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THE Indian came was a one-sided affair, but when it comes to fighting, the boys in blue will take a hand.

It is much too soon to talk about the back-bone of winter being broken. In fact, winter is just beginning to get his back up.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ponderous wit comes to the surface again for the first time since it was employed in embellishing a pension veto.

It is to be hoped the Messiah dancing craze may not become general among the colored people. With the red men and black men dancing, who knows but the white man might take it next?

THE courtesy of the Senate should have prevented the disclosure of Mr. Duvall's bunko scheme. What is the courtesy of the Senate good for if it cannot save Senators from ridicule?

CHURCH and state seem to have gone hand in hand in the Kilkenny election. The priests took an active part in the campaign, and were among the foremost in their efforts against Parnell on election day.

THE virtues of the Pilgrim fathers are well advertised once a year at the annual banquets of the New England societies. This is well, but it would be better if we would imitate their virtues the year round.

WHEN it comes to talking against time Senator Voorhees is the peer of any man in the Senate. His awful concern about the alleged conspiracy to colonize Indiana with negro voters is very ridiculous but very characteristic.

In Indiana, where both men are known, the idea of Senator Voorhees attempting to impugn the personal or political integrity of President Harrison seems supremely ridiculous. The fact is, the latter lives in a moral atmosphere far above any ever breathed by Mr. Voorhees.

THE Democratic party does not care to restore the institution of slavery, but it would like to undo all the other results of the war. The renewal of talk by Congressmen and Senators concerning a restriction of the suffrage and the repeal of the fifteenth amendment shows the drift of the party mind. It is hardly necessary to say that the proposed legal abridgment and the repeal will not be accomplished in the immediate future.

THE confidence shown by both sides on the eve of the Kilkenny election reminds one of the confidence sometimes shown by American candidates under similar circumstances. The day before the election Parnell declared that he would be elected beyond a doubt, and that the election would indicate the sentiment of Ireland. The leaders on the other side were equally confident, and declared that if they did not carry Kilkenny they would retire from Irish politics forever.

THERE are encouraging indications that the Republicans in the Senate are about to assert their independence of Democratic bossism. The chairman of the committee on rules has been instructed to report to the Senate a rule providing for the adoption of the previous question. It has been evident for a long time that this was absolutely necessary to rescue the Senate from a state of political paralysis and imbecility, but the natural inertia of the body has prevented a change.

THE State of Delaware is a good illustration of a Democratic oligarchy. It contains three counties, each of which elects to the Legislature three Senators and seven Representatives, without any regard to their proportionate numbers of inhabitants. One of those counties contains more inhabitants than both the other two combined, and yet the two have two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. Delaware is the only State in the Union which openly gives all legislative power into the hands of a minority of the people, though several other Democratic States do so by indirection and fraud. Minority rule has come to be a distinguishing feature of modern Democracy.

SENATOR VANCE has a more level head than is possessed by any of his Southern associates, in House or Senate, if the opinions expressed in a newspaper interview may be taken as an indication. Mr. Vance has foresight enough to inquire what is to be done with the body of citizens that is made an irresponsible element of society by depriving it of political rights, as proposed by Senator Butler. He sees the evil effect on communities where colored men are disfranchised by force, and is wise enough

to know that legal disfranchisement would render the same element no less dangerous and unmanageable. The North Carolina Senator perhaps did not intend to sound the praises of universal suffrage, but he could make no stronger argument in favor of it than this acknowledgment that the negro becomes a peaceable and trustworthy citizen in proportion as responsibilities are placed upon him.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Less than ten days ago, to be exact, on the 16th inst., the Journal contained an editorial on the subject which attracted some attention on account of the views expressed. The article was suggested by the statement of a Democratic paper that "every political step the negro takes only adds new evidence to the great mass of convincing proof that he is unfit to exercise the sacred trust of citizenship." On the strength of this statement, and of current events construed in the light of the history and record of the Democratic party, the Journal said there was reason to believe that whenever a fitting opportunity should arise that party would be found a unit in demanding the disfranchisement of the negroes. We recalled their record relative to the constitutional amendments and the persistent nullification of the amendments in the South, and said: "The Journal lays no claim to the gift of prophecy, but it ventures the prediction that before another dozen years have passed the Democratic party will be openly committed to the repeal of the constitutional amendments and the abolition of negro suffrage."

