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Maryland is greatly agitated over the proposition to disfranchise those who cannot read. The opposition comes from the reform organization of Baltimore, as well as from Republicans.

The experience of Governor Durbin should be notice to all future Governors to have a good stock of vetoes on hand when they come into office. They are apt to be needed in the first round with a Legislature.

One cannot fail to note that senators and representatives who have expressed grave fears of the danger of imperialism under McKinley have promptly accepted commissionerships at $5,000 each at his hands.

It is important that Americans should compare the fitness of the colonists for self-government during the period of the revolution, when every colony had a large number of intelligent leaders, and the most intelligent people in the world, with the people of the Philippines and Cuba.

Of course, nobody questions that the government drawing by lot of lands in the Indian Territory will be conducted with strict fairness, but it is a strange method for the government to adopt. A private individual advertising a disposal of lots in that way through the mails would be arrested.

"Stuff and nonsense" is the answer of Senator Hanna to an inquiry about a third term for President McKinley. Mr. Hanna took himself out of the list of those talked about, naming Senators Fairbanks, Beveridge, Spooner and Lodge as being spoken of. "But," he added, "the Senate has never been a good incubator for presidential chicks."

While some Americans have nothing but censure for the acts of the administration in Cuba, foreign consuls and high medical authorities are unstinted in their praise of the political and sanitary results accomplished. With the rest of the world approving of American occupation of the island, the croaking of a few dyspeptic Americans does not signify much.

The circumstantial account of the insanity of President Diaz, of Mexico, will not be fully discredited by the denials. He has given order to Mexico with the full liberty which order brings. It remains to be seen if his wonderful rule has so changed the character of the people that his successor can maintain the conditions that, under Diaz, have given prominence and stability to Mexico.

It is stated by Chicago papers that ex-Governor Altgeld and the out-and-out Bryan voters in that city will vote for the Republican candidate for mayor to punish Mayor Harrison for alleged treachery to the Bryan ticket. On the other hand, it is claimed that many Republicans will not vote for the Republican candidate, because he is Lorimer's man; and yet, judging from the reports of all the papers, the Harrison regime has been the most incompetent that ever ruled a large city.

While some Americans are advocating municipal ownership of public utilities, some Englishmen are lauding the American plan of private ownership. A writer in a London paper declares that in telephony Great Britain "is ten years behind the times, thanks to the postoffice monopoly," and insists that the inferiority of street-railway service in that country is due not so much to lack of enterprise on the part of the people as to the public ownership fad. Yet the conditions are far more favorable to municipal ownership in British cities than in American.

The new anti-lynching law is a stringent one as far as sheriffs are concerned. It makes the seizure and lynching of a prisoner in custody of a sheriff not merely prima facie but conclusive evidence of the sheriff's failure to do his duty, vacates his office at once and makes him ineligible for election or appointment to any office. Provided, however, that he may have a hearing before the Governor, and if he can show that he did all in his power to protect the prisoner, he may be reinstated in office. Under such a law sheriffs will not be apt to trifle with their duty in the matter of guarding prisoners.

