WANT TO REACH THEIR IDEAL

The Monument Commissioners Striving to Attain the Highest Artistic Result.

They Could Run Up the Shaft Hurriedly, but That Would Not Meet the Perfection of Design and Finish Everybody Desires.

"Indianapolis now has a chance to attract three-fourths of the world's fair visitors to herself," said a wealthy citizen whose name is familiar to the whole country. "That chance arises from the soldiers' and sailors' monument. But it will amount to nothing if the commissioners do not make the proper effort to complete the grand work, and if those who are organized to extend the city's interests fail to take the right means to advertise the event."

A Journal reporter was moved by the idea thus suggested to seek out George J. Langsdale, president of the Monument Commission, and ascertain the progress that has been made in the work, and what prospect there is of completing the monument in time for the world's fair. The subject, he said, was not new to him, as he had recently submitted a verbal statement concerning it to the Commercial Club and to the Board of Trade.

"As to the completion of the monument," said Mr. Langsdale, "the contract calls for the work to be finished by next November, but it will be impossible to do so. In order to make it an architectural and artistic success almost infinite pains have been taken with every detail. The utmost care was exercised in the choice of the great blocks of stone in the base. Some of them weighed 45,000 pounds in the rough, requiring great effort, to cut and handle them. We have permitted no faulty stone to go into the monument, and this has caused delay. The quarry at times would unexpectedly develop a seam, and a great deal of time would be required to find again a solid mass that would yield the big blocks we wanted. I mention this to show that the delay is not caused by neglect of the work, but rather by extreme desire for good work. We want to have this monument the finest in the world, and have fixed upon a settled policy to perfect every step as we go. It is now evident that it will take all of next year to finish the stone-work. The column is as yet not near half its height, as it is only ninety-four feet in the air, with about 130 feet of stone yet to put on."

"And how about the finances?" the reporter asked.

"We can complete the monument in a manner," was the reply, "with the resources at our command, but to make it reach the ideal we have in view the work will cost considerable more. We have hopes that the Legislature will see the importance of having the monument finished according to our ideas, and give us the necessary appropriation. Why, the monument has paid for itself already. In the first place, we could not begin to build such a structure if it were not for the cheap oolitic stone found in this State. The selection of this stone has given the Indiana stone interest wide fame. Before we began the work the quarries were seeking business, but now they have a demand for their stone that cannot be supplied. And the monument, if completed as the architect designed it, will still further enrich the State. As a work of art, all the foreigners who have seen the model pronounce it admirable in the highest degree. They have said that it will be the finest monument of its kind in the world. If it passes such inspection when completed, it will give the city a world-wide fame. Already the design is famous among the architects of Europe, so some foreign artists who have seen it tell me, and all will want to see it when finished. I have made it a point to interrogate every visitor who has traveled and all unite in the same admiration of the design. Such things in Europe are the source of immense revenues to cities in which they are located. The city of Cologne has thousands of visitors every season who go merely to see the noted cathedral dome. The galleries of Europe have become the greatest sources of investment for profit. They do not lose value by age, but, on the contrary, the older they get the more valuable they are. But it is not only financially a good investment. There is no question of art and architecture being a public educator. This is demonstrated by our State-house. No day passes but hundreds of visitors pass through its marble halls and corridors. Many of them live in rural districts, and have never seen the like before. Their ideas are broadened, they get a new conception of beauty and grandeur, and go to their homes with an influence at work that elevates them and moves them to beautify their homes more than ever. They begin to better appreciate the greatness of their State and country. Looking at the monument from either stand-point, therefore, we believe it will pay the State to furnish the means needed to complete it."

"Is there any doubt of the monument being finished for the great fair?"

"I do not think there need be. The commission certainly has no sinecure, and no reason to desire to protract the work. You may say we are lending every energy to finish it at the earliest time consistent with the perfection we desire. But in works of the ideal a great deal of time is required. We ought, by all means, to have the groups and astragals in bronze, and if we have to send to Europe to have them cast, that will cause delay. But within the last year or so casting in bronze has been begun in this country, and if we can get this work done here there will be much less doubt of the time of completion. There is this to consider, however—American casting is said to cost much more than in Rome, because of the higher labor paid. In a case like this, it may be that the American foundries would be induced to compete with the foreign. This state of things makes it impossible to foretell how much longer we will be at the work. I am asked every day why we do not shoot the monument up and finish it. That is possible in building a chimney, but it means no great work. A monument worthy to commemorate the great epoch of the war and the heroism of Indiana's sons cannot be built by such methods. As evidence that we are pushing ahead, you may say that we are about to advertise for bids on the terraces, and also on the fountains. We want every detail possible now of accomplishment completed, so that there will be the minimum delay. The commission will meet this week to consider these things. Another matter now under advisement is whether to have an elevator and stairway, which together must be small, or either one good stairway, or one good-sized elevator."

"But an elevator would require power," was suggested.

