

The Indianapolis Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,206.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR FRIDAY.—Local rains and partly cloudy weather; stationary temperature; east to south winds, becoming variable.

There are some vocations that require clothing that must be submitted to severe tests of service. Clothing that is not expected to be of the very latest craze with regard to pattern, style and cut, but that looks respectable, is guaranteed to be strong and durable, and does not cost much money. We offer such combinations in this direction as no other house in this city can. We begin at \$3.50 for a splendid wearing suit, and between this price and \$10 we show hundreds at the

WHEN Clothing Store.

Richmond Cigarette Smokers who are willing to pay a little more for Cigarettes than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find the **Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Superior to all others.** They are made from the richest, most delicately flavored, and Highest Cost Leaf grown in Virginia, and are absolutely without adulteration or drugs. We use the **GENUINE FRENCH RICE**

Straight Cut NO. 1

PAPER of our own direct importation, which is made especially for us, water marked with the name of the brand, **Richmond Straight Cut No. 1**—on each Cigarette, without which none are genuine. IMITATIONS of this brand have been put on the market, and Cigarette smokers are cautioned that this is the **OLD and ORIGINAL** brand, and to observe that each package or box of Richmond Straight Cut Cigarettes bears the signature of

Cigarettes

ALLEN & GINTER, MANUFACTURERS, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

KLEE & COLEMAN,

MANUFACTURERS OF **MINERAL WATERS.** Sparkling Champagne Cider, Western Pride Ginger Ale, Seltzer Water and Little Daisy Soda. Portable Fountains charged on short notice. Fountains for rent.

REMOVAL.

During this week we will close the store at 3 East Washington Street and remove the stock into our building at 16 and 18 West Washington Street, where we will be glad to see all our friends and patrons. Respectfully,

THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Clear Pine Shingles.

E. H. ELDRIDGE & CO., Corner Alabama and Maryland Sts.

TOURIST,

Norfolk or Bicycle jackets in plain blue, fancy plaids, for the new close-fitting Jersey Coats, the most popular garments of the season, in prices from \$5 to \$10, at the

MODEL.

Every Roller Skater or Bicycle Rider should supply himself with one of these cool and nobby suits.

GENERAL NEWS.

Doings and Gossip at the Nation's Capital—Various Appointments and Suspensions—Navy-Yard Inquiries.

Several Lives Lost in Cincinnati by a Short Blaze Through a Fatal Blunder.

A DEMOCRATIC EDITOR

Now Postmaster at Delphi—Capital Visitors.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—"No appointment yet made yields me so much pleasure as that of Crompton's," was an observation that rippled from the heart of Ed Hawkins this afternoon. Crompton, editor of the Delphi Times, is well known to all the Democratic workers of Indiana, having long been identified with the Central Committee of the State. His management is always sensible and arduous, and I think he is regarded as one of the ablest advisers. He has a way of putting everybody in a good mental mood, and keeping in the middle of the road. In no Indiana man with whom I am acquainted is there a finer development of humor. He is a practical printer, and quit a case in Logansport to take charge of the Delphi Times, a property acquired largely on a promise to pay. The paper at that time was suffering from a relapse, and the Democratic party in Carroll County was without a future. Crompton laughed away the jealousies and harmonized the machine. Eclipsing any man in the faculty of fixing things up, he at once became a leader. He would have avoided the necessity of conquering the peace that lately required the shedding of blood in the Northwest, for he could have talked those half-breeds into submission.

