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WONDER if Green Smith sees the hand of Providence anywhere?

Yes, Mr. Cleveland, you were right. It is a condition that confronts you, not a theory.

THE defeated Republican candidates in four congressional districts will contest. If they do not get their seats they can at least show up the Democratic frauds.

EVERYBODY else can make Cabinets until the 4th of March next. On that date Mr. President Harrison will make one; and then where will be all the other Cabinets?

THE "illegitimate industries" of Indiana, including wool-growing, woolen manufactures, glass factories, starch factories, iron-works, etc., will not be forced to close just yet.

THE News did very little else than support Mr. Bynum, and Mr. Bynum ran badly behind Colonel Matson in this county, whom the News did not support. It seems to us that there is not much margin for blavation on the part of the News.

THE United States marshal "scheme" was worked in Connecticut as it was in Indiana. The bulldozing was evidently the inspiration of the national committee, and willing and appropriate tools were found in the United States marshals for Indiana and Connecticut. The "doubtful States" were to be stolen by outright fraud and violence.

CLEVELAND attributes his defeat solely to the lavish and corrupt use of money by the Republicans, and says his tariff policy had nothing to do with it. This shows the man's egotism. He thinks he can do no wrong. As for lavish use of money, everybody knows that in this State, at least, the Democrats spent four dollars to our one. Guess again, Grover.

GENERAL HARRISON receives more electoral votes than any other Republican President, except Grant. Lincoln received 180 electoral votes in 1860 and 212 in 1864; Grant received 214 in 1868 and 286 in 1872; Hayes received 185, and Garfield 214. Four years ago Cleveland carried twenty States and 219 electoral votes. Harrison carries twenty-one States and 239 electoral votes. The more the victory is considered, the bigger it grows.

THE mean, malicious, illustrated lie in yesterday's Sentinel regarding the Saw-makers' Club's visit to General Harrison indicates that that paper proposes to keep up its indecent war upon a man who has now ceased to be the candidate of a party and is the President-elect of the whole people. The saw-makers were courteously and pleasantly received by General Harrison, as he receives everybody, and left his home with added admiration for the man for whom they worked and voted.

SOME compliments have been paid the Journal for its share in securing the nomination and election of General Harrison. The Journal has done what it could in that direction, and may have contributed something to the result. It desires to thank its contemporaries and friends for their kind expressions, and to say that since General Harrison's nomination the entire Republican press of the country, and especially of Indiana, has done its entire duty. Every Republican paper in this State has contributed its full share to the victory and is entitled to its full share of the credit.

THE London Saturday Review makes the point that Cleveland made nothing by his boorish treatment of Lord Sackville and his insult to England, and that he would be just as well off politically and a good deal better in other respects if he had acted the gentleman. He was too mad to do that. The worst feature of the case is that the government and people of the United States have to suffer in foreign estimation for his personal conduct. It will be years before we shall hear the last of this business, and England will "have it in" for us till she gets even and probably a little ahead.

So far as can be judged, the campaign lies and libels against General Harrison, elaborated with such great care and circulated at enormous expense, had no effect whatever. The Chinese lie evidently did not hurt him where it was expected to, as he carried all the Pacific coast States by increased majorities. The Condon lie about Irish-Americans seems to have had no effect, and in Bloomington, Ill., where Condon lives, his own precinct, which has always given seventy-five to one hundred Democratic majority, gave only nineteen this year. It is a strong Irish-American

precinct. The dollar-a-day lie was only believed by a class of ignorant and prejudiced voters who are Democratic anyhow. The "greenback-idiot" lie, which was a malicious distortion of a harmless remark, did not prevent the Greenbackers in Michigan from voting for General Harrison and helping to swell his majority to 21,000. Altogether, the result of the election does not furnish much comfort or encouragement to the campaign liar.

THE INDIANA FIGHT.