"Yes; but some power must be provided anyway, to run the fountains. We will get figures at the proper time from the water company, but if they charge too high a system of artesian wells will be resorted to. And, by the way, it occurs to me there is an opportunity for the city to do a great work in this matter of water. Mr Probasco, the donor of the celebrated fountain to the city of Cincinnati, a work far superior to anything of the kind in this country, went to all the trouble and expense, in order to commemorate his brother-in-law and to give the people a supply of good pure drinking water in a public place. Indianapolis should do a similar work in supplying drinking fountains. There are country people in town every day who do not know how to get a good cool drink of water—such as they are accustomed to from their wells and springs at home. Some really suffer for it, and others are driven to saloons, when otherwise they would not enter them. Four artesian wells could be driven and a constant stream of excellent water could be provided from the handsome bronze fountains."

Trips of Inspection.

The members of the Board of State Charities will go to Fort Wayne Tuesday to visit the new home of the feeble-minded children. In the latter part of the month Secretary Johnson will go to Wisconsin to inspect the system of county asylums for the insane in successful operation in that State. The board is seeking light on the best and cheapest method of caring for the incurable insane.

Free Kindergarten Report.

The printed report of the Indianapolis Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Society has been issued, and gives a very favorable showing of the good work accomplished by this earnest band of women. Acknowledgements are made of the many donations to the institution. The condition of the building fund is also set forth, and the catalogue of the Indiana Kindergarten and the Primary Normal Training-school are comprised in the pamphlet. The annual reports of the president, Mrs. S. J. Peelle, the treasurer, Mrs. C. S. Phillips, and of the superintendent, Mrs. E. A. Blaker, are also given.

MADDEST MAN IN THE COUNTY.

Mr. Emrich's Expensive Trials in Getting Rid of an Undertaking Outfit He Did Not Want.

County Commissioner Emrich looks upon himself as a man born to misfortune, a foot-ball of fate. In his efforts to reform the Board of Commissioners he has found himself a very feeble minority, and his aspirations for renomination at the hands of his party were ruthlessly nipped in the bud by his fellow-commissioners. Some time ago Mr. Emrich had an undertaking establishment. With a political career before him, as he thought, he did not care to be weighted down with embalming fluid and other mortuary impediments, and so he induced a young man from Chicago, bearing the wild and dithyrambic name of Porterburgh, to buy his funeral directory. It is said that he closed the bargain by assuring the young man that he should have the county business. The young man made a cash payment of $500 and gave his notes for nearly $1,500. The first job of undertaking the young man from Chicago got sickened him out of the business, for funeral directors, like poets and painters, are born, not made. So he sold out, and got for the outfit a small cash payment and a farm. As soon as the young man got the farm he transferred it to his mother, who had been backing him with money.

This left Mr. Emrich holding the notes and little else of tangible value, as he had no recourse on the new purchasers of the mortuary plant. So he brought suit against young Mr. Porterburgh from Chicago and the mother to set aside the conveyance as fraudulent. Mr. Porterburgh had not been skillful in making the conveyance of the farm, and the case came up for trial. Mr. Emrich wanted that farm for his money, but was beaten out of his boots in the trial that ensued. Of course, when he attached the farm he had to make a bond that he would pay all damages if he did not succeed in the suit to set aside the conveyance. The Porterburghs having beaten him added another straw to the camel's back. They brought suit on his bond for damages and beat Mr. Emrich in that. Mr. Emrich is not a gentleman of the most even temper, and this last legal circumstance, together with the fact that he is now called upon to settle, had made him, by long odds, the maddest man in the county.

AFFAIRS OF THE WAGE EARNERS.

A Movement to Prevent Further Encroachment Upon Sunday Rest.

Merchants, manufacturers and professional men are not required to work more than six days in the week, and with them the tendency is to a shorter day, especially in large cities. Workingmen also have a desire to so shape circumstances that six days will constitute a week's work, and that they will have Sunday absolutely as a day of rest. There is no little discussion in labor circles over the fact that the tendency now is to encroach more and more upon Sunday, and that each year shows more thousands at work upon that day than before.

"At the recent session of the International Typographical Union," remarked a leading member of that organization, "a solution of the question was reached so far as that trade is concerned. A law was enacted making it an offense for any member of that organization to work more than six consecutive days, or more than six days of any week. While this provision was brought into existence to restrain the man who, for love of gain and ignorance of the limit of physical endurance, worked incessantly, it will serve as an aid to those who are contending for a day of rest. I am looking forward to a time when this movement will be wide-spread, and prophesy that all trades organizations will some day unite in a declaration against Sunday work. Reviewing the past I see no betterment of the conditions of the world in the tendency to destroy Sunday as a day of rest, and expect the time to come when a halt will be called by the universal demand, "We will do no more work on Sunday."