During Crompton's first month at Delphi, a fellow with a grievance brought suit for \$10,000. Scratch a majority of those fellows who sue a newspaper for character and you will find a crank. They are universally crumbly creatures, to say the least. Crompton meeting the offended individual manifested serious concern. "This is a very embarrassing circumstance," he said. "I am a new man here and to be proven a slanderer will work me great injury. In short it will surely ruin me. It is fatal to a paper to make a retraction in the early days of its existence. Being a man of heat and judgment you can see and understand that; but I suppose the principal thing wanted is the money. That I do not happen to possess. I am not rich in the sense that a great many editors are full handed, and taking charge of this establishment has wholly exhausted my means. I could not without the greatest embarrassment pay you \$10,000. I would, of course, prefer standing suit, and that would be disagreeable, as it would reveal things in the life of you and I that we would both rather have concealed. A slander suit is one of the worst things in the world. I don't believe that you could possibly afford it; I would like to trace your history, and your past would be required to yield up its secrets. It is an ordeal through which I hope never to be called to pass. Now I will tell you the better plan. Come to me again in a month or so, and if by that time nothing more acceptable occurs, I will give you my check."

WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

The mission of a great many visitors is wholly innocent of political significance. I presume that Ed Hawkins feels fixed. He has spent every day of the last week at the Land Office running things. He hopes to have satisfactorily traced the record by to-morrow evening.

George Shanklin moves around with the atmosphere of a man who fully accords with the eternal harmony of things, and has the wealth to back it. The Washington reporter who asks the news from him elevates his eyes as if looking at the goddess of liberty in the name of the Capitol. Then comes an answer from a head towering far above the fog: "Well, I guess it's all right." Enabled by tremendous build to take a bird's-eye view of the National Capitol, without having to labor to the top of the Washington monument, explains why he is the biggest journal post in the Rockey. Looking down from his secure height, he telegraphs affairs with the accuracy of the photographic art.

"How big was Alexander, pa, that people called him great?"

There is a venerable gentleman in the War Department who became a fixture during the administration of peace, but worse, he edited a Democratic paper at Vicksburg, Miss., and was appointed by Jeff Davis. He voted for Douglas, McClellan, Seymour, Greeley, Tilden, Hancock and Cleveland. Many a time there would have set him adrift, but the difficulty was in finding a man to take his place. There is no use of calling him an unreconstructed rebel and raising a racket now. It is not always convenient to make a change.

JAP TURPIN.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Hon. D. D. Dykeman, who has been to Hartford, Conn., in the interest of Logansport with a financial institution of that city, arrived this evening, expecting to meet Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. A telegram from Mr. McDonald announces that he will arrive to-morrow, having missed connection at some point.

At no time since the inauguration has there been so great a number of Indianians in the city as there is to-night.

Governor Gray has spent the most of the day in the company of Senator Voorhes. He is a Republican, and is very active in inquiring on what recommendation was Reken appointed Postmaster at Terre Haute. Dr. S. J. Edwies, of Madison County, arrived in time to be conducted by Mr. Han-

dricks through many of the departments today.

John Scott, of Terre Haute, arrived today.

NEWS OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

Presidential Postmasters Appointed and Reasons for Suspensions—Other Appointments, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The President today appointed the following new Presidential Postmasters: L. W. Caldwell, at Warrenton, Va., vice William A. Pattie, suspended; William E. Ritenour, at Harrisburg, Va., vice James Sullivan, suspended; John A. E. Varner, at Lexington, Va., vice C. E. Deaver, suspended; George S. Head, at Leesburg, Va., vice O. M. Holmes, suspended; A. P. Bibb, at the University of Virginia, vice R. H. Pite, suspended; Bruce Gibson, at Winchester, Va., vice J. R. Dean, suspended; Mrs. Mary H. Long, at Charlottesville, Va., reappointed; John F. Ryan, at Terre Haute, Ind., vice Joseph J. Jones, commission expired.

The President appointed Collectors of Internal Revenue: William C. Thompson, Second District of Iowa; Byron W. Webster, Third District of Iowa; Collector of Customs, Robert T. M. Hunter, District of Tappahannock, Surveyor of Customs, Daniel O. Barr, District of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Attorneys of the United States: Harry C. Allen, West District of Virginia; Cyrenus P. Black, East District of Virginia; Marshal of the United States, Albert C. Gibson, District of Louisiana.