Already there has come a partial verification of this prediction and a complete verification of our diagnosis of Democratic feeling on the subject. It is announced that Senator Butler, of South Carolina, will soon introduce a joint resolution abolishing negro suffrage, and, at the same time, providing for a proportional reduction of Southern representation in Congress. The Washington Post has taken the views of a number of Democratic Senators and Representatives from the South, and nearly every one of them is strongly in favor of the plan. Of course, a joint resolution could not change the Constitution, but its adoption would commit the Democratic party to that line of action, and probably be the beginning of a vigorous movement in favor of it.

Senator Butler's proposition does not contemplate any provision whatever for the colored people, but, in return for their proposed disfranchisement, makes the magnanimous proposition that the Southern States will consent to a corresponding reduction of their representation in Congress. The price which they propose to pay for the disfranchisement of the negroes is the surrender of a few seats in Congress which they now hold by force and fraud. It behooves the American people to consider this proposition, which is about to be formally presented to Congress, and take an invoice of their conscientious convictions as to the propriety of disfranchising several millions of American citizens who now possess the right to vote.

The only Southern Senator who dissented from Butler's proposition was Senator Vance, of North Carolina, who said:

The result would be to inject into our body-politic a large class of citizens who can neither vote nor be voted for. They would constitute an element of political as well as social pariahs. They would be an incubus upon our material prosperity. They would have nothing to appeal to their better instinct. They would lose their manhood. They would be without responsibility, and, as such, a dangerous element in the community.

It is amazing that any person could entertain a different view, yet of all the Southern Senators or Representatives interviewed on the subject Senator Vance was the only one who took this view. As an abstract proposition nothing could be more opposed to the idea of republican government or more full of dangerous possibilities than the existence in the midst of the body-politic of several millions of native-born inhabitants deprived of the right to vote. It needs no argument to prove that their condition would be one of political slavery, but a short remove from that of actual bondage, and a continual menace to the peace and welfare of the country. Without taking into account the monstrous wrong and diabolical injustice that would be done the negroes by depriving them of the right to vote, we think every person not besotted by partisanship must admit that it would create a very dangerous condition. Yet the proposition is strongly indorsed by leading Democratic Senators and Representatives from the South, and is likely soon to become a recognized tenet of the party.

EFFECT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

Democratic papers have facetiously observed that the Democratic tidal wave in November has enabled the Republicans to account for the failure to establish tin factories under the McKinley law. It would doubtless afford them pleasure to know that there would be no manufacturing of tin established in this country, and it is probable that the tidal wave of November may have the effect to prevent the establishment of as many factories as there would have been had a Republican House been elected. Still there are those who believe in the enterprise and will push it in spite of Democratic threats of destroying the protective tariff. There can be no doubt that the Democratic success has prevented the establishment of other industries that were contemplated when the new tariff law was enacted. One of our Indiana cities was almost sure of an extensive linen factory until it was known that the Democrats would have a large majority in the next House. Since the election Democrats like Mills have proclaimed that the next House would revise the tariff so as to take out the protective features as often as they have opportunity—a course which can but have the effect to deter manufacturers and capitalists from extending old factories and building new ones. If they continue this course they will undoubtedly do much to increase the distrust which set in when it was found that the Democrats had swept the country. There can

be no doubt that the country was enjoying a period of unusual prosperity and had a most promising outlook when the election occurred. Confidence was general, and from all sides came reports of improved trade and new industries. It is equally free from doubt that a change came with the election. Those contemplating new enterprises began to entertain doubt. Plans for new branches of industry were abandoned. Orders for new machinery were cut down or revoked. Those who can speak for the Democratic party have done nothing to restore the confidence which their victory disturbed. On the contrary, elated at their success, the Mills element have pushed to the front, declaring what they would do and proclaiming that Mr. Cleveland should be the Democratic candidate for President on a tariff-reform platform—such a platform as would delight the Cobden Club and the foreign importers. If the Democratic leaders were wise, and cared for the welfare of the country, they would make haste to assure the industrial interests that there should be no radical change in the tariff system. But, in spite of the unwise course of the Millers and the controlling element of the Democratic party, the greater part of the men who have invested in manufacturing interests have gone on, trusting to the good sense of the country to reverse the result of the late election. They have examined the returns, and have ascertained that the Democrats won their victory upon a smaller vote than they had in 1888, when they were defeated. They see that there can be no change in the present tariff laws within less than three years, and they believe the chances are against a change at the end of that period. Still, the attitude of the Democratic party is a menace, and it reflects no credit upon the wisdom or patriotism of that party that if it had come fully into power at the late election, many of the manufacturing industries of the country would now be paralyzed with fear and workmen be out of employment by hundreds and thousands, because the output of factories had been cut down or the machinery entirely stopped.

