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SENATOR RIDDLERBERGER says: "I am a Republican only so far as the matter of patriotism is involved. With that out of the issue, I am as good a Democrat as any one." If it were not for patriotism almost anybody could be a Democrat.

The law requires the boards of State prison directors to submit their reports to the Governor, but in the case of the Jeffersonville penitentiary this requirement seems to have been stricken out and "Louisville Courier-Journal" inserted.

Mr. BYNUM voted against the direct-tax bill, which restores to Indiana a forced loan of \$700,000. As a disciple of Mr. Mills, an advocate of free trade, and a friend of the surplus he could not do otherwise.

Mills and Oates, of Alabama, figure among those who voted against the bill.

The Canadian government is about to adopt a counterpart of our excellent national banking system. When Canada shall have adopted, one by one, all the distinctive features of this government, she will be ready to adopt the government itself.

Things are drifting that way.

The ex-confederates object to the payment of any money out of the treasury which they are not to share, and as the direct tax bill is intended to restore to several Northern States funds raised to help put down the rebellion, Mr. Cleveland is expected to regard the Southern feeling in the matter, and veto the measure. He will doubtless stand by his friends.

MESSES. BYNUM, HOWARD and Shively, Democratic members of Congress from Indiana, voted against the bill repaying the direct tax to the States. The constituents of these gentlemen should bear this in mind when they ask for re-election.

The treasury of this State is sadly in need of replenishing, and the sum of \$700,000, which the passage of that bill would give the State, would save just that amount to the tax-payers of Indiana.

SECRETARY WHITNEY kindly acknowledges to a New York interviewer that the Republicans made a magnificent political fight, but adds that the Democrats were at a disadvantage in the campaign, because they had to make so extensive a line of defense.

What they had to defend was President Cleveland and President Cleveland's policy; but isn't it a little disloyal for Mr. Whitney to speak thus of his chief and his blunders? Must Mrs. Whitney come to the rescue of the administration again?

THAT wonderful old man, M. DeLesseps, seems likely to fulfill his own prediction that he will live to see the completion of the Panama canal. He is theatrical, not to say spectacular, in his methods, but withal he is eminently shrewd and practical, and has a remarkable gift for transferring to others a measure of his own enthusiasm in the somewhat unpromising enterprise. He has at least earned a final triumph by his ceaseless efforts, whether he gains it or not.

DR. DANNY, of the State University, in his recent letter "in the interest of political science," stated that there were 200 floaters in the town of Bloomington, and intimated that the Republicans got all of them. The official returns show that the Democrats made a gain of fifteen in Bloomington, while in Van Buren township, in the same county, where there are no floaters, the Republicans gained forty. That is about the way it went all over the State. The Democrats made their gains in the cities, where there was a purchasable vote, while the Republicans made theirs among the farmers and soldiers.

SENATOR VOORHEES, the telegraph warns us is about to startle the country with "an elaborate speech" on the Senate tariff bill. Of course, it is no trouble for the florid Senator to make a stunning speech on any subject, but he excels on economic subjects of far-reaching comprehension, requiring profound study and uncommon analytical and logical powers to do them justice. The picturesque Wabash orator brings to the performance of such undertakings a highly-dramatic manner, a sonorous vocabulary, an exuberant imagination, an unflinching self-confidence, and a boundless innocence of real knowledge of the subject.

BOSTON gave a Democratic majority at the November election, but when 17,000 women turned out and voted for school officers this week the entire Republican ticket was overwhelmingly successful. The moral seems obvious to the intelligent and progressive mind; but unfortunately its effect is some-

what weakened by the circumstance that Washington Territory, which elected a Democratic congressional Delegate two years ago, when women voted, this year, when the women were deprived of the glorious privilege, chose a Republican for the office. On the whole, the wisdom of conferring the right of suffrage upon women is still undetermined.

OLD SOLDIERS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Grand Army Review, claiming to speak for the soldiers, complains that during four Republican administrations "not one veteran of the war who was not an adherent, politically, of the party in power was ever appointed to a public office." In other words, no Democratic soldier was appointed to office during Republican administrations. It would be a sufficient answer to this to reply that a large majority of the old soldiers are Republicans, and as long as there are plenty of Republican soldiers, it is not competent, and will not take office, why should a Republican administration appoint Democrats? A soldier ought to understand the laws and usages of war too well to expect any special recognition in politics from a party he has opposed, at the expense of an equally good soldier on the other side.

