AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Another Week of Heavy Traffic.

The train records show that there were received and forwarded at this point, last week, a total of 23,657 cars, of which number 18,050 were loaded. While a decrease, as compared with the week ending Dec. 17, of 1,173 loaded cars is shown, yet, in comparison with the movement in the corresponding week of 1887, it shows a handsome increase, and the same is true of comparisons with 1886 and 1885. Through business, east-bound, is good, and would be still heavier were cars more plenty. There is a liberal movement of grain, cotton and lumber, while shipments of flour and live stock are hardly up to the usual December average. West-bound tonnage is lighter than at any time in the past three months for two reasons, one of which is that, while rates were down, the movement of merchandise was heavy, and the other that there is such a demand West for cars that a good many empties are coming forward, the trunk-lines preferring to send them along without awaiting freight with which to load them. There is a belief that within the next week empty cars will be more plenty, and the east-bound movement of grain will then be the heaviest in many years. North-and-south roads are doing a fine business, and cars are well loaded going in both directions. With all lines local traffic is heavy. The hog and corn crops are moving freely this nice weather, and all classes of freight show a larger tonnage than usual in December. The wheel-works, the stave factories, the car-works and the elevators are all doing a big business. Coal traffic has also improved greatly in the last two weeks. About the city freight depots there is unusual activity, and both in and outbound business is highly satisfactory. Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending Dec. 22, as compared with the corresponding weeks in 1887 and 1886.

Name of Road.	Loaded cars, 1888.	Loaded cars, 1887.	Loaded cars, 1886.
L., N. A & C. Air-line	301	243	192
I., D. & W.	431	270	546
I. & V.	563	622	639
C., H. & I	766	648	661
L. E. & W. (Ind'polis div.)	425	310	522
O., I. & W. Eastern	657	695	914
O., I. & W. Peoria	753	701	946
C., I., St. L. & C. Lafayette	2,150	1,937	2,072
C., I., St. L. & C. Cincinnati	2,393	2,049	1,916
J., M. & I.	781	750	825
C., St. L. & P. Columbus	1,910	1,533	1,543
C., St. L. & P. Chicago	287	272	271
Vandalia	2,606	1,911	2,204
I. & St. L.	1,874	2,089	1,822
Bee-line	2,053	2,355	2,356
Total	18,050	16,415	17,659
Empty Cars	5,607	4,444	4,880
Total movement	23,657	20,859	22,539

Another Rate War Threatened.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 23.—Considerable excitement prevails in local railroad circles over the published statement that the Santa Fe road has secretly made a reduced rate on cattle to Chicago. Representatives of the other roads telegraphed to their general managers, and it is understood that the Alton will meet the cut to-morrow, and that the work of the general managers, at Chicago, last week, will be spoiled by a rate war.

Traffic Notes.

Last week Belt-road engines hauled 956 carloads of live stock.

In the week ending Dec. 22 there were transferred over the Belt road 13,029 cars.

But for the blockade East the C., St. L. & P. road would have, last week, done the heaviest of any week in the history of the road. As it was, it forwarded from Indianapolis 1,184 loaded cars, and brought in 726 car-loads.

During the past week the Vandalia had another heavy run of freight, bringing into Indianapolis from the West 1,825 loaded cars, thirteen less than in the week ending Dec. 15, which was the heaviest east-bound movement in the history of the road.

The Bee-line manages to keep up its record as leading in east-bound business, forwarding last week 1,258 loaded cars, and falling only seventy-two cars below the car movement of the week preceding, which was one of the largest east-bound movements of loaded cars of the year.

Last week was a banner week with the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road. On the main line between Kankakee and Cincinnati, an average of 779 loaded cars a day was handled, most of it being of a local character. The through business of the road is not as heavy this month as last year.

Personal, Local and State Notes.

To-morrow is to be a railroad-men's holiday. Freight depots will be closed, and no local or through freights will be run unless to carry perishable goods or live stock.

The Ohio & Mississippi has changed its record relative to earnings, the earnings of the second week in December showing an increase of $7,331 over those of the corresponding week of 1887.

Parties with fresh capital have taken hold of the Illyana coal mines, on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western road, and are sinking a new shaft, being fully determined to develope these mines.

Jay Gould is reported as saying that not a ton of freight has been moved in Kansas in the last twelve months by railroads, except at a loss. If this is true it would seem to be high time that the presidents were endeavoring to restore and bring about a maintenance of rates.

President Strong, of the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe, is out West trying to mend South-western rates, while President Adams, of the Union Pacific, stays at home and expresses a willingness to sign any proper peace-declaring agreement which may be brought to him.

