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HURRAH for Stanley and Emin Pasha! The brave American has won new laurels.

WHEN Henry M. Stanley returns to the United States to complete that interrupted lecture tour he will probably have good houses.

NATURAL gas is a great boon this cold weather for all who can get it, and a great many would-be consumers are anxiously waiting for it.

IT has not yet been developed that ex-Deputy District Attorney Bailey has subpœnaed Si Sheerin to testify before the grand jury as to the character of the several "good schemes" that he proposed to use to carry the State for the Democrats.

GENERAL COLLINS, of Boston—let's see, is Collins a mugwump or an undecorated Democrat?—anyway, Collins takes it hard and says it was an auction we had instead of an election. Well, may be that was what Grover Cleveland thought when he bid $10,000.

DEMOCRATIC politicians and papers in the South are very officious in giving out that the visit of the Birmingham delegation to General Harrison had "no political significance." They want it understood that there is no prospect whatever of light ever breaking into the solid South. All the same, we think it will.

THE flag incident at Macon, Ga., was smoothed over in haste, but it showed that patriotism needs to be cultivated down there. Mayor Hewitt's plan of inculcating the American sentiment by hanging the stars and stripes in the school-rooms would probably be found quite as useful in Georgia and Carolina as in the foreign wards of New York.

ACCORDING to the returns as counted, Cleveland had a plurality in Virginia of 1,539; in West Virginia of 839, and in Connecticut of 336, making together 2,714. There is no doubt that Harrison carried both Virginias and that the returns were doctored to give those States to Cleveland. Yet with all the frauds, a change of less than 1,400 votes would have given the electoral votes of the three States to General Harrison, aggregating twenty-four additional electoral votes.

YESTERDAY was another of those frightfully dusty days, of which there are so many in this city. The air was full of it, as were the stores, dwellings, carriages and street-cars. The amount of damage done to goods and articles for sale, to the furniture and furnishings of residences, and to the clothing of people on the streets would, if collected in money, pay the cost of sweeping the principal streets for a month, without taking into account the health and comfort of the people.

IT has been known for some time that a movement was on foot and a petition in circulation for the pardon of Sim Coy. The petition has now been filed with the Attorney-general at Washington, Mr. Bynum having performed that grateful duty. It sets forth Coy's good qualities, and says his crime was committed when political excitement ran high. Whatever good qualities he may possess do not entitle him to alter the returns of an election. Neither did "political excitement," which, by the way, is always pretty high about election time. We do not think Coy will be pardoned, though an administration that would appoint Bailey may do anything.

THE dispatch announcing the safety of Stanley and Emin Pasha seems to be authentic and reliable. This news, if confirmed, will cause rejoicing throughout the civilized world. For many months past Stanley has been completely lost to sight in the heart of Africa, and not only his movements but his existence have been subjects of conjecture in official and geographical circles. Latterly it has been considered almost certain that both he and Emin Pasha, whom he set out to rescue, were prisoners in the hands of the natives. If, after all this mystery and peril, they come out safe they will be more than ever the heroes of Christendom.

OPINIONS may differ as to the quality of the wit with which John D. Wise convulsed the Supreme Court, but there can be no denying the greatness of his achievement. So far as known, that solemn tribunal was never known to smile before while court was in session, though the individual judges often do so in a double sense, off the bench. Mr. Wise is a ready speaker and a great wag, and having a good subject he made the [illegible] of it. One dispatch says: "Nothing like [illegible] was ever before heard in the Supreme Court room, and had the justices rendered a decision on the spot, Mr. Wise would undoubtedly have been victorious. He may win anyhow, but the court has reserved its decision, and will not announce it until it has recovered from its cachinnatory effort." Upon reflection, the court may resent the liberty taken by Mr. Wise in making it laugh, and punish him by deciding against him.

DISREPUTABLE JOURNALISM.

The New York Herald of yesterday contained a special dispatch from this city concerning an alleged plot and attempt to assassinate General Harrison. The monstrous lie was related with pretended accuracy, and with such studied particularity as to make it resemble the truth. We only refer to it in order to deny and denounce it. The time has come when, in the interest of reputable journalism and in behalf of right-thinking people, the Journal must protest against the character of many of the so-called "specials" that are being sent from this city. There is reason and decency in all things, and we fail to see why the proprieties of life and of ordinary social intercourse should be disregarded to the extent they have been, in order to cater to a morbid appetite for sensational news. As the American people and the American press are constituted, it was to be expected that the public desire to know as much as possible of the movements of the President-elect would evoke considerable enterprise in news gathering. Within certain limits that is proper enough, but we think all proper limitations have been exceeded. The President-elect has been pursued, pestered and shadowed to an intolerable extent; his acts and words have been misreported and misrepresented; his personal and private affairs have been unwarrantably meddled with, and even his household has been invaded and his domestic arrangements commented on with flippant freedom. If the American people demand this sort of news they ought to be ashamed of themselves. It is a very low taste, and the press stoops very low in pandering to it.

