

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

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THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894.

REFORM IN THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

SENATOR MORGAN has introduced a bill looking to the reorganization of the State Department and the reform of the diplomatic and consular service. It is certainly time something were done in this line. So far as concerns the evils which could be cured by the application of the merit system, it seems to us that all that is necessary is to extend the civil-service rules so as to cover the positions which Mr. Morgan's bill is intended to cover. There is no need of any new examining board, for the Civil Service Commission is fully qualified to hold the necessary examinations.

But the result which the Senator is aiming at is most desirable. His bill provides for examinations in United States and general history, international and constitutional law, political economy, geography, arithmetic, English language, and either German, French, Spanish, Italian or Russian. Those who pass the examination are to be eligible to the lowest grades of the service, and it is by promotion from these grades that the higher positions are to be filled. Those now in the service, as well as new applicants, are required to submit to the examinations. There are to be no removals for political reasons, but only for inefficiency or misconduct. The only officials who are not to be examined are the Secretary of State, the first Assistant Secretary, and the department heads, and consular agents. There are provisions as to salaries, and consular fees—except fees not in excess of \$500 a year paid to consular agents—are cut off.

This bill, or something like it, should pass. As things are now, places in the diplomatic and consular service are looked upon as rewards for party hacks, and as convenient receptacles for men whom it is desired to keep as far away from home as possible. The whole thing should be taken out of politics. A man who is not a party hack, and who should be able to look forward to the possibility of making a career for himself. This is manifestly impossible under the present system. A reform is sorely needed, and it should be so radical in its character and so firmly entrenched in law as to keep unworthy men out of the service and to protect worthy men from any future Josiah Quincy who may happen to break into office.

TWO YEARS AGO AND TO-DAY.

SENATOR HILL proved his party loyalty yesterday by introducing and voting for a dilatory motion for the Senate to adjourn until Monday. In this attempt to sidetrack the tariff bill he was supported not only by all the Republicans, but also by his brilliant associate, Murphy, who fought such a heroic battle for collars and cuffs; by Brice, who was paired in favor of Call, McPherson and Faulkner, who were absent unpaired; Taylor and Stewart, who are more Populists than anything else, voted with Hill and the Republicans, while Populists Allen, Kyle and Peffer voted with the Democrats against Hill and his motion. The vote was 25 to 25 against Hill.

It is clear that, notwithstanding all the concessions that have been made, Hill, Brice and Murphy have not yet got their party. Gorman and Gibson of Maryland, Caffery of Louisiana, and Smith of New Jersey seem to be "fixed." But the bill is evidently not satisfactory to the interests in whose behalf it has been introduced. And if yesterday's vote may be taken as a test, the Republicans have a little more than an even chance of beating it. The pliancy of the situation lies in the fact that the Democratic party in the Senate is committed to a bill which not only seems likely to be defeated, but which very many Democrats themselves look upon as hardly worth saving.

Such an exhibition of incapacity has rarely been seen in American politics as that which has marked this attempted tariff legislation. Viewed from a strictly political and partisan standpoint, the conduct of the Democrats in Congress—particularly in the Senate—has been amazing. Two years ago State after State was instructing its delegation for Mr. Cleveland, and the whole party was aflame with enthusiasm for tariff reform. Every other Democrat was just a sight of Democratic and thirty politicians were sent to the rear. The silver issue, which for a time seemed so threatening, was retired. Even in New York the party was in revolt against David B. Hill—the man who is now the real Democratic leader in the Senate. When the national convention met in June, the same spirit of devotion to a great principle controlled its deliberations. It was known that the politicians and the machine people

ple were opposed to Mr. Cleveland's candidacy. His own State sent a delegation solidly instructed for Hill. But the convention's mind was made up, and, putting aside every unworthy consideration, it decided that it would rather go to defeat under Mr. Cleveland's leadership than to victory under the leadership of any other man. In a word, it did not care to win a barren victory; it preferred that the party's triumph, if there were to be a triumph, should mean something.

Thus it was that the party went into the campaign, and in November, 1892, the cause of tariff reform, as represented by its most distinguished exponent, triumphed overwhelmingly. No one questioned the meaning of the election. It was universally conceded that the Democrats were pledged to a thorough reform of the tariff. That was the issue in the campaign; it was an honest issue—and it won.

But not till a year after the victory had been won was a beginning made in the construction of the new tariff. When the bill was reported to the House its conservative character surprised high protectionists and disappointed radical reformers. The House passed the bill and sent it to the Senate more than two months ago. And from that time to this the one object which the Democrats have seemed to have in mind has been to direct some way "how not to do it." The bill was treated by the finance committee as though it were a Republican measure. After numerous delays and endless dickerings it was reported to the Senate. Then debate was postponed for two weeks, and now it is very doubtful whether the mutilated, trust-doubtful bill can pass at all.

