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The eclipse of the sun to take place in January will not be half as spectacular an affair as the total eclipse of the Democratic party that occurred Nov. 6.

We have several requests to publish the official vote in particular States or districts, the Prohibition vote in different States, etc. Our friends will have to wait a bit. The official returns are published in the Journal as fast as received.

AFTER careful study of the situation, Southern Democrats seem to have reached the conclusion that the election of Harrison will not justify the withdrawal of their States from the Union at this time. They have resolved to wait awhile and give the new President a trial. This is very kind of the Southern Democrats.

CARDINAL SIMONI writes to Cardinal Gibbons: "The Sacred Congregation has directed me to reply that, so far as at present appears, the association of the Knights of Labor can, for the moment, be tolerated." This can hardly be regarded by the faithful Catholic as a really cordial reception of the order into the favor of the church.

THE earnestness with which the friends of Judge Rucker, of Colorado, and Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, are urging a duel upon those gentlemen as the only means of avenging their respective honors, is becoming suspiciously suggestive of a deep-laid design to get rid of both. The nature of the communications which have passed between the two indicate that neither would be missed by the community.

DEMOCRATS let go grudgingly. They are saying now that the President-elect is not President-elect until after the electors have met and officially declared him so. Notwithstanding this carping criticism, Republicans will continue to look upon General Harrison as being just as good as elected. The little formality referred to doesn't seem to impress them as being an indispensable preliminary to proper rejoicing.

THE Cabinet-makers who have kindly volunteered to relieve General Harrison of all responsibility in this direction, have, with great unanimity, given preference to the other candidates before the Chicago convention, but they have all made one singular omission. Not one of them has yet thought to reserve a place for Fittler among the President's advisers. What's the matter with Fittler; the Journal would like to know?

WHAT in the name of common sense do the Washington snobs who bought at the Sackville sale harness and other trumpery bearing the family coat of arms mean to do with the articles? Will they use the harness for parlor bric-a-brac, or, with their new property for a basis, will each purchaser add the crest as his own, and endeavor to live up to it? This is not English, you know; it is distinctly American silliness, of which every self-respecting man and woman should be ashamed.

DEMOCRATIC officials of the House of Representatives finally admit that the Republicans have a majority of not less than five in the next House. This practically settles the matter and there need be no further running to and fro by the Democratic managers. As we predicted at the beginning, they found the theft of the House too big and risky a job to be undertaken with safety. Now we want to see some of the Republican candidates who have been counted out in the South contest and show up the true inwardness of Southern Democratic methods.

THE "good schemes" of the Democratic managers of the last campaign are continually coming to light. Before the election the Journal exposed the issuing of a blood-red skull and cross-bones circular—a parody on the circular of the Fair Election League—put out by the Sheerin-Jewett comedy combination under the name of the "Pure Election League." Its intention was to frighten legal voters and prevent them from exercising the right of suffrage. The Journal came into possession of one yesterday, with an inclosure, addressed to Mr. A. G. Sieberling, Kokomo, Ind., the inclosure setting forth that Mr. S. was not a voter, and an attempt by him to vote would result in arrest and prosecution by this "Pure" League, which, it was said, consisted of one hundred citizens of Howard county. The inclosure was for local use only, and indicates that like inclosures were used in the other counties of the State. Mr. Sieberling has been in Indiana for more than

eighteen months, and is the foreman of the new straw-board and plate-glass works in Kokomo. We also heard of a like notice served on an old citizen here who had moved from one precinct to another, but was careful to save his vote by making the removal thirty-six days before the date of the election. Of course, in neither of these instances did the bulldozing tactics work; but there is no telling how many legal votes were kept out of the ballot-boxes by this "good scheme," systematically worked, and backed up by Marshal Hawkins's thieves and thugs wherever they could be employed in their dirty work.

THE INDIANA FIGURES.

The total vote in this State at the recent election was 536,810, against 495,206 in 1884. This is an increase of 41,604 votes in four years. General Hovey, for Governor, received 263,104, against 238,480 for Blaine, an increase of 24,714. Matson received 260,994, against 244,992 for Cleveland, an increase of 16,002. The Prohibition vote increased 6,902 and the Labor vote fell off 6,014. Of the increase in the Prohibition vote, from two-thirds to three-fourths came from the Republicans, and of the disintegrated Labor vote considerably the greater part went back to the Democracy. In other words, the prohibition movement and the labor movement both operated strongly against the Republicans. Yet, in spite of this and other adverse influences, and the desperate efforts of the party in power, the Republicans gave Hovey an increase of 24,714 over Blaine, while the Democrats were able to increase the vote for Matson over Cleveland in 1884 only 16,002.

