

THE LOGIC OF EVENTS.

HOW IT IS TEACHING ITS LESSON TO THE TILLER OF THE SOIL.

The Farmer Is Learning the True Inwardness of a High Tariff—The Work of Education Is Being Helped Along by Practical Object Lessons.

[From the Salt Lake Herald.]

Nothing better illustrates how the farmers of this country are learning the true inwardness of a high tariff than the recent mass meetings held in nearly every county of several of our great agricultural States to denounce the action of the twine trust in raising the price of binding twine. The Mills bill put twine and sisal grass, from which the twine is made, on the free list. The farmers, however, were told by Republicans that if twine were cheap, their wheat would be cheap. So the farmers voted for Harrison.

As it became certain that the Mills bill would not pass, the twine trust advanced the price of twine up to the limit allowed by the present tariff, and will advance it still further if the Senate bill passes. Now the farmers are indignant at receiving a little of the good thing they voted for. Twine is dear, but wheat is not; and they are kicking themselves for believing that dear twine would make dear wheat.

It is the same with iron, which, in a hundred forms, every farmer uses. The farmer is gradually learning, to his sorrow, that high-priced iron does not make high-priced wheat, but just the opposite—low-priced wheat. Approximately, five days' labor in America will earn (or raise) ten bushels of wheat, but Republicans tell us will earn (or make) only half a ton of pig iron. Five days' labor in Scotland will earn only five bushels of wheat, but will make one ton of pig iron.

Therefore, if the American farmer were permitted to exchange his wheat for Scotch pig iron, he would get a ton of pig iron for five days' labor; but if the farmer is not allowed to exchange wheat for iron he must work ten days for each ton of pig iron he gets, and the Scotchman must work ten days for five bushels of wheat. And such is the case. The Government does not permit the farmer to supply himself with iron in this natural and easy way. The farmer must, of course, sell his surplus wheat; and, since farmers constitute at least half our entire population, they still have a surplus of wheat, beef, etc., after supplying the other half of the population. What shall they do with this surplus? They must either sell it or give it away. Democrats say farmers have the right to sell this surplus to foreigners without being subjected to a fine for doing so.

Republicans say farmers must not receive pay (imports) from abroad in payment for this surplus wheat, or the Government will collect a fine from them for doing so. Thus a farmer has 1,000 bushels of surplus wheat, worth \$1 per bushel, let us say. His neighbors have all the wheat they need, but would buy iron from him if he had it, so he sends his wheat to Scotland, where pig iron sells at \$10 per ton. He then waits for his 100 tons of iron to arrive. When it arrives, however, he finds he must pay \$4.50 on each ton (or \$450 on the 100 tons) before he lands the iron, and so he is obliged to sell forty-five of the 100 tons in order to pay the tariff tax on it. The result is, he gets only fifty-five tons of iron for his wheat, instead of the 100 he expected to get. Then he begins to reflect, and discovers that it took 450 out of his 1,000 bushels of wheat to pay his fine at the custom house for receiving pay (imports) for his surplus wheat. The result, too, would be precisely the same to him if the custom house officials had kept back 450 bushels of his wheat before it was sent abroad. The Government protects Carnegie and the other iron masters from competition by the farmers, and fines the latter class for presuming to buy and sell iron.

It is the same with sugar. Three miles off our coast, or anywhere on the high seas, sugar sells at 4½ cents. If the farmer were permitted to receive sugar for wheat, he would supply himself and sell sugar to all his neighbors at a profit of five cents a pound. But the Government will not permit the farmer to sell the same articles that Claus Spreckles and the Republican sugar trust sell, so the whole people buy sugar at nine cents from the few millionaires instead of at five cents from the millions of farmers. It is the same with nearly the whole tariff list. The farmers' surplus products, amounting by actual valuation to 75 per cent. of all our exports, are taxed 30 per cent. of their value when the pay for them arrives.

The farmers were told that imports must be stopped, but were not told that these imports are the pay received in exchange for the farmers' exports. To stop imports is to stop exports, and hence to stop farmers from having any surplus products. It is the farmers' surplus that pays the carpenter, the mason, the blacksmith, the schoolmaster, the lawyer, and the doctor.

One Plain Thing to Do.