The following explanation is offered for the suspensions above noted. The suspensions were made in the exercise in the President's power of removal, and the removals were made because the postmasters were partisans of such kind as satisfied the President that they ought not to continue in the service under the administration. In addition the Postmaster at Leesburg has three times upon an inspection been found to have applied the monies of his office to his personal use, so that his case was twice deficient, on inspection in 1884 and once during the present spring, although in each instance made good. The Postmaster at Winchester, Va., has also been found to have applied the monies of his office to his personal use, so that his case was twice deficient, on inspection in 1884 and once during the present spring, although in each instance made good. The Postmaster at Winchester, Va., has also been found to have applied the monies of his office to his personal use, so that his case was twice deficient, on inspection in 1884 and once during the present spring, although in each instance made good.

The President today appointed D. V. O'Leary to be Postmaster.

Secretary of the Navy Whitney proposes to make a permanent matter of all matters relating to the Marine and Navy yards. A delegation representing the Grand Army of the Republic of the department of Pennsylvania, and the Veterans' Right's Union, called on the President, Secretary Manning and General Black, Commissioner of Pensions, today, in the interest of the enforcement of the laws relating to the appointment and retention of ex-soldiers in the civil service of the United States. In their interview with the President, the delegation asked that the law giving the preference in appointment to ex-Union soldiers shall be enforced wherever removals are made, and that wherever reductions of force are made, the law of 1876 which provides that in the making of any reduction of force in any of the departments preference may be given.

The President received the delegation that he desired to do all that can be done for the old veterans, and that he recognizes the claims of the old soldiers upon the Government, but he said it was impossible for him to give his attention to individual cases.

The delegation next called upon Colonel Lamont, the President's private secretary, and informed him of what had been said at the interview with the President, and obtained from him his assurance that he would lay before the President promptly any communication from them.

The Dolphin has another trial.

Mr. F. R. O'Neil, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who is one of the agents of the State of Missouri commissioned to go to Auckland, New Zealand, to bring back to this country Maxwell, the Englishman who murdered Preller, arrived in this city today, to await the signing of the extradition papers. The papers have not reached the State Department.

CINCINNATI'S FIRE HORROR.

Seventeen Lives Lost in a Ten Minutes Fire—An Avenue of Escape Closed at Hand.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—This city has had its share of shocking disasters, but never has one happened where such a pitiful loss of life has occurred as that of today with so little occasion. In less than fifteen minutes after the fatal blunder began, sixteen or seventeen persons perished. Looking over the scene after the event, it is plain that every life could have been easily saved. Short as the time was, there were displays of thoughtful heroism that saved two lives, but one of the heroes lost his own life. At 1:30 this afternoon, Mr. J. A. Green, city editor of the Times-Star, upon going up the stairway to his office, saw dense clouds of smoke issuing from the windows of the building No. 10, 10 and 21 West Sixth street, and immediately telephoned to the fire department. An alarm of fire brought the engines almost instantly and as the firemen could reach the building from front and rear it was not fifteen minutes until the fire was so much under control that Chief Engineer Wisby was able to reach the fifth or top floor. But he was too late to rescue the girls employed there, and to his horror he found ten dead bodies lying in their hands to their faces, and faces blackened and distorted in death.

The Chief said, in speaking of it: "The house is not burned out. In fact, the fire was chiefly in the fifth story. In the smoke I counted ten girls lying upon benches, tables and other things—some on the floor. Their clothing was not burned, but the skin on the backs of their hands was scorched. It was a terrible sight, the worst I ever saw in my experience."

