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OCT. 28, 1893.

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SHOULD ADJOURN.

After an attempt of near three months to
secure the repeal of the Sherman act

Congress is now nearer, it would appear,

in accomplishing it than it was the

first day it assembled. It should adjourn and stop the foolishness. It seems

to be a case of "bull head" all around

and there seems little probability of

there very soon being an agreement.

The Sherman law will have to remain

for a time at least. The President from

his view of the situation demands un-

conditional repeal or nothing. The

western Senators with a number from

the south and east, with some repub-

licans, demand a substitute for the pre-

sent law, by which the purchase and

coining of silver will be continued. This

is the present situation. As neither

side will concede anything why continue

the farce? It would be better for the

country under existing circumstances if

Congress would adjourn. Let the mem-

bers go home to their constituents and

they will hear from them such opinions

and views as they do not now possess.

We believe that so far as the west is

concerned the views of the democracy

are not in accord with the President.

We favor bimetalism, gold and silver

both, and do not see, aside from specu-

lators in money and bonds, how the

rest of the country can get along with-

out both. Unconditional repeal would

be very agreeable to Wall street, but

not to the mechanic, laboring man, and

the millions of tillers of the soil in

various parts of the country. Silver is

the coin of the people and has been for a

century or more. Gold is the money of

the bond-holder, the speculator, the

non-producer. The President, an east-

ern man, and with eastern influences,

would seem to have little sympathy for

silver advocates. Honest money? Why is

not silver honest money even if it has not

a yellow color? Why should gold alone

be the leading coin. It would seem to

be solely because there is more to be

made in handling it, and is more desired

in consequence among those whose

business is to trade in money, bonds,

etc. With this class of the people we

in the west have little sympathy. Their

interest and ours are not identical. We

cannot then but encourage those who

have taken a determined stand for bi-

metalism. They represent a much larg-

er constituency. But why continue the

discussion? Let the present law remain

until, at least, there is some prospect of

this bull-headism giving way before

reason and sound sense. Congress

should drop the subject, take up some

other subject or adjourn.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Accidents by railroads seem never so
numerous as during the past six months in
this country. The destruction of life and
property have been frightful to contemplate.
Most of these have resulted on "lightning," "flyer" or "cannon ball" trains, as the fast men operating them
are pleased to term them. These fast
trains are created for those who desire
to go quick, and are impatient at the
ordinary progress of most trains. We
live in a fast age, entirely too fast for
the well being of the community. Fifty
years ago the man completing a journey
of 50 or 75 miles in a day was well satisfied.
Now he must go 250 or 300 in the same
length of time or he is out of joint and
greatly dissatisfied. Slower trains
should be run, and fewer accidents will
be chronicled. A speed of 25 miles per
hour should be the regulation time and
none speedier permitted. Business
would go just as well if that rule
were adopted and these harrowing acci-

dents we now read of almost daily, of
loss of life, mangled remains, burned

coaches, etc., would be much less fre-

quent. For the good of the public and
themselves it would be much better if

slower time of train runs were adopted.

As it is we must continue to read of

railroad accidents and loss of life and

property just the same as heretofore.

A NEW TRIAL, BUT TOO LATE.

As was known, the Supreme Court
last week granted Rev. Fred Pettit a
new hearing, set up on a life sentence
from this county three years ago for the
murder of his wife.

Through a mass of legal phrases which
are intelligible to but few outside the
profession, we are given to understand
that some rulings of the court below
were wrong, or that errors of some kind
crept into the trial of such sufficient im-
portance as to entitle the defendant to a
new trial. But the decree of the
Supreme Court came too late. The un-
fortunate man died within forty-eight
hours afterwards and is now called to a
higher tribunal, there to be examined
for the deeds done in the body, and
whether guilty or innocent his troubles
here are over. A large number of the
people both here and in Tippecanoe
county have never been satisfied with
his conviction on the evidence produced
at the trial, saying that there was
entirely too much of circumstantial testimony
and are pleased that a new chance for
life and liberty was granted Pettit; others
considered him a double-dyed murderer
and the sentence that he received was
justice and just what he deserved.
Since the trial, Nov. 1892, three of the attorneys
engaged in it have passed from this life to
the world beyond, and a number of the witnesses
have died or moved from the state. The
tax-payers of Tippecanoe county were
put to an expense of \$20,000 or more in
the trial of Pettit, and will congratulate
themselves, that while not desiring the
demise of any man, that they are
through with that burden at last.

Don't it look somewhat cowardly to
kick down and expose the short-comings
of an old man in the community, when
there are so many of the "high tones"
whose piacard and scandalous conduct
is entirely overlooked? It certainly
does. If one church member should be
"ripped up the back" for unlawful conduct
then all the rest should. Making
fish of one and fowl of the other is not
fair, but the wrong doings of the well-to-do
should be published just as quickly
as the poorly clothed and lowly in position.
It is perfectly proper to fill a half
column with the drunken antics of "Nig"
Seering, for instance, but let some man
high in the councils of the church or
his political party get on a big drunk or
engage in questionable conduct with
the servant girl, and it must be rigidly
suppressed from the columns of a news-
paper. That is about the principle
upon which some publishers act. Now
the question is, is this fair? Most people,
men and women, act on the principle
kick a person down the hill that is
going that way, but it is decidedly un-
christian, unfair and cowardly in the
extreme. Human nature is weak, and
the wrongs of any one man should not
be singled out for publication and those
of all the remainder omitted. Publish
all or none, everything or nothing, rich
and poor, prominent and obscure. This
would be the correct plan to pursue.

A PROPER DOSE.

At Salem, Washington county, five
White Caps, who had engaged in the
whipping of a woman, one of them be-
ing her husband, received sentences for
various periods of time to the peni-
tentiary. Three of them were sentenced
for five years each and the other two for
shorter terms. It is a wholesome sign
to read of the punishment of these
outlaws. It looks from this that this
system of crime will begin to be quite
unpopular and in a few years become
obsolete. It is certainly time. The State
has been disgraced too long with their
disgraceful proceedings. Good
strong allopathic doses like the Salem
Judge administered will have a strong
tendency to blot out the White Cap
business completely and those who are
the most frequent violators of the law
will become