For the anti-trust party there is one plain thing to do. They should resolve in every convention in favor of the unqualified repeal of the tariff duty upon every article whatever which has been the subject of an unlawful and extortionate trust. Not one of them should be spared; not one of them is entitled to the smallest consideration. In each and every instance the trust is a criminal conspiracy against humanity, contrary to the spirit of the common law, contrary to

the statute in most States, contrary to the public policy of every civilized country, and especially contrary to the whole genius of American institutions. Take from the trust the monopoly duty, imposed and maintained for the benefit of the trust by the trust party, and you have taken its life-blood. This is so plain that it needs no argument or insistence. Every man who can count two must understand it, and every citizen who has a drop of free American blood in his veins must burn with indignation when he looks abroad over his country and sees it writhing and suffering in every quarter, under the heels of these greedy monsters.—*New York Saturday Globe.*

HE IS A RAILROAD MAN.

CANDIDATE HUTCHISON, OF THE HAWKEYE STATE.

While in the Senate the Republican Nominee for Governor Was the Willing Servant of the Big Corporations—The Ricketty Platform.

[Des Moines special to Chicago Herald.]

There is likely to be a genuine uprising of the grangers of Iowa as they realize how completely they were out-generalized in the Republican State Convention. For the nomination of Hutchison for Governor they are largely responsible, as it was the Wheeler forces which nominated him. They voted for Hutchison because they believed he was Larrabee's second choice. This is probably true, but that doesn't alter the fact that during Hutchison's career in the Senate he has uniformly been the supporter of the railway interests—so much so that he voted against a bill to compel them to cut down the Canada thistle along their tracks. This and many other of his acts will come out in the early stages of the campaign and will serve to stir up the Grangers to active hostility.

But the platform is likely to receive quite as much attention as the candidate, and it is pronounced on every hand the weakest and most meaningless political document ever born in a political convention. It means everything or nothing. Its utterances upon the tariff are almost imbecile. It favors a protective tariff where it does not foster a trust; but has nothing to say against a protective tariff where it does foster trusts. It opposes such trusts as injuriously divert trade from our own borders to other commercial centers; but has nothing to say against trusts which can be successfully worked within the State. This is doubly interesting in view of the fact that Hutchison was a bitter opponent of a bill to suppress trusts which passed the last Legislature. Then the way the platform was doctored after it had been adopted by the committee is likely to provoke a heated quarrel. The document was drawn by "Tama Jim" Wilson and its history is this: It was adopted by the committee early in the afternoon on Wednesday, the 14th day of August. In the platform as originally adopted by the committee appeared these words: "We approve the action of the Twenty-second General Assembly on the subject of railway legislation." The *Herald* correspondent procured a copy of the resolutions as they were adopted by the committee on the evening of the 14th, and that language was part of the platform. The deadlock in the balloting prevented the reading of the platform that day, and it was carried over until the 15th. When the resolutions were read to the convention by Attorney General Stone, the declaration indorsing the acts of the Twenty-second General Assembly had been stricken out and only the proposition to amend the laws allowed to stand.

The convention was tired out by its arduous labors for two days and a night in a crowded and heated opera house, and more than half of the delegates had retired when the platform was read and hurriedly adopted without debate. It was evidently patched up and doctored by the men who never sleep, and withheld from the convention until an auspicious moment for its adoption. The intentional striking out of the clause approving the railway legislation of the last Legislature, after it had been formally adopted by the Committee on Resolutions, is of special significance to the jobbers and farmers of Iowa, but they will, in good time, show their position on this question. The Republican managers are very much chagrined at the exposure of duplicity, and are feebly denying that the change was made, but the evidence is all against them.

NEGROES WANT OFFICE.

THEY HAVE GROWN TIRED OF VOTING WITHOUT REWARD.

Colored Men in Various Sections of the Country Declaring that Their Claims Must Be Recognized or They Will Desert the "Grand Old Party."

[Washington special to Chicago Herald.]