In the meantime the Democratic party all over the country is disorganized and demoralized, and is being beaten in election after election. And yet only two years ago the party was invincible. Now its own members are turning against it. They rightly feel that they have been betrayed. Whether this betrayal is the result of treachery, venality, or simply stupidity on the part of the supposed leaders of the party is not important. Whatever their motives may be, they have played havoc with the organization which they pretend to serve and love.

THE ART ASSOCIATION'S OPPORTUNITY.

THIS Art Association, which has labored so long and so faithfully for the promotion of the good influences which flow from the cultivation of a love for the beautiful, has held a business meeting and resolved upon several noteworthy things. One is that the annual exhibit is to be held in May, the plans for which are not yet completed. It appears, further, that, as a result of the past work of this association, it now owns sixteen pictures—a very respectable collection, indeed.

Another thing the association resolved upon was an effort to raise a fund of not less than \$5,000 for building an art museum. Subscriptions will be small, payments easy, the sum meanwhile profitably invested. These are all good things. We have year after year had many words of urgency for popular support of this cause. What has been done has been largely done by women. The result shows that strong influences may be established by patient and persistent labor, even though the labor be difficult and the field be small.

In these many years, and this commendable plan has come on, Indianapolis has gone on. To-day Indianapolis is a large city. City and suburbs to-day contain probably 130,000 people, and there are many things here now that go to make up advantages of city life, though there are very many things that we still lack. It is wise to take counsel in an endeavor to keep pace with this general progress. The plans governing an enterprise many years ago may not be adequate for the best results of that enterprise, which many times has grown so greatly advanced. The Art Association does not, for example, do all that it ought to do if it hold an exhibit of pictures three weeks or four in the year and look the pictures away from the mass of the people. The Art Association is not equal to its opportunity, is not fulfilling the true purpose of its being, simply to have an art gallery here a few weeks in the year for the benefit of a few hundred persons who have the leisure during the week and the means to pay the admission fee.

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right of beautiful pictures. Let us have religion by all means, and every Sunday the doors of more than a hundred churches in Indianapolis are open to all. But shall the doors be closed on the beautiful pictures on the two or three Sundays in the year in which we may have them at all? There are hundreds and thousands of people who do not go to church. Because they do not, shall we refuse to them the ministrations of other influences that tend to better things? Surely in this city no enlightened person contends that the open picture gallery on Sunday means evil. There is no city in this land that we know of which has a picture gallery that does not open it on Sunday. The last to be opened was the great picture gallery of New York, and on Sunday tens of thousands of people visit that beautiful place which was that was as inaccessible to them as if it had been on the other side of the sea.

Another thing: The association has some sixteen pictures. What good do they do the public? They are shut away from public view. We respectfully represent that this also is not fulfilling the purpose of an art association. An art association ought to be a means to place pictures before the people. Why then does the Art Association hang its pictures in the Public Library? There we have a fire-proof building, a building in every way worthy as a place for these pictures. There is no fear that the pictures might be damaged there. The great Columbian Exposition forever settled that. The pictures there were undamaged by a single rain. The miscellaneous crowds came and went at will, and no one was even asked to give up his umbrella or to stand before them. The suggestion of such freedom in the beginning caused a shiver to run through every one in authority. But it was tried and most nobly did the result vindicate the self-respect of an American crowd. Such a thing could not be done in Europe. But it was done here, to the lasting credit of American character. Our art association need fear no harm to its pictures hung upon the walls of the Public Library. They would suitably attract beautiful place, and there they would be seen by hundreds of people every week and so, silently, as the days go on, fulfill the purpose of their being. Bring out these concealed treasures, let the people see them, and at the great annual show throw open the doors on Sundays that all may come in! So let our Art Association be equal to its opportunity and do the great work that it ought to do.

Cut down the court-house yard. Cost, \$14,800. GRAND MASTER WORKMAN SOVEREIGN, has managed to edge in another interview, taking Coxy for a text.