THE NOMINEE FOR SUPREME JUSTICE.

Henry Billings Brown is the name of the new Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and he hails from Michigan. Although his name has been honorably mentioned in connection with the appointment, it has not been as prominently and persistently mentioned as some others—a fact doubtless due more to the wisdom of the correspondents in foreshadowing the President's intentions than to any demerit of Judge Brown's. The appointment is undoubtedly an excellent one. A graduate of the best law schools, a prominent member of the profession for twenty years past, and for fifteen years a district judge of the United States, Judge Brown will carry to the Supreme Bench a legal equipment and intellectual training of the highest order. He has long been regarded as high authority in admiralty law, and in this respect his appointment will add special strength to the bench. He is, besides, in the prime of life—fifty-four years old—and will be a valuable addition to the working force of the court. No doubt the President has, in connection with this appointment, considered the names of many eminent lawyers, including some from this State, who would have graced the position, but there is every reason to believe he has made an excellent selection.

HERE is more unhappiness for free-traders, who are the natural enemies of all American industries. A San Francisco special says that a contract has just been signed there between the Oxnard Beet-sugar Company and Mr. Richard Gird, an extensive ranch-owner of San Bernardino county, for building a sugar factory and refinery which will work 500 tons of beets and turn out more than fifty tons of sugar daily. Mr. Oxnard, who represents one of the contracting parties, says the success of his beet-sugar factory at Grand Island, Neb., has determined him to extend his operations. The California ranch-owner agrees to furnish the beets, his contract being to plant 2,500 acres next season and 5,000 acres each year thereafter. Mr. Oxnard says:

We will begin on Monday to erect at Chino one of the largest and most perfectly equipped beet-sugar factories in the United States. The success of our company is a brilliant example of the wisdom of the Republican party when true to its doctrine of protection to home industries, it gave a bounty to manufacturers of home-grown sugar. The machinery has been ordered from Cologne, Germany, which could not be secured in this country, but the greater part of the plant is of American make. The factory will be ready for operation next November.

Keenly, it looks as if it would not be long before American free-traders would have to sweeten their coffee with American sugar, or else make a special order for the foreign article.

The evening Democratic organ prints the circular of a Chicago gentleman's furnishing house, announcing a rise in socks "owing to the tariff," and the organ adds, "there it is again, the tariff makes it impossible to get decent cheap socks." It does nothing of the kind. The Chicago house whose circular is printed is dealer throughout the West as large dealers in fine and fancy imported goods. The kind of socks which they say have advanced in price are only worn by people of the silk-stocking variety. There are dozens of houses in this city selling good woolen socks as cheaply as ever, and which will continue to do so.

CONGRESSMAN BLANCHARD, of Louisiana, has introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five members of the House and directing them to inquire and investigate the killing of Sittling Bull, and the immediate causes leading to his death, and as to whether the state of the war justified his summary taking off. This is truly touching, and comes with fine effect from a Congressman who has shut his eyes to the brutal murder of scores of colored American citizens in his own State.

The suggestion is made that the Indian police should be rewarded by the government for their faithfulness and

bravery during the recent troubles, and that the families of those killed in the discharge of duty should receive a generous allowance. The suggestion is timely and just. From all accounts these Indians have behaved exceedingly well, and, as a matter of policy, as well as justice, the government should make some recognition of their services. It would have a good effect among the Indians to have it known that loyalty to the government pays, and that those who make sacrifices in its behalf are not forgotten.

