Republican Progress.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1835.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

—AT—

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Publication Office: "Progress Block," Sixth Street and College Avenue.

The Republican Progress.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE LOCAL INTERESTS OF MONROE COUNTY.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1835. BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1889. NEW SERIES.—VOL. XXIII.—NO. 32.

Republican Progress.

A VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Circulates Among the Best Farmers in Monroe County,

And is Read by Every Member of Each Family.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A Summary of the Eventful Happenings of a Week, as Reported by Telegraph.

Political, Commercial, and Industrial News, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Suicides, Etc., Etc.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LITERALLY SCORCHED.

A Horrible Accident in the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, Pa.

A special from Pittsburgh, dated the 27th inst., says: A frightful accident happened at Carnegie's, Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock to-night. Capt. W. R. Jones, General Manager of the Immense Steel Works, and a number of workmen were horribly and perhaps fatally burned. Furnace "C," one of the largest of the blast furnaces, gave way at the bottom, and tons of molten metal, like water escaping from a reservoir, ran out. The furnace had not been working properly during the day and Capt. Jones called this evening to see if he could not ascertain the cause. He was working with a number of men near the base of the furnace, when the break occurred. In an instant flames of fire shot forth and the hot metal exploded and fell like sheets of water. Tons of molten metal poured out of the furnace and that any person near the furnace escaped instant death is regarded as almost a miracle. List of the injured: Capt. Jones, general manager, badly burned; Michael Quinn, so badly burned that his flesh peeled off with his clothes, lived only a few hours; John McKake, badly burned about the body, not fatally; Capt. Ned Quinn, burned about the arms and chest, will recover. Patrick Hughes, Michael Conner and John Needen badly burned. Michael King, a Hungarian, who was present when the seething mass poured out of the furnace, as he can not be found, is feared to have been covered up. The injured were brought to the Homeopathic hospital here, where everything is being done to relieve their sufferings. Five thousand workmen at the Edgar Thompson steel works, and hundreds of people in Braddock are frantic with grief on account of the injuries which Capt. Jones received. Capt. Jones is well known throughout the United States and Europe, wherever iron and steel are manufactured. He receives a salary of $25,000 per year and a per cent. on the product of the large mill, making his income almost $50,000 a year. He took 300 men at Johnstown at his own expense a couple of days after the flood and remained there for a couple of weeks, directing the work of rescue. He is perhaps sixty years of age. About six car loads of molten metal poured out of the break. The terrible rush of liquid metal knocked Mr. Jones down into the pit. Fortunately, he fell between two tracks, or he would have been burned to death instantly. When removed from the pit the clothing had burned entirely from his body. Superintendent James Galey and his assistant, Michael Killen, were standing near Capt. Jones at the time, but both made their escape in safety. The loss to the company will be quite heavy. At midnight Capt. Jones was resting easy. The physicians say he will recover and that his face will not be disfigured. Two of the others will die.

FATALLY BURNED.

A Fond by Boothe Probably Fatal Injuries From a Lamp Explosion.

At Chicago, the little daughter of Mrs. Henry Tennes, overturned the lamp and her clothing caught fire. The mother, seeing the danger the child was in, tore the blazing clothes from her and threw them to one side. As she did so, the fire from the burning oil caught her own dress. Enveloped in flames she ran frantically down stairs. At the second landing Mrs. Tennes fell helpless, her clothing burned from her body and her flesh being literally roasted. A moment later her husband appeared, also fatally burned, but still able to walk. He aided in carrying his wife to bed. Then his strength gave out and he fell to the floor unconscious. Doctors pronounce Mrs. Tennes' condition hopeless. The injuries of Mr. Tennes and his daughter are much less serious, although Mr. Tennes will be badly disfigured by the burns about his head.

Exciting Incident on the Wabash Fair Grounds.

There was an exciting incident on the Wabash fair grounds the other day. There was to be a balloon ascension and parachute descent by Miss Cora Ballinton, and the huge gas bag was being inflated, surrounded by an expectant multitude, when flames were seen darting from the top. The man in the balloon barely escaped alive and in an instant the air-ship was ablaze, causing a wild stampede. The balloon was the property of the Washington County Fair Association.

Violent Tramps in Iowa.

Two tramps took possession of the town of Holland, Iowa, intimidating the constable and setting fire to a building with a broken lamp. They went to Reinbeck where they were overhauled by the sheriff. In attempting to arrest them Archie Nest, who was helping to capture the things, was shot in the neck by one of the tramps, receiving fatal injuries. The prisoners were taken to Marshaltown, to save them from lynching by the infuriated citizens of Reinbeck.

