

STRIKES!—STRIKES!!—STRIKES!!!—

Seem to be the order of the day, not withstanding the high tariff protection given the monopolists. General protection to home industry, not monopolies—will never be productive of "Strikes."

Hon. William A. Woods, Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, has been appointed by the President Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, vice Judge Gresham recently appointed Post Master General.

The price of matches remains the same, notwithstanding the fact that the tax of \$2,258 has been taken off the match monopoly. Mr. Swift, the head of the match monopoly, explained the matter to Commissioner Raum the other day.

The provision of the new law authorizing the payment of bounties on ovis, hawks and wood-chucks requires an order from the Board of Commissioners to make it effective in each county. Until such an order is passed the auditor is powerless to pay out money for this purpose.

Under the new law passed by the last Legislature, it is made the duty of the Judges to call the docket in all estates on the first day of the term of the court in which there is a report due from executors, administrators and guardians, and upon their failure to report within twenty days to cause attachments to issue against such delinquents.

If the toilers in our manufacturing industries were the recipients of the benefits arising from protective duties, is it possible that Strikes would be so universal over the land to day? Is it not clearly evident that the laborer is not benefited thereby, and that the policy of Republican legislation has been, and will continue to be, should it gain power—"to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer?"

While we are not, and according to way of thinking, could not belong to the Republican party, yet we can heartily suggest to Gov. Porter the appointment of Judge E. P. Hammond, of this Circuit, to the position made vacant by the promotion of Judge Woods to the bench of the District Court. Off the bench Judge Hammond is a republican—on the bench he is the able, upright Judge. No purer-minded, cleaner-handed Judge presides in Indiana to day. He was first appointed Judge by Gov. Hendricks, and ever since has been retained by the people of this Judicial Circuit without opposition. We have not consulted Judge Hammond—in fact he is absent—and do not know that he desires the position, but we make the suggestion to Gov. Porter for his favorable action at any rate.

Some time since Mr. Swift, the head of the match monopoly, sailed upon Commissioner Raum in Washington, when the following conversation occurred: "Mr. Swift, when will I get the benefit of the reduction in the stamp duties on the matches I buy?" Replied Swift: "Why, I look at the matter in this light: Too much money has been coming into the treasury. Now we'll just let it come into our pockets instead of burpening the treasury with it." "But is not the public to get the benefit of this stamp reduction?" persisted the commissioner. "In the expressive language of Vanderbilt, the public be d—d," responded Mr. Swift. All the legislation in this world is for the rich, but there is a day of reckoning coming. Stand from under!

The Chicago Morning News, in chronicling the death of Eliza Pinckton, the negro, whose testimony convulsed the world over her wrongs, and gave the electoral of Louisiana to Hayes, says: "When she went in to give her testimony in that noted case she was crippled by the treatment she received, so near death from the brutality of her persecutors, that she had to be taken in on a stretcher, and was so low and feeble that her death was expected every moment. Her condition created the most intense sympathy, and being telegraphed over the country, excited a boundless indignation. Two hours after this helpless political martyr was carried dying up the stairs she was seen by a writer on the Morning News in another part of New Orleans, in perfect use of all her limbs and faculties, and as lively a negro as ever indulged in a 'walk-around,' or took a foot in a 'hoe-down' on a cotton plantation."

Colonel Bennett H. Young, President of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, in his order that no work be done or trains run on that road on the Sabbath Day, says: "You will in future run no excursion trains of any kind for any purpose on the Sabbath. This order applies to camp meeting trains. If Christians can not find other places for worship, this Company will not violate Divine and civil law and deny its employees the essential rest of the Sabbath to carry them to camp meeting ground. I am also informed that a number of the company's employees have conscientious scruples against any work on the Sabbath. There are likely others who do not feel so strongly on this subject. Under no ordinary circumstances must any employee, who objects on grounds

of his religious convictions, be ordered or required to do any service on the Sabbath. If any difficulties arise in the execution of the regulation, you will please report them to me for consideration, and you will also notify employees of their right on conscientious grounds to be fully protected in the observance of the day of rest.

Tuesday last Democratic victories were the rules—not exceptions—in the towns and cities of Indiana; Many heretofore Republican strong holds went Democratic.