In this connection, it may be of interest to cite the legislation on the subject. In March, 1865, a month before the close of the war, Congress enacted and President Lincoln approved the following:

Section 1754. "Persons honorably discharged from the military and naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices."

Section 1755. "In grateful recognition of the services, sacrifices and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the country, by reason of wounds, disease, or expiration of terms of enlistment, it is respectfully recommended to bankers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers and persons engaged in industrial pursuits to give them the preference for appointments to remunerative situations and employments."

These are now Sections 1754 and 1755 of the Revised Statutes. The first is mandatory and the second advisory. Both imply that, other things being equal, persons who had served in the army or navy, during the war, should be given the preference in public and private employments. In 1876, the following was enacted:

"Provided, that in making any reduction of force in any of the executive departments the head of such department shall retain those persons who may be equally qualified who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors."

It will be observed that, while these provisions are plainly in the interest of old soldiers, and intended to give them the preference over others in public appointments, they also plainly require the possession of suitable qualifications. The idea is that, "other things being equal," those who have served in the army are entitled to preference. The first rules adopted under the civil-service law, in 1883, provided that honorably-discharged soldiers then in the civil service, and the widows and orphans of such, should be exempt from the competitive examination required of other persons for promotion. And the law itself says, "nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by section 1754 of the Revised Statutes." The effect of this provision is to still preserve for old soldiers the preference among those who have passed the competitive examination required by the law for original appointments. All these provisions were faithfully observed under Republican administrations. There is nothing in any of them, either in letter or spirit, that would require a Republican administration to appoint, retain or promote a Democratic soldier in preference to a Republican, though in certain cases a soldier is entitled to preference, regardless of politics, over those who have not been soldiers. In making appointments under the civil-service law, other things being equal, preference is given to those who have served as soldiers, and in making removals the veterans, without regard to politics, have a first claim to retention. For all this legislation favorable to the soldiers they are indebted to the Republican party.

The effect of the direct-tax bill, if it should become a law, would be to refund nearly \$20,000,000 to the States which paid their proportion of the tax levied by the act of July, 1861. The measure was called a tax, but it was more in the nature of a forced loan. It was levied on the States in proportion to population. Each State was allowed to collect the tax in its own way, and those which paid within a specified time were allowed a rebate or commission for collecting. All the Northern States paid their pro rata shares in full, that of Indiana being \$700,144. The Southern States, which had already seceded from the Union, paid nothing, but partial payment was enforced against some of them by levying on property in possession of the government. Alabama still owes \$511,028, Georgia \$477,404, Mississippi \$311,367, North Carolina \$190,000, Tennessee \$281,763, Texas \$225,000, Virginia \$213,501. The argument in favor of refunding the tax is that it was a forced loan from the States; that the general government has had the use of the money twenty-five years, and, with a surplus in the treasury, is now abundantly able to repay it. The opposition to the repayment, coming from Southerners and Democrats, is that it is unconstitutional to refund a loan already collected and paid into the treasury; that it would be an act of favoritism to the Northern States, and therefore unjust to the South, and that the government is under no legal or moral obligation to do it. The refunding bill passed the House by 178 to 96, a large number of members not voting. It had previously passed the Senate. That body will undoubtedly concur in some slight amendments made by the House, and the bill will then go to the President. The impression prevails in Washington that he will veto it. If so, whatever reasons he may give for his veto, the real one will undoubtedly be that the bill would reduce the existing surplus by nearly \$20,000,000. If he vetoes it he will give some pho-

ble and demagogical reason for it, but the real one will be that he wants to preserve the surplus intact as long as possible as an apparent vindication of his free-trade and other financial vagaries.

