mittee, which was submitted by Mr. Rowell to-day, shows that of the votes actually cast, Smalls received a majority of more than 2,000 votes. The reason assigned by the State board for rejecting the returns from one strong Republican precinct was that Republican women and girls "intimidated" certain Democratic voters. There's richness for you.

THE WHITE HOUSE STORIES.

Senator Ingalls Defends Himself Against Mrs. Whitney's Insinuations.

Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The White House slanders have been brought before the public again, this time by Mrs. Whitney, and, as a matter of course, for the purpose of denying them. She gives an interesting account of the beautiful home-life of the President and his wife. And this story accords with the general understanding and belief here. But when Mrs. Whitney goes further, and charges that these stories originated with Republicans, she states what Republicans will not and should not allow to pass unchallenged. No one doubts that Mrs. Whitney implicitly believes what she writes. But language could not be framed to state the case more incorrectly than she does because of her want of knowledge.

Upon this point she is reported as saying: "How the slanders ever started in the first place I don't pretend to know, but we have always understood that many of them had their origin 'on the hill.' I shouldn't wish to say that Mr. Ingalls has knowingly set in circulation a false story, but he has been bitter and vindictive against the President."

The country knows that the Republican press has not circulated any of these vile stories, or discussed the subject. The matter has been brought before the public by the recognized friends of Mrs. Cleveland; first by Mr. Dunnell, of the New York Times, and now by Mrs. Whitney. The latter sees fit to give currency to the statement that these stories were originated by Republicans. She doubtless has been told and believes that this is so. But it is not so, and the sooner this charge is abandoned the better it will be for Democratic peace of mind. For, thus challenged, Republicans cannot be expected to long hold their peace.

Senator Ingalls, being shown the above extract from Mrs. Whitney's interview, said: "The statement is utterly false. I have never said an unkind word of the President personally, or of Mrs. Cleveland. All of my criticisms of the President have been directed at him as a public officer, and not as a private individual or in his private capacity."

For the rest it is only necessary to repeat substantially what was said in this correspondence, when Mr. Dunnell's authorized article appeared.

Without exception, the stories to which the correspondent of the Times alluded, and to which Mrs. Whitney refers, were originated by Democrats. And further than this, by Democrats whose names are known throughout their party. And further still, the very worst talk of all originated among Democrats who were active and prominent in the headquarters of the national Democratic committee in New York.

The last campaign was clean only because Republican editors and Republican correspondents refused to give currency to the vileness which was persistently placed before them. It is not pleasant to write of this subject; but every time these intimations are revived that Republicans originated these slanders, this office, where all the facts of authorship are fully known, and known beyond any possibility of successful denial, will not cease to regard it as a duty to Republicans to denounce the charge that they either originated or attempted to circulate these vile and shameful Democratic attacks upon the family life of their President.

MINOR MATTERS.

Washington Landlords Manifest a Disposition to Fleece the Visiting Public.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—No surprise, but a great deal of indignation, was expressed to-day when it became known that permission had been given a brigade of Ohio cavalry, artillery and infantry (State militia) to fetch their cots and occupy the spacious corridors of the State, War and Navy Department—the finest building in Washington—during the week of inauguration. The indignation was confined to the room-renters and landlords generally. It is probable that nearly all of the federal buildings will have cots in them on the occasion of the inauguration. Rents have been so enormously raised by the landlords that few persons can afford to spend the week here. Rooms which have rented heretofore for $1 a day are now held at $3, and those which have commanded but $2 a day are up to $6 or $8. Even the rooms rented monthly have been doubled in price. The landlords at some of the hotels have informed their regular boarders that during the fortnight immediately before and after the inauguration the price of their board must go up 50 per cent. So far but few rooms have been engaged at any price. When the people pour in for the great event they must eat and sleep, and then will come the landlords' harvest.

Senator Hawley and His Baby.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Hawley has been jibed a great deal during the past week over the birth of a daughter, which came to him on the 1st inst. The Senator is sixty-two years old, and this is his first child. Although he has attempted to receive the congratulations, and bear in mind the fact that he is a father, with indifference, his fellow-Senators can see in his every move that there is something weighing upon his mind constantly. Last week a committee came over from Baltimore to invite a number of the Senators to attend the complimentary banquet to Gen. King, who did so much to make the great Republican gains in Maryland during the past campaign. When the committee went to Gen. Hawley, he received the invitation in silence. Then he looked on the floor for a few seconds, and, raising his left hand to his right, and straightening out and separating the fingers on his left hand, said: "Let me see—this is Wednesday. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday," said the General, counting on his fingers. "Baby is four days old. No, I cannot go. The tariff and the baby will occupy my time. Of course, the baby comes first."