"The movement," continued the workingman, "is on foot now not as a religious movement, nor as a moral movement, though it cannot fail to achieve good in those lines, but as a demand from the physical nature of man. The advocates of this reform hold that the world is worse off for the Sunday work that is done in it; that it robs humanity of a day of rest that is necessary to refresh and invigorate the toiler mentally and physically. The number of workingmen in this city that are forced to work upon Sunday is large—larger than most persons think, and all these men are lost to their families on the day of all others when they should be under the family roof with wife and children. Such a movement cannot fail to have the encouragement of all the better elements in this community, and a combination of the laboring classes with this object in view could not fail of success."

Labor Day Celebrations.

Previous celebrations of Labor day at this place have been successful beyond expectation. No city enjoys greater harmony among labor organizations. Hence, the coming annual gathering is looked forward to with a great degree of pride and assurance. Many who have heretofore stood back as spectators will march in the ranks. Among the leading organizations whose interest will be more apparent is the printers' union. At their last meeting they decided to uniform their members at an expense of about $300. Other unions have new features under consideration which will make the parade the most imposing yet seen.

Labor Notes.

Detroit has woman carpenters.

American machinery sells in France and Germany.

Spain talks of limiting a day's work to eight hours.

Sunderland, England, colliers want a seven-hour day.

At Shelton, Conn., are made 2,500,000 postal-cards daily.

The Yorkshire (England) Miners' Union has 42,000 members and $175,000.

In New York fifty free doctors attend the poor in the summer. Free medicine is given and the King's Daughters send flowers, etc.

Fifty years ago the first power-loom for weaving carpets was set in motion by E. B. Bigelow, of Boston. Ten yards a day was its original capacity.

A Stockton, Cal., car-driver has sued the company for $12,600 for making him work over twelve hours a day in spite of the law, which prescribes a penalty for each offense, the fine to go to the prosecutor.

The New York Sun has been wrestling with the question: "Does a college education pay?" and is disposed to answer it in the negative, quoting Andrew Carnegie to the effect that the college man is almost wholly absent from high position in the business world. "The graduate," says Mr. Carnegie, "has not the slightest chance entering at twenty against the boy who swept the office or who begins as shipping clerk at fourteen."

Articles of Incorporation.

The Indiana Mercantile Manufacturing Company, of Walkerton, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State yesterday. The capital stock is $4,000, in shares of $50. Philip C., Mary A. and Merritt G. Woodworth are the incorporators. The Lafayette and Riverside Sandstone Company, organized at Riverside, was also incorporated. The capital stock is $20,000, in shares of $50. The directors are H. H. Lancaster, John H. Jack, J. L. Merrill, Collins Blackmer and Franc B. Parker.

CITY MEN WHO HAVE FARMS

They Find on Them Recreation and Profit in Herds and What Land Yields.

Broad Acres in Marion County That Are Kept in Tip-Top Condition—The Specialists and Miscellaneous Farmers Alike Successful.

There are quite a number of farmers doing business in Indianapolis, gentlemen who make sufficient money in law, medicine, or as bankers or merchants, to support good-sized farms, and have fresh-laid eggs and spring chickens all the year round. Theodore P. Haughey and F. M. Churchman make enough money as bankers, and in various business projects, to keep up very choice farms. Mr. Haughey's rural retreat is at Mapleton, so near to the city that he begins to fear the encroachment of advancing population upon his acres, and that to continue the farming business he will be compelled to take to the woods. Mr. Churchman has one of the finest farms in the county, and has long resided upon its broad acres. He has taken pride in raising the choicest Jerseys, and has done fairly well as a breeder of other fine stock. When he first began farming he was smitten with the chicken fever, and built henhouses costing $500 apiece, but he has long since quit that.

Attorney-general Miller, at his desk in Washington, doubtless sighs for the cool retreat on his beautiful ninety-acre farm at Millersville, this county. Mr. Miller made a great reputation among his neighbors as a fancy farmer, though some of the older and more conservative shook their heads at his new-fangled ideas, and predicted that his course could only end in ruin. They now think his removal to Washington is all that saved him. Mr. Miller, however, had a practical training as a farmer, and has always managed to make a profit at it. Nathaniel N. Morris, the real-estate man, has 121 acres in Warren township, and proposes to be, in the near future, a large and successful fruit-grower. George Carter, ex-sheriff of Marion county, has a fine farm of 184 acres at Red bridge, over White river, in Washington township. It is rich bottom land, and Mr. Carter raises corn and Berkshires. Judge Fabian M. Finch's farm adjoins the Carter land, with 139 acres, and Franklin Landers is next, with 105 acres. John T. Pressley, another ex-sheriff, has one of the most noted farms in the county, the old Holmes place, in Wayne township. It contains about four hundred acres, and Mr. Pressley's hobby is fine cattle. Ex-State Treasurer Cooper has a large farm adjoining Brooklyn Heights. It is a clean, well-ordered place, Mr. Cooper believing in straight-line fences. He is considered a good miscellaneous farmer, though he has a penchant for fine stock. John V. Carter and James Carter have large farms in Wayne township. Dr. Charles E. Wright, superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, has a blue-grass farm of eighty acres in Franklin township, adjoining Frank M. Churchman's place. The Doctor believes in blooded horses, and he is raising them on blue-grass that cannot be excelled even in Kentucky. Michael Sells, of the stockyards, has a 158-acre farm in Wayne township, and County Treasurer Osterman one of 124 acres in the same township. H. G. C. Bals has 240 acres, and publishes a large illustrated catalogue of the fine poultry and short-horns he raises. He goes in for the best, and has been known to give as much as $6,000 for a bull. Two other bankers, Volney T. Malott and John W. Ray are farmers, the first having his acres in Lawrence and the latter in Perry township. Thomas G. Berry, after a lifetime in the drug business, became a successful breeder of fine horses. His farm of 210 acres in Perry township is one of the finest in Indiana. M. H. Spades has 400 acres, and Watson Hasselmen, north of the city, has a dairy farm upon which he raises Shetland ponies. John M. Wood, the well-known liveryman, has a breeding farm in Washington township, and Levi Hamlin, the real-estate man, has a good one in Wayne township. He has lately turned his attention to grape culture and thinks there's millions in it.