The special Council meeting called for the purpose of considering the ordinances for the improvement of Alabama street and the sale of the post-office is to be hoped will approve the former measures. We have entire belief in the sincerity of the local property-holders of Alabama street who have so strenuously insisted upon wooden pavements on a sand foundation. But we do not go with them in their judgment. We think that in this instance the Board of Public Works is right. A wooden pavement upon any foundation is a step backward in the progress of the city. Wooden pavements are unhealthy. They hold the germs of disease. They can not be kept clean. After a little bit of wear the sweepings lodge in the crevices, whence they are blown up by the wind, and so under an considerable amount of traffic sprinkling is necessary. The constant decay of the wood is unhealthy. Street improvement has reached the stage when it is past vegetable material. Brick, asphalt and granite are all that should be considered. Furthermore, no pavement should be put down without a solid foundation of hydraulic concrete. There is an old saying, and a true one, that the foundation is the roadway. There is further involved in the present instance an abrogation of the spirit of the city charter, for a vote adverse to the Board of Public Works by the Council on the confessed grounds, not of opposition to the improvement, but because of the property owners' whole being the power to determine the kind of improvement instead of the Board of Public Works, would ratify the claim and throw us open to a most unfortunate condition, namely either the defeat of the improvement or the perpetuation of the whole or the stopping of improvement. In the present case, if the Council refuses to sustain the Board of Public Works, we earnestly urge that board not to improve the street.

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A Parable.

Said Christ, our Lord, "I will go and see how the man, my brethren, believe in me. But made himself known to the children of earth."

Then said the chief priests, and rulers, and scribes, "Behold, now, the Giver of all good things; Go to, let us welcome with pomp and state. Him who alone is mighty and great."

With carpets of gold the ground they strewed. Where the Son of Man should tread, And in palace chambers lofty and rare They lodged him, and served him with kingly fare.

Great organs surged through arches dim, Their jubilant floods in praise of him; And in church and palace, and judgment hall, He saw his image high over all.

But still, wherever his steps they led, He found in his heart a heavy lead; And from under the heavy foundation-stones, The Son of Mary heard bitter groans.

And in church, and palace, and judgment hall, He saw his image high over all; And on the bodies and souls of living men, And think ye that building shall endure Which shelters the noble and crushes the poor?

"With grates of silver and bars of gold, Ye have adorned my sheep from their Father's fold; I have seen the drooping of their tears in heaven, these eighteen hundred years."

"O Lord and Master, not ours the guilt, We builded but as our fathers built; Thy shine shines, how they have shined, Sovereign and self through our land."

Then Christ said hard with sword and flame, To hold thy earth forever the same, And with sharp crooks of steel to keep still as the sea, and as the land."

Then Christ, stung, stunted, staggered man, And a motherless girl, whose fingers thin Pushed from his side, said:

These set he in the midst of them, And as they drew back their garment hem, For fear of defilement, "Lo, here," said he, "The image ye have made of me."

—James Russell Lowell.

"SCRAP." The King of Prussia's salary is \$3,852,000. London restaurants serve 950,000 dinners and suppers every week.

A good sewing machine is supposed to do the work of twelve women. The membership of the Primrose League in England has reached 1,000,000.

Fruit that ripens most quickly is not the sweetest nor does it keep longest. The offspring of parents of unequal height most frequently inherits the shorter parent.

The coal fields of West Virginia are more extensive than the entire area of Great Britain's coal region. The whale fishing industry of the United States has reached its peak in 1893, when 695 vessels were engaged in it.

A room is ventilated best by opening the upper part of a window, because the hottest air is always near the ceiling. One must have traveled 1,000 miles in a straight line before being eligible to the new British Empire of travelers.

The number of citizens in the United States in 1892 was 5,814,022,117. In addition to these 54,000,000 were imported. There are now seventy-four survivors of the famous Maine, who sailed for the British army authorities have traced.

The Christian name Caroline is the feminine of the Latin form of Charles. Its significance is "the noble one." One Husband—Does that novel turn out happily? Wife—"It doesn't." It only says they were married. You Weekly. Arizona has produced more than \$80,000,000 of precious metals. The exports of silver have exceeded \$5,000,000 of copper.

STYLES IN MEN'S ATTIRE.

A GENERAL TENDENCY TO BELL CROWNS IN HATS.

Butterfly Ties and Cravats. With Stock Attachments Likely To Be the Season's Favorites—New Concepts in Half Hose.

It is the ambition of every man to be well dressed, and it has long since become a recognized fact that it is not enough to have one's coat molded to one's form, or to have one's hat and trousers to suit one's figure, but that one must also have a reputation for being a modern Beau Brummel. One must go further than this, and pay as much attention to the shape of one's hat, the color and method of tying one's cravat, and even to the selection of one's half-hose, as to the cut of the clothes themselves. Good tailors can be trusted to look after a man's clothes, but he must depend upon his own tastes in what have sometimes been erroneously regarded as the minor matters of dress.

The hat is a very important part of a man's wardrobe. When one comes to think of it, though, it does not seem to be so important as it is in the line of head-gear. At first blush one would say that a hat is a hat, and that all very hats. The hat is a very important part of a man's wardrobe. When one comes to think of it, though, it does not seem to be so important as it is in the line of head-gear. At first blush one would say that a hat is a hat, and that all very hats.

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