

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 frowardness."

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. DEPEW 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. F., 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 thoughts 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 Czarovich, 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. Tarnsey, 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 shameless 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 Arapahoes and Cheyennes displaced within the memory of the living. Tar and feathers are poor political arguments.

OTHER woes 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. Steerage 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 trouble 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 cannot 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 a 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. Searsport News.

One of the legends of Searsport is the story of a man named Harrison who 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."

Mr. Harrison followed this advice and went to the field the next morning. There he found, not a bear, but his neighbor drunk.

Rev. Dr. John L. Scudder, of Jersey City, son of Rev. Dr. Henry M. Scudder, once pastor of Plymouth, 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.

Indianapolis Journal.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the unexpected 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 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.

More of the Sugar Trust.

Indianapolis Journal.

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 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 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.

Kansas City Journal.

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.

New York World.

"What did you work at?"

"I cleaned the cars before they were shipped. I used to ave from 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. 'Ungr' we get up an 'ungr' we go to bed, an' the men what ordered us out an' the millionaires what 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.

has been a little less for American than for foreign wools—ranging from 35 to 50 per cent from 1871 to 1891 in Liverpool to 30 to 42 on 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.

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 pestiferous 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.

Young girls are frequently employed as porters in Switzerland, and travelable as they carry travel bags 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 mouseline 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 a light 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.

CAPES.

New York Sun.

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 some

thing 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, mad

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

jet insertion 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.

For every eight marriages in Laporte there is one divorce.

Near Gessie, Vermillion county, on the 25th, Jeff Clark ended a drunken spree by brainwashing Henry Skinner, his stepfather, with a spade and chasing his mother with intent to kill. He went home and after sobering 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