The reported clash between British and Russian military authorities over the construction of a railway track at Tien-Tsin illustrates British methods. When the Russian authorities protested that the British were appropriating land that belonged to Russia the superintendent of the work appealed to the British chief of staff, who replied: "Carry on the siding with armed force if necessary." Appealed to a second time, the general wired, "Continue the siding." Then the Russian general appealed to the Russian minister, who will lay the matter before the British minister, who will refer it to the military chief of staff, who will wire again, "Continue the siding," and it will be continued. That is the British way, and in this case they had probably settled the question as to ownership of the land before they commenced operations.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The passing of General Harrison takes from the Nation and the State one of the most distinguished and remarkable men of the time. To give an adequate estimate of his character, his achievements, his services to the public, is impossible at this time under the surprise of his unexpected death and in such near perspective. In Indianapolis General Harrison has been a familiar and conspicuous figure for so many years that the people of the city have looked upon him as belonging to them in a peculiar sense—as, indeed, was the case—and, notwithstanding the high offices he has held and the honors paid him, have hardly been able to realize how much more he was than a citizen and how large, to the vision of the outside world, he loomed against the national horizon. To them he was their neighbor and fellow-citizen first and last, and it is as such, rather than as soldier or statesman, that they will mourn for him, leaving it for others, who knew him only in public life, to measure his services to his country and his rank among the political and intellectual leaders of his generation. But, knowing him best in private life, they have been best acquainted with the qualities which made his greatness. They saw him, when a young man, lay down his law books, take leave of his family, and go to fight his country's battles. Many thousands of other men did the same; the action proved only in his case, as in theirs, that a sentiment of patriotism was strong within him. They saw this man, when he returned after doing gallant service, take up his profession again, and devote himself to it with earnestness and industry. Those who were closest to him know that his professional supremacy, finally reached, was only attained by plodding, slavish study. Absolute thoroughness was his watchword and his practice; nothing that he could provide for in the preparation of his cases was left to chance. And the patience, the perseverance, the plodding, backed by a mind that constantly expanded because fed on strong food, finally won what was doubtless a greater reward than was dreamed of by him. These friends and neighbors saw this quiet, unassuming man, whose latent powers they had not guessed, reach front rank in his profession; they saw him suddenly come into prominence as a political quantity; it dawned upon them and the people of the State that he, of all others, could represent them most acceptably in the Senate of the United States. While there the fact became impressed upon shrewd managers of political movements that here was a force to be reckoned with, and when a candidate for the presidency was needed later they called him. As President of the United States he served so acceptably that his high rank as a statesman was swiftly recognized, even in foreign lands, and his standing as one of the clearest thinkers and most forceful intellects of the time was everywhere acknowledged. When he was nominated to this highest office he was practically an unknown quantity to the public at large, for his career in the Senate had not been of the spectacular sort that attracts general attention; yet before election day, by the speeches made to the delegations from all parts of the country visiting him at his own home, he had convinced the questioning, intelligent voters that here was a man with clear, well-defined, broad ideas on all public topics—a man of high ideals and lofty purpose. This expression of himself, through his little unpremeditated daily addresses, was a revelation even to his fellow-townsmen of his grasp of affairs, his breadth of culture, his mental force. Quiet, retiring, reticent, he had moved among them, giving them, until this occasion arose, only glimpses of his quality.

Nothing in his career was more remarkable than the way in which he impressed himself upon the public and brought opinion to accord with his own after he became President. Entirely lacking in the quality called personal magnetism, this result was due wholly to sheer intellectual force and the confidence he inspired in his probity of purpose. Since his retirement his pre-eminent ability in the presidential chair has been universally acknowledged, even by his political opponents, and it is merely an assertion of a widely accepted fact to say that during this period the opinions of no other man in private life have carried such weight as his. In his quiet home, taking no part in affairs, yet keeping a keen eye on events as they progressed, he was a center of interest and influence. It is no exaggeration to say that he was by far the greatest individual force in the country. There was a general feeling that his opinions might be needed in emergencies, and a certainty that his words when spoken would be wise and well considered. Emergencies are imminent in these days, and the silencing of the voice of this sage and statesman will be felt as a very real national loss.

He was a man of great and varied gifts and attainments, and in every way in which he was called to serve he did his part well. As citizen, as soldier, as lawyer, as statesman, as public officer, as patriot, he did his duty thoroughly and conscientiously. As patriot, indeed, he would, perhaps, most wish to be mentioned and remembered, for with him patriotism was a passion, a religion. It speaks through his public addresses, through his state papers, through his contributions to literary periodicals. Even in the delirium of his last illness he talked only of public affairs, unconsciously proving how close to his heart these were. He loved his country truly, as few men love it, and thought only of its highest good.

General Benjamin Harrison's life was indeed well lived and well rounded. Of strictest personal integrity, faithful to his duties as neighbor and citizen and churchman, he was a man whom it is well to have had in a community; equal to all demands in the larger public life, the country is better that he was born. Benjamin Harrison was a good man and a great man, and there is grief that he is dead.

Enforcement of the new pure-food law will work great improvement in the conditions and methods pursued in many bakeries and confectioneries. If reports are true the environments of some of these places are so unwholesome as to call for radical reform, and the habits of some persons who work in them are equally so. Under the new law the inspector of factories has ample authority to remedy existing evils, and he should not hesitate to exercise it.

Because Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, signified his purpose to act no longer with the Democrats in the Senate, he is charged with seeking a federal judgeship at the close of his term two years hence. He has been quite independent the past two years, to the disgust of Senator Tillman.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

At the Woman's Club.

Puck.

"Why was she blackballed?"

"Why, she considered her husband before applying for membership!"

One Difference.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"There is one difference between Andrew Carnegie and me."

"Indeed! What is it?"

"Andy's afraid he'll die poor. I'm sure I will."

The Difference.

Puck.

Little Clarence—Pa, what is the difference between a professional and an amateur?

Mr. Callipers—Why, one does it because he has to, and the other because he doesn't have to.

Question of Grammar.

Chicago Tribune.

"I wouldn't care what those spiteful old cats said about my acting if I were you," spoke her intimate friend, sympathizingly. "They're nothing but a lot of 'has-beens.'"