The desire to furnish something new and sensational every day in the way of political speculations and Cabinet conjectures has led to the sending out of daily dispatches which, so far as their value is concerned, might as well have been written by Jules Verne in Paris. The same desire has now culminated in the dispatch to the New York Herald above noted. The dispatch had not a shadow of foundation in truth or even in rumor. The whole thing is a wanton and mischievous lie. Its publication by any newspaper of general circulation shows a degree of recklessness very discreditable to the responsible editor. Its utter falsity could have been easily ascertained. The publication is calculated to bring reproach on the American name at home and abroad. It is about as flagrant a case of disreputable journalism as could be conceived.

BAILEY'S QUALIFICATIONS.

A Washington special in the New York Post says of the probable action of Democratic Senators in Leon Bailey's case that, "assuming that Mr. Bailey is qualified and of suitable character, they will insist that the opposition is wholly political, and that he is to be rejected by the Republicans because they fear that he will be too persistent and efficient in prosecuting the charges against Dudley." In assuming that he is qualified and of suitable character, these able Senators will assume a great deal more than the truth. The simple fact is, as every lawyer in Indianapolis, Democrat and Republican, knows, Bailey has not the legal qualifications to conduct the important office which the President has given him. He is not rated by members of the bar as a first-class, second-class or third-class lawyer; he is simply not regarded as a lawyer at all, in the sense of being fitted either intellectually or by experience for that profession. Who ever heard of Bailey as an attorney in any important or respectable suit in any court before District Attorney Sellers was forced by political pressure to make him his deputy? And what has Bailey done since his connection with the federal court to prove his qualifications? Nothing but to so conduct himself that the Committee of One Hundred was forced to protest against his participation in the tally-sheet cases, as likely to subvert the ends of justice. As for his character, that is indicated by the same protest. He was an associate and friend of the tally-sheet and Insane Hospital gangs, and it is not known that he has improved his companionship since a part of them went to the penitentiary.

Republicans oppose the confirmation of Bailey because he was a defamer of General Harrison; because they believe it was intended as a direct insult to the President-elect by the small-minded man in the White House; but they are also opposed to him because, politics aside, he is totally unfit for the position, mentally, morally, and professionally. This feeling is by no means confined to Republicans, however. Other matters than those relating to elections come before the United States Court and require able handling by the prosecutor if public interests are to be served. If there were any probability of Bailey's appointment being confirmed, or of his holding the position longer than two months, Democrats of good standing would be swift to protest against it. Republicans of Indiana have made no opposition to investigation of election frauds; in fact, having nothing to fear, they have courted it; but they prefer that it shall be done honestly, and impartially, and fully, and this will not be the case with a shyster like Bailey as district attorney.

BOSTON women are allowed to vote only for school officers, but at the recent election, when these officers were chosen, a Mayor and several common councilmen were on the ticket. The unexpected results in certain precincts and the election of men who were expected to be beaten has led to an investigation, and the discovery is made that a large number of women must have voted the whole ticket instead of a limited part of it. More votes were cast for certain officials than there were male voters in the precincts, and the only way to account for the discrepancy is to lay the blame on the women. Boston editors call the women stupid and blundering, but perhaps it was mere naughtiness, or a daring desire to show that they could vote for a Mayor just as easily as for a school director. What is going to be done about it is a question that is still puzzling the local politicians, but as for the voting women, they don't care.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

1. Who pays supervisors of election for service rendered? 2. What is a silver half dollar of 1826 worth: also, a silver dime of 1835? 3. How much did the Prohibition vote fall behind their vote of 1886, at the last election, in the whole United States? J. G. W.

LAFONTAINE, Ind.

1. Supervisors of elections are paid by the United States government, through the Attorney-general's office. 2. We presume these coins are worth exactly 50 cents and 10 cents, respectively. 3. The Prohibition vote in 1886 was 294,863, and in 1888 it was 248,178.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

EX-SECRETARY ROBESON, who was reported to be financially embarrassed, is now said to be on the high road to fortune again.

W. H. BARNUM, of Connecticut is still a very sick man. He is not yet able to see his intimate friends or transact any business.

THE Empress Frederick has given to Queen Victoria the small writing desk used by her husband in the last days of his life.

MR. JOHN WANAMAKER has been chosen president of the Presbyterian Union, a religious and social organization formed in Philadelphia this week.

THE death is announced of Sir William Pierce, member of Parliament from Lancashire. He was the designer and builder of the steam-ships Arizona, Alaska, Oregon, Etruria and Umbria.

PROFESSOR ATWATER, who is at the head of the agricultural bureau, is a skilled agricultural chemist, and is said to have established the first agricultural experimental station in this country.

VICTORIA WOODHULL has purchased a house in Paris for 2,000,000 francs, in which she hopes to found an institution for the free education of women. She is still devoting herself to the interesting science of stirpiculture.

THE medical students of the University of Pennsylvania will present to Dr. D. Hayes Agnew an oil painting of himself on his retirement from the professorship, which he has held for several years in the institution.

COUNT DEYM, the new Austrian embassador to the British court, has the double distinction of being enormously rich and of being the tallest member of the diplomatic body in London. His wife is a famous Prussian beauty.

