

Republican Progress

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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

The Republican Senators should be petitioned by Republicans everywhere to elect Gen. John A. Logan to the Presidency of that body. No more fitting selection could be made. His fight was a gallant one, and that he does not now occupy the exalted position of Vice-President is no fault of his. We believe that the people generally would be gratified at the selection of Logan, and no one will question his ability to fill the position with honor and credit to the Nation.

Let us have a silver dollar with 100 cents in it. False dollars and business prosperity are not in accord. The business of this country never boomed ahead as it did just after the resumption of specie payments. The Republicans party must stand up for honest finance, and honest money. It can not afford to daily with repudiators at any time or anywhere.

At least every disabled soldier who has ably defended his country is entitled to a pension from the date of his honorable discharge, and the nation should not wait, as in Grant's case, until the soldiers are tottering into their graves before doing them this act of justice. The Republican party, which ought to be the natural and steady friends of the soldiers, should hasten to put itself upon this ground.

The Montreal scourge does not seem to be abating, but on the contrary increases in violence. The wires bring reports of bitter hostility between the French Press and the Mayor, who has caused the arrest of the editors of two journals for alleged personal and seditious libel. The anti-vaccination feeling is great among the lower classes, and the progress of the scourge is due in a great measure to their refusal to submit to vaccination. The celebrated Doctor Ross has led a crusade against the use of vaccine, and to the influence of his writings supported by the prestige of his name can be attributed much, if not the larger share of the horrors of the scourge. If reports are true the learned Doctor does not practice what he preaches, as an examination shows two marks of recent vaccination on his arm. If this be true, a rope and a lamp post, ought to be brought into use against the rascally Doctor, who to support a theory, misleads thousands, and brings desolation and death to whole families, while adopting for his own safety the very means he professionally and personally condemns. If the report is true, it only proves that he is not the first reformer whose actions belied his words.

Ind. News: Said a well-known politician this morning: 'The republicans are almost sure to nominate Ex-Governor Porter for Governor, in 1888, because he is the only man they have who will stand a chance of carrying the state. There will be a number of democratic candidates, among whom are Judge Hard, Judge Turpie, and probably Jim Rice and Charlie Jewett. The latter is young and ambitious and has a strong following in the southern part of the state. Turpie will be urged by the older members of the party, and I think he is stronger with the democracy to-day than ever before.'

Crawfordsville Review (Dem.): It seems that the country is to be afflicted this winter with long-winded speeches from congressmen on the money, currency and bi-metallic questions. If some of these gas and wind congressmen were compelled to get out and perform hard manual or mental labor for their pay, perhaps they would not be so anxious to disturb the present existing state of finance. It is somewhat strange that no great financier has come to the surface in this country during the last decade whose labor and opinions in money matters would command the respect and influence of the people. Yet it is a fact that there has not, and financial management in the affairs of this government is in not much better shape than heretofore.

The Midland: In the city of Brooklyn there are scarcely more than two hundred churches of all kinds, big and little. To match these there are nearly or quite three thousand licensed liquor shops. The churches are mostly closed

and hermetically sealed six days in the week; the drug-shops are open six days and nights in the week, and not hermetically sealed on the seventh, and yet there is no great alarm felt by the churches, or any particular concern manifested by Christians in this godly city over this matter.

The Indianapolis Saturday Herald is enjoying a remarkable boom in circulation. The proprietors are giving away to every subscriber, Dr. Stot's celebrated medical work, "Our Family Physician," a book of 544 pages, indorsed by leading physicians of the allopathic, homoeopathic, eclectic and other schools. The work has been selling at \$2.00 a copy, and is said to be superior in many respects to the work of Dr. Gunn whose son was one of its compilers. The Herald is \$2.00 a year, and only asks an additional 15 cents to pay the postage on the book.

New Orleans Exposition, '88-9. The approaching grand display at New Orleans, to be known as the "Exposition of the Three Americas" (Central, North and South,) aside from its general object—the promotion of the welfare of this individual Continent—presents to the world had they boldly charged their eccentricities to Southern Bourbons.

