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OUR navy may not be very large, but it is big enough to scare Hayti.

THE people of the United States intend to see that General Harrison is well supplied with canes. With one hundred walking sticks to support himself with at the start, he ought to feel confident of getting through the administration without stumbling.

GOV. GRAY has one of the most "forgetful memories" on record. He can't remember a vice-presidential reception over night. Perhaps, though, it wasn't his memory that stood in the way of giving up his rooms for the reception so much as a torturing thought of the might-have-been.

VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT MORTON and his excellent and amiable wife bore away with them a very favorable impression of Indianapolis, and left behind an equally favorable impression themselves. The only disagreeable incident was that relating to the use of the State-house for the reception, and for this Indianapolis was not responsible.

GOV. FORAKER has dispersed the White Caps within three weeks after their first appearance in Ohio. Gov. Gray took three years to think about ordering an investigation into the doings of the gentry in Indiana, and hasn't yet made up his mind as to the propriety of suppressing them. He is a kind-hearted man and hates to deal harshly with his political friends.

THE preparations of government officials at Washington to get out as soon as possible after March 4 indicates a guilty consciousness that they deserve to go. Had they lived up to the virtuous pretensions with which the administration went into power, and honestly obeyed the civil-service law, they would have secured a much firmer hold on the service than is now the case.

A FEW words in the Associated Press dispatches yesterday effectually disposed of the vast and varied misinformation which had been disseminated by able purveyors of public ignorance relative to Mr. Blaine's appointment in the Cabinet. When General Harrison is ready to take the public into his confidence in regard to his Cabinet, he will do it in a frank and explicit way. Meanwhile, all rumors on the subject had better be taken with many grains of salt.

WE have the interesting information from Birmingham, Ala., that a committee of citizens left that place last night for this city, bearing a congratulatory address to General Harrison signed by a large number of prominent Democrats. The signers of the address are engaged in industrial pursuits, and are in sympathy with the protective-tariff policy of the Republican party. The mission of the committee is thought to have more than local significance, and may be regarded as one of the indications of a reconstruction of party lines in the South.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Post frankly admits that the promulgation of the order placing the railway mail clerks under civil-service rules was hastened by the Postmaster-general in order to give the Democratic employes a reasonable expectation of remaining in office. To make assurance of this sort entirely sure the classification should have been made three years instead of three months before the close of the Democratic administration. Incompetent men can hardly fit themselves for permanent service within the latter period.

GOVERNOR FORAKER, of Ohio, makes the following announcement, over his own signature:

"The so-called 'White Cap' organization has been permanently disbanded, and there will be no more meetings, raids, threatenings, whippings, or terrorizings, of any kind, by those who composed the membership; but should there be any repetition of any such practices, the State is in command of the testimony, and the facilities generally, to enable it to promptly bring the offenders to justice."

This White Cap business has been handled very differently in Ohio from what it was in this State. The Governor of Indiana has been more than three years doing what the Governor of Ohio has done in less than a month.

THE Democratic eleventh-hour bill for the admission of the Territories proposes to give Dakota, Washington, Montana and New Mexico each one Representative in Congress. Here is more Democratic deviltry. Dakota is entitled by her population to six Representatives and Washington to two, but because these Territories are Republican, it is proposed to put them on a level with New Mexico, which is Democratic, and give each one Representative in Congress. New Mexico is not entitled to admission at all, and the best people in the Territory do not desire it. The population is largely composed of Mexicans and half-breeds, who are as hard to civilize and Americanize as Indians. But because the Territory is Democratic it is proposed to drag it into the Union and reduce the other Territories, with their large and intelligent populations, to a level with New Mexico in respect of representation. The Republicans should kill this scheme with promptness and dispatch.

THE GRAY INCIDENT.

