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H. J. RHEIN, Gen'l Ag't.

CURED BY PRAYER.

A Young Woman Is Said to Have Been Made Whole by Appeals to the Blessed Virgin.

CHICAGO, March 11.—News of a remarkable case of cure by faith comes from the stockyards. Living with her brother and sisters, a few houses east of Halsted, on Matteson street, is Miss Kitty Garrity, aged twenty-four. Three years ago, while enjoying the best of health, she was suddenly attacked by an unknown and insidious trouble. It was of an internal character, and although the best physicians obtainable were called in they could do nothing for her. From a robust woman she dwindled away to a mere skeleton, losing strength as her sickness continued. Eventually she became so weak that she could not walk. The young woman was a member of a Catholic society connected with the St. Gabriel Church, of which Rev. Father Dorney is pastor, and she appealed to the prayers of the members. The latter part of the month a novena to the blessed Virgin was offered in the church, and the speedy recovery of the sick woman was prayed for. Everybody joined, and apparently with good success, for on Saturday last, for the first time in months, the young woman was physically able to attend church, and is now attending to her household duties. During the last week of her sickness the young woman suffered the most intense pain. Her flesh turned various colors so many times it was thought she would die. The case is regarded by the people in the vicinity as nothing short of a miracle.

TRYING TO SAVE MURDERERS.

Efforts of Lawyers to Prevent Two Criminals from Being Killed by Electricity.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Lawyer Ambrose H. Purdy, counsel for Harris A. Smiley, and lawyer Hooper, counsel for James J. Slocum, have joined forces in an effort to save their clients from being electrocuted in Sing Sing prison during the week beginning March 16. Smiley is the Salvation Army lieutenant who murdered one of his three wives on April 3, 1890. Slocum is the ex-base-ball player who killed his wife on Dec. 31, 1889. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment in both cases, and the application to be made in behalf of the condemned men will be to a judge of the United States Circuit Court on the ground that both murderers have been deprived of their constitutional rights in the matter of counsel. This assertion is supported by the fact that John R. Heinzelman, who acted as counsel for both men at the time of the trial, was not a member of the bar of this State. In case the judge refuses to grant the writ the notice that an appeal will be taken will act as a stay of execution, so that there is no danger to be feared by the delay.

THE popularity which Hood's Sarsaparilla has gained as a spring medicine is wonderful. It possesses just those elements of health-giving, blood-purifying and appetite-restoring which everybody seems to need at this season. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A TURK AND HIS HAREM.

Emigrating from Asia Minor to the Sandwich Islands—Four Wives Dressed in White.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A queer-looking party of five landed at the barge office yesterday from the steamer, La Gascogne from Havre. One was a man, a bearded and turbaned Turk, and the others were four closely-veiled women, his wives. It was, in fact, a genuine Turkish harem en route to the Sandwich Islands. The party came from a little town in Galicia, Asia Minor, called Mons, where Ohan Solyman Gaidjikhan, sheik, had been engaged in the manufacture of sugar and Turkish confections. He is going to a new home in the islands of the Pacific, where he has purchased a sugar plantation. The man was dressed in a richly-embroidered Turkish costume, his jacket being sky-blue cloth, braided with gold. About his waist he wore a broad sash of white silk through which was stuck a Turkish yataghan with a richly jeweled hilt. On his feet he wore embroidered slippers of red leather, while on his head rested a turban of white silk, in the front of which blazed a ruby as large as one's thumb nail. Above the turban waved a plume of fine white hair. His wives were dressed entirely in white, their clothing being of fine camel's hair cloth, and being the costume generally worn by Turkish ladies, with loosely-flowing trousers. They were veiled to the eyes, but it was seen that two of them had blue eyes and straw-colored hair. Two women had flashing black eyes and were undoubtedly women of Armenia. In conversation with an Armenian interpreter, the sheik said that, although he had four wives, he was a Christian. He did not think it wrong to have as many wives as he wanted, so long as the laws of the country allowed it. He said that all Christians who could afford it practiced polygamy in Armenia. He said, however, that they could have only one lawful wife, the others ranking in the household as companions to the wife. When asked if he was aware that he could not have four wives in Hawaii, he said that he was aware of that, and that he would declare his lawful wife, but he intended to keep the other women with him and look after them as long as he lived. The party left the barge office early in the afternoon to take a train on the Pennsylvania for San Francisco.