THE New York World thinks there is no good reason why the negroes should vote the Republican ticket, for that party, it says, "has done nothing for the blacks since it emancipated them as a war measure, and enfranchised them to create a servile contingent of voters for its own selfish purposes." It requires a good deal of gall for a Democratic paper to make a charge like this. As a matter of fact all that ever has been done for the negroes has been done by the Republican party, and for as much as it has fallen short of its duty towards them it has been prevented by the violent and threatening attitude of the Democracy.

THE official reports show that the exports of Indian corn in November, 1890, were 75 per cent. less than they were during the same month of 1889, and that the wheat exports were 25 per cent. less. These facts speak very much louder than words as to the effect of the McKinley tariff bill. In view of them one is not surprised that the farmers of the country should have risen in their might to condemn the economic policy of the Republican party.—Memphis Appeal (Dem.)

That is rank nonsense. Every farmer in the country knows that he has received nearly double the price for his corn this year that he did last, and precious little difference it makes to him whether it went to Liverpool or was consumed in the home market.

CHRISTMAS will come without fail, and from present indications we may have good Christmas weather. The climatic conditions for several days past have been remarkably favorable for shopping, and the streets and stores have been crowded to a remarkable degree. It is probable that Indianapolis merchants never enjoyed a better holiday trade than they have had this year, and their enjoyment has seemed to be shared by the host of purchasers. So may it ever be, for Christmas comes but once a year.

THE death of the blind man Franklin on the electric-car track was a very unfortunate affair, but it does not appear that blame attaches to any one concerned. There is some complaint that the electric cars run too rapidly past crossings, but in this case Franklin stepped upon the track immediately in front of the car when, at any rate of speed, it would have been too late to stop. With all the keenness of a blind man's sense of hearing, he was evidently confused as to the location of the coming car, and the killing was due to this mistake. A considerable number of blind men are in the habit of going about Indianapolis alone, but this accident should be a warning to them to avoid Illinois street and other points where the pedestrian whose senses are not all on the alert is subject to risks.

SENATOR MANDERSON'S refusal to send \$5 to papa Duvall in return for the battlement certificate of that "parent's" first-born, even after the discovery that Duvall had twenty-seven other first-borns, shows the Senator from Nebraska to be lacking in appreciation of a good thing. If a prize had been offered for the best practical joke, Duvall would have taken it, and Mander-son owes the ingenious Baltimorean something for the laugh the affair gave him on his dignified senatorial associates.

AMONG the Christmas numbers issued by the county press of Indiana, that of the Frankfort Banner occupies a place in the front rank. It consists of twenty-four pages, printed on lavender, pink and white paper, and is a convincing evidence of the prosperity that prevails in the city and county in which it is published.

THE Journal erred in stating that the decorative tile factory in this city was the only one of its kind in the State. The Columbus Encaustic-tile Company is successfully operating a factory at Anderson, and it claimed the products are equal to those made anywhere in the world.

GOVERNOR-ELECT BOYD, of Nebraska, probably feels flattered at being alluded to by Mr. Cleveland as "a curiosity." Now, if the advertisement only brings in offers from museum managers his cup of happiness will be full.

If Mr. Parnell could only utilize in Kilkenny the votes of Chicago Irishmen, no doubt would remain as to the result of the election over there. The Parnell candidate could go through with a whoop in Chicago.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Catch On? "This is the merry Christmas seize-on," soliloquized Mr. Hungry Higgins, as he quietly appropriated an overcoat from in front of Ekkestein's establishment.

Love and Lovers. Old Friend—But truly, dear, are you happy? Young Mrs. Gotroo—Very few attain real happiness in this vain world, my dear; but I am most awfully comfortable.

Instructing His Son. Mrs. Figg—What do you mean by telling Tommy that peacocks grow on trees in the middle of winter? Why can't you tell him the truth when he asks for information? Mr. Figg—But I meant Christmas trees.

Father and Son. Mrs. Brokryre—John, the principal writes that Charles has been suspended for hazing. Mr. Brokryre—The miserable cub! Just wait until he gets home. I'll show him whether he can't learn to act as a gentleman.

Mrs. Brokryre—Oh, how did you tear your coat? Mr. Brokryre—We had a little fun down at the board, this afternoon, initiating a new member.