"I—I think," sobbed the young Boston actress, "the e-correct form is 'have-beens'!"

Rash Judgment.

Philadelphia Press.

Towne—That fellow Taylor is a skin.

Browne—Sh! You shouldn't say anything like that unless you're sure about it.

Towne—I am sure about it. He sold me this suit of clothes, and just look at it.

Browne—Well, don't you know you should never judge a man by his clothes?

EVANS MAY NOT RETIRE

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS MAY CONTINUE TO HOLD HIS OFFICE.

No Encouragement Given Senator Depew, Who Presented Gen. Palmer's Name to the President.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Depew and Representative Southwick, of New York, to-day presented to the President the name of Gen. John Palmer, of Albany, N. Y., as a candidate for pension commissioner, to succeed H. Clay Evans. General Palmer was commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., in 1891, and was twice secretary of state of New York. In presenting General Palmer as a candidate it was on the supposition that there was to be a change in the head of the Pension Office. The President, however, it is understood, gave no direct intimation of his purpose of appointing a successor to Colonel Evans. Senator Depew said the matter of Col. William Carey Sanger's appointment as assistant secretary of war was not mentioned during his interview with the President.

Postage Stamps in Demand.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—An evidence of the great commercial activity prevailing in the country is manifest in the enormous demand for postage stamps. The demand is so heavy and persistent that the stock of stamps has become very much depleted. The law requires that there shall be kept constantly on hand at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing 100,000,000 one and 200,000,000 two-cent stamps. Heretofore there never has been any difficulty in supplying the current demand for stamps and at the same time in maintaining the reserve. The demand recently, however, has increased so rapidly that the number of two-cent stamps in the reserve nas been decreased to 150,000,000 and the number of one-cent stamps to 36,000,000, and now the Treasury Department has decided to increase the hours of work in the postage stamp division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to prevent further encroachment upon the reserves.

Crawfordsville to Get Four Cannon.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Representative Landis left this afternoon for his home. Prior to leaving he secured the consent of the War Department to give to the city of Crawfordsville four cannon captured during the Spanish-American war. These trophies of victory are to be placed in the public square of the city.

A postoffice has been established at Black Hawk, Vigo county, with George C. Smith as postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Minister Loomis Will Be Protected—Patent Commissioner to Resign.

The quartermaster general is informed of the arrival of the transport Wright at Malta on her way to the Philippines.

Commissioner of Patents Charles P. Duell will tender his resignation to the President in the near future. Mr. Duell contemplated retiring as head of the Patent Office last fall, but at the request of the President remained through the first administration. The commissioner will resume the practice of patent law.

William J. Bryan, who arrived in Washington Tuesday night, left yesterday for his home in Nebraska. Mr. Bryan, during his short stay at the capital, was the guest of Mr. T. C. Bride, a personal friend. He had a long conference with Judge William M. Springer, and was called upon by a number of Democrats.

The secretary of the navy has detailed the following officers as the court of inquiry to investigate the grounding of the training ship Dixie off Maryland point March 12, with a view to determining the responsibility for the accidents: Captains William C. Wise, E. W. Watson and J. H. Dayton, with Lieutenant Edward Moale as judge advocate. The Dixie has been ordered to Norfolk, where she will be placed in dry dock to ascertain the extent of her injuries.

Regarding the reports from Venezuela, to the effect that United States Minister Loomis is being prosecuted with a deliberate purpose to find a basis for giving him his passports, it is said here in official circles that it will not be possible for any such scheme to succeed, conceding that such a purpose is entertained. It is further stated that Minister Loomis has, at every phase of the asphalt controversy and of the rebellious movement in Venezuela, acted according to precise instructions from the State Department. Therefore it is not conceivable to the officials that Venezuela is ready to adopt a course which certainly would lead to the gravest complications, for there is no doubt that the State Department will stand squarely behind its minister in this matter.

PLEASANT TASK FOR JORDAN.

America's Noted Ichthyologist to Classify the Fishes of Hawaii.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., March 13.—Prsident D. S. Jordan and Dr. O. P. Jenkins, of the physiology department, have been deputed by the government to go to Hawaii and superintendent a year's investigation of the fishes and fish laws of the islands. They will be accompanied by B. F. Evermann, of Stanford, and by several Eastern scientists. Dr. Jordan will leave the university at the close of the present semester, to be gone all summer.

THE DEAD EX-PRESIDENT

The Record of a Life Filled with Civic, Military and Political Usefulness.

1833, Aug. 20. Born at North Bend, O., in the house of his grandfather, William Henry Harrison. Early education obtained from tutors in his father's household.