NO GOOD RED-SKINS ALIVE.

Senator Pettigrew Takes a Pessimistic View of the Nation's Wards—Hint to Buffalo Bill.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Senator Richard F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, thinks the only good red man exists in the spirit land. He was in the city to-day, and, upon the subject of Buffalo Bill's obtaining the consent of Secretary Noble to take Indians to Europe for exhibition, said: "I was in Indian Commissioner Morgan's office, the other day, when Buffalo Bill's agent came in to make arrangements for taking certain Indians. The Commissioner wanted Buffalo Bill to select Red Cloud and Two Strike, saying he would be happy to have two such eminent disturbers of the peace make a trip abroad. Whether they will become show Indians is more than I can say. It seems to me that all the fiery and war-like Sioux could be spared from the reservation, where they breed mischief, to go around the world with a circus. If Buffalo Bill has an eye to his profession he will get the worst Indians, and label them in this way: 'Cut Dog, who murdered, in cold blood, forty children;' 'Sneak Hog, who lay in wait and assassinated one hundred settlers,' and so on. Perhaps the Europeans will enjoy seeing Indians who have coolly murdered many Americans and are permitted to go scot free." The Senator was then asked about the unusually large Indian appropriation. He said it was not larger than usual, leaving out the sum for the payment of land.

HORRIBLE CONFESSION OF A SWEDE.

Killed a Man in a Packing-House, Chopped the Body and Put It Among Curing Meats.

TACOMA, Wash., March 11.—A prominent Tacoma physician has made a horrible and startling revelation, in which he alleges that he was called two months ago to the death-bed of a poor Swede named Lars Pedersen. He told the physician he wished his dying confession written, and it is as follows: Pedersen worked in Armour's pork-house, in Chicago, until 1887, then went to Sioux City to Silverhorn's packing-house, where he worked until the spring of 1889, when he killed a man named Larson Harstrum, who worked with him cleaning the floors in the killing-rooms. He stabbed him many times, and his blood flowed down the gutter to the fertilizer, mixing with the blood of the swine killed that day. He then put him in the chute and ran his body in among ten thousand carcasses killed that day. Near morning he took the body to the chopping-blocks, cut it in pieces, covered it with salt, and ran them to the freezing-rooms among piles of pork left there for months. He then burned the clothes in the furnace. Pedersen lived in Sioux City for two months after the murder and then came here.

Hanged Herself and Babe.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., March 11.—Mrs. O. C. Hanson, of Pelican Rapids, hanged herself and her year-old babe yesterday. She fastened a string on the edge of the door just above the hinge, on which she hanged the baby. She then drove a nail on the top of the door casing and attached a stout string, to which she hanged herself. When found both bodies were hanging and life extinct.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS HAPPY

They Secure Representation in the United States Senate After Thirty Years.

Gen. Palmer Elected with the Aid of Farmers Moore and Cockrell, the Republicans Casting 100 Votes for Cicero J. Lindley.

Unusual Demonstrations of Joy at Springfield and at Tennessee's Capital.

Statements from the Two F. M. B. A. Deserters—Both Called Traitors by Representative Taubeneck—What Mr. Streeter Says.

PALMER ELECTED SENATOR.