Granville M. Ballard takes great pride in his land, and declares to all his friends that he makes from $700 to $1,000 a year clear money off it besides all the fun he has. He has 164 acres, three miles west of Mount Jackson, on the Rockville pike. Many of his neighbors are going into truck farming, but he continues in the old-fashioned way, though occasionally he plants six acres of tomatoes or something of that kind, to get accustomed to the change that is coming. John Pearson, near him, tantalizes him by harvesting forty bushels of strawberries a day during the season of that delicious fruit, and he still further admonishes him of the evils of old-fashioned farming by gathering five hundred or six hundred bushels of cherries year after year, which he sells in a good market at a thrifty price. E. S. Folsom is another city farmer, and has a good farm in Decatur township which makes a specialty of fine short-horns. Judge Wilson Morrow has forty-four beautiful acres near Ben Davis Station, where he experiments to his great satisfaction. One season he raised a great watermelon crop, and was successful in gathering them before the boys of the neighborhood got into them. Though the profit was good the risk was extra-hazardous, and he has never attempted it again. There are many other city farmers who have fine farms in this county, but those herein mentioned are, for the most part, the lucky ones.

BEST SILK IN THE WORLD.

Americans Excel in Producing Rich Fabrics, but Ladies Still Buy the Foreign Stuff.

A Journal reporter went into one of the large retail dry-goods houses, recently, at a moment when a little debate was in progress in the office between the merchant and a free-trader. The merchant evidently understood what he was talking about, and was silencing if not convincing his free-trade antagonist. "Do you know," he remarked, "that the United States is now manufacturing the best silk fabrics in the world? Well, it is absolutely the case. Protection of manufacturers enables me to sell 75 per cent. of American silks instead of 100 per cent. of foreign silks."

Here the free-trader ventured upon a small sneer. "And that," continued the merchant, "is a very strong argument to me in favor of the tariff. When I began selling silks there was not a yard of it manufactured in this country, and to-day the United States is producing the best made. The purest French silk dress goods manufactured contains 30 per cent. of the weight of dye. Ours run up to 60 per cent. of the weight of the fabric. American silks run from 14 per cent. to 53 per cent. of dye. You understand the dye is cheaper than the fabric and that is the reason our French friends put in such large quantities of it. American manufacturers are proud of the reputation they are achieving, and are desirous of retaining that reputation."

"But do not the ladies prefer foreign silks?" inquired the free-trader.

"They undoubtedly do," remarked the merchant sarcastically. "They are as short-sighted and unreasoning as full-fledged free-traders and mugwumps. Many of them will not buy American silks because they are American, yet when asked concerning quality we never recommend anything over our counters but American goods. Thirty thousand people are employed in manufacturing silks in the United States now, and if encouragement continues but a few years longer we shall soon have double that number of operatives. Persons employed in this branch of manufacture receive good pay, the women especially, as compared with female employes in other factories. The wearing quality of American silk is what should commend it, leaving out all patriotic considerations."

"If it is necessary to have a protective tariff for these silks why are they cheaper than foreign silks?" inquired the free-trader.

"Largely on account of the labor and the price paid for it. If there were no tariff the poorly paid operatives in the silk-mills of Lyons, working with their old fashioned hand-looms, would ruin our industry in this country in spite of our fine power-looms and improved machinery."

AT THE PYTHIAN ENCAMPMENT.

Milwaukee Surprised at the Army of Knights—What Secretary Bowers Says of the Event.

Mr. Frank M. Bowers returned yesterday from the great Pythian encampment at Milwaukee. The accommodations, Mr. Bowers said, were inadequate for the people who came. "The Milwaukee folks did not expect any such crowd," he continued in his talk with the reporter. "They had made extensive arrangements for the accommodation of the Grand Army some time before, and thought we would have a much smaller number. They erected 3,000 tents for the accommodation of the men, but that was far from being enough. Many of the Knights selected quarters at private houses, and a great number went even some distance in the suburbs."

"Were the men finally located?"

