

POLITICS OF THE DAY

REPUBLICAN REPUDIATION.

They Promise.
From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of the other American people to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property and lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.—From Republican Platform adopted at St. Louis.

They Wabble.
Nor on the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island.

To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government; we would be required to submit to its direction and to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally.—President's Message of April 11, 1898.

Gold Bonds.
Eastern newspapers devoted to the gold propaganda are busy devising plans to make the war with Spain an excuse for fastening the yoke of gold on the necks of the people. While certain Western monetary reform organs are fearful that silver may be given a chance because of war, Eastern newspapers are urging that quite the converse of this proposition should be maintained. In discussing war financial measures the New York Commercial-Advertiser blandly says: "We cannot borrow to advantage on our present basis of payment. We should have to make our bonds payable in gold, or submit to a costly discount or increase of interest. This was illustrated in Cleveland's last bond sale, when the buyers offered to take 3 per cent. If the bonds were made payable in gold and Congress refused." It would be impolitic to discredit our present bonds and depreciate them in the markets by discriminating in favor of new issues, so it would be necessary to declare the whole public debt payable in gold. This is a lovely proposition for the bond holders and the bond buyers, but it will not meet with the approval of the people nor of the Senate of the United States. It would not lighten the burden of a new war debt, doubtless comparatively small, to make a present of 25 per cent. of the gold war debt to the bond holders by enacting that it be paid in gold. All the plots of the gold clique will come to naught. Congress refused to grant Grover Cleveland permission to issue gold bonds, and Congress can be counted on to block the little game which the money spinners are now engaged in devising.

Conspiracy at Washington.
There is something radically wrong in the way state secrets are handled at Washington. Every newspaper in the United States was on the alert Wednesday to receive and print the President's message. Those whose business it is to get news and to get it promptly were led to believe that the message was to be presented to Congress about noon, but Wall street operators knew two hours before the information was given to the public that the message was not to be sent in until the following Monday.

How did Wall street operators get their information? How is it that stock speculators are given the opportunity to make fortunes on the street through advance notice of what the administration is going to do, and Congress and the people are kept in ignorance? There is a scandal of the darkest and most disgraceful character in this condition of affairs. There is no use in attempting to avoid the conclusion. Facts are not to be overthrown by assumptions that the men in the cabinet are too honorable and too careful to permit state secrets to "leak out." The people were trifled with, deceived, cajoled; Congress was fooled and befuddled. Who is responsible for this sort of work? Congress has the right to know.—Chicago Dispatch.

Ohio Is Democratic.
President McKinley's own State has given the Republican party the severest blow it has yet received this year. As recently as November last that party elected its candidate for Governor by a plurality of 28,000, despite the fight between the Foraker and Hanna factions. In the recent local contests, when there was apparent harmony in the ranks, the Republicans were beaten almost everywhere, and it is estimated that the plurality of last year has not only been wiped out, but that a Democratic one fully as large has been put in its place.

Not since 1880 have the Democrats carried the State, although they came very near doing so in the Presidential

election of 1892. The organization of the party has become more and more demoralized each year, and in the city of Cincinnati, where it was formerly most powerful, it lost steadily until it polled only half the votes it did formerly, and gave McKinley in 1896 a clear majority of nearly 20,000. In this same city the Republicans have just been beaten by 2,000, and yet their opponents did not half try to achieve victory.

The result in this, the most important city of the State, has been practically duplicated in other cities. Mark Hanna's influence and money scarcely being able to save the Republican ticket in Cleveland, where he has his residence, while in the smaller places Democratic mayors have been elected for the first time in twenty years. Following the elections in New York and other States this spring, the Ohio result is most significant.—New York News.

Mark Hanna—"Guilty."
It is not creditable to the administration that its chief adviser should be a man convicted of felony. Mark Hanna, who claims to have made McKinley, and who attends Cabinet meetings and dictates the President's policy, has been found guilty of bribery by the Senate committee of the Ohio Legislature appointed to investigate the charges that money was corruptly used by Hanna to secure his election to the United States Senate.