Rumor has it that the relations between Vice-president Smith and the directory of the Louisville & Nashville road are somewhat strained, and should he tender his resignation within the next thirty days it would not be a surprise to those who are informed as to the situation.

The Bee-line should have the credit of being the first road of importance, west of Pittsburg and Cleveland, to adopt the heating of its entire passenger equipments with steam taken from the locomotive. The arrangement is working admirably. The steam pipes are all in the lower part of the car, and as it rises it brings about a very even temperature in the coach.

The railroad friends and comrades of Henry Monett, late general passenger agent of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, have succeeded in raising an amount sufficient to cancel the mortgage remaining unpaid on his home in Brooklyn, at his death, and have forwarded the mortgage cancelled and fully paid to his widow and her children as a Christmas offering.

Last Thursday D. K. Folsom, general agent of the American Express Company at this point, commenced his twelfth year in that position. He thinks the business of the Indianapolis office for 1888 has been one of the largest since he has been the company's general agent here, notwithstanding the bitter competition they have had to meet, on account of the rate war, between the Adams and the United States Express companies.

At a meeting, on Friday last, Commissioner Fink said there was no difficulty in establishing proper rates. The difficulty was in maintaining them after they were established. The reports received here from Chicago, on Saturday last, gave evidence that Commissioner Fink is about right, as shippers were confidently asserting that some of the freight men were weakening, and that a break would be made before New Year's day.

A contract has just been closed for the construction of the entire line of the Columbus, Lima & Northwestern railroad, extending from Columbus, O., via Marysville, Bellfontaine, Defiance and Bryan, O., and Coldwater, Mich., to Saugatuck on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Kalamazoo river, and from Columbus, in a southeasterly direction, via Floodwood, in the Hocking Valley, to Federal Valley, the location of the Pittsburg vein of coal.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat announces that W. B. Doddridge, superintendent of the Missouri Pacific lines in Kansas and Nebraska, has been appointed general manager of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas railroad. The officials of the latter road decline to verify the report, and Mr. Doddridge himself, whose headquarters are at Atchison, Kan., is reported, in dispatches from that point, as saying that he knows nothing about the matter.

The Pennsylvania Company has awarded the 500 stock cars to the Missouri car-works and the 500 gondola cars to the Peninsular car-works, Detroit, Mich. The 1,000 box cars which the Ohio Falls car-works are to build for this company, and the 500 stock cars are to be equipped with the Janney coupler, the Westinghouse air-brake, the Wagner car door and to have a carrying capacity of 60,000 pounds. They are to be delivered within ninety days. The equipment of so large a number of freight cars with air-brakes and a patent coupler, automatic in its action, is an important movement in the history of the railway service of this country, and is evidence that the Pennsylvania Company is ready to adopt improvements for the safety of life and limb as soon as their value is shown by a careful test without being forced to do so by legislation.

Every day brings new departures on the Erie road, as a result of E. B. Thomas taking control of its operations. At the rate he has been letting men out of late there will be little of the old stock of employes left twelve months from now. J. W. Cloud, superintendent of motive power, has resigned, the resignation to take effect Jan. 1. W. D. Gregory, who has been chemist of the road for years, has resigned, and it is understood that the position will be abolished. The impression prevails that Mr. Thomas has Mr. Ranson, formerly superintendent of motive power on the Indianapolis & St. Louis road, in training for Mr. Cloud's position.

This is proving to be one of the busiest Christmas seasons with the express companies that they have experienced for many years. On Saturday night, at the express offices, there were nearly 5,000 packages to deliver, and double that number to send out. Each of the companies had their wagons out all day yesterday, delivering, and notwithstanding this the delivery wagons, which had been increased to double the usual number, were unable to clear the offices. Reports from Chicago show that the companies there were equally busy. At the American Express office alone over 28,000 packages were handled on Saturday. At Chicago the American Express Company has 607 men on its regular pay-rolls, and last week they employed 195 men additional for clerks, besides a large number of extra wagons. Business with the other express companies at that point was equally heavy.

OPINIONS OF THE LAWYERS.

The Supreme Court Question Calls Out Diverse Views, but All Ask for Relief.

In reference to methods of relief for the Supreme Court, General Coburn, having the matter of expressions thereon in charge, has received the following additional letters:

N. O. Ross, Logansport—The court of last resort should be of the highest order obtainable, and, to be such, the judges composing it should have ample time to carefully consider every question submitted for its decision.

The relief to be given, therefore, is not that they should give questions less consideration, but that they should have a less number of cases to consider.

Three methods have been proposed to give such relief—

1. The appointment of a Supreme Court commission.

2. An increase of the number of the judges of the Supreme Court, to be made under an amendment to the Constitution.

3. The creation of a court to be of final resort in a certain class of cases, to be defined by statute, which has by some been designated an "Intermediate Court," and others an "Appellate Court."