"Oh, yes; and after they were settled in camp everything went on tolerably smoothly, though there were some disappointments and grumbling because of the mismanagement of the local committee. The Indiana Brigade had all arrived by divisions by Monday night, and went into camp."

"How many men did you have?"

"We had about 1,400 men, or more than any other jurisdiction in camp. Ohio had 1,100 and Illinois about the same number. Michigan was first on the ground, with about 800 hundred men. The Ohio and Illinois folks were jealous of us because we were given the right of the line, a place to which we were entitled by reason of being the oldest brigade organization, as well as for the reason that we had the oldest brigade commander, Gen. James R. Ross. His commission bears a date of nearly eight years ago. General Green, of Ohio, was commissioned only two years ago, and Gen. Barclay, of Illinois, elected to fill a vacancy less than six months ago. Some of the Ohio folks thought they were entitled to the right of the line because they had the first organized division of the Uniformed Rank, but as these things are necessarily governed as military precedence regulates, that is, the senior officer has the right of the line."

"What about the newspaper story of liquor being upon the ground?"

"As far as the liquor business is concerned there was no such squabble. No order was issued against any one going there and taking liquor into camp whatever he deemed necessary for his comfort; but, as I said, there was no liquor in the camp. The California people were few in number, and had no brigade organization. They were simply assigned to another State brigade. I do not believe they brought any great quantity of wine with them. I never saw nor heard of it."

"But wasn't there a California car?"

"The only cars of any special consequence or attraction were from Iowa and Florida, and they were for advertising purposes. It is unnecessary to say that they had no liquors."

"Is there any dissatisfaction concerning General Carnahan consequent of the sensational manufactured reports of the special correspondents?"

"The office held by General Carnahan is one of appointment, the appointment being made every four years by the Supreme Chancellor. The General still has two years to serve. He is very popular and there were many evidences shown of his popularity. At a meeting held on last Wednesday night by all the officers there was a hearty and unanimous indorsement of General Carnahan's management of the Uniform Rank, and complimentary speeches were made by brigade commanders from several States."

"Was Indiana a success in the parade and contest?"

"On the day of the parade Indiana followed the Major-general and his escort. We had at least 1,200 men in line and also an assignment from West Virginia of four divisions. Many division went for the first time into a competitive drill and took $200, being the seventh prize in the class it entered. New Albany in a higher class took $500. I have not heard the result of the battalion drill, but it will lie between Illinois and Col. Ben A. Richardson's battalion, of this city. That prize will be $400. It is estimated that there was in all 14,000 Knights in camp, Indiana having one-tenth of the number. There are sixty-eight divisions in this State, and every one had representatives at Milwaukee. Forty-two were represented as organizations with the stipulated number of men, the average number in a division being thirty."

"Military rules," further said Mr. Bowers, "were observed in camp for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, after which time the men were free to go as they pleased. The city was turned over to them by Mayor Peck, and there was considerable fun, but no excesses, and no accidents of any kind. Things were very red for awhile. In fact, it looked like the culmination of the Harrison campaign of 1888. Petitions are before the Supreme Lodge from Boston, Washington, Kansas City, Omaha and Indianapolis for the session of 1892. This, of course, carries with it the encampment. A special committee will be appointed to locate the next meeting, and Indiana will be represented in that committee. It will be asked that the rank of past grand chancellor be conferred upon J. A. Hill, of Greencastle, the author of the ritual of the Pythian Sisters, a work that has heretofore been recommended by the Supreme Lodge. Another organization is trying to obtain recognition, but the Supreme Lodge will probably take no action and simply recommend the work of Mr. Hall, without attaching the Pythian Sisters or any other organization to the order proper. The matter of the suspended Kokomo division, charged with insubordination, will be attended to. The Supreme Lodge will continue in session for ten days longer. Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota have presented petitions that saloon-keepers be kept out of the order. The matter will probably be left to each State subordinate jurisdiction to decide. The Supreme Lodge will endeavor to prohibit all local insurance associations from using the name of the order to advance their interests, the Endowment Rank being the only one that is to be recognized and under control of the Supreme Lodge. The lodge will probably speak with great decision against the six-dollar dispensation, believing it to be of injury to the order."

Most of the Indiana Uniform Rank will be home by to-morrow.

Summer Mission Work.

To-morrow will usher in the first day of the summer mission work at Fairview Park. The electric cars will leave the Union Station at 8 o'clock in the morning. Arrangements for caring for sick children were completed yesterday, platforms being built, tents erected, and a male attendant with police powers stationed on the grounds. Two nurses have been steadily employed, making the rounds wherever called by physicians. They have already accomplished much good in this work, and the visits out to the park are expected to be the chief source of health and strength to the little sufferers. A few applications from farming homes have been received to take mothers and children for two or three weeks. The following additional subscriptions were received yesterday: T. M. Bassett, $10; H. P. Wasson, $10; cash, $2; Tanner & Sullivan, $10; cash, 25 cents; T. L. Sullivan, $5; Jac. Metzger & Co., $5; Bradley, Holton & Co., $5; Mrs. Silas Baldwin, $3.