Dickinson's Change of Heart.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Shortly after Don M. Dickinson became Postmaster-general he had to pass upon the proposition to extend the civil service over the railway mail branch of his department. Mr. Dickinson told the President that it would never do, that it would take all discretionary powers from the superintendent of the railway mail service, tie the hands of the division superintendents and demoralize things generally. At that time Mr. Dickinson was assuring the President that the Democrats would carry Michigan, New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, etc., and that there would be another four years of the present administration. Since the election Mr. Dickinson believes that the civil-service rules and law should be extended to include the railway mail service. He believes it would retain several thousand Democrats in office. The tables have turned.

Possible Promotion for Colonel McLean.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Col. Wm. E. McLean, of Terre Haute, First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, is mentioned for a civil-service commissionership to fill the vacancy already existing through the appointment of Mr. Oberly to be Indian Commissioner, or as the Democratic representative when the board is reorganized under the new administration. The Colonel has made a very good and popular officer in the Pension Office, and would be indorsed by the Indiana Democracy. He is a highly-educated, well-read man, and has had experience in educational affairs. He was for several years secretary of the Indiana State Normal School board, and served in the State Senate. His soldier record was largely influential in securing the position he now occupies.

The Direct-Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The direct-tax bill, which comes up in the House on Tuesday, will probably occupy that day and Wednesday, and will finally pass the House substantially as it came from the committee. It appropriates about $17,500,000. Mr. Oates, of Alabama, will offer three amendments to the bill; one refunding the cotton tax, under the act of 1862, $8,000,000; another refunding money realized under the abandoned property act, $10,000,000, and a third refunding the deposit tax under the act of 1836, $28,000,000. None of these amendments are expected to pass. The opponents of the measure confidently predict that the President will veto it.

An Army Sanitarium.

Special to Baltimore American.

Lately a few army officers on the sick list have been sent to Fortress Monroe for medical treatment. Those knowing the place say that it has proved to be an excellent sanitarium. The hospital facilities are of the best, and the attention that can be given patients is such that cannot be found in the small army offices. There are many old officers in the service who have been broken down in the discharge of duty, and whose health is none the best, who will be benefited by the air and treatment received at this place. The Secretary of War has just ordered Brigadier-general Roger Jones, inspector-general at Governor's island, New York, to repair to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, for medical treatment at that post. General Jones is said to be very ill, and his friends hope that the treatment he will receive at the hospital will benefit him.

Whitney's Imported Plans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—It is understood that, owing to serious defects in the English plans recommended by a board of naval officers, and adopted by Secretary Whitney, for the battleship Texas, work on this vessel has been entirely abandoned until new plans, which are now being prepared by the government, shall have been completed.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Harry A. Orth, of Lafayette, is at the Ebbitt. He is here to locate, and is house hunting. Harry will wed a Boston girl, this winter, and become a Washington lawyer. He is well known and pleasantly remembered here, by his association with his father, while the latter was in Congress.

Hon. C. S. Voorhees and bride (nee Vajen) have arrived in the city and taken rooms at 1717 Twenty-first street, for the winter.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Henry Hoermann, alias Hammond, when arraigned again yesterday, in New York, for complicity in the shooting of Phil Daly, withdrew his former plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty, and was remanded.

The "Arabian Nights" theatrical company, E. M. Gardiner, of the Zozo company, manager and part owner, went to pieces yesterday at Louisville, Ky. A number of the members are in that city without money to reach home.

In a letter to a Boston friend, Mrs. Langtry says: "I have been offered $10,000 by a publisher for a book of my memoirs whenever I like to write it, on condition that I do not authorize any other version of my life to appear before such a volume by me. I am compelled to decline all offers of literary work."

W. S. Stewart, said to be from Cincinnati, was arrested, Saturday, in Bellefontaine, O., upon a warrant charging him with issuing to parties in Nashville, Tenn., fraudulent insurance policies, upon which he had collected premiums. He had been doing business in Nashville several months, and left just after a fire on which he carried a policy.

On Saturday the three Payne brothers, who were arrested by Special Revenue Agent Frank Wolters and posse, on Cedar creek, Wyoming county, West Virginia, were taken before Judge Jackson, of the United States District Court at Charleston. They pleaded guilty to illicit distilling, and were fined $100 each and given sixty days in jail.

Michael J. Sullivan, an ex-special agent of Anthony Comstock's New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, has made affidavit to serious charges which he brings against the society and its officers. He claims that one of its agents, with the knowledge of Comstock, receives $125,000 a year from gamblers who are accorded the "protection" of the society.