AN interesting movement has just been inaugurated by the meeting of the Southern Interstate Immigration Convention, at Montgomery, Ala. The object of the convention is to devise practical ways of advertising the resources of the South and attracting immigration. The delegates, representing nearly every Southern State, are, many of them, connected with large business interests, and the proceedings of the convention thus far indicate a disposition to deal with the subject in a practical and enterprising spirit. There can be no doubt that the Southern States possess great natural advantages and attractions, but the present social conditions are not such as to invite immigration. By social conditions is meant not only those relating to politics and the race question, which are gradually working themselves out, but the question of schools, churches, social advantages, markets, facilities of travel, etc. The right kind of immigration, if it can be induced to go there, will, in time, work great improvement in these conditions; but in the meantime their low state of development is a great drawback. The best thing the Montgomery convention could do would be to take strong ground in favor of free schools and more of them, honest elections and a new declaration of independence against Bourbon rule.

It is now explained that Mr. Holman's resolution in the House relative to the use of money in elections is not intended to call for an investigation. Democratic leaders thinking the time too short for such a proceeding. The truth is that this resolution was merely one feature of the Democratic plan to make cheap political capital by crying "fraud" and giving out the impression that crimes against the ballot were committed by Republicans at the late election. Nothing is further from their intention than to honestly investigate charges of illegal methods brought against either party. In the cases where Republicans are accused they know that the charges are in most instances based on the flimsiest foundation, and that those against members of their own party are likely to be sustained by the evidence. If the House committee really wants any information concerning election outrages and a corrupt vote, citizens throughout the country, including some from Indiana who have observed and suffered from Democratic rascality, will willingly testify and will promise not to consume unnecessary time in so doing. The virtuous role is new to the Democracy, and extremely difficult, owing to the glaring contrast between the actual character of the party and the one assumed.

AN Indianapolis "special" in the New York Mail and Express of Tuesday avers that a New Yorker, the Hoosier capital is distinctly provincial, and remarks, by way of illustration, that the old railroad depot resembles a locomotive harn with a general air of sweeping and paint about it. Inasmuch as the magnificent new station, built on the site of the old one, was opened to the public three months ago, it would appear that the writer of this "special" must have left here early in the campaign and carried his manuscript with him. The bad walking will account for the delay in publication.

The United States district attorney at Pittsburg announces it as his opinion that the sending of postal cards as notification to delinquent tax-payers comes under the new law making it a misdemeanor to send cards of a threatening nature through the mails. This will make some difference to unfortunate delinquents. The extra mileage which is charged against him every time a card is sent will, perhaps, be no greater in case of a sealed letter, but the industrious official will hardly estimate the cost of his labor in sealing and stamping it at less than a dollar.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Are the articles wheat, corn, oats and potatoes protected by the tariff? If so, please inform to what extent each article is so protected. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, S. W. UNDERHILL.

Under the present tariff there is a duty of 20 cents a bushel on wheat, 10 cents a bushel on corn, 10 cents a bushel on oats and 15 cents a bushel on potatoes.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Can a man be sentenced to prison for drawing a pension. REDKEY, Ind. No, to both questions.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. ZOE DANA UNDERHILL, the story-writer, is a daughter of the editor of the New York Journal.

PROFESSOR FERNALD, of Amherst College, has one of the finest collections of "leaf-rollers" in the world.

DR. ARCHIBALD GRIEKE, the eminent Scotch geologist, is a little man, with a big, nearly bald head and a thoroughly Scotch countenance.

AMONG the twenty odd women inspectors at the New York custom-house are a niece of "Thurston" and a sister of Roscoe Conkling.

EX-GOVERNOR BERRY, of Bristol, N. H., is in good health at ninety-two. He is seen in the streets of that town every pleasant day, as he takes long walks and drives.

BENJAMIN HARRISON will be the sixteenth President of the United States having only one given name. No man has ever been elected President who parted his name on one side.

DR. GRACIOUS WOLCOTT and three other American physicians of the same sex were recently honored in Vienna by an invitation from Prof. Biorchi, the great surgeon, to attend his private clinic and witness his operations.

LADY DRUMMOND, one of the American girls who married a title and came to grief, is now living in Hartford, Conn., with her seven-year-old daughter, who is heiress to \$300,000, which lady is trying to obtain for her.

MR. WHITTIER will be eighty-one years old next Monday. One of the birth days presents he received last year, and which touched him deeply, was a balsam pillow made by an Indian girl from a tree that grew by the grave of Helen Hunt Jackson.