The Long Struggle in Illinois Ended by the Selection of a Democrat.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—The Republicans of the Legislature held a caucus this morning, and the managing committee was empowered to handle the senatorial question as it might think best. That committee sent for Representative Moore, one of the F. M. B. A. men, and offered him the solid Republican vote or one hundred if he and his two conferees, Cockrell and Taubeneck would join them. But Moore said: "I regret to be obliged to disappoint you, gentlemen; your offer comes too late. After waiting eight weeks in vain for Republican support, Cockrell and myself have decided to give our votes to General Palmer, and have affixed our signatures to an address to that effect.

A few minutes before the meeting of the joint assembly the Republicans joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne" amid great applause. The Democrats also struck up a melody, but of rather more cheerful nature. In the meantime every available inch of space in the chamber open to the public had been occupied by a throng intensely eager to witness the closing scenes in this memorable contest. The Republican steering committee ordered their members not to answer the preliminary roll-call. Senator Evans, however, disregarded the committee's injunction and answered "here" when his name was called. On the roll-call of the House both Cockrell and Moore answered "here." Taubeneck did not answer to his name. "Twenty-five Senators and seventy-nine members of the House have answered to their names," said the Speaker; "It is now in order to take another vote for United States Senator."

COCKRELL LEADS THE BREAK.

When Cockrell's name was called he rose to his feet and said: "Mr. Speaker."

"No speeches;" "no speeches;" "object;" "vote;" "vote" shouted forty Republican voices in unison.

"If you will keep your mouths silent for a minute I will vote," said Cockrell. "I vote for John M. Palmer."

For a few minutes the Democratic shouts and cheers that reverberated through the Capitol were deafening. After a slight lull they again broke out, and it was several minutes before order was restored. The Republicans remained silent throughout the proceeding. Moore's name was called, and in a perfectly calm voice he said "John M. Palmer." Again Democratic enthusiasm found vent in prolonged cheers, and hats and papers were thrown wildly in the air. When the name of Morris, the colored Republican, was called that gentleman voted for Cicero J. Lindley. The programme now became for all the Republicans to vote for Lindley, it having been found impossible for Fuller or any other man to receive the full Republican vote. Representative Taubeneck, when his name was called, voted for "A. J. Streeter, nominee of the F. M. B. A. party," and, dropping to his seat, burst into tears of sincere sorrow, and cheer after cheer from the Republican side rewarded his loyalty to his party nominee. The roll-call showed every Republican voting for Lindley, every Democrat for Palmer, Moore and Cockrell for Palmer and Taubeneck for Streeter.

"On the one hundred and fifty-fourth ballot," said Speaker Craft, "the whole number of votes cast is 204; necessary to a choice, 103, of which John M. Palmer has received 103 votes [Democratic applause], A. J. Streeter 1 vote, and C. J. Lindley 100 votes. I hereby declare John M. Palmer duly elected United States Senator to represent the State of Illinois in the Congress of the United States for the term of six years." Deafening applause from the Democratic side and galleries greeted this announcement. The Democratic representatives cheered themselves hoarse, and, mounting their desks, threw hats, and papers, and baskets in the air. Several members blew horns.

PALMER'S THANKS.

A joint committee was appointed to notify General Palmer of his election. He was conducted into the chamber by the committee, appeared by the side of the Speaker and was greeted with applause. Speaker Craft introduced him, and he spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly—You ought to scarcely expect me to speak at this time. I feel more like saying, 'Ain't I glad to get out of the wilderness.' I thank you members for vindicating the rights of the people. By a plurality of votes was expressed the desire of the people to select me United States Senator, and my election is historical. You men who have labored so long to elect your independent candidate also deserve my thanks. [Applause.] My Republican friends, I thank you, too; you, in this contest, represented the old method of electing Senators. I thank you that the contest has been free from personalities. [Applause.] The occasion does not require a long speech." The joint assembly then adjourned sine die.

