

THE DAILY JOURNAL

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MUNICIPAL elections will occur to-day in many of the cities and incorporated towns of Indiana.

THE President and Secretary of the Treasury have set to-morrow to take up and dispose of the appointments of collectors of internal revenue.

ALL the compliments recently paid to General Fisk for his supposed good sense and honesty in abandoning the third-party prohibition movement will have to be canceled. He has not done it.

WHAT Indianapolis needs is free gas, and if the citizens but say the word it will have it. No man nor set of men can prevent the success of the enterprise if all who are in favor of it will cooperate.

THE women of America received no recognition in the recent centennial celebration at New York, and they were similarly snubbed by the managers of the French centennial celebration at Versailles.

WHY so much fuss over one blank cartridge fired at President Carnot? A shower of such harmless missiles are aimed at President Harrison every day, only they are not fired out of a gun, but from Democratic mouths.

THE personal effects of ex-President Cleveland, now stored at Red Top, are to be sold at auction. His personal popularity is not named in the list, but as it would hardly bring out many bidders it is probably as well to allow it to go into inn-c-s d-s-t-de.

THERE is never any telling where Ben Butler will break out next. He has a nice little row on hands with Admiral Porter, but, as he revels in rows and as Porter is amply able to take care of himself, it is the part of discretion, as General Sherman says, for others to keep hands off.

THE burning of sixteen ice-houses at LaPorte, with their 26,000 tons of ice, can hardly make any perceptible decrease in the supplies of that commodity, but if any ice-dealer in the country fails to use the loss as a basis on which to raise rates, or, at least, give short measure, he may be regarded either as a reformed man, or not up to the tricks of the trade.

A GREAT commotion has been caused among the Rocky Mountain Indians by the prediction of a leading medicine man, that when the snow has come and gone once all the dead Indians will return to life. He also predicts that at the same time all white men will disappear. At the risk of being sued for libel we venture to pronounce the prophet a fraud.

HON. JOHN H. BAKER, ex-Congressman from the Thirteenth district, has declined the appointment tendered him by the President, as a member of the commission to negotiate the purchase and opening to settlement of the Cherokee strip. Mr. Baker has served the public faithfully and efficiently in political life, and his acceptance of the appointment would have added materially to the strength of the commission.

THE visit of ex-federal and confederate officers, headed by General Rosecrans, to the battle-field of Chickamauga was an interesting occurrence. It is not often that former enemies in battle revisit the field after twenty-five years and walk over it together to recall old memories and locate historic spots. The Chickamauga party has just done this amid much good feeling. Last night General Rosecrans was given a reception in the house where he had his headquarters in 1862, which was largely attended by people of the vicinage.

A WASHINGTON correspondent who undertakes to give an accurate portrait of each of the Cabinet officers describes Attorney-general Miller as a man of about the President's height and age, but with a dark complexion, and "hair and beard still black." Stay-at-home Hoosiers have heard that Mr. Miller has succumbed to giddy fashion sufficiently to don a swallow-tail coat and to seem to like it, and they have not been disposed to criticize him severely for so doing; but they will be pained at the suggestion that he has suddenly become so addicted to social vanities—really it can hardly be—that he has taken to dyeing his locks.

EX-PENSION COMMISSIONER BLACK hides behind the government and expects to be protected from the consequences of all his acts of injustice to old soldiers. He will, of course, endeavor to maintain that in perpetrating these injuries he was actuated by a high sense of official duty and not by personal malice, and that he had no thought of taking advantage of his position. If Gen. Black had been able to foresee, four

years ago, how the next presidential election was going he might have ordered his course differently. It is not improbable that he would now prefer to have the good will of the veterans, which he forfeited to further his political ambitions.

FREE GAS FOR FACTORIES.

It is absurd to talk about getting free gas for factories through any existing company or organization. Neither of them can do anything of the kind or ever will. The three companies now organized cannot begin to supply the city for domestic purposes. They could not do it last winter, and cannot next. Two of them were compelled to cut off most of their factory consumers in order to supply private ones, and to-day a great many factories are unable to get gas at ordinance rates. Neither the Trust nor the Indianapolis company will ever furnish free gas for factories. The latter has never proposed to, and the former is in no position to attempt it or to consider the proposition in any shape whatsoever. The managers of the Trust are in no position to assume any new obligations or contracts, or make any new promises, and it is bad faith and trifling with the public to hold out any such idea.