A Brute Who Followed a Sister.

A brutal assault was made upon Sister Camilla at Sacred Heart Convent, Emporia, Kan., by an unknown man who followed her from her home in Terre Haute, Ind. While in the hospital at that place he made a similar assault, and the sister was removed to the convent at her own request. The man escaped.

The Temple Destroyed.

The Temple of Heaven, at Pekin, containing the great throne of the sacred dagoon, has been destroyed by fire.

The Cronin Story.

Only four jurymen have been secured to try the Cronin suspects.

How the Immigrants Are Coming.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total number of immigrants arriving at the ports of the United States from the principal countries, except the Dominion of Canada and Mexico, during the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1889, was 309,—and contrast 301,027 during the same period last year.

Appointments by Porter.

Census Superintendent Porter has appointed Richard P. Bothwell, of New York, special agent to take charge of the collection of statistics of gold and silver for the eleventh census. He has also appointed Baird Halberstadt, of Pittsburgh, Pa., special agent to assist in the collection of coal statistics.

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE.

Trade Everywhere in Fine Shape, and Money Generally in Good Supply.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of the condition of trade says:

Throughout the country the state of business is encouraging, and the only disheartening feature are in connection with speculative operations. Speculation in breadstuffs and cotton has been attended slightly lower range of prices, with but moderate transactions, and slackness of the consumptive demand causes a weaker tone in coffee and sugar markets, without material change in prices. The reports from other cities correspond fairly with the clearings outside New York, which show an increase over last year of about 4 per cent. in the aggregate, but an increase at two-thirds of the cities. At Boston a conservative feeling still rules the money market. At Philadelphia money is active, and the jobbing dry goods trade continues good, the grocery trade improves, exceeding last year's; trade in dry goods and other merchandise is quiet, after the exceptional activity of August. For the year thus far trade exceeds last year's. Milwaukee reports constantly improving business with active money. Kansas City reports business and collections a fair average for the season, and Cleveland increasing activity. At Omaha great crops give good business and collections, and at Pittsburgh further improvement is seen in business men and steady work in coke and in coal. South the reports also are all encouraging as to crop prospect and present trade. These specimens illustrate the general tenor of reports, and it may be added that there is nowhere any stringency in money, the supply being ample for legitimate needs. The great industries appear to be gradually improving in condition. Partial failure of the potato and fruit crops, and the injury to butter by recent storms, cause an advance in prices, and the general average for commodities is now about one per cent. higher than Sept. 1. The business failures throughout the country during the week number for the United States 177, and for Canada 21, or a total of 198 failures, as compared with a total of 183 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 226, representing 190 failures in the United States and 26 in the Dominion of Canada.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

Republican Tickets Placed in the Field in Three States.

The following tickets have been selected by the respective State conventions:

New York Republicans—Secretary of State, John I. Gilbert; Comptroller, Martin W. Cook; Treasurer, Ira W. Hedges; Attorney General, Gen. J. M. Varnum; Engineer, W. P. Van Rensselaer; Judge Court Appeals, Judge A. Haight.

Massachusetts Republicans—Governor, J. Q. A. Brackett; Lieutenant Governor, William H. Hale; Secretary of State, Henry B. Pierce; Treasurer, George A. Marden; Auditor, Charles E. Ladd; Attorney General, Andrew J. Waterman.

Mississippi Republicans—Governor, James R. Chalmers; Lieutenant Governor, M. C. Mollison (colored); Secretary of State, John R. Jones; Auditor, Edward Young.

BOULANGER NOT SUSTAINED.

Out of 569 Election Districts the Republicans Win in 244.

Returns from the French election indicate a Republican victory. Official returns received from 569 election districts show that 244 Republicans have been returned and 159 members of the opposition. Among the Republicans elected there are sixteen Moderates and fifty-seven Radicals. The opposition members include eighty-six Royalists, fifty-one Bonapartists, and twenty-two Boulangists. Reballots will be necessary in 177 divisions. It is expected that 135 of these will return Republicans. In official circles a Government majority is considered assured. Although the majority will not be large it will be more compact and more homogeneous than that in the last chamber. M. Thevenet, Minister of Justice, has been re-elected. Among the Republicans defeated are MM. Mitade, Goblet, Jules Ferry, Millard, and Joubert, while in the districts in which MM. Millerand, Passy, Lockroy, Floquet, and Barodet, Republicans, and MM. Andrieux, Laisant, Vergoin, Laur, De Susine and Naquet, anti-Republicans, were candidates a reballot will have to be had. Count Dillon was elected. Returns from the elections in Paris show that the Conservatives did not elect a single member, while the Republicans returned one and the Boulangists four. Reballots will be necessary in thirty-seven divisions. The Boulangists polled 192,530 votes in Paris against 244,070 recorded for Boulanger in January.