There is a robust negro in the Republican fence. The colored brother has reached the era of independence, and he is making his voice heard along the line. From all the doubtful States of the North come rumors of discontent among Republican negroes, as well as from Virginia and other States of the South. The possibilities of negro politics are neatly illustrated by a "home-made" cartoon which John Law, a prominent colored man of Richmond, is now passing from hand to hand in Washington. That part of the picture marked "1888" shows Cleveland and Harrison, Brice and Quay gathered about the figure of a big, good-looking

Irishman, into whose ears they are all pouring sweet words. Quay holds in his hand a stout string, which is fastened securely about the neck of a negro dog. Having the dog thus safely bound, Quay is able to devote his entire attention to the doubtful voter from Erin; but in the scene labeled "1892" the poor bound negro dog of 1888 is transformed into a human giant. Around him are gathered Harrison and Cleveland, Brice and Quay, begging earnestly for one smile of favor, one fond glance from his eyes. The Celt is there, too, but little attention is paid to him. The negro is the hero of the occasion. Reports from Louisiana are to the effect that the spirit of independence is taking such root among the negroes there that the Republicans despair of carrying the Third Congressional District without the aid of Louisiana Lottery Herwig's check book, and just at this moment Mr. Herwig is keeping his check book under lock and key. Without doubt Mahone will be worse beaten in Virginia than he ever was before, and in the Carolinas the negroes are openly organizing an independent party.

A dispatch from Charlotte, N. C., says: "The convention of dissatisfied colored Republicans was held here last evening in a grove outside the town, and 600 negroes from this State and South Carolina were present. John Wilson, a politician of Charlotte, presided, and the meeting lasted three hours. Harrison was drawn over the coals several times, and a terrible onslaught was made on the methods of distributing Federal appointments. Archie Brady, Postmaster here; James J. Sims, Superintendent of the new public building, and John B. Eaves, Revenue Collector for Western North Carolina, were all burned in effigy to express the convention's contempt for such officials. A new independent colored Republican party was organized, and John Wilson was elected Chairman. It was decided to hold another convention in September and colored Republicans from every Southern State will be invited to participate in the exercises. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that if Harrison does not change many of his appointments and deal fairly with the negroes they are forever done with the Republican party."

It is no secret that the Republican managers are looking somewhat anxiously upon this colored independent movement. They fear that if the negro preachers, who are the political leaders as well as the spiritual advisers in many sections, once get a taste of power and a realization of their importance there will be no controlling them on any reasonable terms. The large number of Republicans who do not love the President and who think him one of the most impracticable and visionary of party leaders say the threatened trouble with the negroes is just what might have been expected to ensue from Harrison's absurd endeavor to build up a white man's Republican party in the South.

The Democracy and Its Critics.

"There are in the Democratic party," the *New York Sun* says, "a small number of individuals who bear to the Democracy itself about the same relation as a knot does to a plank, and whose preferences, aims and aspirations are for defeat. Their expectation is to keep the Democracy in the minority. They want a party which will never become unduly large. They would rather lead a handful of followers to a long succession of defeats than become part of a great popular army, marching to permanent power in a nation."

And so with a few touches it graphically portrays the little band of malcontents who, in 1884, with defeat for an object and Ben Butler for a pretext, imperilled a success they could not prevent, and who four years later, dissembling their opposition under the name of party fealty, abetted and gloried in the result which gave the Presidency to a party casting a hundred thousand fewer votes than its rival. It is gratifying to have authoritative assurance regarding the little band that "the flag of their political hopes is always at half-mast," and to receive the hopeless confession that "the number of these individuals is not large; it is not increasing."

The Democratic party has "got together." It has got together a body of sound and beautiful economic principles, and it has got together a body of voters exceeding by a hundred thousand the numbers of their antagonists; yet the enumeration of its virtues would be imperfect without mention of the rare and precious quality of sacrifice that enables some of its adherents for the common good to call attention to their own shortcomings.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

It Is Curious.

It is curious that just after the Attorney General of this State has prosecuted a State corporation successfully in the name of the people, and has obtained a judgment annulling its charter because it has entered a combination designed to suppress competition in the manufacture and sale of refined sugar, a charter should be granted by the people of the same State, under their general corporation laws, to a corporation whose avowed purpose is to prevent competition in the sale of salt throughout the whole country, and whose official prospectus openly admits that the corporation has entered into a compact with a similar corporation in England to prevent the shipment of English salt to the United States if the people here should seek to encourage such importations for their own relief by removing the tariff duty on salt.—*New York Times.*

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.