THE King of Spain has just begun his education, his teacher being a young English woman, Miss Davenport. He is said to be a very strong boy, with no good looks, but with a bright disposition and plenty of good humor. It is declared that recent reports of his ill health were destitute of foundation.

THERE is now a Boulanger almanac. For every day of the year there is set down one of the General's deeds. For instance—Jan. 29, adoption of improved sword for the light infantry; April 25, the General's patriotic attitude in the Schnaebele affair; May 27, alteration in the trousers of the infantry officers.

A PECULIARLY novel letter has just been sent by an inhabitant of Bath, England, to a friend at Trowbridge. It was written in shorthand on the back of a postage stamp, the address being in ordinary writing. The missive was dropped into the letter-box at the general postoffice, and was duly delivered at its destination.

MR. F. WAKE, the artist of the English Graphic, who was killed at Suakim, had only been on duty two weeks. He had ridden out to take a sketch near the Gemazi fort, when a bullet struck him in the neck and injured the spine. The services of five surgeons were not able to prolong his life more than twenty-four hours.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK, who is one of the rising sons of European statecraft, carries a scar received in battle. He was shot through the thigh in the memorable cavalry charge on the afternoon of Mars-le-Tour, in which he rode as a private dragoon. It was in the same charge that Count Rhaden, Mme. Paulini Lucca's first husband, was wounded.

CHARLES F. MAYER, jr., a prominent civil engineer of Baltimore, died recently. He was fifty-eight years of age and a native of Baltimore. Much of his life was spent in surveying and engineering railroads in South America. Before the late war and during it he was in the engineer corps of the United States service, and was aboard the Brooklyn, of Farragut's fleet, in the engagement at New Orleans. He was also aboard the Housatonic when the vessel was blown up in Charleston harbor, and he narrowly escaped with his life.

THE Princess Helena Koltzoff-Massalski, born a daughter of the Price Michael Ghika, at Bucharest, in 1828, died last month. The Princess—better known as Dora d'Istria, the title over which she contributed to continental literature—was one of the most eminent women of letters in Europe. She was versatile, as well as scholarly, and kept fully abreast of the intellectual life of the day. The overthrow of the Royal Prince of Wallachia, who was her uncle, sent her with her father into a life of exile and of travel, during which she visited nearly every country in Europe, and made a tour even of the United States.

A GERMAN official who has just reached New York from Berlin tells of the pride with which Bismarck watches the public career of his son Herbert. The Chancellor gives him every opportunity of exercising and displaying his powers, both in parliamentary service and in the diplomatic line. He puts him forward on every occasion, and he also keeps him in close relations with the young Kaiser at all times. The conduct of Count Herbert has justified the favoritism of which he is the subject. He strives to walk with the utmost precision in his father's footsteps, and never deviates a hair's breadth from the course laid down for him. He has become his father's mouthpiece, even on matters of the highest concern. For some time it was suspected that he would be a failure as a public speaker, but he has been drilled in parliamentary speech-making by his father, and press dispatches have told of the success he made last Friday in the Reichstag, when he spoke for a half hour on the slave-trade question. The fact that members said he "spoke like his father" must have filled Bismarck's cup of pride to overflowing, and given him the assurance that he had found a fit successor to himself in his own family and heir.

STEEN 8T 8.

An Anxious Maiden's Twilight Reverie.

I draw my chair beside the gr8
And dreamily I medit8
Upon my present single st8;
I wonder if relentless F8
Ordains for me a loving m8—
Such dreams have haunted me of l8.
This year, which I would celebr8,
Is Leap Year; but its precious fr8
Of lawful days to fascin8,
Decreases at a rapid r8.
Oh, happy youths, who need not w8
And try to be a tempting b8
To catch the fish that pass your g8,
You need not condescend to pr8
That you would not reciproc8
Should loving hopes our hearts infl8,
And cause us to appreci8
One fitful privilege of d8.
We really do not contempl8
Confessing what 'tis woman's tr8
To keep nor ever desecr8;
For this no man could compens8;
But do not joke and aggrav8
Our feelings in this tender str8.
If you our chance would extirp8,
Just speak the opposite of h8
And you've six chances out of 8.

—Boston Budget.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THE movement for building up the Republican party in the South on a new basis and putting an end to the solidity of that section is in the direction of a wholesome progress in our political condition, and we sincerely hope that it will be successfully carried out.—New York Times.

THE resolution of Congressman Butterworth, of Ohio, looking toward a political union between the United States and Canada, is plainly premature. The better way for Congress is to let the subject entirely alone until there is a public sentiment in Canada calling for some action.—New York Independent.

UNTIL we can have in every State of the Union a free, fair ballot, and an honest count, let us hear no more about the election of the President by the direct vote of the people; and when that time comes, if it ever does, the Republican party will have nothing to fear as to the popular vote.—Omaha Republican.

THERE is little doubt that the "new South" will shake itself loose from the clutches of bourbonism before another presidential campaign comes around, and that, all reasons for dreading the effect of the colored vote having evaporated, there will be fair and free elections in nearly every State in the Union in 1892.—Nebraska State Journal.