A TUMBLE IN BOOKS.

Belford, Clarke & Co., the Great Western Publishers, Fail for at Least $400,000.

Belford, Clarke & Co., of Chicago, one of the largest publishing firms in the United States, have failed. Their assets, according to the best authority, will amount to not more than $200,000, while their liabilities will exceed $400,000. The failure was precipitated by the entering of judgments against the firm in the Circuit Court in favor of the First National Bank and S. A. Maxwell & Co., for $29,885.32 and $13,000 respectively. Upon a bill filed in the Superior Court by Donohue & Henneberry, large creditors of and stockholders in the company, Judge Shepard appointed Thos. C. Hammond, of the firm of Walker, Oakley & Co., receiver, in bonds of $100,000. The receiver was directed to continue the business, and the Court ordered that the firm turn over to him all its property of every kind, including cash, books, accounts, etc.

SHERMAN AGAIN IN COMMAND.

Presiding Over a Meeting of Veterans at Cincinnati.

At Cincinnati the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, headed by Gen. Sherman and Gen. Howard, marched from the Bennett House to College Hall, where the former took the chair as President, with Gen. Hickenlooper as Secretary. Gen. Force was Treasurer. Gen. Sherman announced that none but members should vote, and then read the constitution of the society. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Chicago on the occasion of the unveiling of the Grant monument. Gen. Hickenlooper was chosen orator for that occasion.

TWELVE MEN INJURED.

A Serious Collision on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad.

A collision occurred between a wildcat engine and a caboose filled with forty men on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad near Claymont, Del., by which twelve men were injured. J. Hughes is the most seriously injured, being hurt internally and having a ragged wound on the forehead. William Gibbs, James Cavanagh, and one or two others are also believed to have sustained internal injuries. Engineer Legg knew of the train ahead of him, and the men on the wrecked train say that he was going at the rate of a mile a minute.

THOUGHT TO HAVE PERISHED.

The Schooner Alpha, Bound for Sitka, Alaska, Supposed to Have Gone Down.

A letter received at Port Townsend, W. T., from Edward H. Brown, Deputy Collector at Sitka, Alaska, says the schooner Sitka has arrived, fifteen days from Yakutal, and reports that the schooner Alpha, Captain Hamill, having on board Managing Owner Jeff J. Kuhn, formerly Special Deputy Collector; his son, and a crew of Indians, had sailed from the same port one week previous for Sitka. During that time a terrible gale had been experienced, and the schooner with all hands aboard is supposed to be lost.

FIVE KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Terrible Accident in a Saw-Mill at Berlin, Pennsylvania.

One of the saddest accidents in the history of Somerset County occurred at Berlin, Pa., the other day. The boiler at the saw-mill of Fritz Bros. exploded. John Fritz, Edward Fritz, Oliver Ross, David Ross, and David Baker, all well-known young men, were instantly killed. Two brothers named Brent, who were near the saw-mill, were badly injured, but may recover. The force of the explosion was terrific, and the mill was completely wrecked.

Legislators of '49.

Senator Dawes, ex-Gov. Boutwell, ex-Gov. Claflin, Judge Devens and Judge Keyes, of Concord, the only surviving members, with the exception of Gen. Banks, of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1849, held a meeting at Boston the other night and indulged in reminiscences. Illness kept Gen. Banks at home.

To Release the Spaniards.

The Spanish corvet Navara has sailed for the Riff coast. On board the corvet is a commission from the Sultan charged to order the immediate release of the Spanish sailors recently captured by Riffians. The Sultan declares his determination to accede to the just demands of Spain.

Suspension of the "Graphic."

The New York *Graphic* has suspended publication, and the Sheriff has taken possession of the property. The liabilities of the concern amount to only $5,000, consisting principally of back pay due to the employes for about one week or more, and for paper.

The Maritime Conference.

The German Government will be represented at the International Maritime Conference by Dr. Siemen King, Captain Kensing, Consul General Hegel, of New York, and Privy Councillor Donner. Austria will be represented by Baron De Spaun, and Russia by Vice Admiral Kaznakoff.

Director of the Mint.

The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted the resignation of Dr. James P. Kimball, of Pennsylvania, as Director of the Mint, to take effect Oct. 15. Mr. Edward O. Leech, computer in the office, will probably be appointed to the Directorship as soon as the office becomes vacant.