Indiana Smallpox Doing Mischief.

The nine cases of smallpox reported at Menominee, Wis., furnish the sequel to the robbery of the pest-house on the farm of the Allen County infirmary. The dispatches say that the disease was communicated by a family named Anderson, who came from Chicago on an immigrant train, but who had resided in Northern Indiana. The man was employed on the natural gas trenches at Fort Wayne, and the family lived in a dilapidated shanty on the banks of the St. Mary's River. They were extremely poor, the children not having enough clothing to wear to admit of their going out on the street. About this time the Allen County pest-house, where the clothes of 270 patients were packed away, was entered and those disease-infected clothes were stolen. Some of the workmen on the natural gas line were suspected of the theft, and it was found that most of the clothes had been sold to the men employed on the gas lines. The Anderson family had probably got their share of them, as their children shortly afterward were found to be better provided with wearing apparel. Then Mr. Anderson became sick, lost his employment, and, on a pass furnished by Trustee Brackenridge, left for Chicago, en route to Menominee where he claimed to have relatives. There can be no doubt that the family contracted the disease from the pest-house clothing; and as perhaps hundreds of others bought of these clothes, and left for other parts of the country, the disease is liable to spread. It seems almost incredible that the health officers should have neglected to destroy the clothes taken from the pest-house inmates.

Indiana Inventors.

Patents have been issued to the following Indians: Charles G. Conn, of Elkhart, clarinet; Bronson Doud, of Chili, fence wire-holder and stretcher; Joseph F. Gent, of Columbus, malting and germinating apparatus; also, drying apparatus; Augustus P. Hauss, of New Albany, mail-bag deliverer; Adolph E. Herman, of Terre Haute, vehicle axle; also carriage axle nut; Peter Kaller, of Fort Wayne, churn; Eli Michaels, of Sweetser, churn; Burton Stewart, of South Bend, hoof expander; James E. Studley and R. C. Berry, of Oshkosh, Wis., assignors of one-third to J. M. McDonald, of Lafayette, Ind., rotary engine; Thomas A. Tweedy, of Knightstown, farm gate.

Minor State Items.

—Shelbyville is talking about erecting a soldiers' monument.
—Lodges of Farmers' Alliance are being organized in Madison County.
—Near Crawfordsville, James Wray, a farmer, fell dead of heart disease.
—Charles Ferrand committed suicide at Terre Haute by taking strychnine.
—Samuel Buhner had his left arm sawed off by a tennon saw at Seymour.
—A tank that will hold \$65,000 barrels of oil has been recently built in Terre Haute.
—While eating his lunch Louis Aubry, an employe of the New Albany glass works, fell dead.
—Christoph Lapp, an aged German, was struck by a train and fatally injured at South Bend.
—John Kremer was fatally crushed by a falling derrick in Belknap's cement-mill at Jeffersonville.
—Southern Indiana's peach crop is proving very light, but there is an abundance of other fruit.
—Charles Bolling, aged 10 years, shot himself in the breast at Brownstown while playing with a revolver.
—A son of Mr. Frank Roberts, of Stilesville, was seriously injured by a horse, but is now reported out of danger.
—Miss Flora Long, of Marion, resented an assault from John Rooker by shooting him in the breast with a pistol.
—Small boys who had been driven out of J. G. Howard's orchard at Jeffersonville, returned and set fire to his hay stacks.

—Frederick Stillman had both hands chopped off at the wrist by a shingle-machine at Mentor. He is not likely to recover.

—The barn of Mrs. Lucinda Deputy, near Seymour, was fired by an incendiary. Four horses and two mules perished. Loss, \$4,000.

—The Prosecuting Attorney of Clark County will try to put a stop to the marriage of eloping children by Jeffersonville Justices of the Peace.

—While two children of George Eilers, of Hazelton, aged six and four years, were playing with a revolver, the elder boy shot and killed his little brother.

—John Miller, a young business man of Seymour, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his brother, while hunting.

—Mrs. Maggie Higginbotham, wife of a laboring man, was run over by a Vandalia train at Terre Haute, and received injuries that will prove fatal. Two trains were passing in different directions, and she saw but one.

—Humphrey's saw mill was burned at Madison. Loss, \$1,500; no insurance.