WHERE honest and able men are chosen the public service does not suffer, no matter to what party they belong. A nation that can change its President every four years without endangering the life or prosperity of the Republic should be able to divide the minor offices among the victors without any serious damage resulting.—Louisville Commercial.

NOW that they can no longer prevent the admission of Dakota, the Democrats will probably vote in a body to let it come in, and will in four years demand grateful remembrance from the citizens of the new State because it was admitted by Democratic votes. The next Democratic platform will point with pride to the parental consideration the party extended to the national half-sisters.—Territorial Enterprise.

LET every step in the election of Congressmen, from the registration to the return and the issuance of certificates of election, be taken under the control of national officers. That would insure a free ballot and a fair count without depriving a single citizen of his rightful representation in the popular branch of Congress. This is what the people demand, and they will be satisfied with nothing less.—Chicago Tribune.

IT is useless for the Republican party to enter the lists with its old rival and fight for the support of the saloon, or of the congested masses of ignorance and prejudice in the town and city slums. It will be beaten on that ground by the Democratic party every time. But when it appeals to American intelligence, sobriety, thrift and patriotism North, South, East and West, and shows a clean record and pledges kept to the very letter, it can rest assured that the people whom it has faithfully served will reward it again with victory.—Boston Journal.

IT is all very well for the Birminghamers to recognize their self-interest in a protective tariff which has been assured to the Nation without any of their help, but they should know that there are industrial rights and interests which can only be protected by a free ballot in the hands of labor, and that the Republican party is determined to do all in its power to help the laboring men of the South, whether black or white, to the full enjoyment of the political rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

The Ford Committee Hears Testimony at Pittsburg and Secures Important Facts.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 21.—The congressional investigating committee began its session here today. The committee was represented by Congressman M. H. Ford, of Michigan, chairman of the committee, and Congressman Richard Guenther, of Wisconsin. There were also present Judge Simmons, special agent of the Treasury Department; R. T. Merrifield, sergeant-at-arms, and James Fisher, secretary and official stenographer. During the morning Robert C. Elliott, chief of the bureau of charities; Judge William Ramsey, former chairman of the poor board, and George Hoffman, examiner of the department of charity, were examined.

Chief Elliott said that insane people, and a decrepit and ignorant class of people applied for relief to a great extent, who should never have been admitted into the country. He recited twenty-five cases, some of them criminal, of people who had come from foreign countries against the provisions of law. One case was that of an Englishman who had killed a British officer. Another was that of an English woman who had been brought here by her betrayer and abandoned. She was taken to the poor farm on Oct. 25, 1887, went insane, and still remains there. She has cost the city, thus far, $1,590, and as she is a strong woman, and may live many years, she may cost the city $3,000 or $4,000 more before she dies. Another case was that of a foreigner who had served time at Blackwell's island, and after leaving there, had been shipped from Castle Garden to Pittsburg, and after being taken to the poor farm, stolen goods were found in his possession. He then admitted that he had been a thief before he came to this country. The city institutions, he said, were crowded to overflowing, and if it were not for the foreigners, who are not entitled to land here, chiefly through Castle Garden, there would be plenty of room for the care of those who were justly entitled to it.

Judge Ramsay's testimony was a corroboration of that of Mr. Elliott. Examiner Hoffman said he had seen immigrants with brands of a foreign work-house, ticketed to different sections of the country, and that the immigrants had applied to the bureau of charity for relief the day after arriving at Castle Garden.

The afternoon session was devoted to taking testimony especially regarding the importation of contract labor. The witnesses examined were Master Workman Eccles Robinson, of the Brass-workers' National Assembly; Master Workman Doyle, of district assembly No. 3, K. of L.; President Smith, of the Flint Glass-workers' National Union, and James Campbell and William Cake, president and secretary of the Window Glass-workers' Federation. The evidence went to show that men had come to this country under contract, in many cases, to work against skilled labor.

National Master Workman Robinson said that the men employed on the pipe-lines and railroads hereabouts were mostly Hungarians, Italians and Swedes. He had been informed by a Pennsylvania railroad official that about five hundred immigrants came here every week in the seasons of spring and summer. These importations had the effect of decreasing the value of labor.

District Master Workman Doyle stated that he had known of the importation of contract labor in Westmoreland and Fayette counties. They are block-stone-cutters, and came over here from Wales and Scotland in the spring, returning in the fall. They never become American citizens. He had reason to believe that Hungarians, Italians and Swedes were imported for work on the railroads and pipe lines. They come in groups, and as if their destination was prearranged. Fifteen or twenty years ago, Irish, Germans and negroes did the work on railroads, and they were citizens. The Italians, Hungarians and Swedes do not become citizens. They do not enjoy the blessings of a home such as the average American workingman has. They have no family ties here, and they live like hogs. Their class of food is a great deal worse than that of the American workingman. "I saw them," said he, "in the ditch with a piece of bread and raw bacon for their meal. They are not intelligent, and an American workman cannot compete with them, as they do not know what a fair day's work is, and are imposed on by their employers. The effect of the importations has been very bad. Wages in some places are as low as 75 cents per day, and a large number of American workingmen are tramping the country."