Neither the first nor second of the above-named methods relieves the Supreme Court from the decision of a single case or a single decision in any case. They must consider and pass upon every question presented for decision.

If a commission should be provided for the commissioners would write out their opinions and submit them for consideration, and the judges must pass upon each question, and should do so with the same care as if no such opinion had been prepared. But little relief would be afforded in this way.

If the number of judges should be increased under an amended constitution, yet it is questionable whether the court thus constituted would determine the questions involved in any given case in less time than it now is; so that not much would be gained in that way.

The third proposition is the only one that would relieve the court from the number of cases to be decided by it. Such a court could be made to relieve the Supreme Court of one-half its business.

By giving the judges of this appellate court the same salary as the supreme judges receive, equally as competent men could be procured, whose decisions would give like satisfaction.

It has been objected that this court might sometimes hold the law one way, while the Supreme Court held it to be the reverse.

This might occur occasionally, but perhaps not oftener than the Supreme Court has overruled its own decisions. Let the law, as declared by the Supreme Court, be given the appellate court.

The appellate court plea might be adopted until the Constitution is amended, and by that time its value can be determined, and if not found satisfactory, the number of judges increased instead.

B. H. Barnes, Brownstown—It is my opinion that the best and cheapest plan for such relief, would be to divide the State into districts, embracing four circuits, organize an appellate court after the plan of the Superior Court of Marion county, in which the four judges shall constitute the judges of such court. Provide that this new court shall hold ten terms a year, and that the judge from whom this appeal was taken shall not participate in the decision of said case; and, also, provide that only certain cases may be taken to the Supreme Court, etc.

Require this court to hold its terms at some central county seat in the district. The clerk of the circuit and of the county, when located, to be the clerk of this court. The sheriff of the county to be the sheriff of this court. Provide for a reporter. Pay the expenses of the judges while attending the court in general term, etc. Excuse haste.

C. H. Reeves, Plymouth—I have your circular relating to relief of the Supreme Court, and facilitating disposition of business before it. I will lay the matter before the bar here on the opening of court, to-morrow.

Meantime, permit me to say for myself, four or five practical heads are better than all the members of the bar. You will have nearly as many plans as there are members, and unity of action will seem impossible. If a half dozen of you there will devise a practical plan looking to to the future, both as to possibilities and constitutional amendments, and submit that to the bar in circular form for approval, you would be ready for the Legislature. The bar would approve prepared work, while utterly unable and unwilling to prepare any themselves.

Any change of the judicial system is full of trouble and complications in the future. Any increase in the number of supreme judges is objectionable. The routine work of clerks demanded of the judges is a great drawback, and relief from that would largely aid in dispatch of work by them. Intermediate district courts create a sort of combine, where all the judges, by a sort of involuntary courtesy, sustain—or fail to antagonize—each other. This is a spawn of the election system, destroying the independence of the judges and keeping the best jurists from the bench. Judges should hold during good behavior and be subject to removal for misconduct or incapacity, and should be pensioned when retired because of age after a certain date. An appellate (intermediate) court should have but one judge, with writ of error to any three the party prosecuting it might elect, from the opinion of the one. The Supreme Court should be protected from being the victim of the whims and impulses of every tyro at the bar, and the business permitted to go to it should be only of a high order and of importance to the general weal as matters of law—its decisions establishing principles affecting everybody and not settling a dispute to some one case only. You will find our trouble a difficult one to remedy.

Col. R. S. Robertson, Fort Wayne—I am in favor of an addition to the Supreme Court of five members, to be divided into parts of one and two, each independent and of equal jurisdiction. For future needs, part three may be provided for, to be added when necessary. While the necessary court amendment is going through a commission may be provided for.

I do not favor a limit upon appeals, for the small amount may be the litigant's all, while the large amount may be the litigant's trifle. Justice is as sweet to the man who may be robbed of $100, as to the one of $100,000.

An intermediate court (appellate) seems to me objectionable for several reasons. It must sit at Indianapolis to be useful and to have access to the State law library. When I appeal to that court, if I want delay I will appeal again, and so it will be longer before the litigant gets through. The same objection to limitation on amount would apply in this case. If I have a right it is just as sacred for determination as the one involving a dollar more than mine. If mine is a dispute over $500, I ought to have the same privileges of a higher court as the man whose dispute is for $501.

The intermediate appellate court would be as costly as part two, Supreme Court, and would not be final. Its decisions would be reported, would be a tax upon the profession, and would not be final.