Some Republicans outside of Indiana have expressed surprise or disappointment at the smallness of the Republican plurality in this State. We have no patience with that sort of feeling. Those who entertain it have no proper understanding of the situation, and they do the Republicans of Indiana great injustice in underestimating the magnitude of their victory or imagining that they might, or could, or should have done better. It is a little like criticizing a victorious army which, after a hard-fought battle against great odds, has routed the enemy and held the field, because it let any get away. No such feeling as that exists among the men who won the victory. Indiana Republicans know how hard it was to get any plurality at all, and they are inexpressibly happy and proud to have carried the State. A plurality of 2,500 may look small to some Republicans, but it looks mighty big to those of Indiana. Twenty-five hundred in this State is more than 10,000 in New York, or 25,000 in Ohio or Illinois, and more than 60,000 in Iowa or Kansas. The Republicans of Indiana have achieved a magnificent victory, and they don't want anybody to forget it. No person will underestimate its magnitude who appreciates the difficulties under which it was gained, and the strength and malignity of the opposition. Indiana is the closest State in the Union. With a voting population of more than 500,000, it never goes more than a few thousand either way. Thomas A. Hendricks, who possessed great personal popularity, and was a great leader and shrewd politician, carried it for Governor by only 1,148. In 1876 the Democrats, with Hendricks on the ticket, carried the State by a plurality of 5,511. In 1880 the Republicans carried it by 6,642. In 1884, with Hendricks on the ticket again, the Democrats carried it by 6,537. In 1888 the Republicans capture it again by about 2,500. If anybody thinks this was an easy victory, he should have been here to see how hard it was won. It was a hand-to-hand fight from the beginning to the end of the campaign. The Democracy had control of the national administration and the executive department of the State government. They had control of Marion county, with one of the most corrupt and unscrupulous political rings in existence. They had converted all the State institutions into political machines, and at least one of them into a cess-pool of political corruption. They had a United States marshal, who, with extraordinary political malignity and unscrupulousness, had the additional motive of personal animosity for desiring to defeat General Harrison. They had an enormous corruption fund, embracing large contributions from the national committee, heavy collections of money from the South, and liberal donations from all the breweries and distilleries. They had an unprecedented variety of frauds and "good schemes," and an inexhaustible stock of hydra-headed candidates, which they worked with really devilish ingenuity. Their warfare on General Harrison was simply outrageous. No such warfare was ever made by the Republicans on Mr. Hendricks, though he was not a more honored citizen of the State than General Harrison, and it is a compliment to his memory to say he was as good a man. The warfare made on General Harrison was a disgrace to the Indiana Democracy and to American politics. His personality, the overshadowing force of the campaign everywhere, was in this State the very inspiration of it. It inspired Republicans with extraordinary enthusiasm and Democrats with uncommon malice. His personal strength and purity of character, which made the Republicans feel that he was invincible, only impelled the Democratic managers to invent new schemes for his defamation and defeat. The Republicans had indeed good organization, a good State ticket, a good State committee, and excellent leadership; but all these could not have won the victory that has been won against the world, the flesh and the devil. It is essentially General Harrison's victory, accomplished through the enthusiasm inspired by his personal character and popularity. These and his incomparable conduct during the campaign enabled the Republicans of Indiana to achieve one of the most remarkable victories in American politics. Let no one sneer at the smallness of the plurality. We do not think any Indiana Democrat will do so, and we are sure that to Indiana Republicans every unit of it is as sacred as gold and looks as big as a mountain.

GENERAL INTIMIDATION.