The Grant Monument Association of New York have fixed the cost of the proposed memorial to General U. S. Grant at \$500,000. At present the association has only \$130,000 on hand, and it is said Congress will be asked to furnish \$250,000 of the balance.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will entertain a number of friends at Blenheim on Christmas. Early next year they will give a shooting party a chance at the Blenheim preserves. This is the latest, and so the story that the Duchess had fled to the Riviera cannot be true.

Mrs. PATRI-NICOLLIN has agreed to return to Paris soon, as Juliette. This decision was reached because M. Godard fell upon his knees before her and, with tears in his eyes, pleaded to be not to desert him. Patri said that it was a crying shame for such a man to play to her in vain, so she went copiously, placed her fair hand upon his head and said: "I will come back—back—at the usual rates of a small fortune

for each performance. President Carnot, who was seated in a box, was informed of the joyful news and politely said a few words. Never before had the public seen Carnot weep.

The "Ladies' Review" in Washington that this year Mrs. Cleveland is going to dress more stylishly, use lighter colors and fabrics, and simpler cuts than heretofore, since she can no longer wear the White House. Mrs. Polson brought her home a lot of new gowns from Paris, conforming to this new "fad" of Mrs. M. A. Polson.

A CIRCUMSTANCE not generally known is that, according to law, all mail matter addressed to Sarah Polk, Lucretia K. Garfield and Julia D. Grant may be taken free of charge, no signature or mark is necessary to the free carriage of mail matter to either of the above-named persons, all widows of Presidents.

The postage-stamp-collection mania cannot be said to be dying out. At a recent auction in London the following prices for rare specimens were realized: The blue Cape error, £15; the "Lady MacLeod" Trinidad issue, £13 13s; the three-line Tuscany on the original envelope, £12 12s; the New Brunswick shilling, £12; Nova Scotia shilling, £4 2s; the penny black with Y. B. on the back, £10 10s; the one-cent red, £5 15s. All the colonial stamps realized good prices, showing that the interest in various stamps is largely increased.

White Birch is the favored wood in the manufacture of toothbrushes, the wood being delicately white, as well as sweet to the taste, and there is a constant demand for the goods at a little less than \$2 a case of 150,000 picks. At Harbor Springs, Mich., the birch logs are saved, steamed, and cut into inches wide, and then run through the machinery, eight or ten at once, and fall in finished pieces into baskets placed for their reception. The packing is done principally by expert ladies women.

MR. STUART CUMBERLAND, the mind-reader, tells this story about Isabella, the ex-Queen of Spain. He was experimenting with her in trying to discover an article hidden in her room; and, of course, was anxious that she should concentrate her thoughts on the article and where she had hidden it. All went well till they had passed the corridor between the apartments, when suddenly it came into her Isabella's head to tell the thought to the man of gossip which she had just heard. After this was done, "By-the-by," said she, "I was to keep thinking of something, was I not? What is it?" No word.

OWING to the widening of the approaches to the new gate, a number of the inmates of the old Dortheenstetter Cemetery, in Berlin, had to be disturbed in their last resting-places. Some eight or ten well-known celebrities were exhumed and their remains reinterred in the French cemetery. Among these were the remains of Fichte (died in 1814), which have now been placed side by side with those of Hegel; of the jurist Carl Auer, died in 1810; of the philosopher George Andreas Gabler, the councillor of medicine W. Bremer, the novelist Baroness von Imhoff, together with those of Hufeland and his numerous pupils. From the French cemetery, however, were taken the largest number of German's great dead.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

If there is any person in the country who we should think would wish to be saved from some of his friends, it is President Cleveland.—New York Sun.

It is not time for Southern men to stop talking about the "Anglo-Saxon race" and rearrange their politics, but to get on with the work of reorganizing the "South" and to bring to a close the mismanagement and misrule which have brought about the present state of things in that section.

The Democratic members of the popular branch of Congress have done even more than the President himself to drive their party out of power and to make its entrance into power again at any time during the next twenty years extremely improbable.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is to be said for the present management of the Postoffice Department that it is generally creditable to the credit of the managers. In this respect it knows no North, no South, no East, no West, which fact may be a slight consolation in the midst of daily grief.—Iowa State Register.