1847. With his brother Irwin sent to Cary's Academy on College Hill, near Cincinnati, O., where he remained two years.

1850. Went to Miami University, Oxford, O. Same year joined Presbyterian Church at Oxford.

1852, June. Graduated from Miami University. Ranked fourth in a class of sixteen.

1852, fall. Entered law office of Storer & Gwynne, Cincinnati, where he remained two years.

1853, Oct. 28. Married Caroline L. Scott, daughter of Rev. Dr. John W. Scott, president of Oxford Female Seminary.

1854. Admitted to the bar in Cincinnati.

1854, March. Moved to Indianapolis. First money was earned in position of crier of Federal Court at $2.50 per day.

1854, later. Entered office of John H. Rea, clerk of United States District Court.

1854, later. Participated in first jury trial, assisting Major Jonathan W. Gordon in prosecution of "Point Lookout" burglary case. Was opposed by Governor David Wallace.

1855. Formed law partnership with William Wallace.

1860. Formed law partnership with William P. Fishback, which continued until outbreak of civil war.

1860, fall. Elected reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana. Issued Volumes 15 and 16 and nearly completed Volume 17 of the Supreme Court reports when he entered the army. In this same year he joined the First Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis, of which he was an active member to the time of his death.

1862, July. Refused offer of command of a regiment, made by Governor Morton. Obtained a second lieutenant's recruiting commission and raised and took the first company (A) of the Seventieth Indiana Infantry into camp. In less than thirty days Lieutenant Harrison was in Kentucky with 1,010 men. It was the first regiment in the field under that call. Entered active military service as colonel.

1864. Re-elected reporter Supreme Court while he was still in the field.

1865, June 8. Mustered out after receiving commission as brevet brigadier general.

1865, July. Entered law firm of Porter & Fishback, which then became Porter, Harrison & Fishback.

1876. Unanimously chosen as the Republican nominee for Governor of Indiana, after withdrawal of Godlove S. Orth late in the campaign. Defeated.

1879. Member Mississippi River Commission by appointment of President Hayes.

1880. As chairman of Indiana delegation in Republican national convention cast nearly the entire vote of the State for James A. Garfield for President.

1881. Chosen United States senator from Indiana. Declined offer of Cabinet position from Senator Garfield. Was senator until 1887.

1888. Nominated for President on eighth ballot in Republican national convention at Chicago. Elected in November, receiving 233 electoral votes against 168 cast for Grover Cleveland.

1889. Inaugurated President of the United States, March 4.

1892. Renominated for President in national Republican convention at Minneapolis. Defeated in November election.

1893. Returned to Indianapolis and resumed practice of law by himself.

1898-1900. Came into public notice by his connection with the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, being retained as leading counsel by Venezuela at an enormous fee. His employment required him to make a trip to Europe in the summer of 1899, when he delivered a brilliant argument before the international tribunal sitting in Paris.

HIS LIFE IN BRIEF.

The Principal Events in the Life of Benjamin Harrison.

Benjamin Harrison, one of the most picturesque and commanding figures in civil, political and religious affairs of this country, was born on the farm of his father, John Scott Harrison, near North Bend, O., on the 20th of August, 1833. His early years were not spent amid the enervating influences of luxury, although his parents were able to provide him with an education that was of the best. Until his fourteenth year he was trained and taught by tutors in his father's household. At fourteen he and his brother Irwin were sent to Cary's Academy, a preparatory institution of learning located on what was then known as College Hill, a few miles distant from Cincinnati.

In 1850, when young Harrison was seventeen years old he entered Miami University at Oxford, O., and completed the course, graduating in June, 1852. His aptitude in learning may be gathered from the fact that in a class of sixteen members he ranked fourth. After a vacation of a few weeks he went to Cincinnati and entered the law office of Storer & Gwynne as a student. Here he remained two years. On Oct. 28, 1853, he was married to Caroline L. Scott, daughter of Rev. Dr. John W. Scott, president of Oxford Female Seminary. Early in the year 1854 Mr. Harrison was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, and in March of the same year he removed to Indianapolis, where he settled. It is said that he earned his first money in this city by serving as court crier in the Federal Court at $2.50 per day. In a short time he was given a position in the office of John H. Rhea, clerk of the United States District Court.

HIS FIRST JURY TRIAL.