Then I would provide a rule for the Supreme Court—that it should either hear arguments or read the briefs in the open court, and decide the case before assigning it to one of the judges to write the opinion. It would promote rapidity, and bring more intelligence into the disposal of the case. Now, a judge takes the record to a room and in solitude poses over it till his brain becomes torpid. He thinks he grasps the case and writes an opinion, which his associates approve as good law, when perhaps he and the decision are all wrong, and the case would have been decided otherwise had all heard and discussed it.

An Appellate Court Favored.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The legal fraternity in this part of the State is taking great interest in the discussion going on in your paper as to the best remedy for the relief of the Supreme Court, and for the speedy disposition of legal controversies. It is everywhere admitted that something must be done to afford relief in these matters, for there are now hundreds of cases involving valuable property rights tied up in the Supreme Court, which, owing to the vast amount of work imposed on that court, cannot be reached in at least two years. This condition of things is not in any particular the fault of our supreme judges, for it is admitted that they are the most laborious and slavish men in the public service. As the law now is, that court is made the drag-net for all manner of disputed questions—from questions too small to dignify a justice of the peace court to profound questions of statutory construction and constitutional law. Will the creation of additional supreme judges or commissioners obviate the difficulties? The dignity, power and efficiency of the Supreme Court is the result of the labored and united opinions of its judges. Whenever the system becomes such, if ever, that its decisions are not the outgrowth of the study, careful research and thought of a united court, they will cease to command that high respect which is vital both to the dignity and usefulness of the court. To create more judges for that court will not, therefore, add to its efficiency to dispatch business unless the court degenerates into a one-man court.

There are thousands of practical questions every year growing out of daily business transactions, the speedy decision of which is of more vital importance to such litigants that anything else—that had better be decided wrong by some fairly respectable court than allowed to drag along for years. Take misdemeanors, the establishment of highways, the drainage of lands and small disputes in civil actions—say under $500—these comprise a very large part of the legal business. The more speedy the decision of such matters and the nearer they can be brought home, with the least expense, the more the administration of the law will be respected, and the less "the delays of the law" will be denounced.

I think an appellate court of exclusive and final jurisdiction of the class of cases mentioned, except where the constitutionality of a law is involved, would best subserve the interests of the people and take from the Supreme court nearly half its business. Suppose the State be divided into three election districts, from each of which elect an appellate judge for the term of four years. Make, if you please, five places for holding such court—Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Logansport, Terre Haute and New Albany—making the terms eight weeks each, or two terms a year of four weeks each. Provide the most simple system of perfecting such appeals; require the trial court to certify only so much of the evidence in the case as will present the legal question involved; let there be oral argument, as of right, under limitations to be imposed by the court; make the circuit clerk, in the city where the court sits, ex-officio clerk of the appellate court, and fix his compensation to be paid out of the State Treasury upon certificates of the court as to time employed. If the lower court is affirmed, leave it optional with the court to write an opinion, but if reversed, make it mandatory upon the court to transmit to the lower court a written opinion for its guidance in the retrial of the cause. If a salary of $3,500 per annum and mileage, in case the court should be required to go to different places throughout the State, was fixed, it would command a good class of legal talent. Under some system of this kind the Supreme Court would certainly be relieved of a vast amount of vexatious small business, better enabling it to settle the law of the State for the guidance of all the courts; it would afford a speedy and satisfactory solution of a class of business the very importance of which generally depends on a speedy hearing; it would enable litigants of this class to go through to the end without swapping lawyers in the middle of the case; it would bring the lawyers more together from different parts of the State, which would result in greater interchange of views, both as to the demand for new laws and as to the administration of those we have. It would be an educator of judges for the Supreme Bench, and, what is above everything else, it would do away with a system that for years has practically amounted to a denial of justice to the people.

CROWN POINT, Dec. 22. E. C. FIELD.

THE INAUGURATION COMMITTEE.

Information Concerning All Delegations That Propose to Go to Washington Wanted.

ROOMS INAUGURATION COMMITTEE,
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 22, 1888.

To Republicans of Indiana:

The committee appointed by the Republican State central committee to look after and take charge of all matters pertaining to the inauguration ceremonies on the 4th of March, has taken hold of the work and now calls upon the Republicans of Indiana to aid in making a demonstration that will be a credit to the State and will do honor to Gen. Harrison as a citizen of Indiana when he shall enter upon his duties as President of the United States. The officers of the committee elected by the appointed representatives of the State central committee are:

President, C. W. Fairbanks, Indianapolis; vice-president, W. D. Ewing, Evansville; secretary, J. R. Carnahan, Indianapolis; treasurer, Dr. W. P. Johnson, Indianapolis.

The following were selected as the executive committee:

James R. Carnahan, Indianapolis; Thomas Hanna, Greencastle; C. B. Landis, Delphi; W. H. Hart, Frankfort; Dr. W. P. Johnson, Indianapolis.