No one who watched the course of the Ohio Senatorial election has ever had any doubt that Hanna resorted to bribery. No well-informed Republican politician can be found who will deny the truth of the charge against Hanna, except in the glittering generalities which are the refuge of those who wish to avoid admitting the truth. Is it not a disgrace to the Senate of the United States that a convicted felon should be recognized as one of its members? Is it not a deeper and more bitter disgrace that such a man should be the adviser of the President?—Exchange.

Hanna Not Yet Out of the Woods.
The bribery charges against Senator Hanna have not been dropped. They will go to Congress in a contest against his taking his seat for the full term commencing on the 4th of March next. He is now serving out the remainder of Secretary Sherman's term as Senator. The investigating committee of the Ohio Senate will make a partial report before the adjournment of the Legislature and be authorized to prolong its sittings to get the testimony of Senator Hanna and Charles F. Dick, the Republican State committee chairman, who have so far refused to come before the committee. That does not speak very favorably for Mr. Hanna.—Pittsburg Post.

Returning to the Farms.
One result of the financial depression—one of the good things that often come out of evil—has been the back-to-the-land movement among urban people. The illusions that drew thousands from the farms to the cities have been shattered by the hard conditions entailed by the panic. The vital, ever present, inescapable necessities of life are bread and butter, and these the city can give only at second-hand. Whatever storms may strew the industrial sea with wreck, food, shelter and clothing are assured to the man on the farm, while the idle workman of the city must walk the streets in vain search for work.—St. Paul Globe.

Disgusted Republican Organs.
The persistent interference of the pro-Spanish parties, represented in Washington chiefly by Secretaries Bliss and Gage, is having a disturbing effect in Congress and on the people. American citizenship cannot endure the thought that a question of principle and duty can be determined or considered by the profits or loss of stock speculators or of anybody else.—New York Press.

"Some Things Better than Money."
It may not be amiss to remind merchants who have received solicitous peace communications from the East that there is something higher and nobler in life than the pursuit of wealth. Patriotism and love of country should come before all else. If the peace party can reconcile insult, treachery and dishonor with the qualities mentioned, all well and good.—Evansville Courier.

The Weak State Department.
The State Department seems to be in commission, with Judge Day, Mark Hanna and Grosvenor in charge. Of course, President McKinley must be embarrassed and weakened by such a condition, and the country, although keeping its temper admirably, is profoundly humiliated.—Pittsburg Post.

Problem of Peacemakers.
Either Spain must give up Cuba or we must back down from a just, lawful and necessary position. Will the peacemakers tell us which is the more likely to promote our national contentment and well-being?—New York Times.

Hanna Always Un-American.
The American people are very tired of Marcus Alonzo Hanna. They have tolerated him for years. They will not stand him much longer. He has never said or done a thing which was not un-American.—Washington Times.

There is a grim suspicion in the minds of many that the so-called "business interests" of the country would accept peace at the price of national dishonor.—Peoria Journal.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

Parity.

It is now definitely settled that we cannot have international bimetalism, because a few dealers in money, occupying an area not exceeding half an acre in the city of London, will not allow it. In view of this fact, we must adopt independent action, as unanimously recommended by the European delegates to the international monetary conference which convened in Paris in August, 1878.

Money is not an end, but a means to an end. It is not the possession, but the employment of money in productive industries that benefits mankind. If upon opening our mints to the unrestricted coinage of both metals upon our present legal ratio of 1 to 16, silver should predominate in our currency for awhile, our monetary system would be bimetallic, as it was from the formation of the government until 1873; and it would give as great an impulse to our industries as if gold should predominate, and, as predicted by M. Cernuschi, it would undoubtedly compel similar action by European nations.

Our only alternative is to abandon definitely and finally the established policy of maintaining the parity of the metals upon a legal ratio by making permanent the gold standard, and prolonging indefinitely the evils inaugurated by that fatal measure, and which no reformation of our banking system can in the slightest degree counteract. What the people want is, not an opportunity to borrow money, which, by increasing in purchasing power, will absorb the property they already have, but an opportunity to buy money with their labor and the products of their industry.

"Dishonest Money."

