

THE REPUBLICAN.

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RENSSELAER INDIANA

"And the mouth of the righteous know what is acceptable; but the mouth of the wicked speaketh falsehood."

CHICAGO elevator men are reported as determined to withdraw from the Board of Trade and form a new association of their own if the Board insists upon the enforcement of the vote preventing the mixing of grain or the buying and selling of it by elevator proprietors.

CHAUNCEY M. DEFEW has been interviewed on the subject of hot weather and his recipe for keeping cool may be epitomized as follows: "Keep heating topics out of the mind and hot things out of your insides, and above all never look at the thermometer or discuss the subject of exceptional heat with any one."

COOK'S Arctic Excursion from New York touched at St. John's, N. E., July 15, and took on board an experienced arctic navigator. The party is doubtless "on ice" by this time. This information is given with the hope that the thought of the lucky people who are now sailing amidst unnumbered ice bergs may help us all to keep cool.

In the winter there are no less than four hundred regularly organized theatrical companies in the United States that travel from one place to another. Less than fifty of these are at this time on the road. It has been estimated by a competent authority that no less than 8,000 theatrical people are now out of employment. Of this number at least 5,000 are stranded in New York city without money and, without prospect of anything until the season opens.

THE Government reports 355,401 manufacturing establishments having an aggregate capital of \$6,524,475,305 with an annual miscellaneous expense account of \$630,954,058. That 4,711,832 receive wages annually aggregating an average of \$2,282,823,265; that 445,757 other persons employed on piece work receive \$22,661,209. That the product of the combined labor is valued at \$9,370,108,624. That there are 1,193,113 business concerns in the United States. The natural products of the fields, mines, forests and waters, including vegetable, animal and mineral, aggregate a value of about \$8,500,000 yearly. The total aggregate amounts to over seventeen billions annually; 10 per cent. are exported and 90 per cent. used at home.

It will hardly cause "widespread sorrow to descend like a pall," etc., over the entire country, yet it may be of passing interest to note that a tremendous storm swept over Newport, R. I., July 14, wrecking villas, "cottages," hot houses, conservatories and all the festive structures of that swell resort in a manner never before equaled. The storm seems to have been somewhat of a respecter of persons, however, for we are told that the properties of the Astors and Vanderbilts escaped without injury. This again exemplifies the "luck" which "shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will." The quotation calls it "divinity," but the proper rendering of the truism should just be plain "luck," without which no man ever achieved fame or fortune.

THE constant drafts of the royal family on Scotland Yard for special police to guard the various members of the reigning house whenever they see fit to travel has reduced that noted headquarters to desperate straits of late, and the most urgent appeals have been made for an increased force. At least a dozen officers accompany the Prince of Wales when he leaves London. The Queen and the Russian Czarovitch, now visiting in England, the Duke of Coburg and other dignitaries are said to have required so many special detectives on the 12th inst., because of the great military review at Aldershot, that London was absolutely denuded of its detective force for thirty-six hours. It was a golden opportunity for anarchists, but they failed to "catch on." It is said that the French detective force is five times as numerous as the English staff.

MARTIN IRONS, who was quite as prominent as a labor leader in 1886 as Mr. Debs is to-day, is now said to be a common drunkard in a little village in the heart of the Ozarks in Missouri. His career has been steadily downward since he acted as a dictator and strangled the com-

merce of the country for a short time. Dennis Kearney, the "sand lot" agitator of San Francisco, lives in the outskirts of that city on a lot of his own. He is forgotten by the great public and regarded as a crank by those who still recognize him. Recently he hired a hall and announced that he would speak on the Chinese registration act, but the audience failed to materialize and he again lapsed into obscurity.

THE sympathies of all right thinking men go out to Adj. Gen. Tarsney, of Colorado. There may be differences as to the justice or propriety of the conduct of the State administration of which this gentleman forms a part, but these are not and can not be a justification, much less an approval of the shameful conduct of a pack of men who have smirched the fair name of the Centennial State. Strenuous measures and emphatic denunciation will be required on the part of Colorado citizens in order to make it clear that they despise the contemptible act. This is necessary to preserve the estimate generally awarded to the State as being up to the level of an order loving community, and not a barbarous agglomeration of brutalized elements, inferior to the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes displaced within the memory of the living. Tar and feathers are poor political arguments.

OTHER voices do threaten us. While the hard times in this country have had the effect of checking immigration and also of causing a positive loss of some parts of our foreign population, greatly to the general satisfaction, another effect not so desirable has begun to flow from the same cause. The great Atlantic steamship lines having lost their most desirable customers are making bids for anything in sight. Steamer rates from Liverpool and continental ports have been reduced to \$9.00 to New York. In many cases the cost of a railway journey from London to Liverpool is thrown in, together with all the necessary bedding, and other conveniences for the trip, which has always been customary. As a natural consequence the few immigrants now arriving are of the most undesirable class and the evil is likely to continue and increase.