The vote for Hancock in 1880 was 225,522 and that for Cleveland in 1884, 244,992, an increase of 19,470. The vote for Garfield in 1880 was 232,164, and for Blaine in 1884, 238,480, an increase of 6,326. Thus, in the four years from 1880 to 1884, the Democratic increase was 13,144 more than the Republican increase, while in the four years from 1884 to 1888, the Republican increase was 8,712 more than the Democratic increase. The Democratic increase from 1884 to 1888 was 3,478 less than it was from 1880 to 1884, and the Republican increase from 1884 to 1888 was 18,388 more than it was from 1880 to 1884.

The figures reveal a political revolution. They show that the tide which from 1880 to 1884 ran strongly in favor of the Democracy was completely reversed during the last few years. The magnificent effort on the part of the Republicans by which this was accomplished can never be sufficiently praised. With some points in their favor, they also labored under some disadvantages, and nothing but the earnest, united and enthusiastic efforts of every Republican in the State could have accomplished the result. It is a victory which the more it is considered the greater it appears.

The fact that, notwithstanding this great reaction in favor of the Republicans, enabling them to carry the State by a plurality of 2,500 in much the largest vote ever polled, the Democrats carried ten out of thirteen congressional districts and a majority in both branches of the Legislature, shows more clearly than anything else could the infamy of the gerrymander. When the Democrats made the gerrymander, they boasted that they would carry the State by 20,000 majority and they would still hold the Legislature and a majority of the members of Congress. We have carried the State twice, and their boast is still good. They may think it proves their political shrewdness, but to honest men it only demonstrates their infamy. The returns show that the ten congressional districts carried by the Democrats give an aggregate majority of 10,037, while the three districts carried by the Republicans give an aggregate majority of 14,728. The Republican votes are so bunched that three Republican members have an aggregate majority of 4,691 more than the ten Democratic members have. Gen. Brown's majority in the Sixth district is 9,122, or only 912 less than the aggregate majorities of all the Democratic members-elect. The popular sense of justice revolts against a political trick that gives a minority party such enormously disproportionate power.

ANOTHER BOURNON VICTORY.

The re-election of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, is another triumph for bourbonism in that State. There is a good deal of latent anti-bourbonism in Georgia, but while it made itself heard in earnest protests against the re-election of Colquitt, it was not strong enough, or at least not sufficiently well organized to prevent his re-election. As a specimen of the outspoken opposition we quote the following from the Locomotive (Ga.) Times, edited by Mr. A. R. Lamar, relative of Justice Lamar. After expressing the hope that a way might be found to defeat Colquitt the editor says:

"He was first elected by the very skin of his teeth, if fairly and regularly elected at all. It is charged and believed that his success there was mainly due to bribery and the corrupt use of the pardoning power. The records of legislation are ample to support the last. He has been utterly insufficient as a Senator. According to his own confession he has sat silently and listened to the slander of his State and section. Much of his official time has been spent in a canvass for prohibition, to which the Democratic party is opposed. He has quartered his workers and poor kin upon the government, while he has made but two speeches, the one on the Mexican reciprocity treaty, being the laughing stock of the Senate, and the silly free-trade effort, which sounded the key-note to Democratic disaster.

"The first public suspicion as to the intelligence and integrity of Mr. Cleveland came from his intimacy with Colquitt, though his friends explained that while he loaned the Senator with pap, he had a profound contempt for the man.

"He has done Georgia no good in the past, and is capable of doing nothing for her in the future. The members of the Legislature could do their State no greater service than to retire him at once and forever. He is a dull, scheming and selfish demagogue, with not sufficient acumen to understand the present and to appreciate the possibilities of the future."

If any Northern paper had shown up Senator Colquitt in this fashion it would have been attributed to partisan malice and, perhaps, denounced as waving the bloody shirt. But coming from a Southern Democrat and one who knows Colquitt's character and methods, it is not open to any such charge. It is simply an out-cropping of the anti-

bourbonism which, as yet unformulated and unorganized, is one of the most hopeful signs in the political horizon of Georgia, and, in a greater or less degree, of some other Southern States.