There is unmistakable evidence that the Democratic plan of campaign in the recent election involved a general scheme of intimidation and arrest of Republicans throughout the State. United States Marshal Hawkins appointed deputies in many places where they were not needed and where their only use or purpose could be to bulldoze Republicans. The deputies either had instructions or a clear understanding to this effect. Our State exchanges recite a number of arrests not heretofore mentioned in the Journal, some of them by deputy marshals and some by local officers, which bear all the earmarks of a preconcerted plan of intimidation. Some of these are worth putting on record. The Mitchell (Lawrence county) Commercial says that at place several deputy marshals were present, including one Roberts, of Kentucky, an alleged United States marshal. Several prominent Republicans were threatened with arrest, and the bulldozing went on till afternoon, when the alleged marshal was called to show his authority for making arrests. He not only could not do this, but was forced to confess that he had been hired to personate an officer. He was, therefore, arrested himself and lodged in the Bedford jail. At Greenfield, William Bovel was arrested by a deputy marshal and taken before a United States commissioner, who decided that there

was no ground whatever for his arrest. He has employed an attorney and will bring suit. William Tolen, another Republican, was arrested and discharged under similar circumstances.

At the little town of North Manchester, Wabash county, two deputy marshals were appointed, one of whom, the North Manchester Ward, "an amusing little cuss." The "wealth of the Indies," or the glory of conquest, could not bring to anyone else the supreme happiness which that paper enjoys in its own self-contemplation. Evidences of its self-glorification and its assumption crop out almost every day. Here is a gem from its issue of Saturday:

"The News advocated the election of Harrison, and he was elected. It advocated the election of Bynum, and he was elected. It advocated the election of Mitchell, and he was elected (prevailing over a desperate and disreputable combination). It urged that Tousey and Connett should be scratched, and they were scratched—oh, they were scratched! The News will not retire from politics just yet. It is independent, but never neutral."

It advocated the election of General Harrison by daily abuse of the platform upon which he ran and the principles embodied in his letter of acceptance; by deriding and opposing the arguments and methods of the speakers and committees that were representing his canvass, and by admitting to its columns every villainous lie and slander that was started. It did advocate the election of Bynum, and defended his free-trade notions. The result is Mr. Bynum ran 221 votes behind Mr. Matson in Marion county and more than that behind the average of the Democratic ticket in the county. It advocated the election of Mitchell, it says, over a "desperate and disreputable combination." That combination was the Republican party, nothing more; and does the News say the Republican party is "a desperate and disreputable combination?" The fact is, and the News knows it, that the saloon element, the Coy element and the Sullivan bumper element, supported its favorite. The News made a special fight against Messrs. Tousey and Connett, and kept it up almost daily. The result is that less than two hundred voters out of 35,000 "scratched" them and voted for Democrats. This, then, must be about the size of the influence and power of the News—less than two hundred votes out of more than 35,000. That being the case, the News might as well retire from politics and devote itself to its "looking-glass," which affords it so much satisfaction, and amuses, but does not hurt, every one else.

LOVE AND POLITICS.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., is the Englishman who came over last year for the purpose of negotiating the Canadian fisheries treaty. He did negotiate it in the interests of England, and not of the Democratic party, as events have since proved, but his time and attention were not so closely occupied as to prevent other negotiations of a personal and more tender nature. Before he left Washington rumor declared that he had made a matrimonial engagement with the daughter of that proud descendant of Plymouth Rock and the Mayflower who has presided over the martial interests of the country for the past four years. The rumors came faster after the diplomat's return to England, but all efforts on the part of "society writers" and curious society people themselves to get at the truth of the matter from the bride or her family were futile. The Endicotts, as novelists would say, "withdrew into themselves." They would not talk; they had nothing to say, and society revenged itself by ill-mannered remarks concerning "disappointments," etc. On the other hand, Mr. Chamberlain himself became noncommittal. There was evidently a mystery, but at last it has been cleared up. Pa Endicott is responsible. Deep diplomacy was at the bottom of it. A presidential campaign was impending, and this crafty mugwump stipulated that the engagement should be kept a strict secret, "because of the possible influence of the Irish vote on the presidential election if it were made public that the daughter of a member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet was going to marry the man whose hostility to the cause of home rule has made him hated by Irishmen all over the world." For a whole year the course of true love—international love, so to speak—has been impeded by the exigencies of Democratic politics. The haughty Endicott, doubtless, felt that the enforced sacrifice exacted of his daughter was trifling compared with the benefits to be derived by keeping the public in ignorance of the matter. He calmly placed the young woman's happiness in the balance with Democratic success, and happiness had to go, at least temporarily. The sensations of the noble Secretary of War, as well as those of the young woman in the case, must have been of the quality known as indescribable when the Lord Sackville letter was precipitated on the country, and by proving English sympathy with Cleveland rendered the sacrifice futile. The resolve was doubtless made then and there by the paternal Endicott that when another daughter of the distinguished house wished to marry an Englishman, he would let her go, regardless of international complication or Democratic needs. In the mean time, the public will be gratified to learn that Mr. Chamberlain is to have his bride at last, and that the marriage makes not an atom of difference to this country or any other.

