

TARIFF IS THE ISSUE.

NO GOOD REASON WHY IT SHOULD NOT BE SO.

Democrats Will Appeal Confidently to the People on the Record of the Country Since the Wilson Bill Was Adopted—McKinley's Admission.

The Next Campaign.

The Republican press insists that the tariff is to be the real issue between the two great parties in the next national campaign. There is certainly no reason why it should not be, as without exception all the leading Republicans have shirked a plain declaration on the currency question, and therefore party lines cannot be drawn on the silver issue. The Democrats have no wish to ignore the tariff question, but on the contrary will appeal confidently to the people on the record of the country since the Wilson tariff was adopted. In 1890 and 1892 the people voted by enormous majorities for free trade and against McKinleyism. Unfortunately for the party of tariff reform, the hard times which resulted from the Republican tariff and financial legislation led to a reversal of popular sentiment in 1894, and by demagogic pretenses that the Democrats were responsible for the business depression, the Republicans secured a majority in Con-

in our midst suspended operations and reduced wages."

Editor—Yes; that's right.

Foreman—Well, both those factories have got orders ahead for six months, and wages have been raised 10 per cent.

Editor—Here, give me that proof! I'll make a note of it and add: "Under the promise of the return of the Grand Old Party to power, the influence of the Democracy for barn is gone, and the country is recovering."—Fuck.

The Iowa Campaign.

Republicans of Iowa have nominated for Governor Gen. F. M. Drake, a railroad president with an office in Chicago. His nomination was attended by a scandal of unusual proportions, whether the stories told in the Republican press were true or whether they were invented and circulated by hostile Republican politicians for purposes of blackmail or malice. Temperature Republicans of the State also were cheated by the neglect of the convention to make any platform declaration in support of their principles. Many Republicans will refuse to vote for the candidates, but there will be no organized bolt, nor any general unorganized defection at the polls.

The Republican ticket, however, will lose many votes from these and other causes. The panic is ended, and the Democratic tariff and financial policy is vindicated. There are no bankruptcies, great strikes, "industrial armies" of tramps, and multitudes of the un-

An Unpleasant Lesson.

U.S. KINDERGARTEN.



Teacher—Now, Willie, read your lesson out loud from the board like a good boy.

Willie—Please, ma'am, it makes my head ache to read lately. I don't feel well. I want to go home.—Chicago Chronicle.

gress. But their triumph will be a very short one. With less than a year of a liberal trade policy the industrial situation has changed from stagnation to the greatest activity. The most partisan Republican organs admit that there has been a wonderful revival in all branches of trade and manufacturing, and that already over a million workers have had their wages increased from 5 to 25 per cent.

On the other hand, the Republicans will go before the people threatening to again unsettle industry with the uncertainty of increased tariff rates. They will be forced to declare for a renewal or increase of McKinley duties, thus preventing manufacturers from making contracts for raw materials or selling goods except to fill temporary orders. To the demand of the business interests for a rest from tariff agitation and a fair opportunity to test the Wilson tariff they will reply with a threat to thoroughly revise and increase duties on imports.

Under these circumstances can there be any doubt as to the verdict of the country? Is there any reason why the people should prefer a policy of free trade restriction and business depression to one of freer trade, lower taxes and industrial prosperity?

The Tin Buncle Game.

No American can read without a little disposition to blush for his countrymen the report of Special Agent Röller, of the Geological Survey, on the occurrence of tin ore in the United States. It is only four or five years since shares of stock in a tin mine in the Black Hills were being sold, on the strength of reports of chemical analysis showing it to be the richest tin ore in the world, while there were geological reports showing the vast extent of the deposits. This ore was going to be mined and reduced at less cost than any other tin ore in the world, and yet a protective duty of over \$40 a ton was essential to the development of the mines, and that duty was granted. It was to protect American capital, yet most of the capital that went into that ill-starred enterprise was English. A photograph was taken of President Harrison at Temescal, California, with a pile of tin for a background, and it was used as a campaign document. After all of this Mr. Röller reports: "No tin is being produced in the United States, and the tin occurrences of this country are so far only of geological or mineralogical interest, with indications of prospective value in a few instances." The tin-mine business thus far unhappily presents many of the aspects of a bunco game, except that a large part of the American people took part in it.—Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

McKinley's Admission.

As to the claim that there is no real revival of business, we may cite Gov. McKinley himself, who said at Cleveland: "I think that business conditions show a general improvement. Take Canton, for instance, where I passed last Sunday and Monday. Most of the works are in operation, and while of course the city is not back to the point where it was before the business depression conditions are much improved. The general outlook, I think, is favorable."