As a further indication of the line on which this sentiment is moving, we quote the following from another editorial in the same paper:

"Washington correspondents relate that Mr. Cleveland seems to have learned nothing from the late disaster to the Democratic party and his own defeat, but that he boasts that he will send in another free-trade message to the Congress shortly to assemble. This will be considered by some as an evidence of backbone, by others as a lack of common sense. The infant in arms to-day, even though it should rival Methuselah, will not live to see Mr. Cleveland's policy fixed upon this country. His attitude, if correctly reported, is fresh evidence of his lack of the knowledge and experience necessary to a wise and successful chief magistrate. His head seems to have been permanently turned by the sickening adulation of those who worshipped him in order that they might be liberally fed on pap. It is a matter of very little consequence now as to what Mr. Cleveland shall or shall not say in his annual message. The only harm that can possibly be done is that it may encourage the foolish free-traders to further misrepresent the South and hinder her advancement."

Whatever effect the appointment of Mr. Lamar, sr., as Supreme Judge may have had on him, it does not seem to have placed the relative to any remarkable extent. We do not construe these expressions of the Macon Times as indicating that its editor has become a Republican, but they do show that he has cut loose from bourbon Democracy, and that he is in the right direction. A few men like this Mr. Lamar and Hon. E. A. Angier, of Atlanta, native Georgians and life-long Democrats, can do a great work for their State and for the country if they will raise the standard of revolt against bourbon Democracy and help the young and the live men of Georgia to form a new party of progress.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER.

General Harrison's letter to the Augusta Chronicle was so characteristic that it is worth reprinting. He wrote:

"Your letter of Nov. 10 has been received. I do not feel that I can comply with your invitation to write something upon what is commonly called the 'Southern question' for publication in your paper. I have declined all overtures of the correspondents here to submit to any interviews or to outline any policies. What I have said during the campaign is accessible to you. When an appropriate time comes, and no one shall be able to express such views as I hold, and shall hold all my views subject to modification upon further consideration. Very truly yours, 'BENJAMIN HARRISON.'"

Possibly it may be considered in the South evidence of journalistic enterprise for a paper to ask the President-elect to foreshadow his views in its columns on any question, but in the North it would be called "gall." Possibly, also, it may have been an evidence of modesty for the Chronicle to assume that there is a Southern question more than a Northern or an Eastern question, or any other question except an enforcement of the laws on one side and an observance of them on the other. But leave that aside.

General Harrison's reply is characteristic for its modesty and firmness—qualities which are pre-eminent in him—for its cheerful meeting of responsibility and duty, and, especially, for its expression of readiness on the part of the writer to be instructed by events and his frank declaration that whatever views he may express will be "subject to modification upon further consideration." In this last expression lies a key, if not the key, to his character, and to the probable tenor and course of his administration. We believe it is a sentiment that will meet the approbation of the country. It means that General Harrison would rather be right than merely consistent. It means that he will never pledge himself to pursue in the future what may have been thought the wisest policy in the past. Wise men clothed with power and responsibility aim to shape their acts and policies according to circumstances, and not according to previous ideas or convictions. It is highly probable that General Harrison's course in regard to what is called "the Southern question" will largely depend on the course of the Southern people themselves. They raised and nursed "the Southern question," and have kept it at the front for all these years. They can banish it from our politics entirely if they wish. General Harrison will be governed by circumstances. Whatever views he may hold now, or on the 4th of March next, will be held "subject to modification upon further consideration." The Augusta Chronicle has done a public service in eliciting this frank avowal.

FAIR ELECTIONS.