For obvious reasons the Journal refrained from discussing the Gray-State-house incident while the distinguished Vice-president-elect was yet a guest within our borders; but the restriction of his presence being removed, the public is entitled to know the facts, and these the Journal proposes to give. The necessity for this is the more imperative because of the misleading, disingenuous and altogether false "explanations" that have been going the rounds of the newspapers for the past day or two. The truth can be briefly stated. When the idea of a public reception to Mr. and Mrs. Morton was first broached, it was determined that it should be distinctly non-partisan. Mr. Morton was no longer a Republican candidate; he was the Vice-president-elect of the United States, so far as the action of the people of the States could invest him with that dignity. The committee appointed at the Board of Trade meeting, with the Mayor at its head, and with two prominent and courteous Democrats as members, worked faithfully and successfully to make the reception at once a fitting compliment to Mr. Morton and a credit to the people of Indianapolis. This committee thought it better that the reception should be held in the State Capitol, if possible; and, it being feared that to have the receiving party, with Mr. Morton, who was already suffering from a cold, stand in the corridor during the whole evening might expose them to drafts, the use of the Governor's parlor, simply for Mr. Morton and party, was deemed wise, the people to pass into the room from the corridor through one door and out through the other. Governor Gray was waited on by the committee, and presented with the request. The Governor received it churlishly, tapped his fingers on the rim of his chair, and said that the matter had come to him so "suddently" that he could not make up his mind at once. He would have to think about it. There were proprieties that would have to be observed; Mr. Morton was not in office yet, etc. Governor Gray said he would think over the matter and give the committee an answer next day, an hour being agreed upon for the second visit. This gives substantially the language in which Governor Gray received the committee at the first meeting, and shows the manner in which he understood and treated the request for the use of the executive parlors. The next day the committee waited upon him again, according to the engagement he had himself made, only to find that he had gone to Logansport, leaving no word with his private secretary. At first Mr. Pierre Gray gave the impression that he knew nothing of the matter, but it soon became evident that he and his father had talked together, and a line of action agreed upon, which was simply non-action—saying neither yes nor no. The committee thereupon withdrew, and the reception was fixed for Tomlinson Hall, where it was so handsomely and successfully carried out.

These are the facts, and they tell their own story. There was no question raised of the eligibility of the Governor's rooms for the purpose; none about the size of the doors; none as to the sacredness of the executive ink-stand and paper weights, which the Governor now fears might have been broken or stolen in the throng. None of these things were hinted at. Had the Governor frankly and courteously offered the use of the rooms, discussion of details would then have been proper and necessary, and, after all, it might have been found better not to have attempted their use. But Governor Gray received the request in a boorish spirit, and with the evident purpose of treating the Republican Vice-president-elect with a discourtesy which some Indiana Democrats alone can display. The incident was a fitting sequel to the disgraceful campaign preceding the election, conducted under the nominal direction of "Si" Sheerin, Charles L. Jewett and Ed Gould, but which was really managed and directed by Gov. Isaac P. Gray. The Democratic canvass in Indiana was a Gray canvass, and the refusal of the use of the executive parlors for a reception to the Republican Vice-president-elect, in company with the President-elect, was an exhibition of Gray Democracy.

While a private individual Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, with Mrs. Hendricks, traveled in Europe. Among other cities they visited was Paris. Levi P. Morton was the United States minister to France. When Mr. Hendricks returned home he said, on more than one occasion, that some of the United States representatives abroad were snobs and should be removed, but that Levi P. Morton was a man among men and his wife one of the noblest and most obliging of women. Mr. Hendricks said that he and Mrs. Hendricks were treated most kindly and hospitably by Mr. and Mrs. Morton, and he did not tire in praising the friendly and courteous conduct of the United States minister at Paris. Hon. Addison L. Roache, another leading Democrat of Indianapolis, bears voluntary testimony to the large-hearted and generous manner in which Minister and Mrs. Morton received members of his family while in Paris. It is Mr. and Mrs. Morton's way. It was reserved for the Governor of the State which was the home of Mr. Hendricks to show contemptible littleness toward one who had won Mr. Hendricks's esteem by the possession and expression of qualities of head and heart to which Mr. Isaac P. Gray is an utter stranger, and which he would not recognize if introduced to them, even with the indorsement of Thomas A. Hendricks.

THE GREAT FRENCH FAILURE.