Andrew Welch, president of the American Refining Company, of San Francisco, said yesterday that, owing to the action of the customs authorities in holding the cargo of sugar which arrived at that city from Java, on the steamer Sweatman, the refinery would have to close down on Monday, temporarily, as there is no other sugar to work on. He estimates that employes will lose $30,000 in wages. Welch says he knows nothing about any fraudulent attempt to have sugar entered at a low rate of duty.

RESTORING THE DEFORMED.

An Interesting Case Showing How Surgery Has Advanced in This Country.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Much interest has been aroused recently in the subject of making crooked bones of the human body straight and, in a general way, restoring to the normal form persons who for one reason or another are malformed. Of course radical treatment in such cases can be applied only to youthful subjects whose misshapen bones have not become hard and brittle. An extraordinary degree of success has attended recent efforts in this direction even in cases of excessive deformity. Surgeons have discovered that the pliable bones of children can be made to take almost any shape that is desired.

One of the most interesting of recent developments of this character is the means of curing "club feet," which arise from a malformation of the bones of the feet. Great progress has been made in this branch of surgery at a city hospital and dispensary devoted to the treatment of children suffering from hip and spinal diseases and deformities. At this hospital the appliance used for straightening out club feet may be generally described as a traction school shoe made of steel. Its principle is simple and involves the gradual drawing of the foot into its natural shape and position by the application, by means of adjusting screws, of a constant pressure. The peculiar feature in the use at this hospital, of this well-known principle, is the form of the shoe used and the entire absence of any surgery in the treatments. The shoe has two forms, one called the antero-posterior traction shoe, used in cases of the simplest form of club-foot, where the heel is drawn up, so that the toes are used to walk on. The other form is known as the external-lateral traction shoe, used in cases of compound club-foot, where the heel is drawn up and the foot turned over, with the toe turned in. In both forms of shoe there is a steel plate, to which the foot is bound, with a flange raised on one side to prevent the foot from slipping off. A steel brace runs up to the knee and is held in place by a band clasped around the leg just below the knee.

In the first form, with the foot so bound, pressure is exerted by a screw attached to a plate, tending to bring the heel down and the toes up to their natural relative position. As the foot yields to the pressure the treatment is followed up by re-adjusting the shoe. The second form of the traction shoe is the most recent and ingenious development of the principle, and this peculiar form is used only in this hospital. The success in the treatment with it of the compound form of club-feet, notably in cases which have yielded to no other treatment, has aroused much interest. It is merely a compound form of the first shoe, as the club-foot it is designed to treat is the compound form of that treated by the other. Besides the force exerted to draw down the heel, a lateral pressure is applied to overcome the turning under of the foot.

A remarkable example of the effectiveness of this treatment, compared with the failure of others, is the case of a boy, eleven years of age, at present in the Fifty-ninth-street hospital. He was born with a club-foot, and in his short life has had his foot operated on by surgeons eight times. He was admitted to the Fifty-ninth-street hospital on Nov. 10. When he entered the hospital his foot was represented in a last, which shows that the foot was completely turned under and the heel drawn up, so that the outside edge of the foot near the little toe was the point of support. Among the operations unsuccessfully tried on his foot was osteotomy, or the removal of a wedge-shaped piece of bone from the outside of the foot under the ankle joint to permit the foot to assume its normal shape. Now, after less than a month's treatment at the hospital by the traction shoe, the foot rests almost squarely on the sole, and the surgeon in charge expresses himself as confident that at the end of a month the cure will be complete and the foot firm and strong in its natural shape. This was an especially difficult case on account of former treatment by surgery. The treatment by the shoe is said to be almost painless. After the surgeon examined the boy's foot yesterday, the little fellow hobbled off speedily enough, though awkwardly, to the play-room with a number of others, some with one leg in a traction shoe and some with both encased.

She Will Not Ask Him Again.

Chicago Tribune.

Aristocratic, but Vinegar-faced Caller—He's a charming little fellow, Mrs. Grindstone. Only five years old, you say? You'll give me a kiss, won't you, Willie?

Willie—Yes'm. [Kisses her.]

Caller—That's a good boy, Willie. But what are you holding in your hand so tightly?

Willie—It's a half dollar mamma gave me. She said she 'spected you'd want to kiss me, and I told her I wouldn't do it for less.

A Really Important Discovery.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The important discovery has been made that Mary Anderson's second toe is longer than her big toe, and that in this a new resemblance is found between the actress and all the statues of the antique school. Sculptors will follow further examination of our Mary's anatomy with interest. They probably share the popular suspicion that our Mary is made of marble.

A soap box lined with stout wrapping paper, neatly pasted in and covered externally with cretonne, while the cover is hinged on, makes a handy receptacle for clean dish towels and kitchen aprons.

CURRENT TOPICS IN EUROPE

The Other Powers Guessing at the Meaning of Russia's Military Movements.