The Cincinnati Musical Festival, to recur next May for the seventh time, is already under way with promise of great success, the chorus which forms the basis of these festivals being undertaken this time with the determination to make it more complete than ever, affording indeed, a model for the trainings of large bodies of singers. There will be five evening concerts beginning with Tuesday, May 18, and in the course two afternoon concerts. The general musical director will be Theodore Thomas. Mr. Arthur Mees will conduct the chorus. There will be distinguished soloists, an orchestra of one hundred musicians and the musical forces will comprise six hundred voices.

Correct Estimate. That level-headed newspaper, the Cincinnati Gazette, has the following sensible remarks with reference to the Hendricks literature, that is now flooding the country: The usual indiscriminate eulogy that attends the death of eminent men is already begun in the case of Vice-President Hendricks. He is pronounced by one of those pseudo-decorators "one of the foremost and most eminent of the century," or words to that effect. The fact is, Mr. Hendricks was a shrewd and successful politician, and an individual, of a pure and honest life, but the evidences of his statesmanship are not profuse. In the Senate he opposed the war measures of the Government, and he certainly did nothing in his own State to encourage the enlistment of soldiers, nor did he give his voice and influence to a vigorous prosecution of the war. He opposed the amendments to the Constitution and the policy of reconstruction adopted by Congress. He favored inflation of the greenback currency and denounced the specie resumption act. He was a sincere spoils Democrat, and took no stock in Cleveland's theory of civil service reform. In his early career he voted for the proposal of the Missouri Compromise, than which nothing so helped to create commotion throughout the country, and made the conflict of 1861 inevitable. He was not a progressive in politics; if he took the initiative in any great public measure, our memory fails to recall it.

Congress exercised this constitutional power as early as 1792 by the passage of the act which is now section 146 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and in those words: "In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate, or if there is none, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President is elected."

The Congress may by law, says the Constitution, "provide for removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officers shall act according to the will of the Senate." The Senate adjourned without choosing any Senator President pro tempore to preside in the absence of the Vice-President. The term of the present House of Representatives began on the fourth of March last, and there has been no session of that body as yet, so that no speaker has been chosen.

At this time there is no President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives. Vice-President Hendricks presided over the Senate as the extra or special session was on the spring of the year, and he was chosen by the Senate to nominate the Vice-President.

Nevertheless it is evident that the law requiring the Presidential succession should be so framed as to prevent such a state of things as has now arisen.

It is interesting to know that Mr. Evans regards the existing law as unconstitutional. The New York Tribune, reports him as follows:

"It has always been my opinion that the present law was unconstitutional, and so I contended in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. In the first place the Constitution does not give to Congress the power to declare who shall be the President, but only that the office shall fill the vacancy, and moreover forbids members of Congress from holding any office under the Government. But of course there was a great deal of uncertainty about the matter when it was under discussion originally."

Coming so able a lawyer, these views are well worthy of consideration. The Constitution certainly provides that no person holding office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office, and there is much plausibility to say that the Constitution of the Senate or the speaker of the House of Representatives from acting as President.

Senator Evans expresses the opinion that the bill "preserving the succession from the Secretary of State down through the Cabinet" is probably the best arrangement that can be devised, and adds that the measure is undoubtedly constitutional.

The places in the Cabinet are almost always filled. If the proposed law were now in force, instead of having to be designated to act as President in case of vacancy, there would be seven. N. Y. Sun.

Re-opening of the Schools. The danger from scarlet fever having in measure subsided, the Public Schools were re-opened Monday, Nov. 30th. Every precaution will be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Children belonging to families where cases of scarlet fever have recently occurred will not be admitted till the beginning of next term, and then only upon presentation to the Superintendent, of a statement from the attending physician, certified to by the Secretary of the City Board of Health, that desquamation is complete, that the premises from which they come, including bedding, carpets, etc., and also all clothing worn by the pupil, have been thoroughly disinfected. By order of the Board of Trustees, R. M. WEIR, Sec.

—In figuring up the expense of the civil service accounts, First Auditor Chenoweth, finds that the Commission indulged very largely in what is mildly denominated "lemonade" and "ginger ale." If

a Kentuckian had been on the Commission it would have been easy to interpret these apparently harmless beverages. At all events the First Auditor is disposed not to allow such items under the head of necessary expenses. The Commissioners would have stood better before the world had they boldly charged their eccentricities to Southern Bourbons.

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Two years ago Vice-President Hendricks made his will. Almost his entire estate, valued at \$100,000, leaves his wife.