In the fall of 1854 he participated in his first jury trial, which was a distinct event in the young attorney's life. He was junior counsel with the late Maj. Jonathan W. Gordon, one of Indiana's most brilliant lawyers, in the prosecution of the "Point Lookout" burglary case. The opposing counsel was Governor David Wallace, who paid young Harrison a high compliment upon the ability he displayed in the conduct of the case. The next year young Harrison formed a law partnership with William Wallace, a union that lasted until 1860, when Mr. Harrison associated himself with the late William Pinckney Fishback, another brilliant member of the Indiana bar. This alliance continued until the outbreak of the civil war. In the fall of 1860 Mr. Harrison was elected reporter of the Indiana Supreme Court, and during his tenure of this office, until the beginning of the war, was able to publish Volumes 15 and 16 and nearly complete Volume 17 of the Supreme Court reports. In 1860 Mr. Harrison joined the First Presbyterian Church of this city, of which he remained an active member until the time of his death, except during the period in which he was President of the United States, when he temporarily transferred his membership to a church of the same denomination in the national capital.

In July, 1862, Governor Morton offered Mr. Harrison the command of a regiment in the war. This offer was declined and the young man secured a second lieutenant's recruiting commission and began the work of raising a regiment. He raised and took into the field the first company (A) of the Seventieth Indiana Infantry. In less than thirty days after he obtained his lieutenant's commission he had gathered together and taken to the field in Kentucky 1,010 men—the first regiment sent into the field under that particular call. He did not enter active military service as second lieutenant, however, but was made colonel of the regiment. In 1864, while still doing military duty of the most brilliant kind, he was honored by his fellow-citizens at home with re-election as reporter of the Supreme Court. In 1866, on June 8, he was mustered out with the title of brevet brigadier general, conferred upon him for gallant services.

A POWERFUL LAW FIRM.

In 1865 the new law firm of Porter, Harrison & Fishback, one of the most powerful in the State in its day, was created by the association of Benjamin Harrison with Albert G. Porter and William P. Fishback. This partnership continued until 1876, when it was interrupted by General Harrison being unanimously chosen as the Republican candidate for Governor to succeed the late Godlove S. Orth, who withdrew from the race very suddenly late in the campaign. The withdrawal of Mr. Orth made it impossible for the Republicans to win, but the great popularity of General Harrison was demonstrated by the fact that he forged ahead of his ticket by 2,000 votes. Late in the year of 1879 President Hayes appointed General Harrison a member of the Mississippi River Commission, which position he held until 1881. In 1880 as chairman of the Indiana delegation in the Republican national convention he cast nearly the entire vote of his State for James A. Garfield for President of the United States. President Garfield desired to honor General Harrison with a place in his Cabinet, but the latter declined, preferring to accept the honor of selection as United States senator from Indiana. He was in the Senate the full term of six years. General Harrison was allowed to spend only a few months at home and in the practice of the law after the expiration of his term as senator in 1887.

In 1888 he was nominated for President of the United States in the Republican national convention at Chicago on the eighth ballot. His triumphant election by 233 electoral votes against 168 cast for Mr. Cleveland followed in November of the same year. His admirable administration made him the logical candidate for renomination in 1892 at Minneapolis, but by a strange whim of the people (afterwards keenly regretted) he was defeated at the polls in November of that year and his former opponent, Grover Cleveland, elected in his stead.

RETURNED TO THIS CITY.

Soon after the close of his term as President in March, 1893, he returned to his home city of Indianapolis and began again the practice of law in the most simple and unostentatious manner. Although General Harrison never in the least sought notoriety, his reputation as a brilliant attorney and profound constitutional lawyer had spread until he was in the greatest demand in important litigation, not only in this country, but abroad. Perhaps the most notable case in which he figured after his retirement from the presidency was that which involved a dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela concerning the location of the latter's northern boundary line. General Harrison was given a large retaining fee as counsel for Venezuela, and in the noteworthy legal battle before the international tribunal at Paris was a luminous figure. He was chief counsel in the celebrated suits brought by the city of Indianapolis against the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, which were on his advice transferred to the Federal Circuit Court.

One of his most memorable legal addresses was delivered in the hearing of these suits before Judges Woods and Baker, of the United States Circuit and District courts. General Harrison's masterly argument in this case was taken down verbatim and printed, and has been in great demand ever since by corporation attorneys and courts all over the country. Such, in brief, is the career of one of the most remarkable men this country ever produced. A conspicuous feature and one from which young men just entering upon the struggle of life may well gather encouragement is that General Harrison achieved eminence through his own unaided efforts—unaided except, perhaps, by the influence of heredity.

CAREER AS A LAWYER.

General Harrison Ranked Among the Greatest in the Land.