The French Panama canal scheme has reached a point where continued efforts to raise more money by new stock subscriptions look very much like a swindle. The officers of a bank who continue to receive deposits after they know it to be bankrupt, or the managers of a stock company who solicit new subscriptions, which they must know cannot possibly save it from failure, are simply dishonest. Some allowance can be made for the self-delusion which sometimes blinds men to the actual condition of an enterprise in which they have staked everything, and for the disposition to hope against hope, but when the bankruptcy of an enterprise is clearly inevitable, its managers should, at least, cease to involve new victims. Nothing can save DeLesseps's canal but the power and resources of the French government, and the way is practically barred against relief from that quarter. The movement now on foot to form a new company may postpone the final crash, but it will only be more disastrous when it comes. Perhaps a few million francs, more or less, may make no difference to the French people, but it is painful to see them throwing good money after bad. For all the good any new subscriptions may do, either under the present or a new organization, the money might as well be thrown into the sea. That the scheme has been kept alive and afloat so long after its inevitable failure was apparent to all competent and disinterested judges, shows De Lesseps's skill as a financial manipulator. Keely's motor is the only parallel in recent times. It also proves the enormous wealth of the French people, who, after putting $250,000,000 into the work, with hardly any practical results, seem ready, with very little encouragement, to put in still more. The French peasantry and middle classes are the wealthiest in Europe, the result of their extraordinary industry and unequaled economy. Gen. Sheridan in his personal memoirs, just published, repeats a remark of Prince Bismarck, that "France being the richest country in Europe, nothing could keep her quiet but to empty her pockets." This was pretty effectually done by the enormous war indemnity imposed by Germany, but her pockets were soon filled again. But no people can lose $250,000,000 without feeling it, and it will not mollify the French people to know that the failure of the canal scheme has been inevitable for a long time, and that their losses have been greatly aggravated by De Lesseps's wild financiering and reckless management. When the crash comes it will probably precipitate a financial panic, and may lead to a political revolution.

THE BOSTON VOTERS.

One question over which there has been considerable dispute has been settled beyond controversy by the election in Boston last week. There is no longer room for doubt that women who have an opportunity will vote if the matter at issue is one that interests them. In this case it was a sectarian question. The removal from the public schools by the school board of a certain textbook which contained statements distasteful to the Catholic clergy led the Protestant women to fear the eventual supremacy of the Catholics in the control of the schools, and roused them to work against it. Whether this carrying of church matters into politics is wise is a point for the future to determine, but in the meantime the women of the successful party and equal suffragists in general are rejoicing greatly. For a number of years they have had the privilege of voting at school elections in Boston, but the number who took advantage of the law was small until now. This year, instead of the usual hundreds, nearly twenty-five thousand women registered and eighty per cent. of them cast their ballots on Monday. Having made up their minds to the act they were not to be hindered by wind or tide. The rain poured hard all day, but they donned gossamers and goloshes, and with stern determination in their faces marched to the polls and voted and electioneered for their ticket after the fashion of their fathers and husbands. When they started from their homes their minds were fixed upon the ballot-box, and no blandishments or temptations were suffered to entice them from the path of duty. They conceived the schools to be in danger and rallied to their protection. Male voters were inclined to joke at the sudden enthusiasm, but it was pointed out to them by the sisters that they were apt to be lax in participation in local politics and could only be dragged out by painful effort when an important issue came to the front. On the whole the women had the best of it. It was their day from the start, and whatever the ultimate consequences may be in this particular case their course, and especially their triumph, marks a long step in advance for the "Cause" with a capital "C".

DEMOCRATIC NEGLECT OF PUBLIC DUTY.