—Henry Henning, a resident of Huntington, was run over by a switch engine and horribly mangled. He died in about two hours, after terrible suffering. He leaves a wife and family.

—From wounds received by the discharge of a revolver which dropped from his pocket, at Elora, a young man named Fount Cathers, died in great agony. His home was at Worthington, where his widow resides.

—Jacob C. Walker, a prominent farmer of Madison township, St. Joe county, was instantly killed while blowing out stumps. He used giant powder to accomplish his purpose, and was struck on the neck and side of the head by a flying fragment.

—Leander Mills, a young man and a barber at Montpelier was bitten by a rattlesnake a few years ago, and what is peculiar about the bite of the snake is that every year about this time he has a sick spell, which lasts until cool weather; otherwise he has the best of health.

—Valentine Stilabower, living in the vicinity of Edinburg, is the proprietor of the largest private fisheries in the United States. His ponds cover twenty acres of ground, and his carp and catfish, which are numbered by the thousands, average in weight from the minnow up to forty and fifty pounds.

—At Hennis's saw mill near Dana, Henry Hollingsworth met with a serious accident. While engaged at work under the rapidly running saw, it struck him about the middle of the forehead and cut a gash over the top of his head nearly to his neck, laying it open to the skull. He is in a critical condition but may recover.

—The court house at Corydon has a new roof. The building was erected in 1811, and was used as the Capitol of the Indiana Territory until 1816, and from thence until 1825 it was the Capitol of the State. It is a stone building, forty feet square, and is twelve feet to the ceiling. It has one room down stairs and three above.

—Archibald Miller, a poor, honest and inoffensive farmer, living near Nashville, Brown County, is the owner of two cows and a yearling calf, which were attacked, one night recently, by some brute of a man and horribly carved with a knife. Great gashes were cut in the side of each of his cows, while the calf also received serious wounds.

—Mrs. Martha A. Woodburn dropped dead at her home in Bloomington. Apoplexy was the cause. She was about fifty-eight years old, and was the widow of Prof. Woodburn, a former instructor of the Indiana University, who died many years ago. She was, also, the mother of Prof. A. J. Woodburn and W. E. Woodburn, cashier of the bank here.

—The 5-year-old son of John Bahler, of Hilt street, Wabash, while playing in an alley near his home, was attacked by a cow. The infuriated animal gored the lad, the horn entering his bowels and making a frightful wound, from which he died a few minutes later. The animal was attempting to protect her calf, which had been frightened by a dog.

—A 10-year-old daughter of Daniel Wysong, living near Nappanee, was fatally burned while playing in a field where a pile of brush was burning. Her clothes ignited, and, before the flames could be extinguished, one leg was burned to a crisp. The child lingered a few hours. The body was so badly burned that it was buried immediately after death.

—George Hogle, a rich and retired gambler of Logansport, was arrested on a charge of fleeing Albert Roush, who alleges that several months ago he was influenced by a confederate of Hogle, named Ditton, to attempt to beat Hogle's game of faro. A thousand dollars was soon spent, and Hogle and his gang secured a note from Roush for \$300 more. Hogle secured his release on bail.

—The stingiest man in the state, perhaps, lives in Rockport. A physician attended his wife during a brief illness recently, and when he settled with the doctor he returned three pills and demanded a reduction of 50 cents from the bill. The doctor accepted the pills, allowed the reduction and settled. The man is not a poor man by any means, being the possessor of fine property worth \$10,000.—*White County Democrat.*

—There is considerable excitement over the burning of a barn in Carpenter township, Jasper county. The farm is occupied by a family named Balser and there seems to have been considerable difficulty among the members of the family. The barn was burned and two horses and a mule. The old man Balser has not been found. One theory is that he fired the barn and burned himself up to spite the family, or else escaped and disappeared. Another theory is that he was put there and the barn set on fire.

—One of the most noted characters about the Prison South was released last week by expiration of sentence. His name is Thomas Fisher, and he entered the institution May 17, 1880, from Gibson County, to serve fourteen years for murder in the second degree. The good time made his term nine years and three months. He is a splendid musician, and one of his duties since his incarceration has been to wake the convicts by going from range to range every morning at 5 o'clock and blowing a bugle. Fisher was also leader of the prison band, which is one of the finest in the State.