The power which declares the silver dollar to be worth 100 cents in debt-paying value is the supreme power of the nation. When the silver dollar which it has created is asserted to be "unsound and dishonest money," the government of the United States is openly charged with dishonesty, fraud and dishonor—a charge little less than treasonable, that richly deserves punishment by fine and imprisonment, because it is utterly and shamelessly untrue.

If the devotees of the gold standard, which is ruining the country and tends to ultimately ruin them, desire to restore the bullion value of our \$600,000,000 of silver coinage to a parity with gold, the only course to pursue is to restore free silver coinage, thus creating an equal monetary demand for silver that there now is for gold at the present ratio of all our gold and silver coinage. Their refusal to do this means that they do not desire such a parity, and that, having demonetized silver bullion, they intend if they ever possess the power to demonetize and in like manner degrade and debase all of our silver coinage to present silver bullion value, and thereby still further enhance the relative value of gold, and also further depreciate all the other values of productive American industry.

Gold Standard Effects.
It is a fact that nearly three-fourths of the members of both houses of Congress are lawyers, many of whom are the attorneys of trusts and corporations, and of the remainder very few represent the agricultural, commercial or manufacturing, the wealth-producing classes of the country.

It has been stated that at one time the banking interests had 189 representatives in Congress, notwithstanding the fact that during the Presidency of Washington in December, 1793, a resolution of Congress prohibited any officer or stockholder of a bank from being a member of the House. At that time there were but three banks, now they are numbered by thousands, and are consolidated into an association to act in concert, which boasts of power even to coerce Congress.

Our government is no longer a government of the people, by the people and for the people, but a government by the representatives of the money power to enact laws in their own interests, to relieve themselves from all public burdens, impose them upon the people, and enable them by legalized robbery to absorb the wealth of the nation, in the production of which they have not participated.

Aim of Bimetallists.

The aim of the bimetallists is not so much to secure the concurrent circulation of the metals as to restore the bimetallic principle to our monetary system. What great benefit or advantage will result from the re-establishment of this principle in our monetary system? An eminent economist has said: "The office of money is to take property to market."

Under the operation of the bimetallic principle, one of the metals keeps down the charge which the other makes for rendering this service, by itself standing ready to perform it. The operation of the two metals in our monetary system is analogous to the operation of railway and waterway systems in the transportation of merchandise.

No Longer Free.

The wealth-producing classes of the United States, and, in fact, of all gold-standard countries, are no longer free. They are in a condition of economic servitude, in which coercion by starvation has succeeded the lash of the slave-driver. The remedy is in the hands of the people; they have the power, but they have been long blinded by ignorance, sophistry and falsehood. The light is now dawning, and apparently the day of emancipation draws near.

GRAVE QUESTION

Of International Importance Settled by a Cinematograph.

An amusing story is going the rounds of Paris, in which a cinematograph plays the leading role, and wherein it proves itself not only a source of entertainment, but an impeccable authority in matters of historical import. It is rumored that the dwellers in a no less high place than the palace of the Elysee called in this ingenious invention the other day to settle a dispute which arose from the assertion by Prince Bismarck that President Faure had neglected a point of etiquette on his recent visit to St. Petersburg. The Prince claimed that instead of saluting the Cossacks, who constituted the garde d'honneur, by raising his hat, President Faure had merely raised his hand to the brim, and paid them no further respect. In our country such an accusation would receive no attention, except on the part of the comic papers, which would be pleased to make merry over it—our dignitaries dispose of their attentions as best suits their humor, with a wave of the hand or a nod, or, at the most, a jerky lift of the hat. But in ceremonious countries it is different.

President Faure was quite disturbed by the accusation, and tried in vain to recall his action at the moment. Friends and attendants who were with him at the time were questioned; none could recall whether he had offended against the "protocole" or not. Finally, some one remembered that there was a cinematograph at one of the theaters which depicted the entrance into St. Petersburg and the attending ceremonies. The machine was at once ordered to the palace of the Elysee, and the President and his friends assembled to witness the performance. The lights were put out, the cinematograph was started, and immediately the spectators saw again the streets of St. Petersburg with the President conspicuous in the foreground; they saw him slowly advance to the front of the Cossacks, then raise his hat from his head, as directed by the "protocole," with the gallant sweep peculiar to Parisians. So it was settled. Prince Bismarck was proven in the wrong, for, of course, the cinematograph cannot lie.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

LANGUAGE OF ESQUIMAUX.