Washington dispatches say that since the election all departments of the civil service are demoralized, and public officials of all grades seem disposed to let things run themselves. Their idea is that their term of office is so short and their removal so certain, that it is not worth while to bother about the performance of duties of which they are so soon to be relieved. Of course, public business will suffer from this. It is in bad condition now, but several months of this sort of neglect will make it much worse. It illustrates the Democratic idea of office-holding, which, with some honorable exceptions, does not seem to recognize the principle of official duty or responsibility at all. This idea has prevailed to a remarkable extent during the present administration. The idea has seemed to be literally that "to the victors belonged the spoils," and that, the government having been captured by the Democrats, the offices were to be used for their benefit and behoof. The result has been greater neglect of public duty and more insolence of office than was ever seen before, and things are likely to grow worse till a change of administration comes. The public knows something of the extent of the demoralization of the civil service by the condition of the postal service, but we have no doubt this and other branches of the civil service are in even worse condition than is known. With the very best disposition to improve the civil service and to do their duty by the people, the Democracy could not possibly have maintained the Republican standard, but with the low conception of official duty and responsibility that has prevailed, it was inevitable that the administration of public business should constantly deteriorate. Just why a much higher sense of public duty and responsibility should prevail in the Republican party than in the Democratic is not easily seen, but the fact is beyond dispute. In 1884, when a Democratic President was elected after nearly twenty-five years of continuous Republican rule, the latter seemed actuated by a common purpose and pride to turn over the government to their successors in the best possible condition. So far from there being general demoralization or neglect of duty, the public business received more careful attention than ever. Many things were done with a view of paving the way for the next administration, but nothing was shirked or neglected. Public business was attended to up to the last day in the morning, and when the Democrats came in they found everything in good shape, and in many instances were assisted by their retiring predecessors in becoming familiarized with the duties of office. The Republicans' sense of public duty and pride in the government and civil service would not permit them to do anything tending to the detriment or embarrassment of public business. We see no indications of any such spirit in the Democratic party. Washington dispatches relative to the general neglect of duty by Democratic officials and clerks show that no such spirit prevails at the capital now.

IF you don't know what sort of Christmas present to buy for your mother, or your sister, or your aunt, all you have to do is to read the advertising columns of the Journal. All the desirable things are mentioned there.

THE Andover case is in court again. Now, are we to know definitely whether or not we are to have probation after death?

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Please state what two ex-Presidents of the United States died in the same year and on the same day. Also, where I can get the registered tags with my initials for my sheep.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Dec. 15. A READER.

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died July 4, 1826. 2. That will depend on what kind of sheep you keep. Each breed has its separate organization, and you would have to register through the secretary of the organization representing your breed of sheep.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

1. When will the next civil-service examination be held in Indianapolis? 2. What is the capital of Louisiana? 3. When will the Speaker of the House be elected? READER.

1. On Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1889. 2. Baton Rouge. 3. As soon as the next Congress meets, whether in special or regular session.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER has a great aversion to the idea of cremation.

THE latest rumor in London about Lord Sackville is that he will be appointed to a colonial governorship.

MR. HERTENSTEIN, president of the Swiss Confederation, died from the effects of ill-treatment of a corn.

MRS. SARAH CATES, of Kansas City, derived her fortune of $10,000,000 from an investment of $2,000 in town lots.

THE late Lord Granville is said to have been one of the greatest gamblers in England. He once lost $115,000 at one sitting at whist.

THE late William H. Foster, of Salem, Mass., was a witness of the battle between the ships Chesapeake and Shannon. He was for fifty-six years cashier of the Asiatic Bank.

THE late Duchess of Galliera was very benevolent. In Paris she endowed a museum of art, an orphanage, a hospital for aged men, and a house for the brethren of the Christian doctrine. She gave $1,000,000 to the Pope.

A CONVERSAZIONE will be given at the Birmingham, Eng., Town Hall, on Jan. 8, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain. A diamond and sapphire bracelet will be presented to Mrs. Chamberlain and an illuminated address to Mr. Chamberlain.

DR. ETHELBERT D. WARFIELD, the new president of Miami University, General Harrison's alma mater, is one of the youngest of college presidents in this country. He was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1882 with high honors, and studied for some time in England at Oxford.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, who has just assumed command of the Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Governor's island, is fifty-eight years of age. Lieut. Greble, of Gen. Howard's staff, is the son of the first regular army officer killed during the war, his father having lost his life at Ball's Bluff.

M. TSCHIGORIN, president of the St. Petersburg Chess Club, is about to visit this country to play a match with champion Steinitz, of New York. He is barely thirty-five years old, short and stout in appearance. Over eighty chess clubs in the United States and Canada have invited M. Tschigorin to partake of the hospitality of their clubs.

THE wife of Talleyrand's private secretary, Mme. Colmache, is an English woman by birth and an author of no mean repute. She has a number of Talleyrand's papers, and is perfectly familiar with the state secrets of his time. She is said to be now writing her memoirs, which will contain a series of pen pictures, faithful likenesses of the men and women of that day.