Mr. Hendricks was senior warden of St. Paul's cathedral, of which he has long been a member.

Many years ago Mr. Hendricks was identified with the Odd-Fellows, the only secret order he ever joined.

Those A. Hendricks graduated from Hanover college in 1841.

Mr. Hendricks carried but \$1,000 of life insurance.

The humming of telegraph and telephone wires, so often heard, is generally considered to be caused by the wind. R. W. McBride, of Waterloo, who specially studied the matter for several years on his private wire, which had a strong gift of humming, is satisfied the wind is not the agent, for he found the sound more likely to be heard on a dry, clear, cool and calm evening than at any other time. He is also convinced that the sound is not produced by electricity, for he could detect no signs of that agent when the humming was going on, while at times when the wire was evidently charged there was no sound.

The humming was accompanied by a rapid vibration of the wire. In fact, the matter is thought to be a

sort of 13-14-15 puzzle of popular science.

The First Steel Pen Makers.

The word Pen, in Holy Scriptures, refers to either an iron style, or to a reed; the latter being the earliest form of pen used for writing on papyrus.

One of the earliest attempts to make pens is attributed to Wm. Gadbury, England, who, for his own use, constructed a clumsy style, which he used in the spring of 1792.

The name of the pen is Gadbury's.

John Peary, of London, commenced to manufacture pens in 1824, and was the founder of the firm named Peary & Co., who are now the largest pen makers in the world.

Their celebrated "T" and "Peary" pens are, and fine points Nos. A. 4 and 1073 for schools, are, without doubt the CHAPEST PERFECT PENS in the world.

—And for the past twenty years his record has been thus ventilated, and will be at each succeeding canvass, and by the men who now talk of his statesmanship and patriotism.

—In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both President and Vice-President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or if there is none, then the President of the Senate, shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President is elected.

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—Says a citizen of the capital: "Probably no man has ever lived in Indianapolis who was so intimately known and so generally beloved by his citizens, rich and poor alike, as Thomas A. Hendricks. One of his chief characteristics, perhaps that which was the foundation of his political success and personal popularity, was that to every one, without reference to race or quality, he was always approachable. No one ever failed to gain at his hands a courteous and even cordial reception, and no matter whether the coveted service or favor was yielded or refused, there was almost an equal sense of obligation on the part of such as had the good fortune to be brought in contact with him."

Though Mr. Hendricks had been slightly ill during Wednesday, no serious results were anticipated. For several days he had been actively engaged attending to affairs and arranging his business preparations to leaving for Washington to attend the session of Congress, and the night before his death he attended a brilliant reception at the residence of Treasurer Cooper, where he seemed to enjoy himself, appeared to be in unusual health and spirits, and said he was feeling well and happy. Upon returning home he complained of feeling chilly, and Wednesday morning he was slightly ill and the doctor who was called who gave him some simple remedies, and pronounced his illness a slight indisposition.

The luxury of an American shave is a thing that Englishmen hear a good deal about, and which they are generally anxious to experience when they arrive on our shores. After having tried it they say the luxury is a delusion and a snare. Every Englishman shaves himself, and that is why traveling Americans look in vain for artistic barbers in London. The American can assert that no where but in his native land are true artists with the razor to be found. A shave every morning is as much a part of the average Englishman's toilet as a bath, or, as he calls it, a "bawth." An American shrinks from shaving himself, and somehow considers it a thing beneath his dignity when he can hire a man to do it. He performs a fur more arduous labor, however, when he blackens his own boots. A man may be a blackguard, a drunkard, may not pay his debts, may live by his wits or the want of some other man's wits, and according to the English notion, may yet be a "gentleman," but let it once be known that he blackens his own boots and he is expelled from all decent society. The average Londoner would commit suicide if he thought he should ever be reduced so low as to polish his own shoes. During the famine in India, the caste feeling was so strong that starving natives laid down and died by the roadside rather than accept bread from one of the lower caste than themselves. We can conceive of an Englishman going barefoot all of his life rather than blacken a pair of boots.

—A young man who believes in improvement, having recently married, suggested to his wife that they should argue some question frankly and fully every morning, in order to learn more of each other. The first question happened to be "whether a woman could be expected to get along without a hat," he took the affirmative, and when last seen he had climbed into a hay loft, and was pulling the ladder after him.

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