Spoken by Inhabitants of More than 10,000 Miles of Coast Land.

The Esquimaux language, which is spoken at the extreme north of this hemisphere, is also found in the north of Asia.

The people have been called orlarians—that is, "dwellers on the shore." They inhabit a narrow strip of country around the margin of Greenland and to the west of Baffin's bay, around all the great islands and down the coast shore of Hudson bay and about the bays and straits to the north; then to the west around Alaska, and still further along the arctic shores of the eastern continent. They thus extend along the winding island and mainland coast for more than 10,000 miles, inhabiting a narrow fringe of country by the sea and obtaining their livelihood therefrom. More than 10,000 miles of coastline is occupied by a people who speak one language.

But in Newfoundland there are tribes which speak another tongue mixed with the Esquimaux, while on the southwest coast there are other tribes speaking mixed tongues; and the same is true of tribes inhabiting the northern coast of Asia. If we call all these tongues Esquimaux, then the principal tongue is still homogeneous and a common medium for the communication of tribes occupying, as I have said, more than 10,000 miles of the most difficult coast known to mankind. While there is intercommunication, it is infrequent because of the difficulties and perils of navigation. Thus, in all that stretch of country there is but one language.—Forum.

Bumblebees in Australia.

Many years ago the farmers of Australia imported bumble bees from England and set them free in their clover fields. Before the arrival of the bees clover did not flourish in Australia, but after their coming the farmers had no more difficulty on that score. Mr. Darwin had shown that bumblebees were the only insects fond of clover nectar which possessed a proboscis sufficiently long to reach the bottom of the long tube-like flowers, and, at the same time, a body heavy enough to bend down the clover-head so that the pollen would fall on the insect's back, and thus be carried off to fertilize other flowers of the same species. According to a writer in Popular Science News, the bumble-bee sent to Australia cost the farmers there about half a dollar apiece, but they proved to be worth the price.—Lloyd's London Weekly.

Old Age of Fish.

Prof. Snello says that the age of fish is almost unlimited. As to the length of the life of fish it is said that the ordinary carp, if not interfered with, would live about 500 years. He says that there are now living in the Royal Aquarium in Russia several carp that are known to be over 600 years old and that he has ascertained, in a number of cases, that whales live to be over 200 years old. The ordinary goldfish has also been known to live over 100 years.

Beau Brummel's Tomb.

In the Protestant cemetery at Caen there is a tomb which has just been restored, thanks to the attention of the pastor, M. Bourgeois. The stone bears these words: "In memory of George Brummel, Esq., who departed this life on the 20th of March, 1840, aged 62 years." The tomb contains the remains of the noted favorite of George IV.

If you hope to get along in this world, you can't stop work every time you have a cold.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Senator Morrill of Vermont celebrated his 88th birthday Thursday night by a reception at his residence in Thomas circle. He was born at Stratford, Vt., on the 14th of April, 1810. He has served thirty-one years in the United States Senate, longer than any other man, and before his first selection was ten years in the House of Representatives. The venerable gentleman is still in excellent health, although he is not so spry and industrious and enduring as he was when he first came to Washington, forty-one years ago. Letters and telegrams of congratulations poured in upon him. The President, the Vice-President, the Supreme Court, the foreign ambassadors and ministers, the entire Senate and a large number of other friends, including every person of prominence in public life, attended his reception.

The members of the executive committee of the Brewers' Association, which represents 90 per cent of the brewers of the United States, who came to Washington to resist the imposition of the tax upon beer, have yielded and have gone back to their homes with an agreement with the Committee on Ways and Means that the proposed additional tax of \$1 a barrel will not be objected to, provided a provision is made for a rebate of 7½ per cent for beer that is spilled. This would make the tax \$1.85 net, instead of \$2 a barrel, which would not be felt. Beer sells at wholesale at an average price throughout the country at 16 cents per gallon, and 80 cents a gallon at retail. The committee thinks, therefore, that this allows a sufficient margin for an additional tax.