It has now been ascertained that the fire started from a can of benzene on the second floor, near the elevator shaft. The shaft reaches to the top of the building, and from the third story to the fifth, it was encircled by a wooden stairway, which was the only means of access to these floors. The elevator shaft, to add to the combustibility, was surrounded with a thin wooden lattice work. The fourth floor was a storage and waste room, and the fifth was the folding room. As soon as the fire started, John Sullivan, a young man, cousin of the proprietor, ran up the stairway to the fifth floor to give warning to the girls. Instantly, almost, he found he was too late to get them down the stairway, and that his own retreat was cut off. What he did for the frightened girls could only

be told by the glimpses that could be seen of him at the smoking window, hence four of the girls had already leaped to their death. J. R. Kinsey's sons and his foreman had gone to the roof of their building, adjoining this on the west, and knowing the girls were imprisoned on the floor below, they procured a rope and lowered it to the window where Sullivan was. He instantly grasped it, and fastening one of the girls to it, helped her out of the window, and Kinsey and Shrader lowered her to the sidewalk. The rope was brought up and Sullivan again quickly fastened it to another girl and sent her down easily. The rope came to the third time, and as the other girls by this time were all suffocated or were afraid to venture, Sullivan fastened the rope to his own body and was being lowered when, as he was half way down, the flames shot out of a window and he fell head foremost to the sidewalk in the presence of a horrid crowd of people who had witnessed his heroism.

When the girls were jumping from the window a large colored man heroically tried to catch them, and so break their fall. He nearly lost his life in the attempt. Within ten minutes after the fire began the patrol wagons were called in to use to carry away the wounded and all day.

As well as can be ascertained there were about fifty occupants of the building, of whom twenty or twenty-five were girls, in the fifth story. The boys were on the second and third floors, and it is accounted for their escape. All agree that the spread of the flames was almost instantaneous. Mr. Kinsey, who ran to his upper floors in the rear, where the flames were in danger of coming through his windows, found the smoke so dense he had to crawl on the floor to reach his window or escape it. All this while there was an avenue of escape which the panic-stricken girls did not think of. It was an opening in the roof which they could have reached from a bench standing beside the wall, and once on the roof they could have reached other buildings with perfect ease. The lack of ready access to this place lost all these lives. The fire was almost insignificant. That wooden stairway around the elevator shaft is not burned so as to be useless or even unsafe, and the bodies seem to have pervaded all the floors and to have stained all the paper and other light and combustible material.

Sullivan estimates his loss at \$6,000 to \$10,000, with an ample insurance. The loss to the building is slight. The scenes at Habak's undertaking establishment, where the bodies were taken and where friends and relatives came to identify them, were of the most painful character. In one case a policeman of Covington identified his sister, Lizzie and Dolly Handel, who were twins. Mr. Mier found the body of her sister and had to be led away from the terrible sight. Mrs. Lehan had the awful experience of finding her three daughters among the dead. The total list as now made up is:

- ANNA BELL, aged twenty-four, wife of David Bell, 26 Lockwood street;
- DELLIE and LIZZY, twin sisters, twenty years, 71 Scott street, Covington;
- FANNIE JONES, twenty-two years, Liberty and Freeman;
- DELIA, KATIE and MARY SEAN, sisters, aged twenty-three, fourteen and sixteen respectively, 206 Sixth street;
- LEZZIE MEIS, sixteen years, 345 Broadway;
- ANNIE MCINTIRE, twenty years, 90 East 5th street;
- FANNIE NORTON, thirty-four years;
- KATIE and MARY PUTNAM, sisters, twenty-two and twenty years;
- JOHN SULLIVAN, twenty-two years, 305 Broadway;
- LILLIE WYNN, twenty years, 88 East Fifth street.

The injured are: WILL BISHOP, printer, twenty-three, 293 Fifth street, Covington, crushed and burned, will probably die;- JOSEPH BROOKS, broken leg;
- NANNIE SHEPHERD, head badly cut, Harrison street.

Already preparations are in progress for the relief of the families of the victims, most of whom were the support of dependent parents.