The Republican press of the State welcomes with cordial unanimity the demand in some Democratic papers for better election laws. Such a demand from a Democratic quarter is something entirely new and surprising. The Democratic party has for many years been so notoriously opposed to honest elections and stringent election laws that the sudden change is a little bewildering, but no matter for that. Neither do we care that it is accompanied with loud charges of Republican corruption and the indignant pretense that better laws are needed for the protection of the Democracy. Republicans know there is not a particle of truth in the charge or sincerity in the pretense, but they do not care for that either. The main point is, and it is a great point gained, that the Democratic party is being openly committed to a better election law. If the Democratic papers now favoring such legislation will only continue to do so, and can bring the Democratic press and party up to that line, we may look for the early enactment of such a law. All that is necessary to that end is the removal of Democratic opposition; but if we can get Democratic co-operation, so much the better. There has been no time in the last ten years that the Republicans would not have enacted a more stringent election law if they could, and there has never been a time when the Democratic party did not oppose such legislation. Now if they can be held to their present professions we may get a really good law. If a law could be enacted at the same time that would put the legislative and congressional apportionment under just restrictions and make it impossible for another gerrymander ever to be perpetrated, that would be

a further gain in the interest of fair elections. We are waiting for the Democratic press to open out against the gerrymander.

THE Journal prints elsewhere a notable article from the Brooklyn Eagle, a Democratic paper, on the much-mooted question of the relation of the administration of General Harrison to the South. It is, doubtless, from the pen of the accomplished and vigorous editor, Mr. St. Clair McKelway. We have copied a number of articles from the Eagle, which, although a Democratic paper, is a patriotic and sensible advocate of American principles. The present article of the Eagle is in a like vein, but much more elaborate and more vigorous in tone and expression, to one recently appearing in the Journal on the same topic. As a Democratic paper the Eagle can do great good in divesting the mind of "the South" of the moonshine and nonsense that seem to have taken possession of it, speaking of "the South" in the sense in which it is used by the Eagle. The Journal commends Mr. McKelway's article to all who would like to know the principles upon which this Southern question should be considered and treated, and upon which it is likely to be treated by General Harrison when he comes to be President, if he has to treat it at all.

HERE is another "pointer" for the third party and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, both of which have officially declared themselves in favor of female suffrage. The overwhelming defeat in the Vermont House of Representatives of the bill to grant women municipal suffrage is ascribed by local observers to the action of the W. C. T. U. in endorsing the third-party movement. This, in the opinion of the legislators, showed such a lack of knowledge of the practical working of political parties and such bad judgment as to prove that women were not yet fitted for the responsibilities of the ballot. Members who at the last session strongly favored the measure were as firm in opposition to it this year. Evidence accumulates to show that the third-party people have injured every cause they espoused. Temperance interests in New York have had a blow from which they will not soon recover, and the suffrage movement has had a similar set-back. Don't hitch your team to that party if you want to reach the station.

THE Philadelphia Times quotes an editorial of the Journal which it thinks could only have appeared in this paper "in obedience to the command of the new President." It was an excellent editorial, and, though, no doubt, General Harrison might have written one as good if he had tried, the Times is respectfully informed that he is engaged in other business at this time. He is, in fact, getting ready to act as managing editor of the United States, and has no leisure for supervision of the press. The Journal, which is edited at the old stand and by the old editor, fills itself up with advice and information at its own sweet will, and goes to General Harrison each morning fresh as a bunch of dew-sprinkled violets, and like those modest flowers, each time a grateful surprise to the recipient.

It is announced that the Messrs. McNutt, of Terre Haute, two of the attorneys for the defense in the tally-sheet forgery cases, are about to bring suit against County Clerk John E. Sullivan for \$1,500 on account of professional services. The suit grows out of a misunderstanding. Mr. Sullivan claiming that he only became responsible for the hotel bills and personal expenses of the attorneys and not for their fee. Whether this implies that somebody else was to pay the fee or that the attorneys were to volunteer their services for the good of the cause, as Messrs. Voorhes and Bynum did in Washington, is not stated, but it shows the importance of having a clear understanding in business matters. If the suit comes to trial there is a possibility of interesting developments.

As stated in yesterday's Journal, the white voting population of South Carolina, according to the last census, was 87,000, and the black vote 119,000. The returns from that State show that the total vote cast at the recent election was 79,563; that the highest Democratic elector received 65,823, and the highest Republican elector 13,740. The whole vote is less than the total white vote, it seems to indicate that the negro vote was more effectually counted out than usual; but the vote of 13,740 for a Republican elector suggests the possibility that so many white men had the audacity to cast their ballots for General Harrison. Can such things be, and the Charleston News and Courier refrain from turning its column rules?

"THERE is no probability," gloomily writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Post, "that the word independent will be written after the name of any member of the Fifty-first Congress." And hearing this, Republicans and Democrats alike will unite fervently in the invocation, "Heaven be praised!" The professional "independent," whose other names are obstructionist and nuisance, is not wanted in Congress by men who really have public interests at heart.