This has been a gala day for the capital city of Illinois. For nearly a year—in fact since General Palmer fathered the movement in the West for the election of United States Senators by the vote of the people—it has been the cherished dream of his Springfield friends and admirers throughout the State that he might ultimately be chosen as the successor of Douglas in the Prairie State and the first Democratic United States Senator from Illinois since the days of the "Little Giant," thirty years ago. This dream finally has been realized, and the pent-up exultation of the Springfield and Illinois Democracy has found expression in every form of hilarity and celebration known to the refinements of civilization. Indeed, when unusually exultant partisans found the restraints of civilization too confining for a proper expression of their feelings, they have resorted to gongs, horns and other primitive sound-making devices oftener utilized by the South Sea islanders and aborigines of the Congo than by the great Anglo-Saxon race.

All the afternoon and evening squads of shouting and cheering Democrats, headed frequently by a man with a tin horn, gong or some improvised musical instrument, have marched through the streets and corridors of the hotels, and, when tired of marching, they have invariably wound up at General Palmer's residence, where, entirely unmindful of the fact that the General was at his office, several blocks away, or seeking seclusion in the Democratic State committee-rooms, they have given cheer after cheer for the Democratic Senator-elect.

PARTISAN CHURCH-BELLS.

Immediately after the election of Gen. Palmer was known the church and fire bells of the city began to ring, and above his voice, when addressing the joint assembly, could be heard the triumphant melody of the bells. Every factory and manufacturing establishment in the city, quite regardless of the politics of the proprietors, blew in unison their whistles in appreciation of the fact that Springfield now claims both the Illinois Senators. Private residences hung out their flags and bunting, and from the staff of every public building in the city proudly floated the colors of the Nation.

To-night the festivities still continue. Fire-works and sky-rockets from the public square that must be visable to the Illinois farmers for many miles over the prairies; Chinese lanterns, transparencies and illuminations on every house testify the admiration of the citizens of Springfield for their distinguished fellow-townsman. A heavy and melting snow has been falling all the afternoon and evening, but has been insufficient to dampen the ardor of the unterrified Democracy. The Democratic members of the General Assembly are wearing conspicuously their "101" badges, and amid their rejoicing they have started a movement to procure and present to Messrs. Moore and Cockrell two magnificent badges, surpassing in beauty, cost and workmanship anything yet devised. Both gentlemen received many beautiful floral pieces from members and friends, and after the adjournment of the House great crowds pressed around them and shook hands and congratulated them, the throng including a great many ladies. Indeed, it seems that the general rejoicing has become infectious. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that everybody in Springfield is celebrating to-night. All parties seem to be well satisfied with the election of General Palmer.

FUTURE HOPES OF REPUBLICANS.

Republicans, almost to a man, are gratified with the action of the one hundred Republican members in voting on the final ballot for Cicero J. Lindley, president of the F. M. B. A. of the State. They see in that action, so they say, the consolidation of the Republican and the Independent parties that will result in a Republican victory in 1892.

As a means of obtaining a consensus or average of opinion in the result to the State and Nation of Palmer's election by the circumstances and combinations that made Democratic victory possible, numerous prominent politicians of all political parties were to-night requested to express their sentiments.

"In what shape does this leave the party for 1892?" was asked of Senator Fuller, chairman of the Republican steering committee. "In the very best possible shape. Republicans will see just what the Democratic F. M. B. A. scheme means. Republicans have shown their willingness to compromise on good F. M. B. A. or Farmers' Alliance candidates, and the only reason such a man has not been elected is due to the treason of Moore and Cockrell. We gave one hundred solid votes for the president of the State organization. Their votes would have elected him to-day. Let them explain their course if they can. The F. M. B. A., as a party, is dead. Two of its members in the Legislature have been guilty of such duplicity as should and will consign them to eternal oblivion. From their recent prominence they will drop all at once to the bottom of the hole that is said to exist in the bottom of the sea. There let them rest, execrated by all mankind.