De Lesseps Urgently Appeals for Pecuniary Help on His Canal Project—John Bright Likely to Die at Any Time—Cable Notes.

RUSSIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

European Statesmen Indulge in Guessing at Their Probable Meaning.

Vienna Special to New York World.

"What is the meaning of the movement of Russian troops on the western frontier?" is the question which is now being most anxiously discussed by European statesmen, politicians and newspapers. The Russian official answer is that the new arrangement of quarters will facilitate the supply of troops with provisions, but as it is an indisputable fact that the Russian armies quartered along these same frontiers were last winter more than decimated by disease in consequence of poor feeding, inadequate accommodation and neglect of all sanitary precautions, the reason given cannot possibly be the true explanation of the new march to the western border.

At an early stage of the concentration of the Russian forces Prince Bismarck entered into this question and assumed that the Russain Cabinet was convinced that in the next European crisis the weight of Russia in the diplomatic areopagus of Europe will be the heavier in proportion to the strength of Russia on her European borders. In plainer terms, in proportion to the nearness of the Russian armies to the west.

The political correspondence of the Preussische Jahrbucher, the authors of which are usually familiar with the policy of the German court, states that German diplomacy has at last convinced the Czar that Germany has never thwarted Russia's Oriental policy; that Germany may be friendly to Russia without offering to fight Roumanians and Bulgarians, and that all Russia can expect of Germany is that she should remain neutral. The opinion is also expressed that the Russian concentration has in view not so much the Eastern question as the Franco-German one, which may break out any day, and during the earlier stages of which the Russian government does not want to be inactive.

Affairs in the Balkan peninsula, however, threaten a serious reversal of the Eastern question, which is likely to upset the calculations of the German writers. The year which is now drawing to a close has witnessed several new developments of the contest. Russia's failure to effect anything in Bulgaria has been more marked than ever. But still the Russians have been the more successful in Roumania and Servia.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Reasons That Induced Nasr-Ed-Din to Change His Imperial Mind.

London Special to New York World.

Some surprise is manifested here that the Persian government had yielded to the demand of Russia to grant an exequatur to the officer delegated to act as Russian consul at Meshed, and is regarded as a straw showing the direction of the wind on the Russo-Persian frontier. Several months ago it was given out from Teheran that the "King of Kings," Nasr-Ed-Din, Shah of Persia, would make a tour of the European continent, the especial feature of which would be a visit to St. Petersburg, where he would pay his respects to the Czar of all the Russias. At the time the announcement of the Shah's proposed trip was made it was supposed, and indeed nobody doubted, that England was endeavoring to secure from Persia a concession permitting the passage of British troops across Persian territory, a privilege which Russia never thought of asking for, but availed herself of whenever she found it necessary to exercise it. It was presumed then that the Shah was going to St. Petersburg to make terms with the Czar on the basis of admitting or excluding the transit of English soldiers, assuming that Russia could and would offer more than England for the right to invade or the choice of rendering neutral the Persian territory coveted for the purpose of making anvantageous military movements.

Suddenly it was discovered that England saw no necessity for the presumed advantage of transporting troops through the Persian sands, and simultaneously it was revealed to the Russian autocrat that his dread of Nihilist dirks, bombs, revolvers, etc., would not be in any degree allayed by the presence in Russia of the Shah. The feelings of the Czar in this matter were broken gently to the Shah with that refinement of Russian delicacy which is something akin to striking a man on the head with an ax, and forthwith the "King of Kings" was persuaded that he would better remain at home. Having resolved to continue business at the old stand Nasr-Ed-Din, with true Oriental regard for the amenities of royalty, proceded to notify the Czar of his intention by refusing to grant an exequatur to the Russian consul at Mashed. This act of resentment on the part of the Shah against a brother monarch, who, profiting by the experience of others of his ilk, had decided to have his carpets, bedding, etc., soiled by a "pagan brute" was promptly taken cognizance of by the Czar's government, with the intimation that, though the Shah might not visit his Russian brother, the latter would by proxy visit him in a never-to-be-forgotten manner if the consul was not immediately recognized and otherwise made perfectly at home. The significance of all this is that when next Persian territory is overrun by foreign troops the invaders will be Russians.

POWDER AND SHOT.

The Cargo the Galena Will Carry to Hayti—Money Claims Against That Government.

New York Special.

The biggest lot of arms and ammunition that has yet left this port for Hayti will probably get away Monday morning. The vessel will sail without the permission of the Haytian consul, but it is not likely that Collector Magone will send a revenue cutter after her. She is the United States war ship Galena. The officers say that they are off for Hayti early on Monday, and many of them bade their friends good-bye yesterday afternoon.