Scenes and Incidents at the Morgue—Interesting Stories of Survivors.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—C. Bream, who had charge of the paper cutting machine in the building, located on the second floor, made the following statement: I was working on my machine when the fire started. It broke out at the elevator, right below the dry rack, where the freshly printed sheets are hung to dry. I saw the fire. When I saw the blaze, I ran up the stairs as high as the fourth floor, when the flames were so hot that they drove me back, but not before I yelled to the girls not to jump out of the window. When I got down to the second floor, I saw the flames and smoke rushing out of the windows and the girls trying to make their escape. Mrs. Bell, Dollie and Annie Handel, jumped from the window, and I tried to catch them, injuring myself doing so. The two girls were killed outright, and Mrs. Bell was dreadfully injured. She died at the hospital. Jessie Haws, who was one of the saved, was badly burned on the face and arms, and by a fall just before she reached the sidewalk broke her leg.

The first thing I found myself surrounded by fire. The fire seemed to come up the elevator. I dropped on my hands and knees and crawled to the window. After a while somebody threw me a rope. I started down, and would have fallen, only somebody caught me.

Miss Shepherd jumped apparently safe to a railing held on to catch her, but she was afterward found to be burned.

Theodore Hardin, another employe, said: "I was on the second floor when I saw Tommy Gleason run past with his clothes on fire. I rushed up, but could not reach the girls. I saw at once that they would be cut off. Their cries were terrible, and the boy's feelings overcame him so that he could not proceed."

Mrs. Lehan, who lost three daughters, appeared at the morgue to identify them. Her features were strained with grief, but with some gleam of hope she passed body after body until a sharp cry, and the words, "My God, here is Mary," answered that hope had fled. In a moment her eyes rested on the other two daughters, and then the poor woman was wild with grief, and was taken in charge by a kind spectator.

The Sullivans were quite young printers, beginning a short time ago with almost no capital. They had used economy, and being trained in the art, had increased their business until they occupied nearly the entire building.

What Kinsapping Story Denied.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 21.—Railroad contractors and laborers, now in Memphis, but recently employed on railway works in Guatemala, where it is alleged by recent dis-

patches to the New York Herald that laborers were kidnaped from the United States, robbed, beaten and otherwise mistreated by American contractors in Guatemala, emphatically deny all such allegations. They say their pay was prompt, treatment good, and the only difficulty encountered arose from sickness, caused by climatic influences. Messrs. Dana and Kelly, large railroad contractors, publish a card in the Memphis papers vindicating J. P. Boucharen, whose name was mentioned in the press dispatches.

GENERAL GRANT.

He Feels Bright and Dictates Matter for His Book—What the Medical Record Says of His Condition.

NEW YORK, May 21.—General Grant slept five hours last night. This small amount of sleep was not owing particularly to pain. This morning and today he has felt very bright and has dictated some matter for his book. At 1:30 p. m. he went out for a drive. The Medical Record of Saturday next will say, under the caption, "The Condition of General Grant."

During the past week General Grant has been in a comparatively comfortable condition. He obtains his full amount of sleep, takes his nourishment without difficulty and is quite free from pain. At the consultation, May 17, Drs. Sands, Shandy and Douglas being present, it was found that the swelling under the angle of the jaw on the right side had increased in size so that the glands were still indurated and deeply fixed; also that there was a tendency to the right side of the upper and anterior portions of the neck, which were consequently some rigidity of the jaws, preventing the wide opening of the mouth, thus in a measure interfering with the examination of the throat. No change had been noted in the appearance of the right tonsillar region, nor in the course of the posterior part of the pharynx. The ulceration on the right side of the base of the tongue showed a tendency to extend backward, was more excavated, and had an elevated and indurated border. At the examination on Wednesday, made by Dr. Douglas and Shandy, the local conditions were found to be unchanged.

Women Sentenced for Perjury.