THE statue of President Garfield, to be placed in Lakewood Cemetery, Cleveland, is described as representing him in the act of addressing Congress. Did Garfield have a different appearance when addressing Congress than when speaking to another audience? If not, how is the stranger who gazes on the monument to recognize the idea of the designer without something in the foreground to suggest a gathering of national representatives? Or is it intended that the surrounding tomb-stones shall serve this purpose?

A FRIEND writing from Denver, says: Myron W. Reed was in a barber-shop since the election where he met one of his Harrison church-members, to whom he remarked, 'Well, you have beat us again.' 'Yes,' replied his member, 'and if you and Tom Paterson had stamped the State three weeks longer Cleveland would have had just two votes—yours and Tom's.' The writer adds: "Colorado went 13,000 Republican. We pulled a little 'free wool' over Grover's eyes."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

Please answer the following questions: 1. If Harrison and Morton should die between the time of their election by the Electoral College and the 4th of March following, is there any provision made by the Constitution for the selection of a head of the government? 2. If the Electoral College and the House of

Representatives should fail to elect a President and Vice-president is there any provision made by the Constitution for the selection of a President?

CONSTANT READER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 21.

The only provision of law that could meet this case, and it is not certain that would, is the presidential succession law of Jan. 19, 1886, which provides that in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-president the office of President shall devolve successively on the Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury and other members of the Cabinet in order. If the President and Vice-president-elect should both die after their election by the Electoral College and before their inauguration, President Cleveland's term expiring by limitation on March 4, 1889, it might be held that under the law named the presidential office would devolve on the members of the Cleveland Cabinet in the order named. If this law does not cover the case there is no other.

2. No, unless the law above referred to could be stretched to cover it. But that law provides that should such a contingency arise as to devolve the duties of President upon a member of the Cabinet, Congress shall be assembled within twenty days, and that body would, doubtless, provide for a permanent incumbency.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

Is there a State law relative to teachers receiving their wages for Thanksgiving day when they do not teach on that day?

1. There is no law on that subject. 2. If in a government land survey address the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington. If a geological survey address Major J. W. Powell, Director Geological Survey, Washington.

3. All appointments in the railway mail service are made by the Postmaster-general, generally on the recommendation of a member of Congress or other persons on whom he relies.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

To settle a bad please give R. Q. Miller's majority in 1886, also in 1888. H. C. HOPE, Ind. In 1886 it was 5,823, and this year it was 5,475.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MR. D. L. MOODY is holding revival meetings at Portland, Ore.

PRESIDENT PATTON, of Princeton, has never been a citizen of this country.

The German Emperor is having an American palace constructed for himself.

The Emperor of Austria has learned the American game of poker, and the edict against that game which is now in force in Austria is to be rescinded.

The Queen of Italy has commanded that the rooms occupied by the German Emperor at the Quirinal shall remain in exactly the state in which he left them.

FRIENDS who have not seen Jay Gould for a year scarcely recognize him, he has aged so rapidly in appearance lately. His beard, once black and glossy, is now almost white.

KING KALAKAUA is coming to this country. He has grown tired of the humdrum of Honolulu and wants to take a look at the New York tiger. As a prominent Sandwich man he ought to be given a good time.

A BOSTON broker who has recently returned from a trip through the Northwest says that it is growing so rapidly that sitting down in the country with the city against the skyline you can see it grow.

"WHISTLING JUGS" have recently been found in the ancient burial places of Peru. Many of the whistles in the months of these jugs produce sounds representing the notes of birds and animals. It is possible that the saying "Wet his whistle" may have originated with the use of these quaint Peruvian vessels.

ENGLISH sculptors must look to their laurels. A Canadian named John Priestman has astonished the populace at Margate by attacking the chalk cliff near the bathing beach with a knife, and carving the life size figure of a woman therefrom, representing her in the act of stepping out of her bathing box in costume.

THE death was announced a few days ago of Hon. W. H. Gray, of Helena, Ark. He was a Virginian by birth, and possessed unusual gifts as an orator. He made a notable speech second in the recognition of General Grant at Philadelphia in 1872. For many years he ranked as the foremost man of negro blood in Arkansas.