TARIFFS IN POLITICS

It has been thought the part of wisdom, says the Indianapolis Sentinel, to disown tariffs and politics, to eliminate tariffs from politics or politics from tariffs. Those who will take time to consider the subject thoroughly will discover the impracticability of the proposition. Politics bring the science of government, and government, regardless of name, being unable to exist without money, taxation, the means of raising revenues is intricately interwoven with politics, with the science of government. The idea of those who would take the tariff out of politics is doubtless to let it out of partisan politics; that is to say, by putting in operation such forces as reason and reason, bring all men into perfect agreement on the subject of taxation. Without stopping to discuss the desirability of such agreement, it must be regarded for the present, at least, as visionary. We conclude the tariff is in politics to stay, and that just now it is the most vital question before the people. It will not down at any man's bidding. Tariff means tax, and so long as men are taxed they will talk about taxes. If they are unjustly taxed they will protest, and the longer the outrage is continued the more hostile will the people become. The people of the United States under Republican rule have been subjected to taxation so palpably and flagrantly iniquitous that ingenuity is put to the severest tests to find an explanation. If they had been taxed for the support of the Government, and it could be shown that the money extorted from them had been honestly expended for the public welfare, there would be general satisfaction, but since it is discovered that they have been taxed \$10 for the benefit of individuals, for every one dollar that has gone into the Treasury there is almost universal complaint, and, fortunately, a robust determination to rectify the wrong. It is admitted that taxes levied upon foreign goods which enter into competition with domestic productions are necessarily to the extent of the tax protection. If this tax is levied for the support of the Government, no one does or can justly complain. But when this tax is levied for the support of individuals or corporations, then it becomes an outrage, vicious in all its parts and at war with all proper ideas of fair-dealing. The advocates of tariff duties, levied for protection, are aware of the fallacy of their arguments, and therefore seek by chicanery to obscure their real purpose. They declare that the great object they have in view is the well-being of workingmen. To hear them talk, one is led to conclude that the pampered owners of all the monopolies in the land are the best type of philanthropists the country has produced; that self-abnegation, the entire absence of selfishness and mercenary purposes are their prominent characteristics. They talk of "cheap labor" and the prosperity of laboring men and women in times of profound sympathy, as if the woes of workers engaged their thoughts continually, and by such arrant duplicity they have managed to make themselves fabulously rich, while they have created unrest and distrust in the minds of the great mass of the wage people of the country, who have discovered the cheat and are demanding more wages—a larger share of the wealth they create by their skill and work. It is by no means a difficult task to show—and in due time the figures shall be forthcoming—that the highest protected industries do not pay the highest wages, and it will be shown also from authoritative statistics that the highest protected monopolies—those which declare the largest dividends—pay less wages than other industries less fortunate in securing protection. And such figures, from which there can be no appeal, at once expose the hypocrisy of monopolists, who profess such a yearning desire for the prosperity of working people. The tariff is in politics, and it is in partisan politics, and it happens to be one of vital questions which the people are exhibiting a commendable determination to understand. Agitation is now in order, and will be kept up. If protection has merits its advocates and champions will be required to do more than recite them in glittering generalities. They will have to come forward with figures and facts. "Infant industries" and "free trade" bugbears have had their day; henceforth square talk, common sense and justice. Dodging, sophistry and deception and intimidation will not in the future, as in the past, shape the tariff policy of the American people.

RAPACIOUS CORPORATIONS

Hon. Joseph R. Cobb interviewed on the Forfeiture of Railroad Land Grants.

The question of declaring forfeited 182,000 acres of land which were granted to Railroad Companies about the year 1864 is destined to become one of the leading questions with which Congress will have to deal at its next session, unless the Secretary of the Interior, Teller, takes the responsibility of robbing the country

of \$600,000,000 by declaring the titles to this vast territory, which was granted present, vested in Companies which failed to comply with their contract. In 1864 a great spirit of railroad enterprise took possession of the country. The unexplored West awaited development, which statesmen foresaw would be greatly facilitated by having its distance traversed by railroads. Hence a scheme was adopted by Congress to grant to corporations every alternate section of land for a distance of twenty miles on either side of railroads which in consideration of the grant were to be built by these corporations within ten years after the date of this conditional grant. A few of these Companies, namely, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, have complied with the terms of the contract, and thus 70,000,000 acres of the 200,000,000 which in all, was thus given away has been legally acquired. The balance, 130,000,000 acres, is held by corporations, which, although never having built a mile of the roads they contracted to build, now come before the Department of the Interior and seek to have their titles in present demand. These titles are held by Messrs. Joseph R. Cobb, the author of the bill in Congress, who, upon yesterday at the Bates House, and in response to a request of the interviewer, he said: "During the early part of the long session of Congress I presented a bill declaring these land grants forfeited, and I moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on Public Lands. But the Speaker, for some unexplainable reason, took issue with me as to the proper reference to the bill and said that it ought to go to the Committee on Pacific Railroads. I know that it would not be that Committees would do it, and I made a speech defending it from such a fate. Then Mr. Hammond of Georgia moved as an amendment that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee. 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