The defeated F. M. B. A. candidate, Streeter, said: "The manifesto issued by Moore and Cockrell was very surprising to me. I regard the course they have taken as meaning death to the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association. Hereafter it will be known far and wide as an auxiliary to the old Democratic party. In the future the organization will have no influence in the politics of this State, and very little influence in the politics at large. By their action Moore and Cockrell must be held responsible for the length of this contest and for the enormous expense entailed on the people."

DR. MOORE'S DEFENSE.

"I am glad this fight is at last over," said Dr. Moore. "I wanted to make a short talk this morning in explanation of my vote, but when I saw how the Republicans treated Cockrell's attempts at explanation I concluded not to try to talk. Had I been allowed so to do I would have told the members of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly that I was elected as an Independent, and that I had honestly and fairly contended for the election of an Independent as long as I thought there was any chance for such a choice, and as long as the majority of my supporters were perfectly satisfied with my action in supporting an Independent candidate. I supported an Independent candidate just as long as I thought we could elect him. But when it became apparent to me that he could not be elected, and when rumors were circulated all over the country to the effect that the man for whom I was voting for was no longer an Independent, but a Republican, and would act in the United States Senate with the Republicans, and when letters and telegrams began to pour in from my supporters to the effect that they desired me to drop the man for whom I was voting and cast my vote for General Palmer, I decided to do it. I became convinced that it was the earnest desire of a majority of my supporters that I should so vote, and I felt it to be my time to heed their mandates. I felt that the time had come for me to fulfill the pledge I made to my people before the election, and I have done so. I told my people before they elected me Representative that at any time they or a majority of them desired me to reflect their views on the senatorial or any other question, to so instruct me, and I would cast my vote in accordance with their instructions. I feel perfectly confident that I have conformed to their wishes to-day by casting my vote for John M. Palmer for United States Senator."

In regard to the tender of the solid Republican vote to him by Chairman Fuller, of the steering committee, this morning, Dr. Moore said: "When Mr. Fuller came to me and said that the Republicans would vote for me if I would accept the position if elected, I replied that I would under no consideration accept a seat in the United States Senate unless it was tendered me by the will of the people. That I felt I was not their choice, and for that reason I could not accept the honor that would be conferred by the casting of the Republican votes for me."

GENERAL PALMER'S CAREER.

John Macauley Palmer was born in Scott county, Illinois, in 1817. During his infancy his father, who had been a soldier in the war of 1812, removed to Christian county, Kentucky, where he remained till 1831, when he emigrated to Mason county, Illinois. Young Palmer received a little schooling. During the summer of 1838 he formed the acquaintance of Stephen A. Douglas, then making his first canvass for Congress. Young, eloquent and in political accord with Mr. Palmer, he won his confidence, fired his ambition and fixed his purpose to enter upon the study of the law, and he was admitted to practice in 1839. From that time on he was much interested in politics. In 1843 he became probate judge. In 1847 he was elected to the State constitutional convention, where he took a leading part. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate. He ran for Congress in 1859, but was defeated. In 1860 he was Republican presidential elector for the State at large. In 1861 he was appointed one of the five delegates, all Republicans, sent by Illinois to the peace congress at Washington. When the civil conflict broke out he offered his services to his country, and was elected colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, and participated in the engagements at Island No. 10, Farmington, Chickamauga and Stone river, and for his gallantry at the latter place was made major-general. Under General Sherman he was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, and participated in the Atlanta campaign. In February, 1865, he was assigned to the military administration of Kentucky.

General Palmer was nominated for Governor of Illinois by the Republicans, in 1868, and elected by a large majority. His poitical course during his term was such as to alienate him from his party. He then became a Democrat, which he has ever since been, but though a force in politics since then he has remained in private life. He received the indorsement of the Democratic State convention held in June last for the office of United States Senator, and the instructions which every Democratic Senator and Representative elected in November last received were considered as obligating him to vote for no one else for United States Senator.