"I have received no orders from Washington to send a cruiser to Hayti," said Admiral Gherardi. I have been asked, however, to have three ships ready for sea without delay, and these orders are being carried out as fast as possible. The three ships being got ready are the Galena, the Richmond and the Yantic.

All the afternoon the work of loading supplies on the Galena went on rapidly. Among other things put aboard were 300 tons of powder and a large number of shells. The Galena is 1,700 tons displacement and carries one sixty-pounder and six nine-inch guns. Her crew is made up of 200 men and 24 officers. She is commanded by Capt. G. W. Sumner. She is said to have orders to leave on Monday for Port-au-Prince, where the other vessels will join her as soon as they can be got ready. The Richmond is commanded by Capt. Allen P. Reed, and the Yantic by Capt. Oscar F. Heyerman.

Besides seeing that the decision of the State Department in regard to the Haytian Republic seizure is respected, there is supposed to be other work for the commanding officer of whatever squadron is sent to Hayti. This work will be to bring about the payment of several claims against the Haytian government which are held by American citizens, and recognized by Congress. One of these claims is for $60,000, and is held by Adrian Van Bokkelen, a former United States consular agent at Port-au-Prince, who was illegally imprisoned by the Haytian authorities. This case was settled in accordance with a protocol drawn up by the represetatives of the two governments. Another case is that of Antonio Pelletier, whose vessel was accused of being a slaver and confiscated by the Haytians. The Pelletier award was for only $50,000, although on his return to this country his wife had married again, supposing him to be dead. Pelletier is said to have died at the Astor House of a broken heart shortly after he had learned of the smallness of the award. Still another claim is that of L. H. Lagare for $117,500 and interest since 1874. The Haytian government contracted with Lagare to start a national bank at Port-au-Prince, and at the last moment backed out. It is supposed now that the State Department wants to know exactly what the Haytian government proposes to do about these claims.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

De Lesseps Urges Frenchmen to Contribute to His Panama Canal Scheme.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The French Chamber is going to take measures to relieve the serious panic of the Panama Canal Company. De Lesseps makes a pitiful appeal in the form of a new circular. He says the honor of France is involved in it and offers the balance of the bonds not yet subscribed for. The circular concludes: "I appeal to all Frenchmen; I appeal to my associates whose fortunes are menaced. I have devoted my life to works said to be impossible—Suez and Panama. Suez has been made, and enriched France. You desire to finish Panama. Your fate is in your own hands. Decide!"

The subscription will be closed Wednesday, when the final verdict will be known. Great doubt prevails whether the £400,000 obligations, which is the minimum that Lesseps says he can accept, will be covered. If not it will bring consternation to the humble homes of half a million small shareholders who are threatened with ruin.

John Bright's Illness.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Mr. John Bright had another attack of chills, to-day, which left him in a very weak condition. The other symptoms of his disease are very grave, and his dissolution may be expected at any time. When his son read to him the address of the Liberal Society, of Birmingham, on Friday, deploring his condition, detailing his principal services to the country and expressing hope of his recovery, Mr. Bright said: "Yes; they have always been very kind to me. I am anxious to hear every word." He requested the repetition of part of the address, and paid as close attention to the entire reading as his painful state would permit.

It is stated that Mr. Bright has had a touching personal reconciliation with Mr. Gladstone.

Riot Between Catholics and Socialists.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.—A large meeting was convened here to-night to favor the project of erecting a statue of the Pope. About 600 Socialists gained admission to the hall, and by creating an uproar, prevented the speakers from completing their addresses. A desperate fight between the Catholics and Socialists ensued, in the course of which many persons were injured. The police were finally compelled to fire into the riotous crowd in order to quell the disturbance, and several persons were wounded. After order had been restored the ringleaders of the socialistic crowd were arrested and locked up.

The Fighting Near Zanzibar.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 9.—The British steamer which was recently sent to Bagamoyo returned here to-day with several Indian traders and their families on board. They report that the town is wrecked. There was severe fighting on Thursday and Friday, and the rebel loss was heavy. The Germans and two native dependents were wounded. Bushiri subsequently retired five miles inland. It is reported that he looted an ivory caravan and brutally maltreated the Wanyamweze porters who had refused to join him.

A Proposed Lecture Prohibited.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The officers attached to Woolwich garrison a short time ago invited Mr. Charles Marvin, the famous war correspondent, traveler and author of the work "Russia at the Gates of Herat," to deliver a lecture on the possibility and means of cutting off Russia's road to India. The invitation was accepted and the arrangements for the lecture made, but upon learning of the projected discourse the War Office put upon it a peremptory veto.

Sagasta's Difficult Task.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—Senor Sagasta has been intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet. It is admitted by him, as it is claimed by his opponents, that he will experience considerable difficulty in completing his task.