Patriotic Boston Aldermen.

The Boston (Mass.) Board of Aldermen has passed an order to devote $50,000 to be received from the State for a new armory and to the erection of statues to Grant, Farragut, and Sheridan. The order is subject to an opinion from the corporation counsel as to its legality.

Appointments in the Revenue Service.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following appointments:

In the Internal Revenue service, Fifth Illinois District: Gaugers—A. G. Anderson, P. G. Rennick. Store-Keepers—P. J. Brown, A. M. Canterbury, Julius E. Davis, Alexander Glass, Samuel L. Gill, J. G. Higgins, S. P. Pinkney, Jr., H. Reed, Dante Swigart.

A Rival to Eiffel.

A pipe manufacturing company at Findlay, Ohio, claims to have an order for the erection of a 1,200-foot tower at New York for exhibition at the world's fair. The cost is placed at $2,000,000, and the materials are to be glass and steel pipe.

Silver in the Treasury.

The silver dollars in the Treasury against which certificates can be issued are now reduced to 8,000,000; silver certificates now in circulation are $275,000,000; silver dollars in circulation, 56,000,000.

For a New Navy Yard.

The naval commission appointed to select a site for a navy yard on the Pacific coast has reported to the Secretary of the Navy in favor of Port Orchard, on Puget Sound.

Will Be Entertained by an Indiana Man.

E. W. P. Smith, of Indiana, has been appointed a special agent of the Treasury Department to assist in the entertainment of the delegates to the Three Americas Congress.

Crookedness in Louisiana.

In addition to the bond frauds in Louisiana, crookedness in another direction is now suspected, a reissue of State warrants that had been paid having been discovered.

Nine of a Steamer's Crew Perish.

The steamer Florence, en route from Garston, on the Mersey near Liverpool, to Belfast, has foundered. Nine of her crew were drowned.

Proposed Northern Pacific Extension.

A Winnipeg, Man., dispatch says: The Northern Pacific Railroad has decided to build into the Souris district at once. About forty-five miles will be built this year.

Distillers Fail.

An assignment has been made by J. G. Mattingly & Sons, distillers at Louisville, Ky. Their assets are $635,000, and their liabilities about $400,000.

A Fatal Epidemic.

An epidemic of a disease resembling dysentery has been raging near Meadowville, W. Va. Twelve persons have died. About twenty other cases are reported.

Shattered the Record.

Kingston, with Murphy up, landed a rich prize at Gravesend, running the special race of ten furlongs in 2:06¾. Raceland had the second position.

Parallel to the Maybrick Case.

Another husband has died in England under suspicious circumstances, and it is thought that Mrs. Weldon will become as notorious as Mrs. Maybrick.

Maryland's Insurance Commissioner Dead.

Jesse K. Hines, Insurance Commissioner of Maryland, and one of the Democratic managers of the State, has died at Baltimore.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime	$ 4.50	@ 4.75
Good	3.50	@ 4.25
Common	2.50	@ 3.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.00	@ 4.75
SHEEP	3.75	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79	@ .80
CORN—No. 2	.32	@ .33
OATS—No 2	.19	@ .19½
RYE—No. 2	.41	@ .42
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.21	@ .24
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats	.08½	@ .09½
EGGS—Fresh	.16½	@ .17½
POTATOES—Choice new, per bu	.30	@ .35
PORK—Mess	10.75	@ 11.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.73	@ .74
CORN—No. 3	.32	@ .33
OATS—No. 2 White	.22	@ .23
RYE—No. 1	.43	@ .45
BARLEY—No. 2	.61	@ .61
PORK—Mess	11.00	@ 11.25
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3.60	@ 4.00
HOGS	3.80	@ 4.25
SHEEP	3.95	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79	@ .80
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.34	@ .35
OATS—No. 2 White	.22½	@ .23
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79	@ .80
CORN—Cash	.35	@ .35½
OATS—No. 2 White	.22½	@ .23½
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3.30	@ 5.00
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.25
SHEEP	3.50	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.84	@ .86
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .42
OATS—Mixed Western	.34	@ .39
PORK—Prime Mess	10.00	@ 10.50
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .77½
CORN—No. 2	.29½	@ .30
OATS	.18	@ .19
RYE—No. 2	.38½	@ .39
BARLEY—Minnesota	.66	@ .68
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3.90	@ 4.60
HOGS—Choice Light	4.00	@ 4.75
SHEEP—Common to Prime	2.80	@ 4.25
LAMBS	4.25	@ 5.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.76	@ .76½
CORN—No. 2	.35	@ .35½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.21	@ .21½
RYE—No. 2	.45	@ .46
PORK—Mess	10.25	@ 10.75
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Good	4.00	@ 4.25
Medium	3.00	@ 4.00
Butchers'	2.00	@ 3.00
HOGS	3.80	@ 4.25
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.00

HILLISM IN NEW YORK.