If the South entertain the notion that they can continue to suppress the negro vote and rob the ballot-box with impunity, they are grievously mistaken. There are thousands of white Republicans in the South who are not content to be wronged by such methods as are the colored Republicans. To them the cry of "negro supremacy" will not apply.—Detroit Tribune.

President Cleveland was ever in favor of the great Oregonian, who did not, at the beginning of his administration, place the railway mail service, one of the most important branches of government work, under the operation of the Postoffice Department. It is a pity that he would have prevented the turning out of competent Republican clerks.—Cleveland Leader.

The poor need our sympathies and our aid especially at this Yule tide of the year, but, thank God, they are not getting poorer, and the gap is not widening between the extremes of opulence and pauperism. But the whole structure of American society is being lifted up to its feet. The rich are getting richer, and the poor better off; thanks, first of all, to the protective policy of the Republican party.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The majority of men are for temperance and will array themselves so whenever the question shall be presented as an issue of vital importance. If all is true that is asserted of the power of the saloons and the primary influence of the brew that hold morasses in their grasp, it does not imply that such influence can or will dominate the country, though acting in secrecy and union, it may hold the balance of power in the great Oregonian.—Portland Oregonian.

The House can do the country a splendid service and effectively rebuke the lobbyists by promptly passing the bill incorporating the Harbinger Canal Company. It is an American enterprise and should be treated as such. It is an inter-continental measure that promises success and assures American domination. Common patriots ought to have congressional expression by a prompt and decisive vote of approval of the grand project. Pass the bill!—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

It is now well settled that the State has a right to raise charges for railroad service. This right gives the public ample protection against excessive charges. It then becomes the interest of the public and of the railroad companies alike to have uniform rates, and the most economical and efficient service. This can only be secured by co-operation between the roads. Without this co-operation, there is an endless waste of money, both by the public and the railroads suffer.—Boston Advertiser.

It makes very little difference, really, what the Democrats in the House do at this session. Their action will be the last expiring struggle of a party that has been discarded by the institutions and deprived of power after a very short lease, and so their antics will be rather a source of amusement than otherwise. The best way for the party to save its credit is to treat with an attitude of dignified solemnity and do nothing, and then it will be sure not to get any deeper into the mire than it now is.—San Francisco Chronicle.

JUST now the Democrats are amusing themselves by asserting, with much iteration and mock solemnity, that General Harrison was elected by the corrupt use of enormous sums of money. Good talk will of course be talked for what it is worth and will impose on nobody. Smarter under defeat, and seeing its doctrines repudiated by the great mass of intelligent people, the free-trade Democracy seeks to console itself by throwing mud at the victors and insulting American manhood. Its charges are simply the ravings of disappointed seekers for place, power and spoils.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

A GOOD MAN MALIGNED.

Two bold, brave Homesteads exist that the Private Secretary is a Whistler.

A studious attempt has been made to conceal the fact that Elijah Halford, General Harrison's private secretary, is a professional whistler. The attempt is, however, made at a time it is impossible to say.

We have read the Republican platform more than once, but we can discover no plank therein which has any objection to general whistling. Such a gift is not necessarily an evidence of partisanship or sectionalism, nor, on the other hand, is it an evidence of disloyalty. Why, then, should Elijah Halford be maligned and abetted by his newspaper, the Indianapolis Journal, strive to convince the American public that he is not a trustworthy man?

Fortunately the Constitution has been able to collect some evidence on this subject that cannot be disposed of by mere denial on the part of Mr. Halford. It is a fact that, in the presence of Mr. James Whitcomb Riley and Mr. William Nye made a social visit to Atlanta, and while they were here the Constitution took advantage of the opportunity to invite the two gentlemen to dine with them in regard to his relations with Mr. Elijah Halford in regard to his whistling activities.

Mr. Riley spoke in part as follows: "I have known Mr. Halford for many years, and I have never seen any of his poems to him—and there has never been a day when I was in his presence when he did not whistle. He whistles like a canary with a rape seed in his throat, because he can't help it. He jumps rapidly from one tune to another, and keeps them all very high, but it is all very touching and soulful. The denial published in the Indianapolis Journal is all a joke. Every man on the Journal knows that the people on the streets which Halford travels on his way home, sit up until 4 o'clock in the morning in order to hear him whistle as he goes by."