COCKRELL'S STATEMENT.

"I have been an Independent since 1876," said Mr. Cockrell. "I am just as much of an Independent now as I ever have been. In voting for Palmer I have not gone into the Democratic party, as many seem to think. The people last fall only elected three of us Independents. When I first met Dr. Moore, after the election of last fall, before either of us came to Springfield, he and I agreed to make a struggle in the coming senatorial fight for the election of a straight Independent for United States Senator. We determined to try and secure the election of a man who stood only on the platform of the Independent party. We concluded, as the Republican party was in the minority, its members, in order to beat the Democrats, might assist us in the election of our man, and we made up our minds that if they would not do it, but insisted on trying to elect a man who voiced the sentiments of the Republican party, after having been defeated at the polls in November and practically condemned by the people, then they should not have a United States Senator. It was agreed between Dr. Moore and myself from the beginning that as Palmer had made his fight before the people and had been indorsed by his party's convention, and as the Democrats had conducted their campaign on the plan of electing United States Senators by the direct vote of the people we would vote for Palmer after we had demonstrated the fact that we could not elect a straight Independent man. That had been the understanding between us from that day to this.

"The first time we all three—Moore, Taubeneck and myself—met here," continued Mr. Cockrell, "was at the beginning of the session. We talked over the question of the United States senatorship, and Dr. Moore and I then decided that Taubeneck was a straight out and out Republican. We have believed ever since that any day his vote would have elected a Republican the Republicans could have had it. But Dr. Moore and myself, acting upon the principles of which we started, have made an independent fight, although we later became satisfied that the Republican party would never assist in the election of an Independent.

"During the last few days we became afraid that a scheme was being worked by which a break would be made in the Democratic ranks. We feared that this break would result in the sending of a certain Chicago millionaire to the United States Senate by means of boodle, and we understood that in that event not only we but the people of the State would be defeated. We determined to head off any such scheme. We have now done it and are willing to stand the consequences. In voting for General Palmer I have not gone back of the Democratic party. I do not think the Independent party can get the reforms it demands from either of the old parties. I think these demands will only be gained by a new party."

In regard to the action of the Republicans, in not allowing him to explain his vote, Mr. Cockrell said: "I don't know why the Republicans have treated me as they did. They need not have been afraid of anything I was going to say about them. I would have said in my speech that, while differing with them politically, I had, in all my dealings with them, found them to be perfect gentlemen, and had nothing if not a good opinion of them."

TAUBENECK ON THE RESULT.

"It is really too early to predict what our party will think of the result," said Representative Taubeneck. "If the Democratic party of the organization sustains the action of Moore and Cockrell then it will break the organization all to pieces. If, however, the actions of these two men are condemned by the Democratic members of our party, then it will show that the organization is on a sounder footing than ever, and will also show that the party, as a party, does not want anything to do with either one of the old parties. If the Democratic portion of our party condemns the actions of Moore and Cockrell I am satisfied the Republicans will also. They will stand by the independent movement and by the organization. I regard the election of General Palmer to-day as no Democratic victory as far as the State is concerned in the future. There were in this State on last Nov. 4, 42,000 F. M. B. A. members. A number of new organizations have been added since that time, and there are now, in all probability, fully 50,000. Politically speaking, there are more Democrats than Republican members of the F. M. B. A., because the order is more thoroughly organized in the Democratic, or southern, part of the State.

"In my opinion, the election of to-day is not a forecast of Democratic victories in the future, but will tend to make the State more strongly Republican than ever. There will be thousands and thousands of Republicans who voted independently last fall who will become disgusted with the manner in which Palmer was elected, and will gradually gravitate back to the Republican party. I am satisfied, however, that the action of Moore and Cockrell will not be indorsed, and I base my opinion on the resolutions which the F. M. B. A. members adopted in the past. No, sir, I am sure they will not approve their actions. I have no complaint to make of any Democratic member of this Legislature, or any one else except Moore and Cockrell. They have not treated me right. They have played the traitor. In the last few days they would not agree to anything. They were not willing to take up any other candidate, and would not even have any conferences. In regard to myself, I am perfectly satisfied with my course. It was the only thing I could do. I want to say in conclusion that from now on I wish the people and the press would not call us the 'Big Three.' If the people are satisfied with the actions of Moore and Cockrell let them be called the 'Big Two,' and let them call me the 'Little One.'"