If the constantly expressed desire of the people for purer methods and more wholesome laws be half as earnest as it is noisy, great will be the defeat of the Democratic party in New York at the November election.

The Secretary of State, who will head the Democratic ticket, and every Democratic candidate for a seat in the State Legislature, will go to the country as a man approving of the past and pledged to the future policy of Governor Hill. It will be Hillism against reform, and even against decency, in the New York campaign.

And what is Hillism? The reform element demands high license as a means of checking the great and growing evils which the multitude of saloons have begotten and forever are begetting all over the State, and especially in the large cities. Governor Hill has vetoed every measure which the Legislature has passed as a check upon the liquor trade, and his call to the Democratic convention has stopped little short of an open declaration of hostility to any and every form of legislation which may hinder or lessen the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Governor Hill also vetoed, with undisguised contempt, the Saxon bill, although both parties had demanded electoral reform in their platforms of 1888, and although the bill contained all that is best in the Australian ballot law. He gave active aid and support to the defense of one of the most guilty participants in the scandalous "ceiling steal" connected with the Capitol Building. Though both parties pledged themselves to labor for the reform of the civil service, Governor Hill has surrounded himself with the most unscrupulous gang of officials that the State ever has been burdened with. He defeated the popular desire for a Constitutional Convention. He has done everything that the liquor sellers, the ballot-box stuffers, the dishonest public contractors have desired him to do, and he has left undone everything that the friends of temperance, the advocates of an honest ballot, the promoters of civil service reform, the champions of honesty in the making and securing of public contracts have wished him to do. This is Hillism, and Hillism is what is to pass as Democracy in the next New York election.

It would seem impossible that any nomination of good Republican candidates should fail to overcome the array of Hillism at the polls. It would be impossible if the ballot-boxes in New York City were as carefully guarded as those in the lesser towns and rural districts of the State. The hope of Hillism lies in direct bribery, in that indirect bribery which saloon-keepers can exercise toward many of their customers, and in that thinly disguised intimidation which one set of minor officials can bring to bear upon the criminal classes, and which another set can exercise toward those who are dependent upon it for place or profit. Yet the prospects of Democratic success are far from bright. There is a protest against Hillism, even in the Democratic party, and there is steady hostility to it among the Independents. New York is becoming impressed with the belief that the defeat of Hillism is as much a necessity now as the defeat of Tweedism was aforetime.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Bosh!

Periodically and especially upon the eve of a political campaign the Democrats discover Republican conspiracies for negro colonization and raise a clamor that Republican leaders are running negroes into election districts with the intention of voting them and then running them out again. There has not been an election in Illinois, Indiana, or Ohio these last dozen years when the story has not been started that negroes were crossing the river into the southern counties of these States for this purpose, and in every case the reports have proved to be lying fabrications. Now a similar clamor has been raised concerning a conspiracy to induce negroes to emigrate from the South into the Northwest, and particularly into Montana and Washington, as a political move to help the Republicans in the pending new State elections.

So far as any organized movement of negroes into these territories is concerned there is just the same basis of truth that there has been in the other movements to which reference has been made and no more. So far as opportunities for labor are concerned in those localities and so far as inducements can be held out to the negroes that they can better their condition there may be a movement on the part of such of them as can find the money necessary to make the change, just as there is on the part of white men, but that the movement will amount to anything like a general exodus, or, in fact, amount to anything more than a change of base on the part of individuals here and there, there is no reason to believe, and those clamoring Democrats know it. The conditions of climate and soil and the opportunities for agricultural labor in the new States do not present any inducements strong enough to attract the Southern negroes. The climatic conditions of Arizona and New Mexico and both the climatic and agricultural conditions of California, which runs farther south even than the Gulf States, are well adapted to the negro, and access to them by the great transcontinental lines has been easy for the last fifteen or twenty years, and yet hardly a handful of negroes have been induced to leave the South and go there, notwithstanding the injustice, brutality, and outrages inflicted upon them in the cotton States. Even in Missouri there are no more negroes, comparatively, than there were during slavery times. If there is any general movement of negroes in the South it will be toward the rich cotton lands along the Southern rivers and toward the alluvial districts of the Mississippi valley. This is already shown by the gravitating of large bodies of negroes from North Carolina into Southern Alabama and Mississippi, and this to such an extent that the whites of these States are even now dreading the increase of the existing black numerical superiority. To whatever extent Washington and Montana may increase their population by colored men, it will be due only to the inducements which those States can hold out to them in the way of labor at more remunerative wages than they are now receiving and to the prospect that they may in time get land of their own and be allowed to enjoy the result of their own industry without any regard to politics. How great or how little the movement may be time can alone determine, but the experience of the past is certainly unfavorable to the expectation that the movement will ever reach dimensions entitling it to be called colonization, or even sufficient to attract general observation. Be this as it may, it comes with an ill grace from Democrats, who pose as the friends of labor, and pretend to love the laboringmen, this continual clamor and hullabaloo every time the negro manifests a desire to better his condition and seek some place where he can secure just and equitable remuneration for his work.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE NEXT APPORTIONMENT.