The only possible hope of free gas for factories is in an independent movement specially directed to that end, like the one now on foot. If this movement fails, all hope of free gas fails with it, and our people can devote themselves to swapping jack-knives and trading in chips and whetstones. The present movement is entirely feasible, and can be made entirely successful, if the people will take hold of it with a will. It is the only opportunity in sight to boom the city, and it is a grand one. Free gas would make this the greatest manufacturing point west of Pittsburg, and the present movement offers the only possible chance of getting it.

FACTS AGAINST FANBY.

General Young, of Georgia, delivered an address at Atlanta, on Confederate Memorial day, in which, after eulogizing the confederates as native-born American descendants of revolutionary patriots, and whose later ancestors had fought in other wars, he said: "Do you know the secret of their devotion to duty and honor? It was because they were American citizens to the marrow. There are more pure American-born citizens in Georgia than in half a dozen Western States. People believe that we have been harmed because the stream of immigration has been turned from us. Not so. We are under everlasting obligations to them for the favor. They have watered their own blood as a fearful rite, and have left our stock pure and free from the thousand taints that immigration brings. There are more American-born citizens in the Southern States to-day than in any other section of the country."

A WORD FOR THE GRADUATES.

The commencement season, with its many happy girls, its fever but no less happy boys, its white dresses, blue ribbons and roses, its neat little essays and flowery speeches, and, last but not least, its diplomas—this season so important to the youth and of so little consequence to those who look back on it—is once more upon us. The elders, who now value so lightly their once treasured bits of parchment, find it difficult to sympathize with the enthusiasm of the graduates, but, if they cannot meet expectations in this line, they may at least refrain from throwing a chill upon the occasion by representing it as of little account. In the summing up of a lifetime the school graduation counts for little, perhaps, but it is, after all, an event of moment when it occurs and is not to be belittled. It marks an epoch, the first important one, in the young lives, and is the mile-stone which stands at the parting of the ways between childhood and maturity. Once graduated, the school boys and girls become, in their own estimation, at least, men and women, and do, in fact, begin to take up the more serious responsibilities of existence. Their ambitions and aspirations, their hopes, and dreams, and theories are to be met with tender consideration, and not with discouragement, for out of all those hopes must come what is to be good in their lives, and it is not the part of kindness to wantonly crush ambitions that are known to be extravagant and without reason. Let the youngsters enjoy their day undisturbed by the cynics.

ON SUNDAY THE FRENCH PEOPLE BEGAN A SERIES OF CELEBRATIONS IN COMMEMORATION OF THE GREAT EVENTS THAT FIXED THE WORLD'S ATTENTION ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The meeting of the States General of 1789 was appropriately celebrated at Versailles, President Carnot paying tribute to the courage and sacrifices of the men of the revolution. This demonstration was fittingly supplemented yesterday by the opening of the Paris exposition, which, despite the political uncertainty now prevailing in France, furnished no indication of the apprehensions that must exist in the minds of those charged with the administration of national affairs.

NEW YORKERS FEEL GOOD OVER THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The liberal management and patriotic display have brought the metropolis more complacent than it has had for a long time, and furnished evidence that patriotism is not dead even in that most mercantile of cities. Now, if New York will behave itself the next hundred years we will all unite in another centennial.

JOHN BRANT, EDITOR OF THE WAYNETOWN HORNET, WRITES TO THE JOURNAL TO THE EFFECT THAT HE IS NOT THE JOHN BRANT MENTIONED IN THE CRAWFORDSVILLE CORRESPONDENCE OF HIS PAPER ON SATURDAY LAST, IN WHICH A MAN OF THAT NAME IS CHARGED WITH VOTING.