The Crops of Marion County.

The Horticultural and Agricultural Society of Marion county held its regular meeting yesterday in the agricultural rooms at the State-house. The only business transacted was the hearing of reports concerning the products of farm, orchard and garden. The wheat was reported very good, and oats a failure. The hay crop is large and the quality good. Peaches and apples are not yielding over half a crop in this county, except in California. The reason assigned is the mild winter and the late frosts. Another member gave as a reason the scarcity of pollen, which was destroyed at the time of blossoming by the constant heavy rains. In small fruits the raspberry and blackberry yield was a large one, and the prices were good. Good prices were received for these fruits. The strawberry crop was but half a crop, and prices ranged lower than ever before.

DID NOT GET THEIR PRIZES

Well-Known Democrats Who Were Defeated in Their Political Aspirations.

Examples of the Fickleness of Popular Favor Taken from the Experiences of Ex-Senator McDonald, Matson, Lamb and Others.

Politics and politicians are a never-failing subject of interest and comment, and among the recent phases which have been discussed is the uncertainty of political aspirations. Democratic politicians particularly seem to be the more unfortunate in the changeful moods of their party. Probably no better instance of disappointed ambition exists in Indiana than that found in the case of ex-Senator McDonald. He served his party as Attorney-general, was their candidate for Governor, and reached the United States Senate for one term. The time was when the cry of "Old Saddlebags" would rouse Democrats to do their utmost, and no leader of his time could command a better audience or awaken more enthusiasm than he. He stood above his party like Goliath, of Gath, above all other Philistines, and his name was the shibboleth for several campaigns. But the little Davids began to throw stones at him, factions were engendered by his ambition, and when he became an avowed candidate for the presidency the party had practically reached the determination that he had gone high enough, and that it was time to pull him down. How completely they succeeded was seen two years later when Gov. Gray, whose Democracy had not weakened its majority, entered the field against him and dictated the nomination of Turpie over McDonald for the United States Senate. The ex-Senator's revenge may have been sweet when he afterwards induced Cleveland to declare in favor of Thurman for the vice-presidency, a plum on which Gray's eyes were set, but his own political hopes were none the less blasted.

Ex-Congressman Matson furnishes another example of the fickleness of Democrats, which is becoming proverbial. After a warm struggle he defeated Carr, of Bartholomew, for the Democratic nomination, and entered Congress under exceptionally favorable auspices. George Cooper, the present incumbent, never gave the Colonel a hearty fealty, however, and became a candidate against him at the close of his second term. To keep Cooper out of the race for the third nomination, Matson gave him the Columbus postoffice, but this proved so hot in Cooper's hands that he dropped it after a few months and a year later entered the race again for Matson's shoes. Finding that it was a question of but a short time till Cooper's persistency would prevail Matson abandoned the district to him in 1888 and was nominated for Governor, only to be defeated at the polls. It is said that he has retired finally from politics, but some of his friends say he will be a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1892, especially if Captain Myers is the only other candidate. He defeated Myers so easily two years ago he thinks he could be nominated over him again without expending any money in a canvass of the State.

John E. Lamb is regarded as forever and a day out of politics. His experience was not an inglorious one considering all the circumstances, but he always felt he might have grown in politics had it not been that he stood constantly in Voorhees's shadow. It is characteristic of plants to wither and die when denied light and air, and Lamb, hailing from Voorhees's district, feared to get out of the Senator's sight. Voorhees made a desperate effort to defer the fatal day of Lamb's retirement and had a district created specially for him, but the 1,000 majority was too small to send Lamb back to Congress, for there were more than one thousand Democrats who wanted him to stay at home. Since that defeat Lamb has been quietly practicing his profession, and says that politics is a delusion and a snare.

Green Smith is making a herculean effort to prove that he is stronger than political fate, and his energies are being called into active play to capture the Democratic nomination for Attorney-general. As President pro tem. of the Senate he did Democratic bidding in the spirit and the letter, and two years after at the State convention put in a bill for pay, a thing not at all unnatural, as he supposed it was the way of saving the party. The price of his services was the Attorney-generalship, but, like the Levite and several others in the parable, he was passed on the other side and refused to listen to his moans. Green protested "just a little," but soon recovered his composure, and is now a full-fledged candidate. As John R. Wilson has been nominated for clerk of this county, the signs are said to be pointing favorably toward Smith, and he may bob up with the party crown upon his head. There he found politics exceedingly fickle there can be no doubt, and it is not entirely certain that he is not the subject of dallyings now.

Charles A. Munson figured in politics for a period sufficiently long to convince him that its rewards are small, and he is now to be classed in the permanently retired. He made his first race for Auditor of State and was defeated, and declined to be a candidate again. He declared that Cleveland's free-trade policy would be fatal to a ticket in this State, but some of his overzealous friends persuaded him that the State would go Democratic, and he entered the race for a second nomination. The result proved his determination not to be a candidate a second time, and he is now certain that he never will be again.