WHAT THE NEW SENATOR SAYS.

Senator-elect John M. Palmer said tonight: "My canvass has demonstrated that the true method of electing a Senator is by an appeal to the people. This contest has presented the contrast between the two systems in their best form. The Democratic contest has been simply a plain form. Our 101 were elected under instructions to vote for me, and the two old gentlemen who voted for me ultimately were pledged to the same system of electing a Senator. The Republicans in their methods have paid no attention to the public will. They have had all the resources of the State and federal administration at their command. Nearly all their prominent men in the State have been presented to the farmers in opposition to me; and their system, after being fairly tested in opposition to ours, has failed, and the system of electing Senators by the people is now fixed in Illinois politics. It does not make very much difference whether the consequence is changed or not, this popular system will now become a part of the common law of Illinois, and of the political methods of this country. For myself, I shall, of course, advocate in the United States Senate an amendment to the Constitution enabling the people of the various States to vote directly for Senator."

"Palmer's election," said Speaker Crafts, "is a victory for the principles of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. It is the beginning of the end of the present mode of electing United States Senators. It commits the Democratic party in the State, and possibly in the Nation, to an amendment to our national Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and until such an amendment is adopted the Democratic party in this State is committed to the nomination of candidates for Senator by the State convention, and a pledge of legislators to vote in the joint assembly for such nominees, thus doing away with the corrupting influences that surround the Legislature caucuses in every State."

Farmer Chase, of Kansas, Pleased.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 11.—President Chase, of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance, was not particularly disappointed when he heard of Mr. Palmer's election to the Senate by the Illinois Legislature. "The three F. M. B. A. members made a gallant fight," said he, "and were partially successful. To be sure they did not succeed in sending a Farmers' Alliance man to the Senate, but, after all, the fight was not so much for a man as for principle. General Palmer seems to have embraced many of our principles, and I regard his election as a partial triumph for the farmers. It is difficult to judge of the situation at this distance, but I have no doubt that the three Farmers'

Continued on Third Page.

GOOD MEN WILL BE SELECTED

Only Jurists of High Repute Will Be Appointed to the New Federal Courts.

Pleadings of Politicians of Either Party Will Have No Weight with the President, Who Is Determined to Name the Best Men.

Secretary Rusk Preparing to Put Into Effect the New Meat-Inspection Laws.

Senator Paddock's Views on What They Will Accomplish—The Minority in the Next Congress—Speakership Candidates.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Things the President Will Consider in Making His Choice of Men.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—While contending aspirants are firing all sorts of knotty questions at the President in his efforts to select good men for more than a dozen important judicial positions, the average Republica politician should not forget that in these selections, above all others, there is a very high executive duty to perform. The President may select men for any other class of office with a single eye upon the political effect the appointments may have, he must exercise a dual judgment in filling the benches of the federal courts. Up to this time the most disappointed aspirant or the bitterest Democrat has never been heard to criticise the judicial appointments of President Harrison. A first-class lawyer himself, he knows a jurist or an advocate when he sees one. Besides this, when President Harrison retires from his present position he intends to re-enter the practice of law, at Indianapolis, and he does not want to be confronted, in any part of the country, with one of his own appointees who will bring the blush of shame to his face, viewed from any stand-point. He wants to refer to the exercise of his own judgment in the matter of "sizing up" lawyers with a degree of pride.