President Campbell, of the glass-workers' federation, said that they had had no trouble since the International Confederation of Glass-workers had been formed. Previous to that they had trouble with parties in Ottawa, Ill., Baltimore and New Jersey who were importing labor.

The evidence of Secretary Cake did not differ materially from that of Mr. Campbell.

President Smith, of the glass-workers, cited the case of the white-glass-mills, whose owners are importing foreign labor. He said he had an affidavit from Thomas Latham, a workingman, in which the latter swears that when he wanted to quit work on Nov. 6 last $39 was deducted from his wages to pay his passage from England. He had been hired, with four others, to come to this country and work.

This completed the evidence, and the session adjourned.

The members of the commission will leave for Detroit in the morning. The members seemed well satisfied with the evidence that had been taken here. Chairman Ford, in speaking of it, said: "The evidence shows an alarming state of affairs so far as the paupers and insane are concerned. It is surprising to us. At the lowest estimate there have been five hundred such emigrants come to this section since the law went into effect, and contrary to its provisions."

Shoe-Making Here and Abroad.

Philadelphia Record.

In Lynn, Mass., the labor cost of making a lady's button boot is 35 cents against 61 cents in Frankfort, Germany, 57 cents in Berlin, 71 cents in Vienna, and 63½ cents in England. Yet in Lynn women earn in making the boots $7 per week, and men $13, whilst in Frankfort wages range from $2.16 to $3.60 for women, and $4.32 $7.20 for men; in Berlin, $4.80 to $7.20 for men; in Vienna, $4.40 to $4.80 for women, and $4.30 to $9.60 for men; and in England, from $3.60 to $4.32 for women, and $6.72 to $8.40 for men. It is in the shoe manufacture as in other business the world over. The best paid labor is the cheapest.

"Catching On."

Pittsburg Dispatch.

There is balm for the American votary of slang in the information that the fastidious and generally scornful London Saturday Review approves of our slang expression: "He gave himself away." This the Saturday Review regards as descriptive and forcible; which will permit the Anglomaniac element to use the term as recklessly as Mr. Howells has been doing in some of his recent writings.

THE INDIANA POSTMASTERS

How Hendricks and Voorhees Insisted Early and Often on a Clean Sweep.

No Mercy Shown the Republicans in 1885—General Harrison's Course in the Senate—The Official List, Salaries and Terms.

Washington Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Indiana has ninety-six presidential postoffices. The first one which Mr. Cleveland filled was Indianapolis. The late Vice-president Hendricks claimed this as the first fruits of the victory, and he claimed it so persistently that before the administration was a month old he had secured not only the appointment but the confirmation of his old friend, Aquilla Jones. As the result of this promptness Mr. Jones's commission will expire on the 30th of next March. There are reasons enough in the manner in which the Indianapolis office has been managed to put out a hundred postmasters, but it seems from the record that it will not be necessary to cite reasons. A vacancy will exist, perhaps earlier than Gen. Harrison is ready to make the nomination. It is not a little singular that Mr. Hendricks's energetic pushing of his personal claim on the postoffice of his own city should result naturally in making it one of the first vacancies to demand the attention of General Harrison. The latter was in the Senate at the time. He interposed no objection to Mr. Hendricks's claims, although Indianapolis was his home as well as the Vice-president's. Had General Harrison been at all inclined to fight the nomination of Jones he could have had it held up until the next session. But he recognized the claim which official courtesy gave the Vice-president upon the office, and he consented to prompt confirmation. Indianapolis will probably be the second large postoffice to be filled by General Harrison. The first will be Chicago, by reason of the fact that a vacancy will occur there at noon on the 4th of March, unless the Senate should conclude to confirm General Newberry, which is highly improbable. The Indianapolis office pays $3,500 a year. Next to it comes Evansville and Fort Wayne, with $2,900 a year, and Terre Haute is a close fourth at $2,800.

When Congress met in December, 1885, more nominations of postmasters, in proportion to the whole number, were sent in for Indiana than for any other State. This was the result of the personal efforts of Vice-president Hendricks and Senator Voorhees. They remained in Washington during the greater part of the recess, and they gave neither the President nor the Postmaster-general any rest until they had effected a pretty clean sweep of Republican postmasters in their State. It is true the work was done so hurriedly that some of it had to be done over again. Some Democratic postmasters in Indiana, after being given a trial under recess appointments, turned out so badly that they were never nominated to the Senate, but other names were sent in. Some nominations, after being made, were withdrawn because the President became satisfied that they ought not to have been made. And some nominations were rejected. Indiana, in proportion to the patronage received, stands credited—or charged, whichever expression is preferred—with more rejections under this administration than any other State, unless it may be Iowa.

The list of presidential postoffices of Indiana, presented herewith, shows the present postmasters, their salaries and the dates when their commissions expire. It shows the temporary appointments, the withdrawals of nominations and the rejections. It also shows the Republicans who were succeeded, and whether they served out their terms, resigned or were removed:

Anderson—John W. Pence; succeeded Stephen Metcalf, who resigned; term expires Jan. 13, 1890; salary, $1,800.

Angola—Hiram Freygang; succeeded Francis McCartney, who was suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires May 6, 1890; salary, $1,400.