PROF. BISSELL, of the Hartford Theological Seminary, has just received news of the death of his sister, Mrs. A. B. Robbins, wife of the Rev. Elijah Robbins, for nearly thirty years a missionary to the Zulus in Southeastern Africa. Seven missionaries in that field studied at Hartford Theological Seminary. Two of them, Messrs. Robbins and Tyler, are seriously disabled by ill-health.

MRS. BELKNAP and her daughter are now with General Belknap at Washington, where he has remained, absorbed in his profession all these years, and has led a rather solitary life. His rapidly whitening hair has softened the outlines of his florid military-looking face, and the mental discipline to which it bore silent witness has perhaps softened into pity the stern judgment of many old friends.

PRINCE VON PLESS, who is at present achieving a great deal of notoriety by engaging himself to various American girls, according to the cable, is very little known in this country, though rather a prominent figure in London. He is prominent by reason of the fact that he is a confirmed Anglomaniac. He is tall, thin, awkward and washed out in appearance, and he has two whims, British clothes and American girls. He is more of a princeling than a prince.

THE Corean charge d'affaires was doing the polite thing, last Monday afternoon, in making the official calls in Washington, and his fancy gown was toyed with and flirted gently by a raw wind. It did not disturb him in the least. His upper garment was an æsthetic combination of purple and light brown, his horse hair was held down firmly with a string of amber beads under his chin. His kid gloves were of the lightest tan and were the correct thing for the afternoon promenade.

LAST Monday a broad-shouldered, smooth-faced giant of at least six feet four strode along Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. By his side trotted a little, long-haired, white-mustached companion, the top of whose hat didn't come up to the giant's ear. "His look up to his friend's face," writes Massey, "was only a few points off from the perpendicular. He had an umbrella under his arm, though the sun was shining with Washingtonian brillancy and a little rain couldn't have lowered the tone of his tile very much. The oddly assorted pair attracted much attention, and people nudged each other and smiled. The big man was Justice Harlan, and the little man was the Chief-justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE saying that old editors, like pins, disappear mysteriously was illustrated in the corridors of the Gilsey House Wednesday, says the New York Times, during the recess of the meeting of the New York State Associated Press. There are forty-two newspapers, all published outside the city, in the association, and they were all represented by their young editors. One or two gray beards were among them, notably ex-Senator C. L. MacArthur, of the Troy Budget, and Carroll E. Smith, of the Syracuse Standard.

A GOOD story is told at the expense of Princess Bismarck. The other day she went to Hamburg to make her customary household purchases, which she never allows anybody else to attend to. Unfortunately, she missed her train to Friedrichsrue, and as there was no other train for two hours, she told her coachman to drive her through the district of the free port. On returning into the town, she was stopped by a custom-house official, who imposed a duty on every one of the articles she had purchased, and refused to let her proceed until she had paid in full.

MR. GEORGE W. CABLE was seen the other day in a Chicago hotel. He appeared ill at ease, says a Chicago Times writer, and walked up and down the rotunda, taking short, spasmodic strides, rubbing his hands nervously together; his black beard was cut short and his frock coat was buttoned as tightly as the vestment of an Episcopal clergyman. A soft felt hat was perched jauntily on his left ear, and from outside appearances only it would have taken more than a Yankee to have guessed that the nervous little man was the author of some of the most pleasing stories and sketches in the English language.

GEN. JAMES C. LANE, whose death was reported on Friday, was born in New York in 1823. After prosecuting a thorough line of scientific studies, he made a specialty of architecture and civil engineering in all its branches. He entered the United States Coast Survey at Washington, and led several explorations in New Granada. He was afterwards engaged in mineralogical surveys in San Domingo, Porto Rico and Cuba. Since the close of the war, General Lane had been engaged in mineralogical surveys through California, Arizona, Nevada and Lower California, as well as in archæological surveys in Palestine and of the river Jordan, and as chief engineer of the South-side and the New York, Woodhaven & Rockaway railroads of Long island.

BORN SHOPPERS.

A man may shop from morn till night,
From now till Christmas day,
But he can't get a bargain like his wife,
Because he ain't built that way.