HERE BUT NOT COUNTED.

The City Not Only Increased Her Population but Built Up Populous and Thriving Suburbs.

It is now almost a matter of certainty that the population of Indianapolis as it will be exhibited in the census of 1890 will not fall below 105,000 nor exceed 107,000. The population in 1880 was 75,056, and the increase, therefore, appears to be about 30,-000. This is a very fair growth, but it is not the actual growth of this city, nor will the census be able to do Indianapolis justice in the matter of population. It should be borne in mind that while this city has been making this 30,000 of increase she has been building up a flourishing circle of suburbs which now contain a population of more than 20,000. These people would have been shown as belonging to Indianapolis had it not been for a Democratic City Council, which has steadily opposed the annexation of these manufacturing districts. As a matter of fact, Indianapolis had no suburbs in 1880, and is not permitted to count the people of any now.

That this city and its suburbs are now one is sufficiently plain. West Indianapolis is only separated from the city by the river, while Haughville is joined to Indianapolis by streets lined with population. The same may be said of North Indianapolis and Brightwood. Other cities annex their suburbs. What Chicago has done is done elsewhere. Cleveland has attached a suburb that is eight miles away. A number of manufacturing enterprises that were within the corporate limits of the city ten years ago are now along the Belt or in the villages mentioned, the center of a thriving population. They have gone there since 1880, taking their employes who then lived in the city with them. In this way people have been taken from Indianapolis, to be counted elsewhere. No one would ever think of speaking of any other place than Indianapolis as the location of some of the Indianapolis car-works, the Nordyke & Marmon Company, the Union stockyards, the Woodburn-Sarven wheel-works, the Indianapolis Abbatoir and other enterprises in West Indianapolis and yet to put all of the population that attach belongs to this city and their allotment to a separate corporation seems ridiculous while it is hurtful. So it is with the population of Haughville, which has gathered around three great enterprises that are of this city, the Haugh, Ketcham & Co. iron-works, the Malleable iron-works and the Ewart Manufacturing Company. At North Indianapolis this illustration is repeated, while to the northeast there is an almost unbroken line of houses, a large population culminating in the prosperous suburb of Brightwood, only four miles from our Union station.

In all of these establishments several thousand people are employed who belong to the true population of Indianapolis. Whatever the census of 1890 may show it should include all these, and the city's figures should be 125,000.

The estimate of the suburban population, based upon the returns now in, is as follows: West Indianapolis, 3,800; Haughville, 2,000; Irvington, Stratford, etc., 2,000; North Indianapolis, 2,000; Brightwood, 1,800; Insane Asylum and Mount Jackson, 2,000; districts lying along the Belt railroad, 2,000; total, 15,600.

A few returns are out, and when they come in and all corrections are made there will be enough to place the entire population hereabouts at the round figures mentioned above.

Population of Indiana Cities.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, July 12.—Supervisor Seale furnishes the following population of cities in his district:

	1890.	1880.
Crawfordsville	5,985	5,251
Frankfort	5,950	2,803
Rockville	1,700	1,684
Newport	600	469
Spencer	2,000	1,665
Brazil	6,000	3,441
Bloomington	4,100	3,400
Danville	1,600	1,589

SUNDAY IN INDIANAPOLIS.

The Recent Law-and-Order Meeting—Views of a Citizen on Its Results.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The late meeting at Tomlinson Hall was respectable in numbers, and more than respectable in its personnel, being composed of men and women representing the very best element of the city, and, in intelligence and character, the peers of any equal number of Americans anywhere. But the meeting was a failure as to results. In this it was in line with all such meetings here and elsewhere for fifty years. Occasionally, here and elsewhere, and under special local provocations, such meetings and their resultant organizations have accomplished some local good, as did the Regulators who hanged the gamblers in San Francisco forty years ago, or the Reno gang in Jackson county twenty odd years ago, but ordinarily they have accomplished no permanent good. The reason is obvious; it is the old experiment of new cloth on old garments, new wine in old bottles, new houses on old foundations. The gravamen of most of these organizations is the enforcement of what are known as Sunday laws—laws which never have been enforced in America and never can be, except spasmodically and under pressure. The reason for this is obvious: the laws are repugnant to American ideas. I do not say whether these ideas are right or wrong; they exist and therefore control. The practice in New England a hundred years ago, and to a limited extent in some parts yet, are local exceptions only.

What then? Shall the Sabbath be abandoned? By no means. It should not only be observed but rigidly enforced by law, as it will be when the Bible Sabbath and the Sabbath of sound philosophy obtains. It seems to have escaped general notice that all the penalties of the municipal laws of the Hebrews related to the secular Sabbath only. They were to enforce a day of rest and nothing more. In not a single case was there an attempt to enforce the moral or religious obligations which were superadded to the secular. Among the first and most conspicuous teaching of the Christ was His rebuking the fanaticism of His times in regard to the Sabbath by His own example and that great central truth, "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath."