Editor Brant says "there are more American-born citizens in the Southern States to-day than in any other section of the country." The statement is very wide of the mark. The four States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana contain more native-born citizens than all the Southern States together. It would be interesting to know in what respect the blood of the North has been so terribly deteriorated and demoralized by immigration. Our orator says that Southern blood has been left "pure and free from the thousand taints that

immigration brings." Do these taints appear in Northern lack of schools, churches and charitable institutions, in an absence of happy and contented homes, in the lack of an intelligent press, in the failure to develop a literature, in the low state of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, in the decay of patriotism or the decline of manhood? In spite of "the thousand taints that immigration brings," we think the North will compare favorably with the South in these respects. Such speculations are not particularly profitable, but if indulged in at all, they should be based on fact and not on fancy. Our Georgia orator drew on his imagination for his facts.

GENERAL BUTLER AND ADMIRAL PORTER.

General Butler's attack on Admiral Porter will injure himself more than it will Porter. He says Porter acted the coward at New Orleans, rushing down the river pell mell with his whole fleet away from an enemy that was not even pursuing him. The charge is preposterous on its face. If what General Butler says were true it would be desirable to have the truth of history established even at this late date, and at whatever cost to established reputations. But it is utterly at variance with contemporaneous history and with Admiral Porter's career and character. If he had done what General Butler charges, his superior officers and those who were with and under him at the time would have known it. So flagrant an exhibition of cowardice and incapacity would not have remained a secret twenty-five years. Admiral Porter's conduct at New Orleans was not called in question at the time, nor was his conduct in other emergencies of the war. For his services at Vicksburg, being then a commander, he received the thanks of Congress and the commission of rear admiral. He received another vote of thanks from Congress for his reduction of Fort Fisher, where General Butler gained no laurels, and his entire course during the war was marked by bravery, ability and heroism. He received four separate votes of thanks from Congress. It is rather late in the day for General Butler to attack an officer with such a record. No doubt some mistakes of judgment were made during the war, but General Butler was not sufficiently infallible to justify him in making such charges as this. His refusal to attack Fort Fisher after it had been practically reduced by a terrific bombardment from Porter's fleet brought upon him severe criticism, and his position was not bettered by the fact that another officer, a little later, made the attack and captured the fort. However, the war is over, and General Butler is foolish to revive it.

EX-MAJOR STONLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, HAS GIVEN TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, PA., A SPLENDID PULPIT MADE OF BRASS, IVORY AND ONYX.

It is a memorial of his niece, Mary Stolley Evans, who died a year ago.

THE REV. DR. J. B. STRICKLER, OF THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ATLANTA, GA., HAS WITHIN THE LAST FEW DAYS CALLED TO HIS OWN CHURCH, AND ALSO TO THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

THE average life expectancy in the United States is fifty-five years, and the death rate the lowest in the world, notwithstanding the fact that there is one physician to every six hundred inhabitants.

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lated some wealth, and became noted for his charities, and also as a preacher. In the latter capacity he traveled through the Southern States and New England, and later all over Europe. In 1831 he made a second missionary and preaching tour to Europe, being absent three years.

John Woolman, a noted Quaker preacher, was born in New Jersey in 1730, and died in England in 1772. He began life as a tailor, but took to preaching, and made many missionary tours in the colonies and among the Indians. In 1772 he went to England, and died there. His writings have been much admired, and were praised by Charles Lamb.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Where would a person be examined for the calendar for next year, at Annapolis, and by whom? Would a person be examined for the calendar for next year, at Annapolis, and by whom? Would a person be examined for the calendar for next year, at Annapolis, and by whom?

The appointments are made by the Secretary of the Navy, on recommendation of Congressmen, and it has become customary for the latter to order competitive examinations of the candidates in their respective districts, and to make their recommendations accordingly. Address the Congressman of your district to learn when a vacancy occurs. After appointment another examination is made at Annapolis, and if the candidate does not stand the physical and mental test he is rejected.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A COPY OF JOHN ELLIOT'S BIBLE HAS JUST BEEN PURCHASED BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

ONE of the new Cardinals, Schoenborn, Archbishop of Prague, was a soldier in the battle of Poltava in 1709.

IT is said that more money can be made in England nowadays by painting the pictures of dogs than by taking human portraits.