—Washington Post.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

WE can save ourselves from possible complications with foreign powers and do credit to distinctively American enterprise by giving the Nicaragua company a free field and telling them to go ahead.—New York Herald.

ALL the views of the annexationists and the commercial union advocates of every shade of opinion are interesting, but the fact remains that the United States are not ready to take Canada in until Canada is ready to come.—New York Sun.

To hold our gates open any longer indiscriminately to all comers without regard to their fitness for American citizenship is to deliberately weaken and corrupt the life-blood of the Nation, and put our republican experiment in imminent and deadly peril.—Boston Journal.

THE question of Canadian annexation will surely figure among the great problems of the near future, on both sides of the national boundary, and it may result in the fulfillment of the most sanguine hopes of its advocates much sooner than most of them have dared to expect.—Cleveland Leader.

NEVER before in the history of the Southern States was there such a development of resources and such an up-springing of important, wealth-producing industries as now. Evidently they realize that the election of a man who will be President of the whole Nation is a good thing for the whole Nation.—New York Tribune.

THE principal effect of the annexation of Canada would be an extension of the era of free trade on this continent, which would undoubtedly be a benefit to all concerned, but the addition would be of so much less account to us than to Canada that we can well afford to wait for that country to take the initiative.—New York Times.

IF the United States is ever to resort to retaliatory measures to compel Canada to make fair terms upon the fisheries question it will first be necessary to provide new routes for navigation wholly within American territory. Unless Canadian commerce can be injured without destroying our own, retaliatory measures of the Cleveland description will not retaliate.—Albany Journal.

HARD experience has taught labor the folly and utter powerlessness of the strike as a means of regulating the hours and wages of labor. But naturally the labor organizations are slow to condemn openly a policy which they tacitly admit to be a failure, as long as they are in the dark as to the new lines of thought and endeavor upon which to reorganize their forces.—Minneapolis Tribune.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has not reasserted the Monroe doctrine during his four years of nerveless foreign policy; but it may safely be assumed that the Harrison administration will take high ground on this subject. France has pledged her good faith to the United States in this [the Panama] canal enterprise, and must be required to fulfill its solemn obligation.—New York Tribune.

HE [Butterworth] must know that there is no well-defined, still less organized, party in the Dominion that advocates annexation, and that the principal effect of his resolution will be to affront and exasperate even those Canadians who favor commercial union and are most impressed with the substantial identity of American and Canadian interests on this continent.—Buffalo Commercial.

THE addition of a new State to the Union should be a matter of serious concern, one to be carefully weighed; yet where a lump system is attempted, no such consideration is possible. Dakota is undoubtedly entitled to admission, yet if the others are equally so, nothing is jeopardized by a severance of their cases, and each will feel the prouder for a special act.—Baltimore American.

AS matters are now, this is not formally a penal colony for the lawless and helpless classes of Europe, but practically it amounts to that, and as a rule these classes flock to and concentrate in our large cities, where they exercise a corrupting, disturbing and dangerous influence. All this should be overcome by law, and European countries should be compelled to retain their paupers and lawless characters.—Toledo Commercial.

WHILE the decreased influence of the northern Atlantic States cannot be recovered the South and Southwest have resources that need a change of political and social conditions to be appreciated and attract a great and enterprising population. Whenever Northern men and European emigrants can go South and be at home there, the conditions will be changed and the South will find ready customers for its surplus lands.—Portland Oregonian.

As far as securing the organization of the House, or admitting Dakota and other Territories into the sisterhood of States is concerned, the best policy for the Republicans would seem to be to wait until the regular session of the Fifty-first Congress, although some of the Territories certainly do present pretty strong claims for immediate consideration. The delay, however, will be but short and will work no serious damage to their interests.—Kansas City Journal.

As long as no Democrat, however vile or stupid, is denied the privilege of freely casting a ballot, sure to be fairly counted, in any part of the North, the Southern whites need not expect to achieve Northern prosperity or receive Northern sympathy, unless they, too, take risks for the sake of liberty. Until the ballot is made free and honest, immigration conventions will labor in vain to draw many settlers into such strongholds of class tyranny and race oppression as South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.—Cleveland Leader.