SOME weight is given to the rumor that Mr. Cleveland and his wife are going to Europe after his presidential term expires, by the fact that somebody else was to pay the fee or that the attorneys were to volunteer their services for the good of the cause, as Messrs. Voorhes and Bynum did in Washington, is not stated, but it shows the importance of having a clear understanding in business matters. If the suit comes to trial there is a possibility of interesting developments.

Mrs. Cleveland is devoting a great deal of time to French. She spends a great many hours with her teacher, and is often seen with a French novel in her hand. She has long been able to speak and read the language, but now seems anxious to make her pronunciation perfect and correct her acquaintance with the literature of the language.

WARD's monument to Henry Ward Beecher will have a portrait statue in bronze eight and a half feet high. The head is up and turned a little to the right. He wears an overcoat with a cape, and a cravat knotted under a broad, falling shirt collar. On one side of the nine-foot pedestal of granite will be a bronze-colored woman reaching up to lay a palm leaf at his feet; on the other side are two white children offering flowers in somewhat the same way. The monument is to cost \$35,000, and will stand in Prospect Park, New York.

DR. HOSTETTER, the recently deceased millionaire of Pittsburgh, Pa., died without leaving a will. The reason has just become known. A few weeks ago he made a will which contained a bequest giving Pittsburgh a fine art gallery and mechanics' hall, to cost \$1,000,000. Dr. Hostetter was London man for a city contract, and a judgment had been rendered against him. An execution was issued on some of the Doctor's possessions. The Doctor, who said he was unwillingly have paid the claim without the process taken, was angered by this action on the part of the city officials. He at once tore up the will and refused to make another.

SIR RICHARD WENSTER, the English Ambassador general and leading counsel for the London Times in its fight with Mr. Parnell, was a noted athlete at Cambridge, and he beat the Oxford men in the one and two-mile races. At the bar he showed himself cool, lucid, hard-working and full of "cheek," so that though a dull man among the lights of the bar, comparatively dumb in handling witnesses, and slow in addressing juries, he got on fast. He always knows his case. He is greatest in a railway case. In appearance he is rather podgy. He thrusts his hands behind his back, and his eyes, and faces a jury while he addresses them, with his stomach well forward, and without gesture of any kind.

MME. LEDRU-ROLLIN, who died the other day, by her will makes the city of Paris her residuary legatee. After the payment of various debts and legacies, what remains is to be employed in the foundation of the eleventh arrondissement of Paris, of a free lay primary school for children of both sexes. She expresses a wish that this school should be placed as far as possible under the surveillance of her friend, M. Maillard, now one of the Deputies for the Seine, together with three other Deputies whose opinions most closely resemble those professed by her late husband, if the city of Paris would not be able to found the school in question, the sum shall be employed in founding a free lay school for children of both sexes at St. John's Wood, London, where her husband lived during his exile. A marble bust of Ledru-Rollin, by Garrard, in the possession of the deceased at the time of her death, is to be placed in the principal room of the new school.

A WRITER of verses. I meet her at times; But poetry curses. A writer of verses—So empty my purse; I make my rhyme; I meter at times.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THE South, by its own volition, can create fair elections. That is all that the North demands. The North does not care how either the whites or the blacks shall vote. But it demands that, at least in national affairs, the blacks shall have the same right as the whites to cast their votes as they want to vote.—Chicago Journal.

But if the people declare for the protective system, it must be presumed that they want it to protect, to be effective, and to serve its honorable and patriotic purpose. It would be an insult to American intelligence to suppose that

the people want a duty just as it is, which, and only taxes consumers without helping any home industry. The only conclusion which does not insult American intelligence is that in such a case the people want the duty made effective, so that its object may at last be attained.—New York Tribune.

THE entire weight of the industrial and business interests of the country, regardless of party, is opposed to the revival of the continuance of the resentments of the war, and General Harrison could not more effectively destroy the fair promise of his administration than by adopting a policy of sectional irritation.—Washington Post (Ind.).

FORTUNATELY the away of Carlisle and Mills and the Breckinridges draws rapidly to its close. If they do their worst, the 4th of March will bring a sovereign remedy. The country will be glad to avoid an extra session; but the Fifteenth Congress must change its nature and reverse its record if its successor is not to be forced to do its work.—Times Herald.