HON. CHANCEY M. DREW recently received a letter which had been mailed at Melbourne, Australia, simply addressed to his name without further direction, which goes to prove what is in a name.

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THE BUTLER-PORTER ROW

The Quarrel Begins to Show All the Characteristics of a Common Brawl.

The Admiral Says the General Was Drunk When He Made His Recent Speech, and the Latter Offers to Prove the Former a Liar.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Admiral Porter has been interviewed again on the charge of General Butler that he ran away at the battle of New Orleans. After quoting letters from Secretary Welles and others, Admiral Porter said: "It is all nonsense to say that we forsook our duty for an hour. The forts surrendered to me, and Butler knows it. His position is untenable, and he never would have attacked me had he been sober. That speech of his was a drunken speech, you know. I'll give him enough of a reply, however. I'll fire it at him for the next three weeks, and then he'll let me alone for the rest of his life. I shall not hear any more from him during my lifetime, for I don't expect to live another five years. I suppose he was celebrating his 'capture of New Orleans.' He claims to be a Christian, although the city was in possession of the marine corps for fully three days before Butler and his troops got there. I know that because I loved them when they were a bird of ill-omen," he said, "takes offense at anyone he 'bottles up' his venom until, in one of his maudlin intervals, he expels it. On my first acquaintance with General Butler at New Orleans, he sent me an important message, upon which I wrote to him that if he did not send me an ample apology I would take personal satisfaction. He had to make the apology, after doing all he could to dodge the issue. Since then we have been at it like the North and the Pythias. About once in every five years, after one of his drunken bouts, Butler makes a spasmodic rush at me, like a mad bull, but I have always caught him by the horns and thrown him flat on his back. I wonder the public should notice what the old imbecile says, and, except for the fun of seeing him out again, I don't care to hear him now. He is the only man I ever heard of who could outlive the contempt of the whole Nation, could always run away with me, and could always be taken care of by me. I came very near thrashing him while he was military Governor of New Orleans, and am sorry that I did not do it. The General is a real volunteer of the 'Northern cause.' If he will come to me I will give him a book full of himself which will enlighten the public, who may have forgotten his name, with his name written in further direction, which goes to prove what is in a name."

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The book will be issued about Christmas, shortly after the conclusion of his Central American tour. During the winter he will go on an extended lecture tour under management of Major J. B. Ford.

MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE APPEAR, AS A CLASS, TO BE EXTREMELY LONG-LIVED.

The late M. Chevreul was a notable example. He died at the age of ninety-two, and he lived for a century. Yet, although he entered the Institute at the comparatively early age of forty, he is only fourth on the list as far as official life in the United States is concerned. For seventy-five years, Fontenelle, sixty-six, and Lavoisier, sixty-eight, M. Chevreul, at the time of his death, had been a member sixty-two years.

THE WIFE OF MR. MORSE, THE GREAT ELECTRICIAN, THAT SHE WAS A DEAF MUTE WHEN HE WEDD AND WON HER. THE AFFLICTION, HOWEVER, WAS NOT CONGENITAL BUT THE RESULT OF ACCIDENT, AND THE FATHER OF TELEGRAPHY NEVER RESTED UNTIL HE HAD BROUGHT HER TO SPEECH AND HEARING.

A lady who met her then says, "Mrs. Morse was an excellent talker, and delighted in talking so much of the sound of speech, and especially of the vowels, which she pronounced with a purity and richness of sound which indeed did fill in it, that she would sometimes away by herself and indulge in long peals of it, simply for the pleasure of it."

"IT IS NOT," SAYS MRS. SARAH BERNHARDT, "BECAUSE I AM ALWAYS EXTRAVAGANT THAT I AM ALWAYS IN WANT OF MONEY, BUT BECAUSE I AM ALWAYS BEING ROBBED BY MY DIRECTORS. SHAMEFULLY ROBBED! I HAVE BEEN CHEATED OUT OF MILLIONS AND MILLIONS. ONE TRUSTS THE REPORTS, DOES NOT READ OVER THE ENGLISH, BUT TRUSTS TO THE HONOR OF