"COUNTING the cost" is sometimes a very disagreeable and unsatisfactory pastime. It is useless now to count the cost of the great Pullman strike unless the facts obtained by the proceedings are used in the future to prevent similar losses. Railway managers and others more or less interested from various reasons, are engaged in figuring up the aggregate financial cost of the troubles incident to the strike and, although the data so far is somewhat unsatisfactory, enough is known to warrant the statement by the railway managers at Chicago that it will reach at least \$8,000,000. Nearly six hundred Pan Handle cars were destroyed in one blaze. Of these ninety-eight are known to have contained merchandise. Counsel for many of the railroad companies are already drawing up papers for suits for damages against the city of Chicago and Cook county. Large loss also resulted to many interests that can not hope for legal redress. The California fruit trade was ruined. Outside shippers at various points endeavored to get in produce in large quantities while the trouble was at its height, and it was scattered all over the country and became a dead loss. The estimate of \$8,000,000 loss is believed to be very conservative one. This is for the loss of property only and does not take into account the loss of human life which can not be computed in dollars and cents.

Mr. Harrison's Strategic Neighbor.

One of the legends of Searsport. A man named Harrison was much bothered by bears that invaded his planted fields. Meeting a neighbor one day he applied to him for advice as to what could be done to keep them out. The neighbor replied: "Bears are fond of molasses. You just make a trough and fill it with molasses and rum, and put it where they come into your field, and they will drink it for the sake of the molasses, and the rum will make them drunk, so you can go in the morning and knock them on the head."

Rev. Dr. John L. Scudder, of Jersey City, son of Rev. Dr. Henry M. Scudder, once pastor of Plymouth Church, Chicago, had for a part of his audience last Sunday a band of 100 cyclists who stored their wheels in the church gymnasium, and marched to hear him preach on the "Relation of the Church to Athletics and Recreation."

Ernest Longfellow, a son of the poet, who lives in Manchester, Mass., has no literary bent, but is a good painter.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Legalized Robbery Right at Home—How the Working-man is Deceived.

How the People are Plundered.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the unexpended balances of the school fund calls public attention anew to the legalized robbery which for some years past has been going on in the Attorney-General's office. The fact that the robbery is carried on under cover of law does not make it any less scandalous. Whatever goes into the pockets of a public official in the way of exorbitant and unearned fees comes out of the pockets of the people, no matter what route it travels.

An act of March 3, 1893, required all township trustees and treasurers of school boards in incorporated towns and cities to report to and return to the county treasurer all unexpended balances of tuition revenue previously received from the State under the general distribution in excess of \$100. Township trustees and school officers neglecting to refund said balances were made guilty of a misdemeanor. Whatever the ostensible object of this law may have been, its real object was to put money in the pocket of the Attorney-General. It might have been better entitled "An act to set a trap for township trustees and school officers, to scalp the school fund and plunder the people of Indiana, and to enrich the attorney-general."

The Supreme Court has recently held the act constitutional, thus confirming the right of the Attorney-General to have a dividend out of the school fund. Under a drag-net provision of the law he claims and receives 12 per cent. on all sums recovered and collected for the State without reference to the justice of the allowance or the trouble or the labor involved in the collection. The fee besides being wrong in principle, is exorbitant. In the case of the school fund it will give the Attorney-General from \$50,000 to \$60,000 for services which would have been well repaid by \$2,500, and which really ought to have been rendered by virtue of his office. The law having been held constitutional by the Supreme Court there will be little or no further trouble in making the collections. Yet the Attorney-General will get his commission on every dollar returned, and it will all come out of the school fund. This is only a sample of the kind of plundering that is carried on in the Attorney-General's office under cover of law. It is a vicious system and should be abolished.

Facts About Sheep and Wool.

A correspondent in Gosport writes the Journal as follows:

"A Democrat argues that there were more sheep in the United States in the free trade days, back in the fifties, than at the present time, and that wool commanded a better price under free trade than under protection. Please give statistics regarding numbers, wool clip and prices."

At the outset, let us grasp the fact that since the tariff act of 1816 there has not been general free trade in wool. The cheapest wools, worth eight or ten cents a pound, not raised in this country, have been on the free list from time to time. The Walker tariff of 1846, which is called the revenue or free trade tariff, imposed a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on all wools, while the revised Walker act of 1857 imposed a duty of 24 per cent. ad valorem on all wools worth over 18 cents a pound. This is the first Congress to put all wool on the free list.