The authorities, besides making an investigation of questions relating to privateering and the neutrality of goods, have been examining the treaties between the United States and Spain to determine what sections would continue in force in time of war. It is a general principle of international law that war abrogates treaties between belligerents, but should the nations press in such treaties to perform certain specific acts during hostilities such engagement must be observed.

There is a great deal of patriotism being expressed through the mails and over the telegraph lines. The President receives bushels of messages every morning from people who commend or condemn him. At the War Department it is said more than 1,000,000 men have offered their services to the Government in case of war, among them four members of Congress—Senator Pettus and Representatives Wheeler of Alabama, Campbell of Illinois and Broussard of Louisiana.

The transportation of coal across the Atlantic will be an insuperable obstacle to the operations of the Spanish fleet, and when their present supplies of coal in Cuba and Puerto Rico are exhausted their ships will be powerless. At the same time and for the same reason a declaration by this Government that coal is contraband would render our own fleet powerless upon the other side of the Atlantic and for 1,000 miles from our own coast in any direction.

William Jennings Bryan and William McKinley met Thursday morning for the first time in several years, when the former called at the White House with Senator Murphy of New York to pay his respects. It was during the regular hours for receiving congressional visitors, and therefore Mr. Bryan remained but a moment, exchanging compliments, but having no serious conversation.

Gen. Miles is of the opinion that 100,000 men could be transported to any point on the gulf or Atlantic coast in the South within forty-eight hours. The fact that this can be done was demonstrated by the feat performed by the railroads during the recent big celebration in Washington, when 100,000 men were brought into the city and taken out again inside of twenty-four hours.

Since the Maine disaster letters by the hundreds have poured in at the White House and the War and Navy Departments from patriots who are anxious to volunteer or who have suggestions to offer for the defense of the Government or the discomfiture of the Spaniards.

While the ministry at Madrid was talking peace and offering concessions Gen. Blanco was preparing for resistance, and he recently issued an order for a military census of Cuba and the enlistment of every man between the ages of 19 and 50 "for the defense of the territory."

Great disappointment was expressed at the War Department over the defeat of the army reorganization bill in the House. The authorities were confident that regulars could do much more effective service in Cuba than the State militia, officered by men of their own number.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House proposes a war tax on beer and manufactured tobacco. It is probable also that a stamp tax will be imposed on all bank paper and legal documents. The revenue from these sources is estimated at \$100,000,000 a year.

Representative Wheeler of Alabama introduced in the House a resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Consul General Lee for the courage, efficiency and good judgment he displayed in the performance of his duties as consul general at Havana.

The stand of the Cuban junta against intervention without recognition of Cuban independence aroused opposition in Congress to turning the affairs of the island over to the insurgents after the Spanish have been expelled.

Secretary Gage has denied that negotiations with a syndicate for a loan to the Government had been begun, and has stated that money used for war purposes would be borrowed direct from the people.

RECORD OF THE WEEK

INDIANA INCIDENTS TERSELY TOLD.

Found in Bed with Her Head Crushed—Boy Ran Away to Join the Navy—Killed in a Runaway Accident—Accused Alonzo Barrett.

Mystery at Indianapolis.
The murder of Mrs. John A. Moore in the beautiful residence of her sister, Mrs. Dirk De Ruiter, in Meridian street, Indianapolis, is still unsolved. De Ruiter, ex-Councilman and wealthy contractor, and his wife had separated, and Mrs. Moore was temporarily in the home while Mrs. De Ruiter was being treated at a sanitarium. While she was alone some one entered the house and crushed her skull with a piece of iron. De Ruiter was called before the detectives, but proved to their satisfaction that he was not in the neighborhood at the hour when the killing was done. The husband of the murdered woman was then placed under arrest.