Attica—George W. McDonald; succeeded Albert S. Peacock, whose commission expired; term expires Feb. 28, 1891; salary, $1,500.

Auburn—Michael Boland; succeeded George W. Gordon, who was suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires April 28, 1890; salary, $1,500

Aurora—Sanford G. Givan; succeeded Harry Fisk, whose commission expired; term expires Feb. 22, 1891; salary, $1,700.

Bedford—James C. Carlton; succeeded Henry Davis, whose commission expired; term expires Jan. 13, 1890; salary, $1,400.

Bloomington—Henry J. Feltus; succeeded Joseph G. McPheeters, whose commission expired; McPheeters was first suspended under the provisions of section 1768 of the Revised Statutes, but the nomination of his successor was temporarily withdrawn; term expires Aug. 3, 1890; salary, $1,700.

Bluffton—Wm. H. Bennett; succeeded Samuel J. Keller, who resigned; term expires Jan. 21, 1890; salary, $1,600.

Boonville—William Swint; recently made a presidential office; term expires July 18, 1892; salary, $1,000.

Bourbon—George Stockman; recently made a presidential office; term expires Dec. 21, 1891, salary, $1,000.

Brazil—John D. Sourwine; succeeded Thomas M. Robertson, who resigned; term expires Jan. 10, 1891; salary, $1,800.

Brookville—Roger D. Templeton; recently made a presidential office; term expires Feb. 14, 1891, salary, $1,100.

Butler—Cyrus S. Story; succeeded Ida Carbender, whose commission expired; Carbender was first suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes, but the nomination of her successor was temporarily withdrawn; term expires July 18, 1890; salary, $1,300.

Cambridge City—Juliette M. Jones; succeeded Frank C. Mosbaugh, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires May 6, 1890; salary, $1,200.

Columbia City—Eli W. Brown; succeeded John W. Baker, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires Feb. 14, 1891; salary, $1,500.

Columbus—George E. Finney; succeeded George W. Cooper, who was appointed by this administration in place of Isaac T. Brown, whose commission expired; term expires March 1, 1890; salary, $2,200.

Connersville—John M. Higgs; succeeded John W. Ross, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires Aug. 2, 1890; salary, $1,900.

Covington—Charles H. Gwynne; succeeded Louis Nebecker, whose commission expired; term expires Jan. 10, 1891; salary, $1,200.

Crawfordsville—John A. Booe; succeeded Samuel M. Robin, who was removed; term expires Aug. 2, 1890; salary, $2,300.

Crown Point—John P. Merrill; succeeded Wm. T. Horine, whose commission expired; term expires Feb. 24, 1892; salary, $1,200.

Danville—James R. Williams; succeeded Archibald P. Rounds, deceased, who was appointed by this administration in the place of A. H. Kennedy, whose commission expired; term expires July 18, 1892; salary, $1,600.

Decatur—Norval Blackburn; succeeded Shaffer Peterson, who resigned; term expires Jan. 21, 1890; salary, $1,300.

Delphi—Adelbert B. Crampton; succeeded James M. Watt, who resigned; term expires Jan. 13, 1890; salary, $1,500.

Edinburg—Edwin K. Hasford; succeeded Joshua L. Sims, who resigned; term expires April 6, 1890; salary, $1,200.

Elkhart—William H. Norton; succeeded Alba M. Tucker; term expires Jan. 21, 1890; salary, $2,500.

Evansville—James W. Lauer; succeeded Henry S. Bennett, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires Jan. 7, 1890; salary, $3,000.

Fort Wayne—William Kaough; succeeded Frederick W. Kell, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires Aug. 2, 1890; salary, $3,000.

Fowler—David J. Eastburn; recently made a presidential office; term expires Jan. 10, 1891; salary, $1,100.

Frankfort—William G. Morris; succeeded William H. Hart, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires June 19, 1890; salary, $1,900.

Franklin—Benjamin P. Brown; succeeded Wm. M. Conner, who resigned; term expires Jan. 13, 1890; salary, $1,600.

Garrett—Thomas Marcy; recently made a presidential office; term expires May 10, 1892; salary, $1,000.

Goshen—Daniel L. Miller; succeeded Wm. R. Ellis, who was removed; term expires Aug. 28, 1892; salary, $2,300.

Greencastle—Willis G. Neff; succeeded Geo. J. Langsdale, whose commission expired; term expires March 27, 1889; salary, $2,000.

Greenfield—Noble P. Howard, jr.; succeeded Henry C. Marsh, who resigned; term expires Jan. 7, 1891; salary, $1,400.

Greensburg—Henry E. Black; succeeded Geo. H. Dunn, whose commission expired; term expires Feb. 15, 1890; salary, $1,700.

Hammond—John F. Krost; recently made a presidential office; term expires Dec. 21, 1891; salary, $1,400.

Hartford City—Chas. W. Timmons; succeeded John M. Ruckman; whose commission expired; term expires Feb. 22, 1891; salary, $1,100.

Huntingburg—Morman Fisher; made a presidential office Nov. 19, 1888; appointment of Fisher not yet confirmed by the Senate; salary, $1,000.