REPUBLICAN HARMONY AND WORK.

One of the remarkable features of the campaign just closed was the harmony prevailing among Republicans. Throughout the country they were united in purpose and feeling. In such a vast organization personal and local interests must sometimes clash, but such factional differences have everywhere been swept aside, and were as if they had never existed. Members of the party who had disagreed over minor questions quietly and quickly ignored all matters not pertaining to the great issues of the conflict, and joined each other in working for the common cause. This harmony was particularly noticeable in Indiana. Every Republican seemed at once to recognize the fact that success was possible only through united action, and the disposition to "pull together" was manifested early in the campaign. Individual disappointments were forgotten; there were no "sore-heads"; all joined earnestly in the effort to carry the State for Harrison and protection. Men who could make public speeches have given their time freely to the work; personal effort in a quieter field has been tireless; citizens of every class, from the leading politician to the most retiring individual in private life, have devoted time and labor without stint in their respective ways to the one end. That the State is given a majority for the ticket of which they are so proud is owing to their combined and harmonious effort. No one orator, or editor, or worker of any class can assume the credit. This is due first to the ticket itself and the principles represented, and second to the Republicans as an army. The thousand men who drew the "Harrison ball" through the streets of Indianapolis on Monday last pulled together, but the strain was evenly divided. In the same way the tens of thousands of

Republicans have drawn Indiana out of the Democratic mire, and to all alike is the honor due. As a lesson on the value of harmony the history of the campaign should never be forgotten.

AN INDEPENDENT STRAW.

The News, in the language of Artemus Ward, "an amusing little cuss." The "wealth of the Indies," or the glory of conquest, could not bring to anyone else the supreme happiness which that paper enjoys in its own self-contemplation. Evidences of its self-glorification and its assumption crop out almost every day. Here is a gem from its issue of Saturday:

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It is very proper, and will be very gratifying to Hon. James N. Huston that he should receive the reward of faithful service at the hands of his own special friends and townsmen, in Connersville, in the shape of public appreciation. Nothing succeeds like success, and Mr. Huston is entitled to the grateful recognition of his work by party and personal friends. Had the result been other than it is, the curses would have been plenty. While it remains true that the fight was, in a special manner, the people's, and taken up by the people in a way that made victory inevitable, still, Mr. Huston, in his place, as all other Republicans in theirs, did splendid work. The Journal begs to add its voice of congratulation to Chairman Huston with that which will greet him at his home in Connersville to-day.

THE Journal again desires to say that the statement is false and slanderous that the scenes and outrages witnessed and suffered in Indianapolis and throughout Indiana on Tuesday last were only a repetition of what had transpired in other years by Republican deputy United States marshals. For Republican marshals, for the deputies who acted, and for the Republican party itself, the Journal denounces that statement as utterly unwarranted and baseless. The history of past years will be searched in vain for an approximation to the brutality and violence that covered the whole State with disgrace under the bulldozing "scheme" of the Democratic managers. Marshal Hawkins stands out uniquely in Indiana politics with the Ku-klux chiefs and boss bulldozers of South Carolina.

GENERAL HOVEY will assume the office of Governor on the 14th of January, 1889.