Unconsidered Trifles. Signor Succi will get \$1,500 a week from a Boston dime museum. It is evident that the Signor was not fasting for his health.

No Safety in Years. Cleopatra and Helen fair. Were forty when their rows began; And Mrs. O'Shea was older yet. When she upset the home-rule plan.—Chicago Times.

Obviously. Augusta Chronicle (Dem.) It is to the interest of the Democratic party to hold the Alliance rather than have the Alliance disrupt the Democratic party.

A Mean Thing. Washington Post. The Indiana people treat Stanley as if he were a candidate for office. At Indianapolis his box-office receipts were attached.

Xmas. Chicago News. The orthography may be questionable, but an X is generally necessary to make a satisfactory Xmas.

Ethical Society. He is going to prove that not all the nations that think they are Aryan stock are so related.

Mrs. BLAINE is the tallest of the ladies of the Cabinet and Mrs. Noble is the shortest, the latter being only five feet in height.

It was expected that Mrs. Navarro (Mary Anderson) would return to New York this month, but she has decided to remain in Europe. Her husband is now on his way to this country.

RUSSELL SAGE, the financial magnate, is a tall-built, gaunt, keen-eyed, hayseed-looking man, of nervous manner, with a long, clean-shaven face, fringed with a scraggy, iron-gray chin beard.

CONGRESS BUSSEY, who succeeds "Joe" Cannon in Congress, is a man who possesses so peculiar characteristics. One of his eccentricities is a fear of going abroad in the dark. It is said that he has never been known to go out of his house after night-fall.

The late General Terry was one of the few civilian commanders who won the respect and admiration of the West Pointers. That is to say, his soldierly qualities were so pronounced and effective that his lack of military education was never spoken of to his disparagement.

GENERAL BOOTH, of Salvation Army fame, was once a Methodist minister, and as an evangelist he was wonderfully successful. But he thought the Methodists were not sufficiently progressive for him, and he left from that denomination and started the Salvation Army.

FORTUNE'S quick mutations are well illustrated in the case of the present Queen Regent of Holland. Only a few days ago she was studying Schiller and doing worsted work under the eye of her governing father, the grand old Count of Waldeck. Now she is one of the rulers of Europe.

HIRAM LUKENS, who is setting type on the Doylestown, Pa., Intelligencer, has been continuously employed by that paper since June 21, 1832, a period of nearly sixty years. He has served long enough to be put on a pension list, but as a rule country papers only keep a subscription list.

COL RICHARD DALE, of Philadelphia, is the possessor of the sword presented to John Paul Jones by Louis XVI and many of Jones's letters and other relics. Colonel Dale is the grandson of Commodore Jones, who was Jones's first lieutenant in the action between the Bon Homme Richard and Serapis.

EDGER HAGGARD's brother, a big, ruddy Englishman and a captain in one of her Majesty's regiments, is traveling in the Western States on a six months' leave of absence. He saw service in the Soudanese wars, and his regiment is at present stationed in Burma. Captain Haggard says that his brother, when last heard from, was in Mexico delving into old Aztec treasures.

HERE are some holiday thoughts by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps that are worthy of remembrance. She says: Keep your Christmas nerve, and muscle, and heart, and hope, and first for your own home, and your own fireside, your dearest, your closest, your sweetest—and then for the homeless, the friendless, the unloved, the "unheard," the "unseen," the "unremembered," the "unmerry Christmas" that crosses your lips.

WHEN Capt. Samuel F. Keller, a popular conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad, was elected sheriff of Dauphin county he prepared his letter of resignation, but before it went to the railroad officials an order was issued by the company giving him three years' leave of absence. This is one of the longest leaves of absence ever known to have been given by a railroad company, and attests the esteem in which the Captain is held by the railroad authorities.

RUDYARD KIPLING is not yet five and twenty. In appearance he is a short, stout, pale-faced, brown-mustached, Irish-born man, with keen blue eyes and a resolute face, with which time and incident have prematurely traced many tell-tale marks, though a boyish smile at times breaks through his almost melancholy expression. He wears a pair of spectacles with divided lens, which, together with a scarlet fez, give him a somewhat cynical appearance. He calls himself "the man who came from nowhere." In manner he is somewhat shy.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY is a gray-haired, bushy-bearded, mild-mannered little gentleman of nine and fifty years, and wears spectacles. He is gifted with much energy, and is active in various ways. He is once a politician, editorial writer, novelist and historian. He is profoundly courteous, and his parliamentary colleagues are said to regard him as the most powerful man in the House. He is an abnormally early riser, and the click of his type-writer is coincident with the production of a stream of printed fiction, which appears at regular intervals.