The number of sheep, as returned by the census, since 1840, was: 1840, 19,300,000; 1850, 21,700,000; 1860, 62,500,000; 1870, 28,500,000; 1880, 35,200,000; 1890, 44,300,000. The highest number was reached in 1884—50,626,526. The tariff act of 1883 reduced the duty on wool, and the number fell to 42,599,079 in 1889. After the passage of the McKinley act in 1890 the number increased to 47,273,533. Jan. 1, 1893, valued at \$125,909,264. Since that date, under the almost certainty of free wool, the number has fallen off to 45,048,017 and the value to \$81,186,110. In 1890, 21,700,000 sheep yielded 52,576,959 pounds of wool, or a little over 2 1/2 pounds per sheep; in 1893, 47,433,553 sheep yielded 403,153,000 pounds of wool, or 6 2/5 pounds per sheep.

Since 1850 the price of wool has fallen the world over, due to the enormous expansion of the sheep industry in Australia and South America, where it costs next to nothing for lands and the care of sheep. In 1844 the world's clip of wool was 788,900,000 pounds; in 1860, 1,108,000,000 pounds; in 1880, 1,988,000,000 pounds; in 1887, 2,218,000,000 pounds. That is, more than twice as much wool was put upon the market in 1887 as in 1860. In January, 1892, according to Mauger & Avery's wool circular, the price of fine medium and coarse washed Ohio fleece wool in the Eastern markets was 43, 38 and 34 cents. It was a little higher in 1853 and 1854, and lower in 1855. In 1891 the prices of the same wools, respectively, were 33, 37 and 31 cents. Comparing the prices of foreign wools with those of this country in 1871, 1881 and 1891, as given by trade journals in Liverpool and Philadelphia, the fall

has been a little less for American than for foreign wools—ranging from 35 1/2 to 50 per cent from 1871 to 1891 in Liverpool to 30 1/2 to 42 1/2 in American wools in Eastern markets. None but the ill-informed will claim that the tariff of 12 cents a pound will keep the price of wool up to the figure of twenty years ago when the price of all wools has fallen an average of over 40 per cent. in the free markets of the world. Excessive production is the cause of the decline in prices the world over. Until Jan. 1, 1893, the prices of the same grades of raw wools in New York, Boston and Philadelphia were from 9 to 11 cents a pound higher than in London and Liverpool—that is, nearly as much higher as the duty imposed by the McKinley law upon foreign wools. With the certainty of the putting of wool on the free list, and the fact that the goods made of this year's clip would be sold to compete with European goods made of free wool, the prices of raw wools have fallen nearly to the London price.

More of the Sugar Trust.

There seems to be no end to the infamies which the Democratic Senate and administration have perpetrated on behalf of the Sugar Trust. That there might be no check upon the trust's monopoly in refined sugars all of the reciprocal treaties made by the Harrison administration were revoked by special provisions of the Senate bill. Rejecting annexation, the President and Secretary of State, for the sake of doing something, if not to favor the Sugar Trust, renegotiated the treaty of reciprocity with Hawaii, which has been of no account since raw sugars went upon the free list by the McKinley law. Pending the passage of the schedule of the trust, the agents of Claus Spreckels, the representative of the Sugar Trust on the Pacific coast, came to Washington, and, in connection with the representatives of Hawaii, got the old treaty revived, after which it was hastened into the Senate and ratified. And now in the event of the trust's sugar schedule shall become a law imposing a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem upon all raw sugars, Claus Spreckels will be able to import his Hawaiian sugars free of duty to San Francisco. This means a large amount of money for the Sugar Trust, which, if taken from sugar consumers, should go into the treasury. Strange to say, this performance has not attracted much attention thus far. The Cleveland organs are anxious to let the President's and Secretary Gresham's very stupid blunder pass unobserved, while other papers are too much absorbed with current discussions to consider a most remarkable performance which allows Mr. Spreckels, of the Sugar Trust, to import Hawaiian sugar free of duty, add the 40 per cent. duty and transfer it from the consumers to the trust's money bags. Truly, it is a great administration.

Tariff Reform Folly.

The manufacturer himself suffers loss and his profits are all taken, but the workingman loses his all. The employer may curtail his expenses and keep himself in a condition to start up again when former conditions shall be restored, but the laborer who has by the exercise of economy and self-denial built himself a home on the promise of protection finds that home gone and his entire capital vanished also. His capital is his labor. If there is no market for it what is it worth? If he has nothing to sell with which he can get money to buy the necessities of life, what difference does it make to him whether the wool in a suit of clothes cost a dollar more or less?