A Census of the Opinions of Leading Men of All Parties.

A galaxy of brilliant and well-known statesmen discuss in the *Press* the various propositions in relation to the new apportionment to be made on the population returns of 1890. In the letters we find a great variety of opinion. For example, a Texas statesman thinks the House of Representatives should be cut down to 150, while his colleague from Kansas would gladly see it increased to 430. Some think Congress too unwieldy now, while others think by abolishing the desks an increased number of representatives could easily be provided for.

There is much that is instructive and interesting in these letters. The table presented below also has a value. The minimum estimate of the population is based on the returns of the several State censuses, upon the vote of last fall, and the general knowledge of the drift or migration from one State or one part of the country to the other. It is probably as near correct as any estimate. Some statisticians believe the population of the United States will be 67,000,000 in 1890. The estimate of the census office, on which the cost of the forthcoming census is based, is 65,000,000. The *Press* estimate does not quite reach this figure.

The general ideas as obtained from the published letters is to increase the population per Congressional district, and to lessen rather than to increase the number of Congressmen. For example, Senator Hawley thinks a population of 190,000 to a Congressional district about right, which, if carried out, would not increase representation, but leave it where Hon. William M. Springer, of Illinois, thinks it should be left—at 330. We have therefore figured it out on the present basis of representation, say 330 members, giving a population of 192,999 to each district, and also on the basis of 215,000, 220,000, 225,000, and 230,000, respectively. The results may be summarized as follows in the Electoral College:

	1	2	3	4	5
Republican States	199	184	180	176	173
Democratic States	181	153	146	141	140
Doubtful States	54	49	48	48	46

1—192,999 to one district; 2—215,000; 3—220,000; 4—225,000; 5—230,000.

Here we have an Electoral College aggregating respectively 414, 386, 373, 365 and 359. It is not necessary for us to present the various combinations, but one thing is certain—namely, that the pleasing fiction that the Republicans can elect the next President without the doubtful States is likely to do a good deal of harm in the Republican ranks unless counteracted by the cold facts and figures. In future contests the Republicans will undoubtedly stand the best chance, but our plan of campaign must contemplate not only every doubtful State, but two or three wavering States. Fought out on this line, the Republicans will surely elect a President on the new apportionment, on whatever basis it is made.—*New York Press.*

The Tariff and Stock Growers.

Every man who raises cattle wants to get as much money as possible for them. The value of the hide is no small part of the value of the animal. A moderate estimate would place its value at one-fourth the total value of the animal. But for several years the value of hides has been steadily declining, and by a coincidence that is easily explainable, that decline has gone right along ever since they were put upon the free list. Few people not interested in the business realize how extensively hides are imported into this country. The following table prepared by Mr. W. F. Wakeman, of Kansas City, a gentleman who has made special investigations of the subject, shows the enormous volume of this importation since 1860:

1860	$10,689,099
1870	14,402,329
1880	30,002,254
1881	27,477,019
1882	27,641,126
1883	27,640,030
1884	22,350,905
1885	20,536,443
1886	20,699,313
1887	24,219,101
1888	23,929,359
1889	25,127,750

Stockmen will readily understand that hides that are imported free come into direct competition with them, and that they have to meet lower prices by reason of this fact. Since hides were put upon the free list, their value has steadily declined from 12¼ cents a pound to about one-half that amount. Every man who deals in hides is interested in getting better prices for his product. But with hides upon the free list, he is virtually at the mercy of a foreign market, and obliged to cut his figures to meet the competition from abroad.