THE broken solidity of South and North is an object devoutly to be wished, in the interest of a patriotism larger than party and co-extensive with the country. Government based on realities, that be the result, is all there is to be desired, and the sure permanence of the Republic. By all right and peaceful methods, speed the day.—Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.).

WHAT will President Harrison do for the South? He will do as he goes up from the columns of many Southern journals. If the South conducts itself as a great, lubberly, mauling infant, the President may give it "pap" to quiet it, and then again he may turn it upon his knee, and hit it as many licks as its puerility deserves.—Louisville Commercial.

THERE is no use of the Democrats hunting after the bushes for a cause for their defeat. The battle was a clean-cut one between protection and free trade, and the Democrats were overwhelmingly defeated because a large majority of the people of this country believe in protection. This is all there is to it, and it is nonsense to be looking for any other cause for Democratic defeat.—Kansas City Journal.

THE late victory was a farmers' fight, and a farmers' victory. The farmers can win again, but the farmers of the Pacific coast and the Western Territories will have to do it, for New York cannot always do it, as the tide of foreign immigration will draw her farmer vote. Some of the Southern States, moreover, must be brought in, by appeal to their interests; to help in this common cause. The recent result in the Virginia shows that this may be done.—Portland Oregonian.

WHILE the Democratic party came into power with loud professions as "civil service reformers," they soon proved by their clamors for patronage that they were the mere corruptors of the office waiting impatiently for what their assumed to be their prey. With less of profession, the Republicans will now have an opportunity to prove that they are influenced in their civil-service policy by the same motives as the people, rather than by the advantage of the few.—Illinois State Journal.

THE result of the election which makes General Harrison President give the sign of the breaking of the solid South; and the attitude of the incoming national administration shall be wise, and firm, and patriotic, the menace of the rebel brigades in Washington, and of the intimidated and suppressed members of the States will have practically disappeared before another presidential election rolls round. The promise that there is soon to be a "South" politically, has never been brighter than to-day.—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

If we read Harrison's character aright, he intends to be President, not of a faction, but of the whole Nation, and he will do so. The administration as to recognize no North, no South, no East, no West. His Cabinet, of course, will reflect his sentiment, and while he will, no doubt, respect traditional party lines, he will call his members from all parts of the Union and allow a preponderance of influence to none, he will take men with whom all the Union is acquainted and who are well disposed to the action of the above all, statements of established reputation.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Civil Service.

New York Mail and Express.

The fact, however, that Mr. Harrison and the Republican party believe in the reform and will do their utmost to extend and enforce it, does not imply that many changes will not be made. There is no diplomatic officer in the service, except a few Republicans who on the whole are in place. Phelps ought not to have succeeded Lovell. Stallo is out of place in Italy. There is no reason why McClane shall stay in France. The same may be said of all the other members of our diplomatic and consular service. It must be remembered that Mr. Cleveland has filled the federal service with Democratic heelers and strikers. It is clear that the incompetent officers, and is corrupted by the presence of men who are familiar figures as defendants in the criminal courts. The postal service is in a wretched condition. It has never been so bad since Buchanan's time. Letters go astray because railway mail officers do not know the geography of their routes, or they are not delivered because carriers cannot reach the addresses. The postoffice has been deliberately turned over to the party, and has become an organized Democratic nest. The custom-house is not far behind, and it is not probable that the Democrats need to be told that the Higginson and the Aquila Joneses will have to go.

As to Better Election Laws.

Fort Wayne Gazette.

By all means let us have better election laws if they are to be of any use. Let every possible safeguard be thrown around the ballot. It cannot be too well protected. If there is any way of making fraud of any kind against the ballot utterly impossible, let us have it. The Republican party has been calling out for an untrammelled ballot for years, and for an answer hundreds of thousands of Republicans voters have been driven to the polls to cast their ballots. It requires unutterable gall on the part of a political party whose existence for years has depended on a systematic suppression of the right of suffrage to call for more election laws. By all means let us have them. The Republican of the country will then be practically unanimous.

Whims of the Telephone.

Hartford Courant.

The mystery of the telephone passes ordinary comprehension. Just as you are at the pleasant and bland part of your talk you discover that the connection is gone and that nobody is hearing you; and then, just as you find yourself boiling with wrath, communication re-establishing itself, and you call out to the man who has just left you, and you find yourself laughing at the nature of the conversation or else spoil the effect of all that went before.

An Encouraging Hint of News.