Mr. William Nye says: "I was never in the presence of the enemies of Mr. Halford, and I will hereafter deny that he has a talent for whistling. Mr. Halford whistled all the time, and it was a whistle that could be heard in the press-room above the din of the machinery. It was a trifle with the upper notes, but it was a heartful whistle—a melody shrill but sweet. I was very glad I heard it, but I do not want to hear it again. It percolated my whole being, as it were, and I have it with me yet in the shape of a broken-down constitution and a few shattered nerves."

In our opinion, this evidence settles the matter, and the enemies of Mr. Halford will hereafter deny that he has a talent for whistling.

People from Whom the President and His Wife should Pray for Deliverance.

A number of innocent-minded and provincial people at the South—friends and admirers of President Cleveland, among whom must be classed the friends of Mrs. Whitney, who do not know the meaning of the true inwardness and earnestness of the long and specific denials of slanders that are said to be in circulation about the President's home life and his personal relations with Mrs. Whitney, are really put forth by the friends of Mr. Cleveland, or what they are intended to give wider publicity to the slanders which they profess to denounce. In all probability not one person in ten thousand has ever heard of these slanders, or even suspected that any outrageous reports as to the President's life have been in circulation; and it is safe to say that no reputable man or woman that heard of them would believe them, or would intend to give wider publicity to the slanders which they profess to denounce. In all probability not one person in ten thousand has ever heard of these slanders, or even suspected that any outrageous reports as to the President's life have been in circulation; and it is safe to say that no reputable man or woman that heard of them would believe them, or would intend to give wider publicity to the slanders which they profess to denounce.

Under these circumstances, why is it deemed necessary to deny in the most painfully elaborate manner a series of shocking slanders which are said to be in circulation about the President's life and his personal relations with Mrs. Whitney, the wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and they both leave the impression that they are made with a sinister purpose. We may be doing injustice here, but that is the impression the denials leave on our minds.

The object of the writer in the Times appears to have been to advertise the slanders to the world. The object of Mrs. Whitney, in her report of her conversation is correct, which we do not believe seems to be to stab her dear friend, Mrs. Cleveland, with a few of the sharp pointed darts of her tongue, but to show to the world other under the cover of friendship and politeness. A man can see it, but only a woman can thoroughly appreciate the sting that underlies the politeness. It is attributed to Mrs. Whitney, and Mrs. Whitney on the train that brought them South. During the week that Mrs. Whitney was with them on the train, she said (or, rather, she is reported as saying) that the President and his wife rarely passed each other without chucking chins, kissing and having a "good hug." It would be difficult to understand how a sensitive woman could appreciate such a defense as this.

Mr. Cleveland and wife may well cry out for somebody to save them from their alleged slanders. It ought to be apparent to them that the shocking slanders that are said to be in circulation about them are beyond belief and need no denial. No President of the country has ever had his private life so minutely investigated as none have ever more completely won the respect and admiration of the American people. As for Mrs. Cleveland, she stands to-day as a new type of all that is noble and true in the American womanhood, and more than this could not be said.

The slanders retailed about them should be regarded to lie where they originated—in the gutter.

Minority Representation.

As related to the trusteeship and directorship of the benevolent, reformatory and penal institutions, this paper has before suggested the placing of a Republican on each board at this juncture. This is a reasonable suggestion to do it, while there is a lull in political feeling. The Democracy has a decided majority in both houses and on joint ballot, and can set an example that hereafter cannot be departed from without incurring the disapproval of the public. The principle of minority representation applies in these cases with peculiar force. Usually there are three trustees or directors for such institutions. Really, the law ought to require that both the principal political parties be represented; then the minority party on joint ballot in the legislature could secure ascendancy on the boards for the time being. In this way responsibility would be necessarily divided. There are almost a hundred such institutions. It is a matter of mismanagement in such institutions. Sometimes there are sufficient reasons for such charges, but, on the other hand, sometimes they result from personal animosities and disappointments. It is well to keep a close watch over them, but it is not desirable to have never-ending scandals in connection with the institutions. Decent people get sick and tired of such talk, unless there is good cause for it. By having both the principal parties represented on the boards there would always be a member to ferret out abuses. Boards taken altogether from one party are not conducive of honesty and economy.

When to Annex Canada.