As a lawyer General Harrison ranked second to no other member of the bar in the country. He was not a specialist in practice. A brilliant advocate, he was no less a profound counselor. He was capable of making an address to a jury that would sway the body by its eloquence, beauty and feeling. With equal force and convincing power he could address the highest and most august tribunal of the Nation, the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the most intricate question of constitutional interpretation or statutory construction. His advice as an office counselor was in the greatest demand and brought the highest compensation.

The foundation for General Harrison's brilliant career as a lawyer was laid during the two years he spent as a student and clerk in the office of the notable law firm of Storer & Gwynne, in Cincinnati, in 1852 and 1853. Few lawyers have been more honored in Western legal circles than Bellamy Storer, the senior member of the firm. Doubtless from contact with this really noble man young Harrison absorbed, at least, strength for certain other characteristics that afterwards helped materially to constitute him the conspicuous figure he was in military and civil life. It is said of Bellamy Storer that his name was a synonym for honor, ability and genuine patriotism; that his life was a succession of good deeds, and that as a judge the ermine he wore on the bench was even whiter when put off than when he put it on. Socially, Judge Storer was the pattern of a gentleman, just as the young student in his office has since so thoroughly demonstrated himself to have been.

COMING TO THIS CITY.

Coming to this city in March, 1854, with an inheritance of $800 as his sole reliance on which to build his fortune, young Harrison secured office space in the State Bank building, on the triangular corner opposite the Bates House, through the kindness of John H. Rhea, who was then clerk of the United States District Court. Young Harrison and his wife boarded in the Roll house, on the corner of Maryland street, a square below the bank building. About this time, through the kindness of United States Marshal John L. Robinson and his deputy, George McOuat, the young attorney was given a "boost" by being appointed court crier, at a salary of $2.50 per day.

Mr. Harrison's first case was a prosecution for burglary. He had attracted the favorable notice of Major Jonathan W. Gordon, then prosecuting attorney of Marion county, who engaged him to assist in the prosecution of the case, which was known as the "Point Lookout" burglary. Young Harrison made copious notes of the trial, but when his turn to address the jury came the hour was in the evening and the sheriff had provided only one candle for the desk at which the young lawyer stood. Finding he could not decipher his notes by the miserable light, Harrison threw them aside with sudden determination, and to his own amazement, found that he could recall the evidence with perfect clearness without the aid of manuscript. His speech attracted great attention among the attorneys, court attaches, jurymen and spectators that listened to it, and the prediction was freely made that he would "score a heavy mark" in the world yet.

William Wallace, with whom young Harrison was associated in the practice of law during 1860 and 1861, said of him: "He soon disclosed his admirable qualities as a lawyer—quick of apprehension, clear, methodical and logical in his analysis and statement of a case. He possessed a natural faculty for getting the exact truth out of a witness, either by a direct or cross-examination." This characterization of General Harrison in the early days of his career as a lawyer held true to the end.

BIG FIRM FORMED.

The firm of Porter, Harrison & Fishback was formed in 1865, and continued under that name until 1870, when Mr. Fishback retired and Cyrus C. Hines took his place. When Governor Porter retired Mr. W. H. H. Miller, afterwards attorney general of the United States under President Harrison, entered the firm. Mr. Hines retired in 1884, and John B. Elam was taken into the firm, which became Harrison, Miller & Elam, and remained as such until General Harrison became President and Mr. Miller attorney general.

In his biography of General Harrison, written shortly prior to the latter's entry into the high office of the President of the United States, General Lew Wallace said of him: "General Harrison is a lawyer by natural gifts. Probably no contemporary exceeds him in quickness of comprehension and breadth or reach of judgment. Analysis with him is an instinctive mental operation. He does not go to the books to find principles; with the principles already in mind it is his custom to ask for the authorities. That which ought to be the law, as he sees it, almost invariably turns out to be the law. These qualities make him a master of all classes of questions and equip him for practice in the highest courts as well as in the lower, in criminal cases not less than civil, in matters probate and in matters chancery. They make him also equally formidable before a jury or a judge. His examination and cross-examination of witnesses are never-failing sources of amusement and study to the bystander. When he has finished with a witness and notified him to stand aside it is seldom that he has not wrung from him all the person knows of the least pertinency to the issues involved in the case. On such occasions he is scrupulously kind and courteous. The witness steps down and out and goes his way without bitterness; if he has crossed himself he is very often unaware of it. In after-reflection he remembers chiefly the pleasant voice and countenance of his interrogator.

"So in argument in the heat of conflicts, General Harrison is scrupulously observant of the amenities due to the jury, opposing counsel and the presiding judge. His deportment to the latter is so respectful that, while wrestling against an adverse opinion, he was never known to have been the occasion of a scene in court. He is earnest where what he thinks his rights are involved, but never insolent, cringing or angry. In course of speech, speaking of the facts elicited, he keeps himself carefully within the record. In the closing arguments the opposing counsel finds no necessity to interrupt him, neither has he trouble with him in preparing a record for appeal.