President C. W. Fairbanks is chairman of this committee.

In order to be able to make the necessary arrangements at Washington for the accommodation of Indiana delegations during the inaugural week, it is absolutely necessary that this executive committee should have information at once in regard to delegations that will go. It is further important that the numbers intending to go should be known, so as to secure the lowest possible railroad rates. It is now believed that arrangements can be made so as to secure transportation and good rooms and accommodations while in Washington at very reasonable figures. Indiana headquarters will be established in Washington, so that all Indiana people on arriving there will be shown to their quarters without delay, and will be saved much time and expense. Of course this will only apply to such delegations as make their arrangements through the Indiana committee. Write at once to James R. Carnahan, secretary, Indianapolis, giving a statement of numbers desiring to go, and also for any information you may desire on the subject.

Papers throughout the State are asked to publish this notice for the benefit and information of the people of the State generally.

C. W. FAIRBANKS, President Committee.
JAMES R. CARNAHAN, Secretary.

The Court Record.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

No. 13118. Rebecca Royal vs. Aultman, Taylor Company et al. Fountain C. C. Reversed. Mitchell J.—When the continuance of an estate granted upon a condition subsequent depends upon the performance of a specific act to be done at a time fixed and certain, no demand is necessary to work a forfeiture of the estate. The party bound having equal knowledge of the thing to be done and of the time of performance must tender performance at his peril. A condition may be waived, but mere acquiescence in the failure is not a waiver unless some element of estoppel can be invoked.

No. 13141. The L. B. & W. Railway Company vs. James S. Fennel. Marion C. C. Affirmed. Zollars, J.—A special verdict should find facts, not evidence or conclusions of law; but it does not follow that because the special verdict does contain facts, evidence, conclusions of law, or fails to find all the facts proven, a motion for a venire de novo must be sustained. If, stripped of these improper matters, enough remains to sustain a judgment on the issues, the motion will be overruled.

No. 13154. Margaret Johnson vs. State for use of Davidson, Com., etc. Benton C. C. Affirmed. Elliott J.—It is not necessary that a complaint to enforce a drainage assessment should aver that the persons named in the petition were land owners at the time it was signed. In a collateral proceeding the court ought not to adjudicate upon the petition in the original action.

No. 14404. Abraham Weit vs. Perry A. Randall. Whitley C. C. Appeal dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1—Hon. N. B. Taylor, Judge.

Felix Deitch vs. J. W. Parsons; on note. Cause dismissed.

John Raugh vs. the Indianapolis & Union Railway Company et al.; judgment against defendants, on verdict for $50 and costs.

Room 2—Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge.

Mary A. Wise vs. Citizens' Street-railway Company; damages. Verdict for plaintiff, $2,000.

Jencie Taylor vs. Harrison Taylor; divorce. Decree for plaintiff.

Room 3—Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge.

Nellie Steward vs. William E. Steward; divorce. Granted on the grounds of cruel treatment.

New Suit Filed.

Phoenix Insurance Company vs. Benjamin Myers et al.; complaint on note. Demand, $100.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon. William Irvin, Judge.

State vs. Laura March; obtaining goods under false pretense. Sentenced to the Reformatory for two years.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"How Men Propose" is the catching title of a curious book. It consists of love passages from the writings of novelists and romancists of all countries, showing how their heroes made proposals of marriage. The idea is quaint and original, and well carried out. Nearly all the prominent English and American novelists are represented, the whole number of extracts being about 150. These tell their own story, each extract being sufficient to show the entire situation to which it refers. An uncommonly piquant book is the result—one that not only charms by its warm human interest, but furnishes material for an attractive literary study in comparing the styles of various authors engaged upon a similar theme. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Indianapolis: Cathcart, Cleland & Co. Cloth, $1.50.

"Favorite Authors for Little Folks" is the title of a small volume containing brief notices of authors who have made themselves at once familiar and dear to young readers by their stories and poems. It is prepared by Mrs. Frances A. Humphrey. The contents include sketches, with portraits, of Longfellow, Whittier, Lucy Larcom, T. B. Aldrich, J. T. Trowbridge, Mrs. Stowe, Dr. Holmes, Miss Alcott, Hawthorne, Alice and Phœbe Cary, W. C. Bryant and Margaret Sidney. Published by the Interstate Publishing Company, Boston and Chicago. Thirty-six cents.

"The Popular Science Monthly" has become a leading representative of advanced thought in science, education, political economy and social science. Its contributors embrace many writers of note in these different fields, and its contents are varied and interesting. Volume 33, embracing the numbers from May to October, 1888, is issued in handsome book form, by D. Appleton & Co., New York. It is a valuable compendium of sound thinking and good reading. Cloth, $3.50. Indianapolis: Cathcart, Cleland & Co.