How Sittling Bull Got His Name.

Several interesting stories as to how Sittling Bull came to get his name are on the rounds. The most plausible account relates that while but a boy the chief killed a large-grown buffalo and dragged the carcass many miles to his father's tepee. There he sunk down exhausted, the head and fore legs of his prey hanging over his shoulders. The Indians, as their custom is, named him on the spur of the moment, and the title clung to him throughout life.

But What Will Become of Rico.

There is much less talk of a third national party at present than there was prior to the meeting of the Alliance at Ocala. The indications are that the Southern farmers do not think of leaving the Democratic party, and until they do the Northern Alliance men will certainly make no effort to elect a President. They do not intend to go into such a movement unless they can have abundant evidence that the South intends to play fair.

A Point for Bimetallism.

Some of the able financiers who apprehend that gold will be driven out of the country if we return to bimetallism should try to explain what will keep the yellow metal in the country if we refuse to resort to free coinage. England is a fine example of a gold monometallic country. Did her devoted adherence to the single gold standard save her from borrowing gold from bimetallism France?

The Important Point.

A dispatch from Bismarck, N. D., says: "It is now claimed that Sittling Bull was murdered in cold blood." That is the way in which Mr. Bull himself did most of his killing. In the manner of the old time, unless it is a matter of minor importance, public interest in the transaction is limited to the fact that he is dead, and is likely to stay dead.

Suggesting a Sure Cure.

Minnesota Tribune. Some scientific Easterners who are criticizing the conduct of the campaign against the Sioux and the manner of Sittling Bull's death should be colonized in close proximity to some big Indian reservation and thus given an opportunity to love the noble red man at close range.

Thought It Was the "Robber Tariff."

Atlanta Constitution (Dem.) The fact in our financial policy was a war measure devised by the money kings of Wall street, and its unjust discriminations have been making the rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer for thirty years.

No Safety in Years.

Cleopatra and Helen fair. Were forty when their rows began; And Mrs. O'Shea was older yet. When she upset the home-rule plan.—Chicago Times.

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ASSOCIATE JUSTICE NAMED

Judge Henry B. Brown, of Detroit, Appointed to the Supreme Court Bench.

His Promotion Well Received by Senators, Lawyers and Others—What His Home Papers Say—Views of Indianapolis Jurists.

JUSTICE MILLER'S SUCCESSOR.

Judge Henry B. Brown, of Detroit, Appointed to the Supreme Court Vacancy. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Judge Henry B. Brown, of Detroit, will be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed the late Associate Justice Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, deceased. President Harrison put an end to the suspense, and a negative to many rumors which have prevailed for several weeks, by sending in this nomination this afternoon. It is universally commended, although in many quarters the nomination created surprise. The name of Judge Brown is familiar to the leading statesmen and politicians as well as the lawyers in Washington, and immediately after the announcement of the nomination there were expressions of approbation upon every hand. Many persons supposed that Attorney-general Miller, of Indiana, would receive the appointment, notwithstanding the statement of the President to his friends upon several occasions that he did not want to break into his Cabinet for any purpose. Attorney-general Miller may well feel proud of the high compliments which have been paid him during the wide mention of his name in connection with the Supreme Court vacancy and the general approval of such a suggestion, but the President desires that his Cabinet shall remain intact throughout his administration. Some Michigan men expected the appointment of Judge Russell, of Detroit, until a day or two ago, when they were led to believe that if they united upon Judge Brown he might succeed, and, without exception, they joined in a hearty recommendation of the nominee.