An effort will undoubtedly be made to have the ranchmen and the stockmen given the same protection that is given to the wool growers. Wool is protected for the benefit of the wool growers. Why should not hides be protected for the benefit of stock raisers? When legislation for this purpose is proposed, the Democratic party will oppose it with all its power. Every stockman should bear this fact in mind, and cast his vote with the party of protection to American industries.—*Iowa State Register.*

THE black man is usually "the aggressor." He "makes threats." "He is armed," and "gathered in large numbers"—in some swamp—and ready, to swoop down upon the defenseless white population. But it should be remembered that he does not control the Associated Press, nor send special telegrams, and even under such circumstances, word seldom comes that he has scourged or killed white people. With brave, courageous men should such defenseless condition excite pity instead of revenge.

A PAPER known as the *National Democrat* has just been started at Washington, D. C. It seems like a voice from the tomb. The last paper of that name of which the country had any previous knowledge died at Peoria last year after a mortal illness of more than a quarter of a century. It was the most emaciated framework of skin and bones when it finally did die that the pitying eye of man ever gazed upon.

INDIANA HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crime, Casualties and General News Notes.

Sad Story of Human Neglect.

A sad story comes from the northeastern portion of the city of Madison. For a number of years the old Point House, on the old Telegraph Hill road, has been occupied by a number of colored people and an old white woman called "White Dove," or "Granny Scales." The place became so notorious from the frequent outbursts of blasphemy and disturbances of various kinds that it was determined to rid the community of the nuisance. A short time since proceedings of ejectment were instituted, and the occupants were ousted, since which time they have been encamped on the hillside near by, and during the late cold spell they have had nothing to protect them from the rain but the shelter a few small trees afforded. Among them is a colored man known as "Nigger Bill," who is in a pitiable plight. For a week he has lain upon the cold ground, with no covering save the canopy of the heavens. He has had no medicine, has had not a single morsel to eat, not even a drink of water to quench his thirst during the five days he has lain out there upon the bare hillside. When asked if they were doing anything for him the occupants of the air-castle replied that he was in a fit and could eat or drink nothing. What keeps him alive is a mystery. Nothing is being done excepting that his tender-hearted associates turn him over to keep the sunbeams from his face.

Patents Issued to Indiana Inventors.

Patents have been granted Indiana inventors as follows: James A. Becher, Mishawaka, bolt-threading machine; Charles E. Blosfield and C. Schnur, Mount Vernon, assignors by mesne assignments to said Schnur, foot-warmer; Charles A. Blume and F. N. Armstrong, said Armstrong assignor to D. Lanum, Colfax, running-gear for vehicles; Alvin B. Clark, assignor of one-half to O. T. Knode, Richmond, harmonica-holder, Andrew J. Forsythe and G. L. Gwinn, Kokomo, tension device for fence machines; William H. Heindel, Majenica, clay fence post; William F. Judy, Indianapolis, type-writing machine; Samuel J. Seigfried, Chicago, assignor of two-thirds to F. W. Munson, Logansport, Ind., and L. L. Munson, Chicago, type-writing machine; William Tennison, Mount Vernon, mosquito-net frame and sham-pillow holder.

Minor State Items.

—Angola has decided to have electric lights.

—Counterfeits of the $2 silver certificate are afloat at Lafayette.

—The society of the Christian Church at Wanatah is erecting a church to cost $2,000.

—Patrick Allwell fell into a hot-water vat, at the Lafayette paper-mill, and was parboiled.

—George E. Gephard, a Panhandle brakeman, residing at Sweetzer, was killed by the cars at Ridgeville.

—The second futile attempt was made, a few night ago, to blow up Sam Smith's saloon with dynamite, at Ossian.

—Louis Drain, of Jeffersonville, is afflicted with what the physicians pronounce a genuine attack of leprosy.

—Henry Winker, of Williamsport, had his skull crushed by a young colt kicking him, on the Covington fair ground.

—At Knightstown, Jerry Newell, an old soldier, was found dead in his bed. Death was caused by the effects of whisky.

—Charles H. Holman, a "trusty" at the Prison North, from Elkhart County, with but three months yet to serve, has made his escape.

—Nathan Hutson, a well-to-do farmer, while working on a ditch, near Bennett's, was terribly crushed by a cave-in, dying almost instantly.

—Frank Thomas was caught by a revolving shaft in the Montmorenci elevator. Several ribs were broken, and he was otherwise injured.

—The Commissioners of St. Joe County will be petitioned to appropriate $10,000 for the erection of a Soldiers' Monument at South Bend.

—The grand jury of Miami County has condemned the jail under the courthouse at Peru as unhealthy, and recommends the construction of a separate building.