It is noteworthy that the Governor himself makes no demand for return to the tariff legislation which the committee of which he was chairman preferred in 1890.

One Way Out.

Foreman (Hayville Screamer)—In this editorial on "Hard Times and Democracy," you say: "Thanks are also due to Cleveland's pernicious free-trade policy for hardships here at home. Remember how last fall the two factories

WHAT WOMEN WEAR.

STYLES FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO LOOK PRETTY.

Fashion Notions that First Seem Freakish Gradually Assert Their Reasonableness—Distinctive Character in Dress Is Worth Attaining.

Hot Weather Modes.

ALF the new notions in dress fashions seem freakish at the start, although most of them successfully assert their reasonableness before a great while. There is one rule current now that seems at odds with sense at first thought. It is that the woman who has a blue frock must have for special wear with it a green hat, and, likewise, the other way around. Why? Because exquisite dressers are doing so, and if that isn't a good enough reason, go ahead and plan hat and dress to suit yourself. But if you happen to have a blue hat and a green dress, or the reverse, you can take advantage of this dictum, combine the same and in a superior manner pretend the effect was planned a-purpose. That is the real value of fashion to, as it were, endow the private "fame" of the wise woman with the cachet of public approval. And, by the same token, the fashion of the many is always the multiplication of the same "fame" by a noted originator.

Such decrees as to the colors to be worn are followed easily enough, but when the designer indulges his fancy freely in the manner of cut, the rule is not easily followed. Thus, the dressmaker who planned the first pictured gown must have had in mind a fine pair of shoulders, for it is ill-lined with anything else, and the style of sleeves starting low on the arm should be avoided by slender women. Given the proper figure, however, and such dresses will bear a distinct character that is well worth attaining. This one is in figured silk, its bodice having



A COLLAR EFFECT THAT DOMINATES.

fitted lining and fastening with hooks at shoulder and sides. It has a deep yoke shirred at the neck and pleated sleeve caps, the trimming consisting of a corslet of contrasting color and material embroidered with colored spangles. The sleeve caps finish with bands of the same and straps of it come over the shoulders. The collar, however, is merely a plain band of the darker stuff.

Plain collars are to be seen occasionally on new dresses, and a novel fashion is offered which indicates that the bewitched throat is to be relieved. It has the throat entirely bare, quite as if the dress had all been finished but the high choker collar. The style seems trying, but the big collars had been elaborated beyond reason becomingness, and it is time for a change. Some models are finished with a ruffle of lace at the neck band, the ruffle falling back loosely. A face needs to be well shaped and the throat more than usually round to stand this without an effect of unbecoming bareness. Necks are also cut out slightly square, a still more trying mode, but one that encourages any touch of classic outline the wearer may possess.

Such arrangements seem more sensible for the warm season than that presented in the second picture, though the latter outnumbers the others ten to one, so must have more general liking. But the distinctive feature of this waist, and the one that dominates it, is the deep collar of insertion-edged batiste, the same stuff being used for the full vest beneath which the lining looks. A band of the insertion shows, too, on each shoulder, while the draped collar is ornamented with small rosettes and points of batiste. Three buttons are on the inner seam of each sleeve, which,



A BOX PLEAT EFFECT IMITATED.

with the rest of the blouse, are of figured white crepe. The blouse is worn over a white silk, the garment being worn as sketched with a plain skirt of dark crepe.

Waists whose fronts are ornamented by box pleats are still in good style, but they have been seen in so many sorts and have been so generally worn, that the ear attuned to fashion's changes may be excusably on the alert for the death knell of this cut. But if the same effect can be produced in a different way the result is a garment that is safe for a long time, so one is placed here, in the third illustration, as a guide for

those who like this finish. Made of cerise silk crepe, and fastening invisibly at the left side, it is trimmed with a deep yoke of embroidery, with tabs in front and standing collar to match. The back is not so baggy as the front, and a plain belt of violine velvet is worn. The sleeves have very large puffs, but are fitted on the lower parts of the arms, and big rosettes of the velvet dot the edges of the yoke near the armhole. Between the tabs of embroidery the goods show, giving a finish that is very like the box pleat fashion, but now preferable to the latter.

Waists of the sort already mentioned as having their armholes set away from the shoulders and a big puff from the armhole to the elbow are often seen in princess dresses, where they are made still more quaint by trimming with wide lace. The lace is set at the armhole in a frill that extends out over the bust, leaving only a narrow panel-like portion of the bodice bare. Where the lace lies on the sleeve it is spread to increase the effect of the puff; where it hangs on the bodice it is drawn into a semblance of a little jacket under the

arms and gathered into a knot and bow of lace set at the back of each hip.