Huntington—Sextus H. Shearer; succeeded Wm. H. Hessin, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires Feb. 14 1891; salary, $1,900.

Indianapolis—Aquilla Jones, sr.; succeeded J. A. Wildman, whose commission expired; term expires March 30, 1889; salary, $3,500.

Jeffersonville—James Burke; succeeded A. M. Luke, whose commission expired; term expires April 21, 1890; salary, $1,800.

Kendallville—John R. Smith; succeeded James Nellis, whose commission expired; term expires Jan. 13, 1890; salary, $1,600.

Knightstown—John A. Sample; succeeded John E. Keyes who resigned; term expires Aug. 2, 1890, salary, $1,300.

Kokomo—Walter S. Armstrong; succeeded Orlando A. Summers, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires July 26, 1890; salary, $1,900.

Lafayette—John B. Ruger, succeeded John G. Sample, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires July 26, 1890; salary, $2,700.

Lagrange—Joseph F. Snyder; succeeded Esther M. Speed, whose commission expired; term expires March 12, 1890; salary, $1,400.

LaPorte—Henry E. Wadsworth; succeeded Samuel A. Bagley, whose commission expired; term expires June 7, 1890; salary, $2,200.

Lawrenceburg—William Huber; succeeded Thomas J. Lucas, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires July 26, 1890; salary, $1,500.

Lebanon—James E. Pinnell; succeeded Charles E. Wilson, who resigned; term expires Jan. 13, 1890; salary, $1,500.

Liberty—Dennis Egan; succeeded Charles W. Stivers, who resigned; term expires Jan. 13, 1890; salary, $1,200.

Ligonier—James E. McDonald; succeeded Hiram M. Goodspeed, who resigned; term expires July 26, 1890; salary, $1,500.

Logansport—Benjamin F. Louthain; succeeded Edward N. Talbott, who resigned; term expires Feb. 10, 1890; salary, $2,400.

Madison—Martin A. Barnett; succeeded John W. Linck, whose commission expired; term expires March 3, 1890; salary, $2,100.

Marion—David Overman; succeeded Jacob M. Wells, whose commission expired; term expires Jan. 13, 1890; salary, $1,900.

Martinsville—James A. Lewis; succeeded Edwin W. Callas, who was appointed by this administration in place of James G. Bain, suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires Dec. 21, 1891; salary, $1,200.

Michigan City—Henry W. Cook; succeeded John H. Peters, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires May 6, 1890; salary, $2,000.

Mishawaka—E. Volney Bingham; succeeded Geo. C. Merrifield, whose commission expired; term expires Jan. 13, 1890; salary, $1,800.

Mitchell—John O'Donnell, succeeded Geo. Z. Wood, whose commission expired; term expires Jan. 13, 1890; salary, $1,100.

Monticello—Oliver S. Dale; succeeded Wm. J. Huff, whose commission expired; Huff was first suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes, but the nomination of his successor was temporarily withdrawn; term expires April 28, 1890; salary, $1,400.

Mount Vernon—Albert H. Sparks; succeeded Charles J. Hovey, who resigned; Hovey was first suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes, but the nomination of his successor was temporarily withdrawn and he was allowed to resign; term expires June 18, 1890; salary, $1,600.

Muncie—John E. Banta; succeeded Robert L. Patterson, whose commission expired; term expires Feb. 14, 1891, salary, $2,200.

New Albany—John B. Mitchell; succeeded Madison M. Hurley, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires May 5, 1890; salary, $2,300.

New Castle—Mrs. Julia Loer; succeeded Leander S. Dennis, who resigned; term expires Jan. 13, 1890; salary, $1,600.

Noblesville—Geo. W. Ingerman; succeeded Francis M. Householder, resigned, who was appointed by this administration in place of James K. Fisher, who resigned; term expires Dec. 21, 1891; salary, $1,500.

North Manchester—Daniel W. Krisher; succeeded Shelby Sexton, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires May 14, 1890; salary, $1,400.

Notre Dame—Edward Sorin; succeeded himself; term expires Feb. 14, 1891; salary, $1,600.

North Vernon—Frederick W. Verbarg, succeeded Walter S. Prather, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires April 6, 1890; salary, $1,300.

Peru—Wm. P. Hale, succeeded Geo. I. Reed, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires June 7, 1890; salary, $2,000.

Plymouth—Geo. R. Reynolds; succeeded Wm. M. Kendall, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires May 5, 1890; salary, $1,600.

Portland—James B. Lowrie; succeeded Bayard S. Gray, who resigned; term expires Feb. 9, 1892; salary, $1,600.

Princeton—Wm. H. Evans; succeeded Erastus R. Pinney, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires June 7, 1890; salary, $1,400.

Rensselaer—Nathaniel S. Bates; succeeded Morris E. James, whose commission expired; term expires March 3, 1890; salary, $1,200.

Richmond—James F. Elder; succeeded Jas. Elder, deceased, who was appointed by this administration in place of Edwin D. Palmer, suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires May 21, 1890; salary, $2,700.

Rochester—Andrew T. Bitters; succeeded Kline G. Shryock, whose commission expired; term expires March 12, 1890; salary, $1,500.