ONE of the coolest things yet done by the Democratic President is an order extending the classified civil service to the employes in the railway mail service. This is simply an outrage upon the people, for the intent of the order is to inflict upon General Harrison's administration the incompetent incapables who have been put into the railway mail service by the present administration, and who are monkeying with the United States mails to the great discomfort and annoyance of the people.—Springfield Union.

Becoming Americanized.

Chicago Journal.

Canada is already Americanized enough to use our slang. It denounces Congressman Butterworth's resolution for an annexation commission as "cheeky." Only "a literary campaign" is necessary to educate the Canadians up to the proper standard for union with us.

GOOD SIGN FROM THE SOUTH

A Delegation of Alabama Democrats on Their Way to Call on Gen. Harrison.

They Bear an Address Congratulating the President-Elect and the Whole Country on the Result of the Recent Election.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 16.—A regular flop has paralyzed the Democracy here. During the national canvass it was understood that a large number of iron men and other protectionists were contributing to the national Republican executive committee, and at the election they scratched the national Democratic ticket. Since that time a movement has been on foot to give the new administration their unqualified indorsement, provided they could be assured of fair treatment for the South. With that end in view, a committee left here to-night, General Harrison having agreed to receive them on Tuesday or Wednesday, bearing with them a congratulatory address. The men whose names are signed to the address represent a combined capital of over $100,000,000. The memorial is as follows:

To Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Alabama, congratulate you and the country on the success of those principles which have caused your election, because we believe that a protective tariff will promote and aid the development of our natural resources, and because an issue, free from sectional feeling and prejudice, is now presented upon which the people of the South can divide according to the dictates of reason and conviction. We know there are large numbers in this section who think as we do, and are only restrained from public expression and advocacy of their opinions by a feeling of uncertainty as to what will be the policy adopted in the treatment of the Southern problem, and apprehension that any change in our local government will be determined to our best interests. This fear, we believe, will be materially lessened by good appointments, and the best results of your election will be assured by making appointments from that class of Republicans who command the confidence and respects of the communities in which they live. Such appointments will develop two strong parties and thus secure to us good government.

"J. T. WILSON, real estate.
"B. F. RODEN, capitalist and grocer.
"THOS. S. SEDDON, president Sloss iron and steel-works.
"EDWARD THOMAS, of the Thomas furnace.
"KENNITH ROBERTSON, supt. iron furnace.
"HENRY B. TOMPKINS, lawyer and iron man.
"T. H. ALDRICH, prest. Cahaba Coal Co.
"J. G. CHAMBERLAIN, iron man.
"C. C. CADLE, JR., secy. Cahaba Coal Co.
"THOMAS A. MACK, furnace owner.
"W. H. WOODWARD, of Woodward Iron Co.
"C. P. WILLIAMSON, president Williamson iron-works.
"J. H. WORTHINGTON, contractor.
"MORRIS and ALBERT ADLER, wholesale grocers.
"R. M. MULFORD, cashier Am. National Bank.
"T. F. HILMAN, vice-president Tenn. C. & I. Co.
"B. F. DICKSON, land department L. & N. R. R.
"A. K. SHEPPERD, capitalist.
"A. G. FRANCIS, of Francis Boot and Shoe Co.
"J. F. B. JACKSON, capitalist.
"J. F. METCALF, superintendent L. & N. R. R.
"DAVID B. SMITH, attorney.
"J. A. MONTGOMERY, stationer and books.
"W. J. CAMERON, cashier First National Bank.
"J. P. WILLIAMS, sec. Sloss Iron and Steel Co.
"HENRY F. DEBARDELBEN, furnace owner, coal operator and capitalist.
"A. M. SHOOK, sec. Tenn. Coal and Iron Co.
"GEO. L. MOORE, owner of ore bank and iron interest.
"E. ENOCH ENSLEY, owner of Ensley furnace and capitalist.
"FRANK Y. ANDERSON, real estate man.
"SAMUEL Y. RICE, capitalist and attorney of Montgomery.
"R. S. SANDERS, CHARLES TURNER,
"JNO. R. RYAN, ROBERT CHRISHELM,
"CHAS. COMPTON, W. E. LEAKE,
"J. D. MOORE, JNO. CHENDLY,
"CONSTANTINE PERKINS, WM. D. HARDIE,
"ALF D. BRAINARD, leading citizens."