"Jesus Brought Back," by Joseph Henry Cooper, is a series of thoughtful essays, five in number, on the life and works of Christ, with a critical analysis of the Gospels. It aims to present the latest conclusions of modern thought on these topics. Cloth, $1. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Indianapolis: Cathcart, Cleland & Co.

"The Immortal," a novel, by Alphonse Daudet, translated from the French by J. M. Percival, is published by John B. Alden. It created a sensation in France, being a satire on the famous company of the "Immortals," the French Academy. The treatment and the style, however, are such as to make the interest mainly local. Cloth; 50 cents.

"The World of Cant," is the title of a novel which the author ambitiously styles "a companion book to Robert Elsmere." Whatever its merits they are not enhanced by trying to hitch it on to a book already widely known. Paper covers, 50 cents. New York: J. S. Ogilvie.

"The Virginia Heiress," by May Fleming, and "The Locksmith of Lyons," by W. H. Peck, two novels in paper covers, are published by Street & Smith, New York.

Literary Notes.

The Cosmopolitan has been increased in size, from eighty to one hundred pages, and it will hereafter be issued regularly one week before the 1st of each month.

A modern Josephus is busy collecting materials for a history of Jewish families in England. Mr. Lucien Wolf, who is its projector, intends to make it an exhaustive account of its subject.

The Methodist Book Concern will soon celebrate its hundredth anniversary by the opening of its new building at Twentieth street and Fifth avenue, New York. The building and ground cost about $1,000,000, and the great structure will be used for a publishing house, book store and offices.

The remarkable evolution that has taken place in its literature has fastened attention upon other branches of artistic achievement in Russia. Clarence Cook's article on "Russian Bronzes," (profusely illustrated) will come as a revelation to the many who have not followed the advance made in recent years by Russians in this field of art.

Dr. Charles C. Abbott, author of "Wasteland Wanderings," "Upland and Meadow," etc., has in the current number of Harper's Young People an article on "Animal Cunning as Seen in Camp." Some of these personal observations reveal very curious facts, and have a distinct scientific value as bearing upon the intelligence of such creatures as spiders, snakes and lizards.

In the Critic of last week Mr. O. B. Bunce, of Appleton's publishing house, throws some light on "The Mystery of the Christmas Book." Among other things he says: "The senior partner of one of our well-known publishing houses said recently to his younger partners and head assistants: 'I hope I shall never see another Christmas book published by us. After I am dead do as you please, but while I live please make no more books for the holidays.' It is not only possible, but generally true, that the making of Christmas books is not the brilliant thing financially that it seems to be. * * * But, if holiday books do not pay, why do publishers produce them?" To this Mr. Bunce replies, that "the making of Christmas books is attended with the same fascination and with the same assurance of 'better luck' next time as allures the speculator or gamester back to the play. * * * The ease and apparently little cost with which illustrations may be produced have led to the publication of ambitious and costly folios, many of which are very artistic and reflect great credit upon artists and publishers. But the size is cumbersome, the prices are high, and hence although a small sale would be sufficient, I am afraid the results in most cases have not been pecuniarily gratifying. * * * While the consumption of children's books is very great, the competition is intense, and in the struggle many promising works go the wall. * * * One house in New York puts forth every season a volume for children that for artistic beauty is really captivating. This book—so choice, so charming in every feature—is, I am informed, printed in Germany, large editions being duplicated for America, for France, and for England. * * * Perhaps we shall in time see some such world plan enter into the production of the Christmas book for elders. One thing to deter this, however, is that abroad, especially in England, Christmas books are almost exclusively for young people."

WHAT R. S. TAYLOR SAYS.

Result of Pumping an Indiana Man on the Cabinet Question.

Philadelphia Times.

Every Indiana man who comes to Philadelphia is in these times of expectation set downas a minister plenipotentiary from General Harrison, and charged with a secret mission by the President-elect. The latest of the arrivals was R. S. Taylor, who registered at the Continental as from Indiana. Mr. Taylor laughed quite heartily, last evening, when he was asked as to the result of his visits to Mr. Wanamaker and other Philadelphians.

"Having been a newspaper man at one time myself," he said, "I suppose I must say something. I am a lawyer, and live at Fort Wayne, and have the pleasure of being one of General Harrison's friends. I was in Philadelphia last spring upon business, and attempted to do some missionary work in behalf of General Harrison's nomination. I received some encouragement, but many told me that he could not be nominated, and if he should, he could not be elected. I am here again on business, and have improved the opportunity to visit the friends I made then, and say to them, 'I told you so.' But I have no commission from General Harrison, and have not seen him since the election.