"If you fellows want to annex Canada," said a fur-traveler from Manitoba to an interested crowd in one of the depots, to-day, "you ought to accomplish the augmentation in the winter. The haul would be bigger." When asked to explain, the eccentric gentleman said that the average depth of snow in Canada was about fifteen feet in the winter. That had the same effect in increasing the area of the country as if the diameter of the earth were increased thirty feet. Canada is about three thousand miles in length from east to west. The fifteen feet of snow, as a simple calculation shows, increased the width by about twelve feet. The surface from the northern to the southern boundary of the Dominion is about fifteen hundred miles. Making the same calculation as before, it is found that the snow increases that distance by six feet. By a very easy calculation it appears that these increases amount to the total area of the country by something over six square miles. The mathematician who listened to the stranger's discourse was still pondering over the stranger's figures. His haste prevented them from being quite exact, but they have the effect of making one think.

Distrust Their Professions.

We hope our Democratic friends are sincere in their professions of friendship to the Republican minority in the Indiana Legislature more than to aid them in that direction. It may be well, however, to remind them that only five States that have adopted the Australian system of voting are New York and Massachusetts, and that a Democratic Governor and prospective Democratic President, as the Hon. James Hill promptly voted it in the Empire State.

Palmer's Mistake.

There is a widespread opinion among politicians here that General Palmer, by his ill-considered fatal mistake politically in so summarily withdrawing from the Grand Army of the Re-

public. He was looked upon as the coming man to lead the Democrats in their next presidential contest. His course, it is conceded, will be likely to make even a Democratic convention, as far as Northern sentiment is a factor, very slow about taking him as a national candidate. The desertions from the organization are not as numerous as was expected and the General's Illinois friends say that he was a little too hasty.

A JUDGE'S PECULIAR ORDER.

An Attack Upon the Rights of Newspaper Publishers Testimony.

St. Paul Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat. During the progress of the Olan nuyler trial to-day in the District Court, Judge Kelly to his temper got the better of his judgment, and issued an order the Czar of Russia would be puzzled to duplicate. The order created a profound sensation, and was universally condemned by attorneys and the general public. Knowing the power of the court, one afternoon paper suffered itself to be bulldozed, and refrained from any comments on the case. It was such a high-handed assertion of authority that the usage brought out a general denunciation from those who heard it. Later in the day Judge Kelly modified, or rather amended his order of this nature, reducing it to a mere request to refrain from any comment which would bias public opinion.

The subject came up in the course of a complaint from Attorney Ewing, of the defense, who said: "We are all responsible to the general public for our actions here. The witnesses and officers and every person connected with the trial are answerable to the public. We act only for the public, and in their interest alone. The newspapers and their owners, by publishing the details and the testimony of the high tribunal, it is a well-known principle that where a paper is allowed to publish a report it must publish it fairly. I do not wish to call the attention of the court that morning papers, the Pioneer Press, the Globe and the Minneapolis Tribune have each coincided in dropping from the testimony yesterday and not been true. Professor Ball on the analysis of the spinal column, and his account of the third examination. This is a matter of vast importance. It stands a menace to the public. It is a fatal omission and the public will not understand the verdict when rendered. I call the notice of the court to their method of procedure. I ask that there be made a just discrimination upon this horrible omission of proceedings. In case these matters are not sent to the public we will feel like publishing a pamphlet of these proceedings and giving them to the public. We want to do it as officers and as having notified the court."

This looked as though Mr. Erwin wanted to try the case through the newspapers. Judge Kelly said that he had not been reading the morning papers. Here the Judge turned to the reporters and ordered that there should be nothing said in the papers regarding the question under discussion.

To make sure that he understood aright, a reporter sought the Judge at the closing of court and requested further explanation. To this request the Judge exclaimed: "Do you not understand the English language? I say you are not to mention this subject."

Small groups gathered at the adjournment, and warm discussions ensued as to what were the rights of a newspaper in the court-room. It was generally conceded that a paper could publish what testimony it pleased to publish, and omit whatever it desired.

A Nine-Year-Old Girl Official.

Trenton (N. J.) Times. The city of Trenton can claim the highest and youngest city officer in the State. Miss Hattie Owens, very cute and clever for a girl of nine, has been made second assistant city clerk, and can now be seen at certain hours flitting