MADISON, Wis., May 21.—In the Municipal Court yesterday, Mrs. Rebecca Merrat, of Baraboo, and Mrs. Margaret M. Cooley, of Mitchell, Dak., sisters, pleaded guilty to the charge of perjury. They have now each been sentenced to two years in State's Prison. Each woman when sentenced had an infant in her arms. Kneeling at the feet of the Judge, they piteously pleaded for mercy. "for their babies' sake." The scene was a heart-rending one. Judge Bailey, with tears in his eyes, said that the law was inexorable, but he would fix the lowest penalty prescribed. The women then prayed and sobbed, and uttered terrible shrieks as they really returned to the officers. They said that a man named Kirby had threatened their lives if they did not swear as they did, and that they had for years lived in mortal fear of him. Both are respectable women of good local repute. Their babies accompany them to the Penitentiary. An effort will be made to secure an executive pardon in the case. These women are sisters of the wife of James Kirby alias Simmons, a well known crackerman, who with a man named Edwards, was last November sentenced to the State's Prison in Wisconsin for five years for burglary in Madison. At the trial Kirby testified that the women were in Baraboo at Mrs. Merrat's home, the 10th of July last, the night of the burglary, and that Kirby was also there. They also said that that night Mrs. Merrat gave birth to a child. The attempt to prove an alibi was unavailing, however, and Kirby was found guilty after a most exciting trial. The women were then arrested for perjury in the case. It was proven that the child was born May 6, and that Kirby was not present even at that time.

Iron, Steel and Coal Statistics.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The annual report of Secretary George W. Cope, of the American Iron and Steel Association, has just been completed. The production of pig-iron in 1884 was 4,589,623 tons; of all rolled iron, including rails and excluding steel rails, 1,931,748 tons; and rails of all kinds, 1,144,831 tons. The imports of iron and steel aggregated in value \$38,211,800, and the exports \$19,902,150; altogether 487,820 tons (gross) of iron ore were imported. The statement also gives the total production of coal at 99,813,870 gross tons, including 30,083,350 tons of anthracite. The balance of trade in favor of the United States in the first eight months of the fiscal year of 1885 was \$159,592,359.

Quiet Restored.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 21.—Adjutant General Castleman returned from Painesville, Ky., today, where he went to look into the cause of the recent killings and armed disturbances. He saw Andrew Johnson, the desperado, who, about two weeks ago shot and killed Thomas Napper, Josiah Haskins and his little daughter, and persuaded him to surrender himself to the officers of the law. All is now quiet at Painesville, which was but recently held by force of arms by Johnson and his friends.

Democratic Daily Paper for Sale.

ATCHISON, Kas., May 21.—Owing to the death of one of the proprietors and publishers, and in order to wind up the affairs of his estate as speedily as possible, the Atchison Patriot, the oldest Democrat daily, and one of the most prosperous and influential papers in Kansas, is offered for sale.

Futile Attempts.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 21.—For two weeks past several attempts have been made to resume mining operations at the Beaver Meadow and Jeddo collieries without the aid of the striking miners. All efforts, however, have proved unavailing.

Dropped Dead.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 21.—James Maxwell, President of the National Bank of West Virginia, and for many years engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in this city, dropped dead in the street this evening, aged seventy.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 10 a. m.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee—Local rains and partly cloudy weather, stationary temperature, except in the Upper Ohio Valley slightly cooler, east to south winds, becoming variable.

For the Upper Lake Region—Fair weather, variable winds, slightly warmer.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Attitude and Political Surroundings of President Cleveland.

Vice President Hendricks the People's Friend and the Peer of Any Man in the Nation.

What the People Want and What They Should Have.

Decent Republicans Will Not Bob a Strange Udder for Milk.

The Democracy Will Not Break With the President.

M. W. Carr Furnishes the Sentinel With Fact, Logic and Interview, All Tending to the Same End—the Information of the People.

(Special Editorial Staff Correspondence.)