There have been bitter fights made upon a very few few of President Harrison's nominations in the Senate. Democrats have regarded some of his selections as partisan. Republicans have looked upon some nominations as personal. But not one of the nominations for the judiciary has failed to receive a unanimous report from the Senate committee on judiciary, composed of the best lawyers in Congress, a body largely composed of lawyers of experience in practice before federal courts. This is a remarkable record. It has not been equaled by many, if any Presidents.

Unfortunately the bulk of names presented for judicial appointments, under all administrations, are selected by the sponsors with reference to geographical location or polical affiliations. It is safe to predict that in making the twelve or fifteen appointments to the benches which President Harrison will presently make he will have due regard to geographical location of the men named and their politics, but he will first have regard to their ability, as it has been tested, and not in the prospective. Republicans will be appointed to judicial as well as other places. This is not the Democratic season. It is a strange proceeding for the Democrats, who lie awake o' nights to destroy the Republican party and carry their prejudices to the judiciary in efforts to annul the Constitution and cancel the rights of men, that they should expect a Republican to appoint men to the bench for life from the Democratic party, simply because their district or circuit lies in Democratic strongholds. A Democratic President would not be seized with this magnanimity. Even Mugwump-Democrat Cleveland did not follow such a line of thought. We have recently had some experience with Democrats on the bench in the South. The House would have impeached Judge Boarman, of Louisiana, had it had the time. He was arraigned under various counts of indictment, charged with the practical annulment of the federal Constitution. It will be refreshing to get some Republicans on the bench in the South, where the federal Constitution, above all other places, should be maintained, and where it is so seldom referred to, except in the most disrespectful way.

Another thing should be remembered by the throng seeking places on the federal bench. These appointments are made for life. It therefore becomes a very serious thing to name a man to occupy such a responsible position during a life-time. It becomes necessary for the President to not only look into a man's ability as tested, but his antecedents. One may for a period of years cover his natural inclinations. What is he going to evolve into? What are his possibilities? These are legitimate questions the appointing power must consider. It is easier to make two dozen political appointments, as such places are ordinarily regarded, than it is to select a man for the United States Court.

MEAT INSPECTION LAWS.

Secretary Rusk Preparing to Put Them Into Effect—Senator Paddock's Views.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senator Paddock, who framed the meat-inspection bills and got them through the Senate, called on Secretary Rusk, to-day, to see what progress was being made in getting out the labels, certificates, etc., which are to be used by the packing houses in Chicago and elsewhere when the ante-mortem inspection results favorably and the product is to receive the government brand of purity. The Secretary said that he had put the matter in the hands of Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who would have the details of executing the law perfected within a short time. Senator Paddock added: "These inspection laws are among the most valuable which have been placed on the statute-book in recent years. They are not alone of value to the producer and consumer of meats, but they have a very marked influence in breaking down the restrictions which France, Germany and other European countries have put upon American hogs, cattle, etc. These restrictions have always been maintained on the pretense that they were necessary to keep out impure meat. Now, there can be no longer any possible pretense that American meat, slaughtered or unslaughtered, is impure, for it is guaranteed in every possible manner as pure by the United States government. From this time on, if our cattle and hogs are kept out of these countries, they will have to acknowledge that it is done simply as a matter of tariff restriction. They have never yet conceded this, but they had the excuse of impurity. Now they are brought face to face with the question of excluding our meat products, not on their merits, but because they enter into competition with their local products. I hardly think they are ready yet to make any such discrimination against us."

MINOR MATTERS.

The Republican Minority in the Next House May Trouble the Democrats.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Republicans in the next House will number just about enough to order the yeas and nays. To do this requires one-fifth of the entire vote. If the Democrats should not adopt Speaker Reed's "outrageous czarish code of rules" the minority in the Fifty-second Congress can have a great deal of fun. With such a sledge-hammer hitter as Mr. Reed the minority can make a splendid fight against the inroads of an unwieldy reckless and venturesome majority. The