Judge Brown has been for some years presiding over the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. He is described as about fifty years of age, tall, broad-shouldered and robust. His face is clean shaven, giving him a Websterian expression, which, combined with intellectual force and dignity, gives his voice the peculiar depth and profundity of a tragedian. Judge Brown is a graduate of the Yale class of 1852. He studied law in Detroit, and afterward became the junior partner of John S. Newberry, formerly a member of Congress from Detroit, and Ashley Town, the present Western attorney of the Vanderbilt rail-road system. The firm did an extensive admiralty business, in which the junior partner soon distinguished himself. About sixteen years ago he was appointed to the bench of the United States District Court, and he has held that position ever since. His decisions have been of high quality, and the judiciary, and it is said that the United States Supreme Bench consider these decisions as the strongest coming from the many district benches of the country. Judge Brown frequently takes the place of Judge Jackson on the bench of the United States Circuit Court of the Sixth district, which embraces the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and he thus has an extensive legal acquaintance in those localities.

Speaking of the appointment, Senator Evarts, of the committee on judiciary, said that a more admirable selection could not have been made, and it was one which the Senate would readily concur in. Senator Evarts recalled the interesting fact that Judge Brown, of Detroit; Judge Brown, of Kentucky, and Judge Brewer, of Kansas, were all candidates for the Michigan bench at the time Judge Brewer was chosen, and, very singularly, all of them were classmates at Yale in the same class (1852). Judge Brown, of Michigan, was the oldest classmate on the Supreme Bench, while the third of the trio—Judge Brown, of Kentucky—died of the grip during the recent scourge.

Senator Stockbridge relates how the scales turned in favor of Judge Brewer in the former contest. President Harrison did not know Brewer, and was not, it is believed, seriously considering him, till one day he received a letter from the Kansas judge. The latter wrote that he hoped the President would not forget to consider him, and if in the remotest way, the chances of Judge Brown, of Michigan, were qualified. Judge Brewer urged his old Yale classmate for the place, and the result was a unanimous approval of the Michigan appointment.

Not long since Judge Brown had a peculiar experience. He was out for a walk to find a burglar bending over him with a revolver in hand. The intruder threatened death if the Judge moved. The revolver covered the Judge's head, and he was about and looked himself for jewelry and other valuables in the room. When a favorable opportunity presented itself the Judge bounded to a bureau and seized a revolver. Firing began at short range until the thief dropped his lantern and made off in the dark. The Judge pursued, firing as he ran, and caught his man, who had a trail of blood was left behind, though the fellow finally escaped. He was afterward captured, and proved to be a notorious burglar.

Judge Brown is a man of extraordinary tastes, and his residence in Detroit is a center of literature and refinement. He has traveled extensively in Europe and has made a study of the Italian and Spanish languages. He is moderately wealthy, and has thus been able to surround himself with a luxurious and refined home.

WHAT HIS NEIGHBORS SAY.

Judge Brown's Appointment Approved by Democrats and Republicans—Comment.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 23.—The news of the appointment of Judge Henry B. Brown, of Detroit, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was received here with signs of marked approval from all sides. The Free Press (Dem.), in commenting editorially upon the subject to-morrow, says: "The nomination of Judge Henry B. Brown to be Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the late vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Justice Miller, will certainly be well received in Michigan and wherever else Judge Brown is known. The politicians may find reasons why some other nomination would have been, from their standpoint, more judicious or useful; but the great public will think none the less of it if it should dispense the politicians. On the scope of fitness and of regard for the public interest nothing can be said of the nomination but in commendation and praise. During a long and honorable career in the District Court he has won, in an exceptional degree, not only the friendship and high esteem of all those with whom he has been brought in contact, but the profound respect accorded only to recognized learning, ability and judicial impartiality. His decisions rank very high as expositions of the law, and they are probably cited with more frequency than those of any other district judge outside the large districts of the East, where knotty and perplexing questions are of more common occurrence. The bar and the people of Michigan congratulate Judge Brown on his appointment to the exalted position; but they will be sorry indeed to lose him from the District Court."

The Tribune (Rep.) will say: "The appointment of Judge Henry Billings Brown of the United States District Court to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, will be hailed with hearty and sincere satisfaction by all who enjoy the pleasure of a familiar acquaintance with him, as well as by that still larger number who, at one time or another, have been thrown in contact with him in the discharge of his official duties." Judge Brown has ably filled the position of United States district judge for the past fifteen years. He has brought to the discharge of his important duties a well-trained mind, a love of the law, and habits of the most patient, careful and thorough investigation, all