His term as Representative in Congress will expire March 4. As he will, of course, resign the latter office on assuming the office of Governor, there will be a vacancy in the office of Representative of about six weeks to be filled by appointment. General Hovey's resignation as Representative will not, probably, take effect until the day of his installation, and as Governor he will have the appointment of a successor to fill out his unexpired term. This being the case, it would be a graceful compliment for him to appoint Colonel Posey, defeated Republican candidate for Congress in the First district, who made such a gallant and nearly successful fight in that strong Democratic district.

In choosing his Cabinet, President-elect Harrison will have one thing to bear in mind which no other President has had to consider, namely, that in case of the death of himself and Mr. Morton during their term, these gentlemen are in the "line of succession." Such a contingency is remote, but nevertheless it is not among the impossibilities; and although contemplation of such chance can not be agreeable, a conscientious man, such as General Harrison is, will inevitably give a thought to the presidential qualifications of the men he calls around him as well as to their ability to manage the several departments of the government.

GENERAL HARRISON said a great many good things during the campaign, but nothing more felicitous than his dispatch to Hon. Warner Miller, of New York. It said:

"I am greatly grieved at your defeat. If the intrepid leader fell outside the breast-works, the column, inspired by his courage, went on to victory."

That is a fine figure, and full of meaning.

WITH the exception of the short time in 1855 when Mr. Hendricks served as Vice-president, that office has been vacant since the death of Garfield, in 1881. Although the interests of the country have not suffered on account of the vacancy, the people will feel a

sense of security on the advent of Mr. Morton which has been lacking during that period. The law passed since Mr. Hendricks's death provides for a successor to the President in case of emergency, but the people naturally prefer to feel that the man who may be called upon to act as President, even temporarily, is one whom they have had a direct voice in choosing.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

To decide a controversy please state which of the United States productions of wool and sugar is the greater, per cent of the world's corresponding production. A SUBSCRIBER.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 7.

The following are the latest accessible statistics of wool production:

Table with wool production statistics: Russia (1884) 262,366,000; Great Britain and India (1885) 135,336,000; France (1885) 100,138,000; Spain (1878) 66,138,000; Germany (1885) 24,804,000; Hungary (1885) 43,146,000; Italy (1874) 21,385,000; Austria (1885) 11,155,000; Portugal 10,392,000; Belgium 4,400,000; Sweden (1885) 3,207,000; All other Europe 1,818,000; United States (1884) 307,588,000; British North American Provinces (1884) 4,409,000; South America: Argentina Republic (exports) 233,047,000; Uruguay (exports 1884) 59,054,000; Asia and Australasia: British East Indies (exports 1885 and 1886) 23,126,000; The Straits and Malacca (exports estimated) 13,228,000; Cape Colony (exports 1885) 29,290,000; Natal (exports 1885) 17,306,000; All other countries 88,185,000; Total production 1,983,396,000; Statistics of the world's sugar crop are not at hand. We produce about one-tenth as much as we consume.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

1. Who is our present commander-in-chief of the United States army? 2. How are the United States Representatives paid? 3. Is Harriet Beecher Stowe still alive? A SUBSCRIBER.

CLEVELAND's lieutenant-general agreement with General Sheridan, Maj-Gen. John M. Schofield is now commander of the army. 2. Representatives in Congress receive \$5,000 a year, paid out of the national treasury. 3. Yes.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

To settle a dispute state in your daily paper whether it is the New York or the Indianapolis News that Harrison carries the State and Hill is elected, who wins the money. YOUNTSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 10. READER.

If the wages were made in general terms, as stated, and without qualification as to the national or State election, it would be a draw.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Please state the total number of third-party Prohibition votes cast in Indiana as well as of the United States, in the years 1884 and 1888 respectively. CROSS ROAD.

The total vote for St. John, in 1884, was 151,800, of which Indiana gave 3,028. The popular vote of 1888 is not yet ascertained.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Is Robert Bonner dead; if so, when did he die? Muncie, Ind., Nov. 8. W. S. P.

He died about two years ago. We cannot give the exact date.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

VERDI, the composer, is one of Italy's Senators.