Foreign Notes.

The garrison at Suakim has officially asked to be supplied with reinforcements.

The workman's accident insurance bill is accepted by all the parties represented in the German Reichstag, and the measure is, therefore, certain to become a law.

Two battalions of the line have been ordered from Antwerp to Galonviere, the center of the Belgian strikes and attempted dynamite outrages. A large number of strikers have been arrested.

Commoner Pierce, the great ship-builder, who constructed the Etruria and other of the great ocean passenger steamers, has been dangerously ill for a week. He is better, however, and his physicians are encouraged to look for his recovery.

It is announced by the professional agitators that 17,000 unemployed London workingmen are on the eve of reviving the Trafalgar-square troubles, which have resulted in so much disorder and so little profit to the really needy. The police, under the new management of Commissioner Monroe, are amply prepared for any emergency that may arise.

JOHN M. BUTLER.

PRESIDENTIAL SCHOOL.

A Novel Scheme to Do Away with Several Disagreeable Features of a Campaign.

Minneapolis Tribune.

A suggestion costs nothing, and it often leads up to great results. The country is now busy fixing up General Harrison's Cabinet, and there is no use in blinding ourselves to the fact that there are not enough offices for the number of competent men in the field. Cabinet officers, while attending to the details of their business, are expected at the same time to constitute the President's advisory board. They are men who ought to know what Presidents ought to be and ought to do. If they did not know these things they would not be selected for such positions. But out of, say, 100 gentlemen prominently urged by the various States but seven can be chosen. This leaves a surplus of eminent sages without that peculiar occupation for which they are fitted. The most delicate task of both political parties has been to select a President that shall offer no target for the enemy's fire. Neither party has yet put up a man who has not said or done something offensive to the other.

How would it do to found a presidential college and put the curriculum in the hands of the gentlemen rejected from the Cabinet? These men know just what Presidents ought to be. Let every State be equally represented by one or two professors, and each party in its students according to its numerical strength. The college should be erected on the top of a high mountain or in the center of a vast plain. The pupils, or candidates, should be sent there in long clothes, before the period of teeth-cutting. Then, from the kindergarten age to forty, these boys should be carefully guarded and trained. They should be versed in all ordinary branches, and made familiar with the science of all governments. Every detail of our own government should be familiar to them; all methods of politics made familiar to them; all springs of human action revealed to them. Isolated from the world, their minds would be receptive of all great truths and noble ambitions. The secret of success would be in preventing their ever having engaged in the affairs of men, or having expressed any opinions on any subjects. There would be no social, or political, or business record to twist in the exigencies of a campaign. There would be no recoil of thoughtlessly uttered opinions or convictions. Such a school, founded by the government, would reduce the surplus, give honorable offices to worthy politicians and furnish the only sort of candidates that we can ever put up and run on their merits as statesmen.

A Funny Invasion.

Philadelphia Record.

The latest invasion of the South has been attempted by Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley. They have captured Atlanta, and have been marching through Georgia in fine style.

THE mosquito as a public singer draws well, but never gives satisfaction. Salvation Oil, however, always gives satisfaction in curing at once insect bites or any other sores or wounds. Price 25 cents.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

A Revengeful Farmer Caught in the Act of Setting Fire to Another Man's Barn.

German Church Appropriately Dedicated at Seymour—Divorced After Much Waiting—Indicted as Accessory to Murder.

INDIANA.

An Old Man Arrested While Setting Fire to a Farmer's Barn.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Dec. 9.—Benjamin Kinningham was lodged in jail early this morning charged with attempted arson. Two years ago last summer he was charged with burning the barn of H. D. Stout, a neighbor, three miles northeast of Clarksburg, this county. Stout recovered a judgment of $300 against him, although he was not prosecuted criminally. Kinningham afterwards had a quarrel with Stout, intimating that he would get even with him; and the latter has lived in constant fear that the threat would be carried out. Afterwards, Kinningham lost his farm, through failure to pay a mortgage, and it embittered him against everybody in the community. He had living with him a shiftless character, named Russell, who, yesterday, informed several farmers in the vicinity that Kinningham intended burning the barn on his old place, as well as those of two or three others who had been unfriendly toward him. The farmers having been informed as to the hour, they secreted themselves in the barn and caught Kinningham in the act of setting fire to a carpet-ball soaked in petroleum which he had placed in the hay-loft. He was arrested and taken to town, where he made a confession implicating the informer, Russell, in the plot. He said that Russell had suggested the crime, and had even procured the carpet-balls and told him how to saturate them with the oil. Kinningham is sixty-six years old.