INGALLS ON CIVIL SERVICE.

He Doesn't Believe in the Curtis Theory, and Is Not a Truly Good Politician.

Washington Special to New York Sun.

Senator Ingalls is back again from Kansas, and, with his family, at the towered house opposite the Senate Chamber, where they lived last year. He says: "Of course President Harrison will obey the civil-service laws; he could not honorably do anything else. The Republican party is committed to the policy, and Congress has enacted it.

"Me? Oh, I do not believe in the need or wisdom of these laws at all. I am a thoroughly immoral politician, and may as well confess my turpitude. No disguises will avail me. In this respect I am known to be a very bad man. I do not believe in the medicaments of George William Curtis and Godkin, or whatever his name is. I do not see why a 'reform' should be established where there is nothing to reform. I affirm that our civil service was not inefficient or corrupt when this law was passed—that it was as good as it now is.

"Nine-tenths of all the clerkships in Washington could be acceptably filled by any intelligent young man of eighteen after two weeks' experience; and I do not understand why the incumbent should have the oil of consecration rubbed upon his head and be assured that he will not be ousted by the party which he opposes. I can hold office for only six years, and then I become an office-seeker and go back to my State and lay down my record and my claims and say, 'Gentlemen, here I am, here is what I have done; if you acquiesce, I should like to go back.' And they put me on trial, and weigh my services and decide my case on what they regard as my merits. Why should a $1,200 clerk be exempt from trial—the trial which the President faces every four years? Why should he be greased with some noli me tangere ointment, and be made an exception to the general rule of responsibility to the people?

"There are thousands of men in my State whom I have never seen, yet who make my cause their own, who defend my acts and my words, who would fight for me, who would sacrifice rest and spend money for me, who would get up at midnight and ride a horse forty miles and set to work influences in my behalf. Well, I am a very immoral politician—I want to give those men some of the things we have won. When one of them applies to me for a postoffice at Swampoodle, or for a door-keeper's place in the custom-house, or a clerkship at Washington, this high-toned law makes me turn my back on him and say: 'Oh, for shame! Go away! You are a mere office-seeker, and a man is wicked and depraved who seeks office. You go right back home, and don't think of such an unworthy thing again, and pull off your coat for me every time you have a chance.' I find it impossible to get to be so severely moral as that."

"Do you think, Senator, that this new civil-service system will be abolished?"

"I do not know. The people seem to want it, and they should have their way. If it persists and eventually succeeds, it will not be a 'reform,' but a revolution. It will be to that extent an overturning of our theory of government. It will be founding an aristocratic class—a class that will soon be permanent, and will ultimately be hereditary, the office descending from parent to child, as any other property does. The system abolishes emulation and ambition, and promotes that sluggishness and that supercilious attitude toward outsiders that are the bane of our departments to-day. It belongs with coats of arms, heraldic devices, gules argent, unicorns rampant, livery and primogeniture. But while you listen to my opinion I warn you to remember that I am a desperately immoral politician, and that if I were a custom-house officer and could have my way, I wouldn't let even a $600 man who rolled in barrels hold his place unless he agreed with me in politics. It would seem much less unreasonable to elect for life the President and Senators, who are supposed to require valuable special training, than to fix in their places fifty thousand subordinates whose duties anybody can soon learn to perform. I am not a truly good and great politician, you see, like Mr. Curtis."

Bill Nye on Tidies.

Philadelphia Press.

A good style of inexpensive tidy is made by poking holes in some heavy, strong goods, and then darning up these holes with something else. The darned tidy holds its place better, I think, and is more frequently worn away on the back of the last guest than any other.

Our Chief Executive.

Illinois State Journal.

If Indiana has a smaller man for Governor than its present chief executive, Governor Gray, the Democratic party doesn't appear to have been able to find him.

The First Lesson.

Baltimore American.

A lady has been appointed professor of wood carving in a Western college. Her first labors should be to teach the young ladies to sharpen a lead pencil.