New Trial for Famous Case.
At Greentield, Judge Offutt granted a motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Macy Beaupre vs. the Citizens' Street Railway Company of Indianapolis. The plaintiff asked \$50,000 damages for injuries received in an accident. The case has been tried four times. Three trials in Hendricks County on a change of venue resulted; first, disagreement; second, \$3,500 for plaintiff; third, \$15,000. In the fourth, in Hancock County a few days ago, plaintiff was awarded \$2,500 damages.

Ran Away to Be a Bluejacket.
George A. Gordon, at Huntington, has received a letter from his brother, Paul Gordon, who disappeared from home about two years ago. It is now learned that in April, 1897, he enlisted in the navy at New York under the name of Paul Densmore, and was assigned to duty as a marine on the Iowa. He was the marine orderly who carried the report of the Maine board of inquiry when it was delivered by Lieutenant Commander Marx to Admiral Sigsbee at Key West.

Mrs. Redeker Killed in a Runaway.
As Mr. and Mrs. John F. Redeker of near New Point were going to Greensburg with their produce their horse ran away. Opposite the De Armond Hotel it ran the wagon on the curb and threw out the people. Mr. Redeker was injured, but not seriously. Mrs. Redeker fell on her head and received injuries from which she died three hours later.

Alonzo Barrett Acquitted.
The jury in the case against Alonzo Barrett at Shelbyville, charged with attempting to murder Edward Skotski, acquitted him on the ground of self-defense. The evidence disclosed that Skotski, a short time before the shooting, declared he would kill Barrett with a knife which he had in his hand.

Robbers Fire a House.
The farm residence of W. W. Thompson of Harrison township was plundered by robbers, who made way with all portable articles of value, then set fire to the house to conceal the crime. Neighbors put out the fire and the house was saved in a damaged condition. The house was empty at the time.

Within Our Borders.
Capt. John Horn committed suicide by shooting at New Albany.

Lafayette Freeman, aged 72, dropped dead of apoplexy at Greensburg.

A cable announces the death in Egypt of Mrs. Louie Reibold of Indianapolis.

At Jeffersonville, Lizzie Hardin was acquitted of the murder of Mary Rosebaum.

At Elwood, Michael Myers, aged 60, while sawing wood, expired of heart disease.

L. D. Brand's general store at Kingsburg was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$6,300.

John W. Stetler, the representative of Kosciusko County in the State Legislature, died at his home in Syracuse, aged 60.

The Democratic congressional convention of the Sixth Indiana district nominated Charles A. Robinson of Shelby County.

The body of the late F. M. Dowden of Greensburg was disinterred a few days ago for medical examination as to the peculiar disease that caused his death.

At Fortville, Frank Swords, aged 7, while cutting a string, stabbed himself in the left eye, destroying it. The boy is now totally blind, having lost his right eye through an accident two years previous.

A jury in the Porter Circuit Court awarded Nicholas Moulton of South Chicago judgment of \$3,500 against the South Chicago City Railway Company for injuries received in a street car collision.

The collections of the Seventh internal revenue district for March amounted to \$790,478.17. Of the total \$790,253.67 was on spirits from the Indiana distillery, one of the American Distilling Company's houses at Terre Haute.

The spring term of the State Normal School has begun. It is thought the attendance this spring will number between 1,600 and 1,800. Last spring the attendance was more than 1,300, but the standard of admission has been raised.

Twenty years ago, when a child, Miss Florence Holaday of Needmore swallowed a needle. She suffered no inconvenience until quite recently. The other day she became afflicted with severe shooting pains in her right shoulder. Physicians explained that she was suffering from neuralgia, but when a small lump appeared suddenly on her shoulder this disproved their theory. Miss Holaday happened to think of the needle and she concluded that possibly it had worked itself to the shoulder. An operation was performed and the needle extracted.

J. W. Lovett of Anderson has obtained a franchise for an electric road from Michigan City to La Porte to give northern Indiana a cheap transportation into Chicago.

Indianapolis won a victory in its suit to deprive the contending street railroad companies of any rights in the streets Jan. 1, 1901. The action was for an interpretation in the law passed by the last Legislature ending all street railroad franchises there on the day mentioned. The Circuit Court holds that the City Railway Company will have no rights after 1901.