If he cannot buy lumber with which to build a new home, how is he to be benefited by free commerce with Canadian forests?

If he cannot buy butter and cheese, where is the American dairyman to find a profitable market for his products?

If he cannot buy meat, how is the cattle raiser benefited by "tariff reform" that has made the laborer a pauper?

These are not matters of sentiment, but of plain, unvarnished, distressing fact. It requires no familiarity with abstract theories of political economy to understand them. They are within the comprehension of any man who can read, and there is no excuse for refusing to give them recognition.

Interview With a Pullman Striker.

What did you work at? "I cleaned the cars before they were shipped. I used to have four to seven boy helpers. I got \$1.30 a day, but what was that in a family of eight?"

"But you surely are not blaming Mr. Pullman because of the size of your family?" I protested.

"No, 'ardly," he granted, with a laugh. "I suppose I 'ad all the pay the job was worth, but it's the rents as was the tough job. We pay \$7 a month for these two rooms, as you see, and 60 cents a month for water, so after I filled all the children's mouths there wasn't any left for clothes. So we got poorer every month. But I did try to keep out of debt, and now, since I've 'ad to strike, I can't do that. 'Ungry we get up an' 'ungry we go to bed, an' the men w'at ordered us out an' the millionaires w'at employed us get long just as well as ever."

Wellesley College's new president, Mrs. Julia J. Irvin, is a sister of "Buffalo Bill" Cody.

A RACE WAR.

Indiana Soil Stained With the Blood of Internecine Strife.

A Serious Riot at Island City Between White and Colored Miners.

A bloody fight occurred at Island City, nine miles south of Linton, on the 26th, between white and colored miners, in which Tunnel McDonald, colored, was mortally wounded, and three other negroes seriously wounded, while Jesse Thomas, Silas Payton, D. Petty and James Shiflet, all white, received painful shotgun wounds. The cause that led to the trouble is that some six months ago the Island company imported fifty negroes to work in their Island City mine, which had been worked by union men. These negroes came there unorganized and were obnoxious to the union men, as well as to the citizens. A citizens' meeting was called at once, the negroes attended and agreed to leave on condition that their fare be paid to Indianapolis. This was done at a cost of nearly four hundred dollars to the citizens and miners. Since that time they have been returning by twos and threes together with others until they number forty or fifty. The feeling against them has been growing continuously until it culminated in a bloody riot. The first shots were exchanged about 6 o'clock Wednesday evening in the Linton supply store, but the city marshal quelled the disturbance. Later in the evening five young men went to Island City to attend a dance at the residence of a white man, and the trouble was again started by some of the parties. As a result of this skirmish four of the boys were painfully wounded by the negroes.

They returned to Linton, and it was only a short time until the streets were crowded with frenzied people. They were wild with excitement and broke into Ferrell Hamilton's hardware and the Linton supply company's store, securing forty guns with plenty of ammunition and marched to Island City with the ostensible purpose of exterminating the negroes. They arrived there at 2 o'clock Thursday morning and were met by a volley from the negroes. The battle began and more than 500 shots were fired, and when the smoke cleared away it was found that Tunnel McDonald was mortally wounded and three others more or less injured. The negroes all left, Thursday, and thus averted what would have terminated in a great deal of bloodshed.

ORIENTAL WAR.

Actual Hostilities Between Corea and Japan.

Japanese Cruiser Said to Have Sunk a Chinese Transport.

A cable from Shanghai, July 24, says: A dispatch from Nagasaki, on the south-west side of the island of Kioo-Siu, Japan, says that a detachment of Korean troops, at the instigation of the Chinese residents, attacked the Japanese garrison and was defeated. A later telegram says that a Japanese cruiser and a Chinese transport have been engaged, and that the schooner sunk the transport. Nothing is known here of the alleged private dispatch stating that the Japanese have bombarded Korean ports. The British consul has received a telegram from the British charge d'affaires at Tokio, stating that the Japanese have undertaken to regard Shanghai as outside of the sphere of operations. The price of coal has risen 40 per cent. on account of the large demand made upon these supplies for use upon board the war ships and transports.

A Yokohama cable, July 24, says: Koreans and Chinese engaged in a battle on the 12th inst. with Tungus rebels, and a large number were killed. It is reported that the Korean King has been kidnapped by the Japanese. The Chinese consul at Nagasaki has ordered all Chinese to leave their homes. Eight Japanese and three Chinese men-of-war and twenty thousand troops are at Jenzen. Trouble is imminent at that place. Cholera is increasing at a fearful rate.

Official dispatches received at the Japanese legation at Washington confirm the press reports.