"I have no more idea who he will appoint in his Cabinet than you have, nor do I think anybody else has. Gen. Harrison is a man of superior judgment and wide experience, and we in Indiana feel that he will gather about him sagacious counselors. We know that he is a man of the purest motives and will be actuated by the best intentions in the administration of the affairs of the country."

"Are the people of Indiana crying for the appointment of Mr. Blaine?" was asked.

Mr. Taylor thought for a few moments before answering the question, and said: "I do not think I should say anything upon that subject."

He then hesitated for a minute and continued: "Gen. Harrison will be the President of the United States. The people of Indiana are not crying for anybody; they will leave it all to Gen. Harrison. Mr. Blaine has a great many friends in Indiana, and they admire the Republicans who stood up and hit out from the shoulder. Mr. Blaine made a splendid canvass of the Western States, and, as I said, has many admirers. But we will be satisfied with whatever Gen. Harrison may do. His State has every confidence in his prudence and desire to do what is for the best."

Republicans and Temperance.

New York Evening Post.

The experience of the Michigan Republicans shows that a manly and straightforward fight against the saloons is, in the long run, the best policy. The attitude of the party did at first hurt it, and some of the faint-hearted at the last State convention wanted to adopt a compromise policy, but the majority held that the only safety was in a square fight, and it was made. The saloon influence went en masse to the Democrats, but the Republicans more than made up for any losses of that sort by gains from the better class of Democrats, electing a two thirds majority in each branch of the legislature. There is now a strong demand for the adoption of a rigorous policy, based on the two principles of high tax and local option. Measures of this sort were passed by the last Legislature, but the local-option law was declared null and void by the Supreme Court and the high-tax law was robbed of some of its strongest features by the judiciary. No doubt is felt, however, that statutes can be framed for both these purposes which will stand the constitutional test, and the indications now are that this will be done.

WHY SELLERS RESIGNED.

What the District Attorney Told Judge Suit About the Dudley Letter.

Frankfort Banner.

Knowing that Judge J. C. Suit, of this city, was acquainted with some of the inside history of the district attorneyship resignation, the Banner had a representative call on him. Judge Suit was holding court at Monticello, the home of District Attorney Sellers, and the reporter interviewed him as follows.

Reporter—Judge, are you personally acquainted with District Attorney Sellers?

Judge Suit—Yes sir. I have known him quite intimately for some time.

R—What do you think of his resignation? Did he resign to avoid the election-bribery cases?

S—What do I think about it! I am quite confident he had not thought of shrinking any duty. His law partner, Hon. A. W. Reynolds, had just been elected to the circuit bench, and as their firm had the leading practice of Monticello, Mr. Sellers believed it to be to his interest to resign and come home. He said to me some time ago that he intended to resign; that his clients could get along without him, but that it would be difficult for him to get along without them. He also stated to me that he had informed Senators Voorhees and Turpie of his intentions and that they approved of it; that Judge Sullivan, of Indianapolis, would probably be designated by the President as his successor.

R.—How do his neighbors regard him?

S.—He is universally esteemed. The only objection I have heard to him is that he is a Democrat. He has the confidence of his neighbors of both parties.

R.—Did he express any opinion in regard to the Dudley letter?

S—Yes, sir, he talked unreservedly of that matter, and expressed, what I had heretofore understood to be the truth in regard to that letter, viz.; that the Sentinel had fallen into the trap set for Indiana Democrats by Dudley. That the letter was written with a view of having it reach as many Democrats as possible; that no better medium of circulation among Democrats could be obtained than the Sentinel; that only one letter was written, and that one sent where it would certainly fall into the hands of the Sentinel; that it was Dudley's intention to divert attention from New York by that letter, and cause the Democrats to concentrate all their funds, as well as their best efforts in Indiana, thereby enabling the Republicans to carry New York, which they did, and that letter was no unimportant factor in such result; that no such letter was ever sent to or received by any Republican committeeman; that he expressed this same opinion to the leaders of his party; that the Sentinel is mad because of the blunder it made.

Wharton Barker's Position.

Philadelphia Record.

Wharton Barker yesterday put in a vigorous denial of the statements attributed to him that he would be greatly disappointed if General Harrison should not appoint him Secretary of the Treasury, and in that event he would be out of politics forever and completely. To a representative of the Evening Bulletin, in which the interview first appeared, Mr. Barker said:

"Anyone would suppose from those words that I would be soured if I did not get the office. What I meant was that if I did not get the place, I would never again be a candidate for office. I did not mean that I would not continue working for the Republican party. That I shall always do."