Since my return from the National Capital my time has been largely devoted to the consumption of quinine. Between times, however, I have called up my impressions of the new administration, and have found them not much at variance with those of well-informed and thinking men in several States. It does not require very great ability to compass the situation. We all know what is best to be done in times of comparative prosperity and peace, but they are few who take the trouble to think how difficult is the doing part. The machinery of our Government is vast and intricate. At times in the past it has been tampered with by officials in charge. Wheels have become clogged through inattention; journals have burned out for want of the oil of honesty. Department people have patented special information. Unpatriotic and selfishness obtruded themselves so unobtrusively that the people ordered a change of hands and called for the substitution of Democratic principles in the stead of the centralized notions of the Republican party.

HAS THE ORDER BEEN OBEYED?

The voice of the people has been heard and, in part, obeyed, but there is yet unrest in regard to the matter. There is no question as to the order for a change. No Democrat or sensible Republican gainsays the need there was for such. It is the slowness, smacking of listlessness, in doing the people's bidding that is now complained of. What are the grounds for this delay? Does Mr. Cleveland hold it over his Cabinet, or is he advised by the members of that body? Are the heads of departments forbidden to exercise the office of leadership? Have we a Patent Office, and offices that are largely to be against the wish of the people? Are there no positions in the Government that can be filled by competent and deserving men, whose greater misfortune seems to rest on the fact that they are Democrats? These are the queries heard above the general murmur and over against them, and not infrequently drowning them out of hearing is the whining of Republican leaders, who claim that President Cleveland is killing their party by inches, and quietly but effectively placing Democrats in office. This is the situation presented, and both sides are correct. This paradox can be accounted for on the theory of both parties being sensitive and selfish, and having a consuming greed.

THE PRESIDENT EXCEEDINGLY CIRCUMSPECT.

Mr. Cleveland is undoubtedly anxious to do the bidding of the people in "turning the rascals out," but he is advised, and wisely, too, that anything looking like haste in the matter would merit disapproval. In attempting to be careful, however, he falls into the extreme of comparative slowness, and deserves both praise and blame, of both of which he daily receives a liberal share. He bides his time with remarkable calmness, stands firm under immense pressure, and shows himself to the people as we know him. This showing may not evidence statesmanship, but it is a concomitant of greatness. Few of our Presidents have been statesmen. The material and surroundings were not of the kind. In the instances where statesmanship budded forth the showing was owing largely to the warming and nurturing influence of cabinet officials acting wisely and untidily. In very truth, nearly all the administrations of the past that attained to any great degree of success, were indebted chiefly to the way in which the public pulse was felt. Mr. Cleveland, though apparently ignoring it, is not attentively noting the speed of the national heart, and in time his public acts will be regulated by its beating. I do not say that this going with the tide implies leadership or greatness, although at times it is wise to drift along. Statesmanship is leadership, and not following. It is wise direction and forethought, and calls for large experience and firmness. The President, to say the least, has an average Cabinet. He has had some little experience for a comparatively young man, but is noted chiefly for his integrity, stamina and resolution. His acquaintance with that mysterious something called New York politics may possibly be a drawback to him, but with the rock of Democratic principles beneath him and the history of his predecessors like trodden ground around him, his administration can not help but be an improvement upon the corruption of the past twenty years.

VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS' ATTITUDE.

One of the happiest features of the present administration is the cordial relation existing between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hendricks. The advice of the latter is often sought, and there are those who say that much of the progress made in putting Democrats into places is due, in great part, to Mr. Hendricks' attitude toward the "office-seekers." This term, as applied to seekers after positions, recalls the way in which the wife of the Vice President recently defended that class of our citizens against the sturging of those who now hold office, or who have grown wealthy while in the pay of the Government. She demonstrated that to seek places under the Government was no more creditable than to seek one under a corporation or from an individual. In any case it told of a desire to work and was to be commended in consequence. The "office-seekers" now are mainly Democrats, and this fact alone ex-