When made of an old-fashioned taffeta with tiny black lines on a white ground and elaborated as directed with wide black lace, nothing could be more dearly old-time and pretty. The skirt portion of such a dress sets closely at the hips and is without notable flare. An accessory that meets the present mode is a collar of white satin so covered with spangles that the satin hardly shows. It is sailor square in the back, and slashed to free it from the widening into square epaulets on the shoulders. In front the collar suddenly prolongs itself into a pair of wide tabs that hang below the waist, turning under with the required bag and disappearing in the wide white satin belt, also spangled and jeweled. Just what to call this affair is a question, but there is no doubt that it adds to the beauty of the waist it is put upon.

A garniture of spangled lace that is of original design appears in the next sketch, and is worn over a bodice of sky blue silk crepe veiled with black chiffon. Bretelles of the lace extend to the waist in back and front, and there are revers of the same reaching to the shoulder seams. Ribbon bows are put at shoulders and belt. This sort of lace finish has added value from the fact that it can be readily changed from one gown to another.

In the concluding picture bretelles and epaulets of lace are used to trim an otherwise simple house dress. A belt is worn with long sash ends, and a simple but high choker collar tops all. The latest development of this sort of collar is one that is cut into a series of



LACE TRIMMING IN BRETTELLS AND EPAULETTES.

battlements by being slit from edge to collar band. Each battlement is edged with spangles and wired to stand in place. Beneath it is worn a folded band of muslin that shows between the edges of the battlements. This is a good deal of swathing for comfort, but the woman who has the misfortune to have too slender a neck may be glad to avail herself of it.

An elaborate accessory that transforms a simple bodice to something extremely dressy is accomplished by means of a pointed yoke of heavy lace that has great paste jewels set in the conspicuous circles of its design. This yoke is finished with a point under the chin and extending to the bust line, with a point out over each shoulder and with one in the small of the back. A pair of wide epaulets are set under the shoulder points, extend well out over the sleeves and are so long from front to back that the points of the yoke set prettily between the edges of the epaulets. Just from beneath this point of contact between the epaulets and yoke edges appear two strands of the heavily jeweled lace. These hang to the belt, over which they are well bloused and under which they disappear. The strands corresponding in the back are crossed and drawn tight. The belt is of close drawn folds of velvet and the collar of the pointed yoke is made of folded velvet to correspond, the shade being of the deepest tone in the jewels. Nothing could be more swagger than the effect of this "harness," as elaborate accessories are being called, worn over a bodice with a bloused front, the loose folds appearing between the jeweled straps. Such an affair costs too much to think of at the importers, but can be made effectively for very little, and the money and time well expended.

"BIZNESS actuates de lazy 'an' de shiftless to set out an' beg cold vittles an' ole clothes an' dimes an' quarters. Sentiment actuates women to shed tears over 'em an' stock 'em up wid nuff to loaf on fur 'nother month. When we have a kickin' hoss our sentiment am 'pealed to. We argy dat de safty of our loved ones requires us to trade dat amanile off to some preacher who wants a perfectly reliable hoss. Dat's one kind of sentiment. When we luv we reveal another phase of sentiment. If de gal am high-toned an' rich de sentiment am all sold. If she am only average, an' in debt fur her las' spring hat, de sentiment am purty thin an'

GOOD-BY TO STEAM.

Electricity Taking Its Place in Moving Passenger and Freight Trains.

The steady whirl of the world's largest electric locomotive is singing the death song to steam on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and electric motors a trifle smaller are joining in the song on a branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Nantasket Beach. And thus a new era in railroading is being organized and that which but a few years ago was but the dream of inventors and electricians is now a reality; and so used to wonders has the world become that this latest gigantic stride in the science of rapid transit will cause not the least surprise.

As far as actual operation is concerned the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has the lead, although the line upon which the new electric locomotives have just been put in operation is only seven miles long and of an experimental nature. On the other hand the Baltimore and Ohio, which will be a few days behind its predecessor in point of operation, will give its three 96-ton electric locomotives such practical work to do that the test will be a perfect one. The three giant motors which the Baltimore and Ohio will use to propel both freight and passenger trains through its new tunnel under the city of Baltimore are the largest in the world. The tests which have been made with the one locomotive which is already completed have shown that its power is in excess of that of a steam engine of the same weight. These locomotives are the triumph of the age, for they demonstrate beyond a doubt that electric traction for railroads now run by steam is practicable.

