

in 1855; United States Attorney for the southern district of Ohio in 1858, and in 1861 entered the army with a lieutenant-colonel's commission. In 1863 he resigned from the army to accept the judgeship of the superior court of Cincinnati.

He was prominently identified with the Presbyterian denomination and with its religio-political action in regard to slavery. He was defeated in 1876 as a candidate for Congress, and the next year made of himself an historical personage by his record in connection with the famous electoral commission. He appeared before that body as leading counsel for the Republican candidate. In March, 1877, he entered the United States Senate, vice John Sherman, resigned, and in 1881, with the distinct understanding that he would no longer be a partisan, the Democrats of the Senate supported his nomination, made by President Garfield, as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and he was confirmed.

Stanley Matthews was undeniably a man of great ability; but it is said of him that his prejudices were so strong as to render it difficult for him to be strictly non-partisan in matters that concerned him or his friends. As a rule, however, his career in the exalted position which he held during the last years of his life, has been characterized by fairness as well as learning and ability.

### HARRISON'S CALIBER.

WHEN a man is selected for a ruling position of prominence, especially in this country, speculation immediately becomes rife regarding his quality, and what shall be the character of his administration, which invariably partakes of the stamp of the individual.

President Harrison, from the time of his election, has been put in the crucible of popular criticism. Some of the opinions expressed concerning him have been far from complimentary. It had been stated that providing one who is recognized as the most astute politician in America—Jas. G. Blaine—should enter the Cabinet, the President would be little more than a figure-head. Thus far the premonitory symptoms are against any such inference. The indications are strong that while General Harrison may not be brusque and offensive in asserting the consummation of his judgment on public affairs, so far as

they come within the range of his executive jurisdiction, when he makes up his mind he will be likely to stay there against all odds. We take it that he is a gentleman who, while capable of transacting business with dispatch, is not given to precipitance. He takes cognizance of the evidence bearing upon a subject, forms his own conclusion thereon, and acts upon it independently. If we have correctly estimated his composition, he will be the reverse of what some people anticipate—a dummy President.

This is well, for the foremost republic on earth cannot afford to have a weakling at its summit. When such is the case the nation is robbed of its majesty, as a powerful and symmetrical body is demoralized when it is surmounted by an incompetent head. He betrays a natural anxiety to make friends, but he also shows that he is unwilling, as he should be, to do this at the sacrifice of his judgment. It is to be hoped that a man like him especially should on every subject be right; for if he should be wrong it is probable that he would be apt to continue for some time in that channel.

If there are those who expected to manipulate General Harrison for their own purposes, that class are more than likely to be unmitigatedly disappointed.

We have an impression that President Harrison's term will be overcast with clouds. Indications point to such a condition. We believe that if trouble should arise—as will probably be the case—he will meet it with courage and fortitude; for, unless we are mistaken in regard to his nature, he will be noted in the exercise of his functions as President of the Republic, more for his staying qualities than for brilliancy. Washington was, perhaps, among all his countrymen prominent in this respect. While there were some who soared intellectually higher than he, none were more durable or courageous. One of the most striking traits of the "father of his country" was that he never appeared to know when he was defeated. The present incumbent of the executive chair in the White House seems to be somewhat similar in the matter of tenacity, so far as early symptoms can indicate.

Therefore, if you will ask of me you shall receive, if you will knock it shall be opened unto you.—*Doc. and Cov.*

### SHOULD BE REPRESSED.

REPORTS reach us from different quarters of the city, especially the outlying districts, regarding the existence of the "hoodlum" nuisance. It almost appears as if this uninviting phase of society cropped out at special seasons and spread after the manner of an epidemic.

Gangs of unruly youths congregate in localities, and seem to take delight in creating disturbances and annoying peaceable citizens. The exploits of these bands take the form of "making night hideous" by howls and other barbarous noises. They also commit acts of vandalism, and occasionally indulge in indecent and filthy language within the hearing of lady pedestrians. The latter phase of "hoodlumism" is the most cowardly and inexcusable of all. Those who thus deport themselves have not within them the instincts that will develop into healthy, moral manhood.

We confess we are heartily ashamed that there should be such a despicable element within the line of this peaceable and orderly city. It would, however, be an anomaly if it did not exist here to some extent, seeing it is so prevalent in other cities abroad. The evil is so exasperating and unendurable as to require the application of immediate and effective remedies, in order that it may be extinguished. This, in our opinion, can be done by the introduction of two methods. One is, an appeal to the better instincts of the offenders themselves. There must, at least, be some among them who, if the obnoxious character of their conduct were described to them in such a way as to enable them to see it in its true light, and if they were solicited in the spirit of friendliness to desist, could be reclaimed in this way. The organizations in the different wards are of such a complete kind that this moral duty devolving upon our citizens could be effectually performed. We therefore suggest that the steps referred to be forthwith taken.

With regard to those who refuse to respond to an appeal to their better nature there should be a treatment given of another description. The municipal authorities ought to adopt measures that will absolutely repress the wrong. In a city of magnificent distances like this the ordinary police force is inadequate for the performance of this task, for the night prowlers are scattered over its more thinly populated sections. Under these circumstances why no