Rockport—George Procaskey; succeeded Luman S. Gilke, whose commission expired; term expires Dec. 21, 1891; salary, $1,200.

Rockville—Wm. E. Henkel, succeeded Charles W. Stryker, whose commission expired; term expires Jan. 10, 1891; salary, $1,300.

Rushville—Thomas M. Ochiltree; succeeded Sarah Hackelman, deceased; term expires Dec. 21, 1891; salary, $1,700.

Salem—John D. Alvis; recently made a presidential office; term expires May 10, 1892; salary, $1,100.

Seymour—Benjamin F. Price; nominated Nov. 27, 1888, to succeed Alexander A. Davison, resigned, who was appointed in place of Leroy M. Mains, whose commission expired; Price's nomination not yet confirmed by the Senate; salary, $1,700.

Shelbyville—Squire L. Major; succeeded Alfred P. Bone, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires May 6, 1890; salary, $1,800.

South Bend—Sorden Lister; succeeded G. Pfleger, whose commission expired; term expires March 27, 1889; salary, $2,800.

Spencer—Made a presidential office Nov. 19, 1888; no postmaster yet appointed; salary, $1,000.

Sullivan—Joshua Earnest; succeeded Uriah Coulson, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires July 3, 1890; salary, $1,400.

Terre Haute—John F. Regan; succeeded Joseph O. Jones, whose commission expired; term expires Feb. 10, 1890; salary, $2,900.

Tipton—Robert M. Roberson; succeeded Stephen Lowly, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires May 14, 1890; salary, $1,300.

Union City—Jessie F. Ruby; held over from the last administration; term expires Dec. 20, 1888; salary, $1,700.

Valparaiso—Englebert Zimmerman; succeeded I. C. B. Sumans, whose commission expired; term expires April 6, 1890; salary, $2,200.

Vevay—Charles O. Thiebaud; succeeded Alfred Shaw, who was removed; term expires May 6, 1890; salary, $1,200.

Vincennes—James E. Kackley; succeeded Wm. D. Lewis, whose commission expired; Lewis was first suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the revised statutes, but the nomination of his successor was temporarily withdrawn; term expires April 28, 1890; salary, $2,200.

Wabash—Wm. H. Wilson; succeeded Thomas J. Seamans, deceased, who was appointed by this administration in place of Daniel Sayre, whose commission expired; term expires Dec. 21, 1891; salary, $1,900.

Warsaw—Wm. H. Bowser; succeeded John N. Runyan, who resigned; term expires Aug. 2, 1890; salary, $1,700.

Washington—Stephen Belding; succeeded Albion Orall, whose commission expired; term expires March 1, 1890; salary, $1,600.

Waterloo—Alfred Kelley; recently made a presidential office; term expires May 10, 1892; salary, $1,000.

Winamac—Marion H. Ingrim; succeeded John M. Baker, who was appointed by this administration when the office was made presidential; term expires Feb. 9, 1892; salary, $1,000.

Winchester—John Neff; succeeded Charles E. Ferris, who was suspended under the provisions of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes; term expires May 5, 1890; salary, $1,500.

Worthington—Patrick H. Wilson; recently made a presidential office; term expires July 18, 1892; salary, $1,100.

Injuring the State.

Lafayette Courier.

Leon Bailey is using the machinery of the United States attorney's office at Indianapolis for the purpose of annoying gentlemen who come to that city for conference with General Harrison. Distinguished visitors are welcomed at the Union Station by a reception committee composed of United States deputy marshals, and notified that they are wanted to appear before the federal grand jury. This discourteous treatment of visitors who are singled out to be humiliated for the mere gratification of partisan spite, is quite in keeping with Governor Gray's exhibition of boorishness toward Mr. and Mrs. Morton on the occasion of the reception recently tendered them. It is just such exhibitions as these that tend to confirm the idea that prevails in the East to a considerable extent that the average Indianian in instinct and manners is very much like a ground-hog.

The Tables May Be Turned.

Logansport Journal.

It will be time enough to connect Colonel Dudley with the manipulation of "blocks of five" when the investigation of his pursuing enemies that are now searching every nook and corner of the State has produced some tangible proof to sustain the charge. The effort to connect him by slurs and insinuations will react upon the base and cowardly partisanism that indulges in it.

An Imposing Collection.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

In commenting on Mrs. Cleveland's collection of animals, a Democratic organ felicitates the administration that it contains no such wild beasts as General Harrison's bear. The esteemed cotemporary forgets to include in its calculations the menagerie composed of Mr. Cleveland's political supporters, which embraces a large and imposing collection of bears with sore heads.

Two of a Kind.

Liberty Herald.

The appointment of Leon O. Bailey to succeed Sellers as district attorney is the reward that a very small man, mentally, who, as the result of an accident occupies the office of President, pays to one of the most contemptible campaign liars that ever dishonored a political campaign. The Senate will not confirm such an appointment.

An American Victory.

Baltimore American.

The greatest international victory of the season is reported from London. In a domestic fight there an American benedict conquered his English mother-in-law. Is there any reason why the eagle should not scream?