New Church Dedicated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SEYMOUR, Dec. 9.—Dedicatory services were held to-day and to-night in the new German Protestant St. Paul's Church, which has just been erected on the corner of Walnut and Tipton streets. The building is a large brick, with parsonage and school-room attached, and has a pleasing style of artitecture. The day exercises were conducted by Rev. J. B. Erben, pastor of the congregation, and Rev. H. Eisenohr, of Cincinnati, and Rev. J. K. Pye, of the Methodist Church, Rev. W. O. Goodloe, of the Presbyterian Church, preached at night. No evening service was held in the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist or Christian churches, in order that their congregations might unite with the St. Paul congregation. The new church is the fifth imposing brick church edifice that has been erected in this city in as many years. In addition to the new church the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and German Methodist congregations have erected temples of worship that are ornaments to the city and monuments of the moral and religious sentiment prevailing here.

Divorced After Many Years of Waiting.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Dec. 8.—Oct. 22, 1878, William A. Agnew and Sarah E. Shafer were married, near Sardinia, after an earnest courtship of several years. After marriage they learned that they were not congenially mated, and the wife went home to her parents. Last winter she applied for a divorce, which he resisted, and after a long trial the divorce was refused. A few days ago he applied for a divorce, and yesterday it was granted, the defendant being restored to her maiden name. She and her family are intensely religious Methodists, her father being a local preacher. The husband was not a Methodist, but a moral man. This evening Agnew was granted a license to marry Sarah M. Derringer. The former wife is reported to be engaged to marry a Methodist preacher.

Declamation Contest at the State University.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Dec. 9.—The contest in declamation, the event of the term, for the literary societies, occurred at the college chapel on Friday night. There were ten contestants, representing the best ability in the university. The decision of the judges gave C. M. Hubbard, of Jay county, first; Miss Ella Ryan, of Bloomington, second; and U. H. Smith, of Monroe county, third. Messrs. Hubbard and Smith are members of Philo Society and of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. Miss Ryan is a member of the Independent, the "barb" organization.

Indicted for Inciting Murder.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Dec. 9.—The special grand jury returned an indictment for murder in the first degree against Wm. Glasco, who, it is alleged, incited Elias Jackson to kill Curtis Jellison, at Spiker's Village. The trial of Jackson and Glasco will come up here next week, and some sensational disclosures are expected.

Boy Killed by the Cars.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAPORTE, Dec. 9.—August Schultz, of this city, fourteen years of age, was run over and killed, to-day, by a Lake Shore train, which he was trying to board.

Minor Notes.

A burglar stole ferrets to the value of $20 from Charles Winters, of Connersville.

Thomas and William Murphy, the temperance agitators, are holding a series of meetings at LaPorte.

The free delivery system goes into effect at Muncie Jan. 1. The postmaster has appointed Daniel Kelly, Mark Bratton, Lafayette McCormick and Edward Carvel as letter-carriers.

Another cave-in in the mines of the American Cannel Coal Company, at Cannelton, resulted in the death of John Gannon and the probable fatal injury of a man named Read. It is the same mine in which four men were killed only four weeks ago.

William Eckelhoff, of Greensburg, draws a pension of $16 per month, and every time he receives it he goes on a protracted spree, leaving his family penniless. A suit was instituted to declare him a confirmed inebriate, and after a day's trial the charge was sustained. A guardian will be appointed for him this week.

Colonel Head, president of the Union League Club, with Colonel Tribbetts as a committee, were in Crawfordsville on Dec. 5, and invited Gen. Lew Wallace to make the annual address before that club on Feb. 22. An answer will be returned to-day. Last year the club was addressed by C. M. Depew.

Postmaster Miller, of Stockton, Tippecanoe county, tendered his resignation, to take effect on March 4, 1889, and the Republicans of the village immediately commenced to discuss the successorship. To decide the matter an election was agreed upon, which resulted in the selection of E. M. Virden, who was given a certificate to that effect for presentation to the Postmaster-general when the proper time arrives. The office is only worth $100 a year.

A singular burglary occurred at Kyana, Dubois county, last week. On the return home of Casper L. Blume and family, after being absent a few hours, they found a note on the table, with a twenty-dollar-bill attached to it, with the explanation that the money was left for a treat. Examination showed that Mr. Blume's pocket-book containing $750 had been taken from a bureau drawer. The next morning, when Mr. Blume stepped out of the house, he saw the missing pocket-book lying on a stump, with a note saying that the thief had become conscience-stricken, and took this method of returning the money, but that he was so poor he had kept out $40, which he would repay with interest just as soon as he was able.

ILLINOIS.

Another Victim Added to Long List of This Season's Hunting Accidents.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Dec. 9.—Guy Stapleton, aged thirteen, son of a prominent lawyer of this city, was shot and instantly killed, to-day, by himself, while rabbit hunting. A charge was lodged in his side.