The trolley system is employed for conveying the current to the motors, but the arrangement of the trolley shoe is different than has ever been made before. The locomotive itself is

won't last longer dan de first bill fur meat comes in.

"My frens, sentiment writes poetry wid one han' an' tang de backs ob chill'en wid de oder. It guides our thoughts to frens ober de sea, an' sends ole cieches to relashuns in Wisconsin. It makes us shed tears fur de dead, an' yit warns us to cut de undertaker's bill down 20 per cent. Sentiment tells us to luv our fellers, an' yit whis-

HOOSIER HAPPENINGS

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

What Our Neighbors are Doing—Matters of General and Local Interest—Marriages and Deaths—Accidents and Crimes—Personal Pointers About Indianaans.

Minor State News.

A TELEPHONE rate war is on at Frankfort.

MISHAWAKA is to have a new Christian church.

JOHN STEVEN's barn, near Martinsville, was destroyed by lightning.

MILE THOMAS' hardware store at Co-runnah is in ashes. Loss, \$15,000.

BEN LAPIDUS robbed four clothing stores in daylight at Madison, and nearly escaped.

MADISON County is infested with robbers. Supposed to have headquarters near Elwood.

The twenty-first anniversary of the old settlers and the soldiers' reunion will be held at Quincy, Aug. 8.

A BARN belonging to Frank Owens, seven miles west of Monticello, was struck by lightning and destroyed.

The old settlers of Eagletown will hold their twenty-fifth annual meeting in the grove near that place on Aug. 10.

At a picnic at Monroe City, recently, a colored woman 111 years of age was given the prize for being the oldest person on the grounds.

EVERY business house in Brazil closed its doors during the funeral of County Clerk Wherry, who was accidentally shot by Hon. G. A. Knight.

FRANK E. HALL, of the Standard oil company, was murdered at Whiting, and his body placed on the B. & O. tracks. He was robbed of his watch and \$600 in cash.

W.M. DAVIS, near Franklin, swallowed carbolic acid for cough medicine and will die. His brother, who made the mistake by handing him the acid, is crazed with grief.

DEATH came in a peculiar manner to David Troyer of Peru. He was sitting on the porch at his home, and his nephew, Hiram, was trying a revolver in a shed. The weapon was fired and the ball passed through the boards and entered Mr. Troyer's head.

WILLIE HOOVER, 7-year-old-son of A. A. Hoover, principal of the Ohio side schools at Union City, met with a painful accident recently. While playing around Snooks' tile factory he, in some manner, got caught in the ten-foot fly-wheel, cutting several large gashes in his head.

THE contract of the Amazon Hosiery Company will expire at the Northern Prison December 1, and the board has been informed that the company will make other arrangements. This will throw about 200 men out of work. Secretary Hicknell, of the Board of State Charities, believes that the only remedy lies with the Legislature. The next General Assembly, he thinks, will be compelled to solve the problem of furnishing employment to the prisoners.

FIRE at Tyrone, destroyed the general store, billiard hall and liquor storage house of James Gee, also two dwellings and an icehouse. Loss, \$25,000. The whisky was stored in barrels in the second story and James Gee took the barrels out of two barrels and lighted a match to inspect them. They exploded and caused the fire. Mr. Gee was severely burned as to render his recovery uncertain. John Berry, his clerk, was seriously but not fatally burned in rescuing Mr. Gee.

PATENTS have been granted to Indiana inventors as follows: Elias G. Atkins, Indianapolis, and N. H. Roberts, Pasadena, Cal., rotary plow; John T. and S. W. Collins, Kokomo, bank cutter and seeder; John R. Etter, Crawfordsville, electro-medical apparatus; Sebastian C. Guthrie, Evansville, dispensing case or cabinet; Anton Hulman, Terre Haute, shutter fastener; James J. Keyes, Peru, basket; Britton Poulsen, Fort Wayne, road grader; Rudolph H. Ripking, Aurora, extension table.

THE estimates of State Statistician Thompson as to the wheat crop in Indiana are that his anti-harvest figure of 20,000,000 bushels was not far from right. He thinks that one-fourth the crop will be required for seed, and one-half consumption, which will leave only 5,000,000 bushels for sale, as compared to 35,000,000 bushels last year. Fred P. Rush, authority on the wheat crop, says the yield in the State is not more than 18,000,000 bushels, or about 40 per cent. of the average crop. He says the wheat will grade 20 per cent.