"Tricks, traps, surprises and small advantages are foreign to General Harrison's ideas of professional honor. He may not be always eloquent, but he is always logical. If the occasion demands it, however, he can be grandly eloquent. His indignation, like his pathos, is natural. He despises attempts at dramatic effect; he is characteristically straightforward and his comparisons are never far-fetched. The secret of his power, whether in court or on the stump, lies in the fact that he never fails to make himself perfectly understood."

NOTABLE LAW CASES.

Some of the most notable cases in which General Harrison appeared were the famous damage suit brought against Governor Alvin P. Hovey by Lambdin P. Milligan and others on account of their arrest and trial as members of the infamous conspiracy against the Union known as the Knights of the Golden Circle; the notable case in the Supreme Court of Indiana entitled "Robert S. Robertson vs. The State on the relation of Alonzo G. Smith," being the case familiarly known as the "Lieutenant Governor case," involving the title to the seat of Lieutenant Governor, which was usurped by Mr. Smith by force and violence; the great criminal prosecution of Mrs. Nancy Clem for the murder of Young and his wife at Cold Springs, near Indianapolis; the suits instituted by the city of Indianapolis against the Citizens' Street-railway Company, transferred to and heard by the United States Circuit Court; and the Venezuela boundary case, which possessed international importance. In the Lieutenant Governor case General Harrison gave the first noteworthy evidence of his consummate ability as a constitutional lawyer. Many of the most profound and intricate constitutional questions and points were involved in the case, and the judges on the Supreme Bench included such able jurists as Allen Zollars, James L. Mitchell and Byron K. Elliott. These eminent legal lights put all kinds of puzzling questions to General Harrison during his argument before them, and the attorney astonished all present at the hearing by the wonderful quickness and clearness with which he answered the interrogatories, almost as rapidly as they were voiced. Throughout his later brilliant career he never came upon the time when the luster of his fame achieved in the celebrated Robertson-Smith case dimmed in the slightest degree. In the street car cases he made an oral argument without the aid of manuscript that was taken down in shorthand, printed and scattered broadcast among the prominent lawyers of the land. This argument is still used and quoted in cases involving similar issues. It is not likely that a stronger or clearer statement of the rights and obligations of a street-railroad company has ever been made. In the Venezuela boundary dispute General Harrison demonstrated that the law contains no altitudes which he could not reach. From a position as the foremost constitutional lawyer of his own country he leaped into eminence as a man thoroughly versed in international law. He argued for his client, the country of Venezuela, before the august tribunal at Paris, composed of the greatest jurists of the world, and in fierce competition with the ablest counselors of England and France. General Harrison's marvelous ability to make himself easily and thoroughly comprehended by everybody within sound of his voice, whether it were raised on the stump or before a legal tribunal, has been mentioned. An admirable example of this faculty is found in his fascinating and at the same time profoundly erudite book "This Country of Ours," in which he presented the American constitutional form of government in almost as readily understood manner as Charles Dickens did the history of his country in his "Child's History of England."

HARRISON AS A SOLDIER.

A Record for Great Bravery Made in the Civil War.

General Harrison was a many-sided man and in all directions was developed perfectly. Viewed as a citizen, as a lawyer, as a statesman, as a politician, as a soldier or as a Christian gentleman he is found always worthy of one's highest admiration and most unstinted praise. Just at this period of the world's history, when wars and rumors of wars are rife, it will be found interesting to contemplate General Harrison as a soldier.

General Harrison was a young man of twenty-nine when he first felt the call to do military service for his country. It was soon after the memorable Union victory at Pittsburg Landing, April 7, 1862, the fruits of which were the recovery of the Mississippi river to its mouth and the separation of the transmississippi States of the Confederacy—Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas—from the States east of the river. These fruits were lost by the inaction that followed the victory and by the division of the splendid army gathered at and around Corinth into detachments and scattering them aimlessly up and down the country. The loyal people of the West were greatly discouraged.

Indiana and Ohio were in great danger, the Confederates having a large force in Kentucky. President Lincoln had just issued another call for troops, but the public depression made it difficult to raise the necessary quota from Indiana. At this juncture young Harrison called on Governor Morton and offered his services to recruit a regiment. The Governor said he would not ask Mr. Harrison to abandon his office of reporter of the Supreme Court to go into the field, but that he would gladly avail himself of his services in raising the regiment.

SECURING RECRUITS.