A cable from London July 27, says: Lloyd's agent at Shanghai confirms the announcement that war has been declared between China and Japan. England is in sympathy with China. Hostilities have occurred but details have not been received. The immediate cause of the declaration of war is said to be the fact that as exclusively announced by the Associated Press on July 24, the Japanese attacked the Chinese transports, conveying troops to Korea. In this engagement at least one Chinese transport was sunk by a Japanese cruiser. But it would seem that the fighting between the Chinese and Japanese war ships was much more serious than at first announced, as is rumored in Anglo-Chinese circles here that the Chinese have already suffered very heavy loss, and it is believed that a number of Chinese ships have been sunk by the Japanese cruisers.

LOST IN ARCTIC SEAS.

A Relief Expedition Now in Order.

A London cable, July 24, says: Carl Siemers writes to the Standard that he is in receipt of advices from Norway that leave little doubt that Wellman and the members of his Arctic expedition are lost. Experienced skippers who have just returned from the Spitzbergen seas express the same opinion. The Pall Mall Gazette is also in receipt of advices from Tromso confirming the general belief as to the fate of the expedition.

For every eight marriages in Laporte there is one divorce.

Near Gessie, Vermillion county, on the 25th, Jeff Clark ended a drunken spree by braining Henry Skinner, his stepfather, with a spade and chasing his mother with intent to kill. He went home and told his wife what he had done, and after sobbing went back to his stepfather's and washed and fixed the body. Returning to his own home he washed and went to bed and was later arrested and taken to jail. Stark is an habitual drunkard. Skinner was a highly respected citizen.

Albert Ward, of Champion, O., suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, dismissed his physicians and summoned faith cures who rubbed oil on his body and prayed over him. He died.

THE FAIR SEX.

Uncle Sam has 165 women ministers.

There are 56,800 women farmers and planters in the United States.

The Princess of Wales has sent a birthday gift in the form of a shilling for every past birthday to Mrs. Sarah Thompson, aged 106 years, the oldest lady in Wales.

During the reign of Louis XI the ladies of the nobility prevailed on the King to issue an edict forbidding corsets to women of lower rank.



WHITE MULL.

Young girls are frequently employed as porters in Switzerland, and wamble nimbly as they carry travelers' baggage up and down steep mountain paths.

Although Queen Victoria rules over an empire that embraces possessions in every part of the world, she has never traveled outside of Europe, and even there her trips have been short ones to France, Holland, Germany and Italy only.

BETWEEN FACE AND SUN.

Leghorn hats are perky affairs with their oddly bent and twisted brims, but their only new feature is an added edge of cut out lace about the brim on the under side. For trimming there is sometimes, beside a great bow of ribbon, a couple of upright feathers matching the ribbon which bend over the low crown. The ends of the feathers droop in the long-established Prince of Wales fashion. No woman need feel that she is out of fashion unless she adopts some form of east and west trimmings, which are not at all becoming to many. The round shade hat shown is of black English straw and is trimmed with a big bow and upright loop of ribbon, together with two nodding ostrich plumes. The crown is very low, and is encircled by a prettily arranged ribbon while a finely plaited frill of black mousseline de soie entirely hangs over it in front and at the sides.

Not a bit less dainty than hats is that other means of shading the face—the parasol. Coaching parasols are made up in all the pretty wash goods and they cannot be told from silk, and many of them cost more than did the last year's silk one. It is not necessary that the parasol should match the gown the rule being only that with a light gown alight parasol shall be carried. Parasols are no longer lined, but the material used is either double-face or is put on double. The ribs, which the lining was used to cover, are now part of the prettiness of the article, being enameled to harmonize with cover. A charming effect, for instance, is shown in a dainty parasol of blue-striped swivel silk, the ribs and handle of the parasol being blue to match.

CAPESES.

Although there is nothing absolutely new in capes, fashions show no sign of growing weary of these convenient little garments, and, even though the feminine desire for something different cannot be gratified to any extent, the models given show a little variation in style, which may prove a useful hint to those who build their own garments. Capes are not quite so full as they were, earlier in the season, and have gradually shortened as the weather has



grown warmer. One of velvet is cut out in vandyke points, under which is a plaiting of jetted net. Satin bows in the shoulders give it a very jaunty air. Another one, made of soft, thin silk, is pointed back and front. The square yoke and collar are of moire, and onto the yoke is filled the silk, which in turn has a frill of embroidered chiffon. Wide jetinsertion edges the yoke. The coachman's cape, which in the winter was trimmed with fur, comes in blue and green cloth with bands of white cloth in place of the fur. A new corded black silk is used for capes instead of moire.