The numerous friends of the Rev. Henry Bernard Carpenter, of Boston, are about to organize a congregation of which he will be pastor.

LOUIS SACKVILLE and his daughters are just as popular in Washington society to-day as they were before the President "sent him his passport."

MR. D. C. FRENCH is making a marble statue of Lewis Cass, to be given to the Nation by Michigan, and placed in the Capitol at Washington.

MISS CETTIE MOORE GWYNNE, a sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, was married, last Wednesday night, to Mr. William Edgar Shepard, of New York.

CONYNGHOLM'S favorite flower is the rose, and as his home has one of the finest flower-gardens in the world. He is something more than a warrior.

QUEEN VICTORIA is mourning the loss of her housekeeper, Mrs. Hutchinson, who has just died at Windsor Castle. Mrs. Hutchinson has been with the Queen twenty-five years.

THE Duke of Argyll has a habit of staring with his hands folded behind him. One day he was in this posture, with a fine bunch of grapes in his hand, when a monkey belonging to his coachman leaped up and stole the fruit.

"AMELIA CHANLER" is the way the author of "The Quaker or the Dead" now writes her name, leaving the "Rives" out. From a well-known furrier in this city she has ordered four fur rugs for her house at Castle Hill, Va. They are to be lined with red satin, and will cost a large sum. But she must have what she wants, this child of genius.

BISHOP KEANE, the rector of the New Catholic University of New York, will sail for Europe next week on business connected with the university, and will not return until spring. He will inspect the principal universities of the old world in order to get points and ideas for the new university. He is also anxious to see some professors, but because of the contract labor law will not be able to engage them permanently. When he returns from Europe he will visit the northwest and the Pacific coast to collect funds for the university.

HERE is a new story of Mr. Lincoln: During the war a Virginia girl, whose soldier brother was a federal prisoner, went to the President for permission to go and see him. She had been cautioned beforehand not to betray her Southern sympathies, but when Mr. Lincoln asked her "of course you are loyal" she could not resist the impulse to reply: "Yes—loyal to the heart's core—to Virginia." After a long look at her, Mr. Lincoln wrote a paper and gave it to her to hold in her hand. And when she opened it in fear and trembling, she read:

"Pass Miss M. She is an honest girl, and can be trusted. A. LINCOLN."

THE Duchess of Hamilton, who died last month, was born Princess of Baden, and all her life has been shadowed by the hinted story that she was but a supposititious child, changed in infancy for a malformed and idiotic son born to the royal household. He was not a claimant, but was found one day helpless, full grown, outside the palace walls, with ability to speak but two words, "Casper Hauser," whence it was supposed he had been brought up by some experimentalists to see how the weak mind, unaided, would develop. Under care he became more human, learned to speak and had flashes of intellect in the end, but was assassinated.

THE personal appearance of Tallyrand, who arrived in this country in 1794, is described as being as remarkable as his character. He was very tall and had light hair, long and parted in front. His eyes were blue and expressive, but his complexion was sallow. He had a wide, coarse mouth, and his body was large and "protuberant in front." His lower extremities were singularly small, and his feet deformed. While his manner was tranquil and watchful, he was regarded in many respects as being vulgar and repulsive. A New York lady, at whose house he frequently dined, said he would rest his elbows on the table and talk with his mouth full—would cut the meat on his plate into small pieces, pierce them with a fork till the prongs were dull, then thrust the whole into his mouth, and clost his teeth, pull out the fork, leaving its freight in his capacious jaws.

MR. E. C. CARRIGAN, of Boston, whose death at the age of thirty-four has just been announced, was for many years prominently identified with the cause of education in Massachusetts. He was a native of England, born of Irish parents, and was eminently a self-made man. He passed his youth on a farm in Canada and worked his way through Dartmouth College. He first became a newspaper man and then a lawyer, and as such was associated with General Butler. He was a member of the State Board of Education and of the Boston school committee, and was for a number of years master of the Boston Evening High-school. He was instrumental in getting through the Massachusetts law that gave a large number of bills an interest of education, among them the "free text-book act," the "teachers tenure-of-office

act," the "evening high-school act," and "an act relating to the aiding of small towns in the maintenance of schools."