The patriotic young man replied that he could not go out and make speeches urging men to go where he himself would not go. He went at once to a hat store, bought a military hat, and then, engaging a fifer and drummer, returned to his office, suspended a flag from his window, and commenced gathering recruits for Company A of the Seventieth Indiana. The company was quickly drilled and put into camp in the western part of Indianapolis (Military Park), where they remained about a month undergoing daily drills from a drillmaster hired in Chicago by young Harrison, who paid for the man's services out of his own pocket. Meantime he was commissioned second lieutenant. Not content with raising this company, he made speeches and helped others to raise companies until a regiment was filled. Governor Morton then voluntarily commissioned Harrison colonel of the Seventieth Indiana Infantry.

Colonel Harrison's first important military engagement was an expedition against a body of rebels at Russellville, Ky., which he routed with a loss of forty killed and wounded among the rebels and only one Unionist killed. The Seventieth Regiment was brigaded with the Seventy-ninth Ohio and the Twelfth, One-hundred-and-fifth and One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth Illinois, Brigadier General W. T. Ward, of Kentucky, in command. By an extraordinary coincidence the organization thus brought about remained unaltered until the close of the war. Out of the association thus formed grew a confidence of regiment in regiment that was of incalculable value to the cause. Colonel Harrison, holding the senior commission, was given the right of the brigade. Jan. 2, 1864, Ward's brigade became part of the First Division of the Eleventh Army Corps, and Colonel Harrison was placed in command of it, General Ward taking the division.

That Colonel Harrison was a brave and gallant soldier, as well as an able commander and thorough tactician, was demonstrated by his conduct of almost unparalleled bravery at the great battle of Resaca, in which he was one of the first to cross the parapet and engage in conflict with clubbed muskets. After that Colonel Harrison was lovingly christened "Little Ben" by his soldiers, and the sobriquet clung to him through the remainder of his life whenever he came in contact with any of his army comrades. Soon afterwards Colonel Harrison supported Colonel Coburn in the latter's notable capture of Cassville.

OTHER ENGAGEMENTS.

Other prominent engagements in which Colonel Harrison figured with distinction were: the battle of New Hope Church, the engagement at Gilgal Church, the great battle at Kenesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, battle of Atlanta.

The character of General Harrison's services during the three years he served in the civil war is admirably summarized in the commission as brevet brigadier general given him under the autograph of President Abraham Lincoln, countersigned by Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, which states that it was given "for ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of the brigade." General Harrison's certificate of discharge shows the muster out of service of "Benjamin Harrison, colonel and brevet brigadier general, Seventieth Regiment of Indiana infantry volunteers," that he was enrolled on Aug. 7, 1862, to serve three years or during the war, and discharged on the 8th of June, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by reason of general order No. 77, adjutant general's office, 1865, and instructions, adjutant general's office, May 20, 1865.

A bare account of General Harrison's army career, without attempt at coloring, is calculated to fire one's blood with patriotism and to cause a succession of the keenest thrills. General John Coburn, also a distinguished citizen of Indianapolis and Indiana, who was himself a gallant officer and soldier in the civil war, in referring to General Harrison's conduct at Peachtree creek, paid him the following high tribute:

HIGH TRIBUTES.

"Line after line of rebels came over the ridge toward us. On the left of my brigade they met with no resistance until I rode to Colonel Woods and asked him to advance, which he did, losing very heavily and filling up the gap towards the Fourth Corps. About this time Harirson and his men on my right rose up and charged up hill with terrific power. My brigade was not slow to get up and rush forward. The rebels came down hill into and through our ranks pellmell, dropping their arms and surrendering. Woods continued his advance on the left and soon the ridge was ours. Harrison was the personification of fiery valor with voice and gesture urging on the furious charge. We could see the divisions on our right and left giving way in apparent confusion; the regiment was surprised on the right with their arms in the stack. A battery was captured, and on the left a host of fugitives scattered towards the rear. But our advance seemed to give them encouragement—they rallied and retook their lines. Our soldiers all got a supply of new Enfield rifles on the field; the gun straps were not soiled. I never saw on any battlefield dead and wounded in such numbers and so close together. It was a complete surprise to us all. Hood had just that day taken command with orders to fight and fight at once and all the time. Johnston by his caution had made us careless. We were not looking for such a mad rush. No man in the army that night stood higher than Harrison for heroism. Had he been a West Pointer his promotion would have been ordered by telegraph."

It was at Peachtree creek that Colonel Harrison won the profane and fiery approval of the hot-blooded Fighting Joe Hooker. While waiting with his men in reserve, Harrison saw a detachment of Hood's forces coming tow