers of this paper will remember how, in the anti-lottery campaign in Louisiana, the stirring letter of Cardinal Gibbons turned threatened defeat into victory. In the National temperance campaign the decision of Monsignor Satolli promises results as great if not as immediate. Henceforward the sense of Church loyalty among all Catholics is enlisted against the saloon.

In the death of George Inness, America loses one whom many consider her greatest landscape-painter. Few artists have been more sturdily self-reliant. It was characteristic of Inness's independence that but one month in the studio of Regis Gignoux was all the regular instruction he ever received. He drew and sketched and painted; he lived at Newark, in Italy, at Boston, at Englewood, in the metropolis, again in

Italy, and finally at Montclair, but at every period and in every place he was self-taught. His pictures, therefore, were absolutely uninfluenced by those of other landscape artists, even though such artists were a Diaz and a Corot. When we consider his later work, often called "impressionist," it seems strange to think that Inness made himself first known by his marvelous attention to detail. If we put his early pictures alongside his last efforts, the two show as distinct phases of art-career as may be imagined. In the early pictures every leaf and blade stands out with an almost



George Inness