The German physician, Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm Wedekind, who took part in the revolution of 1848, and was one of the pioneers of San Francisco, died last month in Switzerland, at the age of seventy-two. When still a young man he entered the Turkish service as a physician, and spent some years in Asia Minor and Kurdistan, where he made a very valuable collection of ancient coins. His residence in San Francisco lasted about fifteen years, after which, in 1864, he returned to his native country of Hanover and devoted himself again to politics. Dissatisfied with the condition of Germany, he again emigrated in 1872, this time to Switzerland, where he purchased the castle of Leimbach.

CASUAL COMMENT.

Good bye, old sport, good bye.—Omaha World (Dem.)

In March the boys will march.—Louisville Times (Dem.)

Who remarked that G. O. P. meant Gone Out Permanently.—Albany Express.

It is not a prospect, but a result, that confronts us.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Chorus of Free-traders—Saved in spite of ourselves.—Wheeler's Intelligencer.

O Grover! All's over.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The rule is not broken. Grover Cleveland has never been re-elected to any office.—Iowa State Register.

Welcome to the five new sister States! Come along, girls; there is plenty of room for you.—Chicago Journal.

Reasons why are plenty as blackberries in the July woods, but it doesn't really make some things any better to have them explained.—Boston Globe (Dem.)

If there is any portion of the earth not yet carried by the Republicans all they have to do is reach out and take it. It can never, never get away.—New York Graphic (Dem.)

At any rate Connecticut did her full share toward giving President Harrison and the Republican Senate a Republican House of Representatives to work with.—Harford Courant.

"To the voters belong the spoils." "Offensive partisanship." "Turn the rascals out."

We thank thee, Grover, for all these words.—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

Cleveland follows Sackville in the order that effect coming direct from the people of the United States. The "good-byes" are mutual, but more emphatic than pleasant.—Chicago Journal.

Cleveland ought to feel happy in one respect. All the "Confederate States," as he called them in connection with the rebel-flag episode, appear to have stood by him. If there had been more than he would have been elected.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

Warner Miller in the Cabinet.

Albany Knickerbocker.

TO the Hon. Warner Miller, as much as to any man in the United States, Mr. Harrison owes his election to the presidency. The magnificent personal campaign of the former was largely instrumental in polling the splendid Republican vote of the interior of New York State, which met and swept away Mr. Cleveland's advantage in the strong Democratic counties of New York and Kings. Doubtless Mr. Harrison and the Republican party fully appreciate this fact and Mr. Miller will be tenderly remembered in recognition thereof. His sound political views and long acquaintance with the policies of national finance, would render him an excellent Secretary of the Treasury. The magnificent Knickerbocker congratulates Mr. Harrison that he will have at the very outset of his administration so tried and capable a public servant to take counsel of, at the same time saying: Mr. Miller the tribute his earnest work in the campaign merits.

The New President.

Philadelphia North American. In the new President the American people have the assurance of a statesman competent for his great duties. He assures them in his private character, in his career as a soldier, lawyer and Senator, and in the temper of his mind, in the work he has accomplished in the Congress he has won, in the wise words he has uttered, in the principles he supports, in the men and measures he has advocated, that here is a President of the order and tenor of a Grant and Lincoln. The Nation has suffered from insincerity and incompetence; it now will have a President whose conspicuous quality is his sincerity, and whose competency has the guaranty of every valuable test.

The victory must not be underestimated. If we omit the electors chosen in the district of suppressed suffrage, the result is an overwhelming triumph for American principles. It will stand as a landmark, and it will be, we believe, the beginning of another period of American vigor and progress.

Indiana's Work.

Philadelphia North American.

Indiana votes for General Harrison. He has never doubted it would, though any one might well shrink from the idea of a meeting encounter which was certain to be made. The Democratic party there had so much at stake that