Brief Mention.

Mrs. Mary A. Postlewait, one of the oldest settlers in Piatt county, died at her home in Bement on Saturday.

William Clevinger, for poisoning his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Goff, was sentenced at Litchfield, on Saturday, to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

James Riley, for stealing an overcoat and other articles from the I. & St. L. railway train, was sentenced at Mattoon to one year in the penitentiary.

Col. W. T. Dowdall, postmaster of Peoria, and formerly editor and proprietor of the National Democrat of that city, has been indicted by the grand jury for criminal assault.

The Greenleaf Church and school-house, near Monticello, were burned on Saturday. The buildings were a half-mile apart, and their destruction about the same time leads the people to believe it was the act of an incendiary.

In order to drive perambulating merchants out of Danville, the City Council has passed a law requiring all storekeepers to swear that they intend to remain in business a year. The oath must be accompanied by a bond of $1,000. Itinerant merchants are charged a license of $5 a day.

Obituary.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 9.—Sister Imelda, of the community of the Dominican Sisterhood of this city, connected with the parish of the Holy Trinity Church, died this morning, after an illness of ten days with brain fever. Her name in domestic life was Mary Herzog, and she was a native of Dubuque, Ia. She was still quite young, and had given up the world at the age of fifteen. She was the mother superior of this community, and was one of the most beloved and successful teachers who have ever taught in the Dominican Sisterhood's Academy. Mass for the dead was celebrated this morning over the remains at Holy Trinity Church, and the ceremonies attended by a very large congregation of sorrowing people. Her remains will be taken to Dubuque to-night.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Alexander McMillan, editor of the Commercial Bulletin for forty years, New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, and formerly editor of the Express, died to-night, aged sixty-three years, of general debility having its origin in exposure to the blizzard of last March. He was a native of Scotland.

MR. POWDERLY'S PLANS.

He Will Permit No Rebellious Elements and His Rule Will Be Iron.

Interview in Philadelphia Press.

"Every organization of labor," said Mr. Powderly, "is not as strong to-day as it was, ours in common with others; but the tide seems to be setting the other way again. It is a good thing that the wave of excitement that filled our ranks and carried undesirable men in, subsided and let them out again. You have heard a good deal about prominent Knights of Labor going out. You will find that they went out because they wanted offices and there were not enough to go 'round."

In his last two days' mail the general master workman said that he had heard from eighteen assemblies that had suspended. They now notified him that they wished to be restored to good standing. Mr. Powderly expects many other seceding or backsliding assemblies to follow their example.

Mr. Powderly said that it was not true, as has been reported, that National Trade Assembly 135, composed of miners, had seceded. The officers did call a meeting for that purpose. Mr. Powderly issued a circular to the members of the organization. He has just received answers to it, in which the men assure him that the officers may do as they please, but that they will remain true to the order.

"My enemies," said Mr. Powderly, "are shouting 'one-man power' at me. If the general master workman has more power it is only more power to work for the good of the order. Before complaining, the order should wait to see if he abuses it. Those who talk about one-man power now were only too anxious to give me all power when they wanted me to build up the organization.

"There is one thing that I would like everybody to know. I have made up my mind that whatever may be the failures and disappointments of the order, so far as lies in my power, they cannot be attributed to me or to the executive officers, for the letter of the law of the organization will be adhered to, regardless of consequences, and such a policy I am satisfied will be satisfactory to the men who pay their money to support this organization.

"The Knights of Labor are not dead yet," said Mr. Powderly, in conclusion, "but they were traveling that way, and had we permitted the rebellious element that was in to stay in, it would soon have killed us. As fast as we discover any rebellious or anarchistic element in the future it will have to get out."

THE HIGHEST COURT.

Who It Admits to Practice Before It, and the Way It Is Done.

Washington Special to Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Supreme Court of the United States is daily the scene of an event which, while not of especial interest to the spectators, is of marked interest to the actors. It is the introduction of lawyers from the various States and Territories to practice before the highest judicial tribunal in the land. A lawyer to be eligible to admittance must be a member of the Supreme Court of his own State or Territory and must be introduced by a member of the United States Supreme Court bar in good standing. As soon as the few formal words of introduction are uttered by the sponsor the applicant is directed to the clerk's desk, and there, in company with any others who may have been introduced, he is sworn to observe the rules and observances of the court and to maintain the Constitution of the United States. The applicant is then conducted to the clerk's room, where he signs his name and address in a book kept for the purpose, and also pays the $10 fee, usually with a crisp $10 bill.

Scarcely a day passes that one or more attorneys are not introduced to the Supreme Court. Monday, however, is the day generally selected. Monday is the day on which the court renders its decisions. The installations take place as so