—Vincent H. Williams, aged 60, a veteran of the late war, was found dead in bed in his room at the Central Hotel, New Albany. Heart disease is the supposed cause.

—Mrs. Ann Mitchell, aged almost ninety years, who fell at her home in Martinsville and broke her hip bone, a few days ago, died from the effects of it and old age.

—Prof. John R. Coleman, formerly of this State, died in Arkansas on the 16th inst., and the address of his relatives is wanted. Address J. B. McDonald, Altus, Ark.

—Albert Lamastor, of Sellersburg, broke in upon a religious meeting at Speed's Switch, and proceeded to run things. He was arrested and fined $17 before Justice Hass.

—The other night a burglar was trying to gain an entrance to the residence of Mrs. J. L. Boer, at Peru, when the woman discovered him. She shot through the door and put him to flight.

—Frederick Koch, a young man apparently about twenty years of age, was killed at Princeton on the railroad. He attempted to board a through freight which was going at a rapid rate.

—The 2-year-old daughter of John Mooney, of Fort Wayne, swallowed the contents of a bottle of liniment, containing choroform and laudanum, and died from effects of the poison.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Spencer Natural-Gas Company, it was decided to increase the capital stock of the company $10,000, sink one well to the salt and one to the Wakesha water and erect bath-houses.

—A little daughter of Mrs. True, of New Albany, was badly scalded on the breast, arms, and limbs. The little girl was helping her mother carry a kettle of hot water, when it was overturned, the contents striking the child.

—Howard Hazlitt and Miss Eugenia Pool, an eloping couple from Louisville, were married at Oak Grove Church, near Corydon. Objections on the part of the young lady's parents caused the elopement.

—A meeting has been called at Seymour, Oct. 10, to form a non-partisan press association for Southern Indiana.

—In a factory at Anderson Alonzo Brown, a young employe, was caught by a revolving shaft and seriously injured.

—Robert Thorn tossed a sack of bran into the face of Louis Johnson, a fellow-employe in a Vincennes factory, and the latter returned the compliment with a ten-pound weight, fracturing his tormentor's skull.

—The farmers of Fall Creek Township, Madison County, are signing articles of agreement to forever refuse to lease their lands for gas privilege to any company or syndicate who will have the gas piped out of the Township.

—The public schools of Marion have been ordered closed on account of the prevalence of diptheria. About a dozen deaths have occurred, and there are about that many more cases. The danger of an epidemic, however, is believed to be past.

—E. A. Howard, who is employed as freight brakeman on the J. M. & I. railroad, met with a severe accident. He was coupling cars at Franklin, when his right arm was caught between the bumpers and was badly mashed. The young man lives at New Albany.

—The people of Vernon are very much elated over the discovery of natural gas there in quantities enough to supply the demand of home consumers. The well just completed proves to be considerable of a gusher, showing a pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch.

—Mrs. William Saddler, of Springfield Township, Lagrange County, was struck by lightning at the bedside of her son, who was lying ill at the time. She was seriously though not fatally injured. The bed was wrecked by the bolt, but the boy escaped injury.

—Mrs. Mary A., wife of Jacob Kisling, a resident of Muncie, was killed on the Plum street crossing of the L. E. & W. Railroad, by the west-bound passenger train. In attempting to get out of the way of a Big Four freight train she stepped in front of the L. E. & W. train.

—Never before were quail so plenty in the vicinity of Hartford City. Large coveys are found in the city limits. One flew into the postoffice and was captured by Postmaster Timmonds. Another was caught in Boyd's livery-stable. Quail are plenty throughout all the adjoining counties.

—W. T. Dannis, Fish Commissioner, has made arrangements with Trustee Henry, of Union Township, Montgomery County, for the building of two fish ladders, one at Sperry's dam, near Crawfordsville, and one at Yount's dam, at Yountsville. The two ladders will cost about $70. A fish-ladder will also be placed at Deer's dam in Brown Township.

—Mrs. John W. Lovell, of Michigan, was thrown from a carriage, near Windfall, and seriously if not fatally injured. She was in the carriage of J. O. Cass when a double team, driven by B. F. Conway, collided with it, upsetting the carriage and throwing Mrs. Lovell out. She was badly cut about the head, and is supposed to have received internal injuries.

—A distressing example of the effect of drink upon man's mental faculties is furnished in the person of L. C. Griffith, formerly a prominent business man of Columbus, and who still possesses considerable property. By an over-indulgence in intoxicating liquor he has become crazed, and has been taken to the Insane Hospital at Indianapolis, after first being adjudged of unsound mind.