To another newspaper man he said:

"I suppose it is patent to everybody that there are only two Pennsylvanians spoken of for a place in General Harrison's Cabinet—Mr. Wanamaker and myself. Mr. Wanamaker and I are friends, and have been for many years. Now, whether I get the place in the Cabinet, or whether he gets it, I do not propose that the result shall affect our relations in any way whatever. I am satisfied that General Harrison has not spoken to any one in regard to the composition of his Cabinet. That he has listened to many persons on the subject there is, of course, no question, but that he has made a promise to anyone I do not believe. Furthermore, that he will appoint anybody at the dictation of Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, or Mr. Platt, of New York, no man who knows General Harrison will for a moment believe."

Harrison's Speeches.

Philadelphia Press.

A Washington dispatch to the Baltimore Sun says that the Democrats are still wondering how it was possible for General Harrison to make no mistakes in the many speeches of a more or less impromptu nature he delivered during the campaign; and it adds that the Democratic national committee had an expert stenographer constantly on hand to take down the addresses; that they were sent to headquarters and anxiously scanned, but that the disappointment of finding nothing for campaign material in them was a daily occurrence. Looking back now the Republicans will also experience a feeling of disappointment in respect to these addresses, although it will be of a far different character from that of the Democrats. For no presidential candidate was ever put to a more rigorous test than General Harrison and no one ever came out of it with more honor. General Garfield in his addresses of 1880 was supposed to have performed a task which no succeeding candidate would surpass and few equal, but his achievement must pale before that of General Harrison. And the Democratic search for and failure to find a Burchard utterance in these addresses was one of the highest, although the most unwilling, compliment paid to the President-elect.

Has Got Over Its Sweat.

Rochester Tribune.

By the daily press reports it would seem that the Pension Department isn't perspiring as much as it did before the election, in order that boys in blue might get their pensions on time. The story has its moral.

WE notice that Tom, Dick and Harry are now appearing with their grandfather's recipe for coughs, etc., and seeking a fortune through advertising, but the people know the value of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and will take no other.

TUTEWILER,
UNDERTAKER
72 W. Market st.—Cyclorama Place—Telephone 216

DIED.

LAMBERTSON—Col. Samuel Lambertson died from paralysis, at 3:30 p. m. yesterday, at the home of his son-in-law, Rev. G. H. Elgin, of Southport, surrounded by all of his children. Funeral services from the Baptist Chuch, in Franklin, at 2 p. m. to-day (Monday), Dec. 24, conducted by Rev. R. E. Neighbor. He was in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER; long experience; best of references. Address JOHN, 14 Ingalls Block.

ST. LOUIS AGENCY WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG men; good hardware man, practical machinist and foundry man. B. G. FARRAR & CO., St. Louis.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE YOUNG MAN. If suitable will pay $65 per month. Address, BUSINESS, Journal office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE and lot, 38x137 feet, Broadway, near Ninth st. Price, $1,750; small cash payment; balance monthly, like rent. For particulars see CHAS. BLYTHE, 38½ East Washington st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

BICYCLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT H. T. HEARSEY'S, 147 N. Delaware st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

INDIANAPOLIS EXCHANGE AND REAL ESTATE Office have for sale and exchange:
Improved farms all over the country.
Grist-mills, factories, laundries and creameries to exchange.
Stocks of merchandise for farms and city property.
City and village property for farms and merchandise.
Several choice farms in Tennessee to exchange.
Timber and mineral lands to exchange.
A large amount of Texas and Arkansas lands to exchange.
$20,000 worth of engines to exchange.
1,000,000 cigars to exchange.
Vacant lots to exchange for farms and lands.
City property to exchange for farms.
If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of property,
Send us full description of your property and what you want.
$50,000 to loan at 6 per cent.
VINNEDGE, SHERIDAN & CO., Indpls., Ind.

TO BUILDERS.

OFFICE OF THE STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT COMMISSION,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 21, 1888.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, 1889, for supplying all materials and building the superstructure, terrace and approaches of the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, upon foundations already erected in Circle Park, Indianapolis, Ind., in accordance with the specifications, plans and drawings to be seen at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1889, and in the office of the builders' and Traders' Exchange, Chicago, Ill.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Builders' Exchange, Cincinnati, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, New York, N. Y.; Builders' and Dealers' Exchange, Cleveland, O.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond of $40,000 for the faithful performance of the work, and each bid must be accompanied by the names of at least three sureties, whose pecuniary responsibility must be satisfactory to the Board of Commissioners. Each bid must also be accompanied by a certified check for $1,500, drawn to the order of the Treasurer of Indiana, which the bidder agrees to forfeit to the State without legal process in the event of his failure or refusal to enter into contract with the Board of Commissioners within ten days from the time of the award, should his proposal be accepted. If he closes the contract the check will be at once returned, as will the checks of the unsuccessful bidders. [illegible] the award has been made. A fail