All American Sabbath legislation hitherto has been patches of new cloth upon the old medieval garment. Though the Blue Laws of Connecticut are, in their entirety, a myth, or caricature, there was enough in the laws, as written and unwritten, to give point to the caricature. Those laws and the existing laws in all the States related wholly to the religious idea of the Sabbath, in most cases entirely ignoring the Bible and the philosophical idea of rest even to such a degree that Sunday became the most tiresome day of the week and its sundown was hailed with delight, and the traditional big boy who said he did not want to go to heaven if it was a place where congregations ne'er break up and Sabbaths never end became a reality. Our Indian laws are of this kind. Whatever is forbidden as to the Sabbath is forbidden because it is a desecration of the Sabbath and not for other reasons, and it is that that breeds revolt. Americans rebel against all attempts to enforce any religious sentiment upon them, and our Sunday laws are of all this kind, and for this reason, and this reason only, our Sunday laws are held in general contempt. Little by little public opinion has changed so that a thousand things that were once classed among the forbidden are now practiced with impunity both in private life and public, except that occasionally, as a matter of retaliation, the saloon interest, which is periodically annoyed by spasmodical enforcements of the law brings the law to bear upon these also.

It is not the prohibition of liquor selling on Sunday that makes the enforcement of that law an impossibility, but it is the reason for the prohibition. There is no trouble in enforcing prohibition on the Fourth of July, or on election days. The reason for prohibition in these cases is purely secular, and, inconvenient as it may be is no opposition to it at all.

Sim Coy was right in his speech to the temperance evangelist, a few weeks ago, when he said that as long as his business was lawful it was as much entitled to the protection of the State as any other business; and there was no more merited persecution or prosecution for violations of the letter of the Sunday law in his case than in prosecution of the railroads, or livery stables, or printing offices. He is right. If liquor selling, in any form, for any purpose, is right on Saturday no sentiment can make it wrong to sell in the same way and for the same purpose on Sunday that would not equally close bakeries, or meat shops, or stop cars, or close printing offices; and all special laws that make special prohibition of the traffic are unwarranted and un-American, the outgrowth of that notion of the Sabbath which once called from the preacher a tirade against courting on Sunday because they would then be tempted to sin.

But shall we have no Sabbath? By all means we should have one day in seven of rest, enforced by law, if need be. The toiling millions need the protection of the State as much as against that greed which demands labor seven days in the week. By perseverance the wage-earners have reduced the number of hours which are to constitute a day's work; now let them bend their energies to the reduction of the number of days in the week, and let this movement be kept wholly aloof from all religious sentiment. Let it be purely a police arrangement, from a secular standpoint alone, and every philanthropist should heartily second, if not lead in the reform, and every Christian pulpit in the land, as well as every Hebrew synagogue, should speak out in unmistakable tones on the subject, and so far as the manner of spending that day of rest of everyone should be left to the discretion of every individual. With an enforced cessation from business and labor, the Christian machinery cannot reach the people. It is the most gigantic failure of the ages. Be it ever so much in the shadow of a secular law to enforce any of its precepts, or to compel attendance upon any of its services. While it is too much to expect that any law regulating human conduct will never be violated, it is plain that a law enforcing Sabbath as a day of rest, founded upon natural laws or secular grounds alone, as will be as easily and as surely enforced as other laws. More so, indeed. For it will prove a deliverance from the worst form of the tyranny which capital now exercises over labor. U. L. SEE.

Condition of the Banks.

The condition of the Associated Banks at the end of the week, as reported to the clearing-house yesterday, was as follows:

Loans	$6,435,848.28
Deposits	10,141,351.74
Cash reserve	5,967,636.57
Loans, increase	14,698.12
Deposits, increase	77,903.24
Reserve, decrease	348,535.95

The banks hold $2,587,519.33 cash in excess of the 33 1/3 per cent. required by the clearing-house rule.

FURNITURE at Wm L. Elder's.

NOT A MEMBER OF THE BAR

A Jury Gives a Verdict of Guilty on Six Specifications Urged Against Walls.

He Misappropriated the Money of Clients and Misused His Partner—A Complainant Who Wants No Washing Near Him—Notes.

The jury in the Walls case returned a verdict yesterday morning of guilty on the first, second, fourth, fifth, seventh and eight specifications, and not guilty in the third and sixth. The first specification charges that Walls, on May 23, 1889, caused to be approved by the Circuit Court what purported to be a verified final report of Will F. A. Bernhamer, administrator of Sarah Bookstaber's estate, which was a fraudulent paper, forged by defendant. The second is that Walls, as attorney for James Renihan, executor of Peter Ivery's estate, had the court approve a final report in which certain sums are represented as having been paid to certain persons, when in truth they were not paid at all. The fourth specification is that Walls procured from Frederick Bauman, his client, $39.55, to pay for the official transcript of a case, and then told the official reporter—a woman—that he could get only $25 from his client for the work. She refused to take this amount, and he then agreed to pay her in full if she would take the transcript to his office, which she did. Whereupon he refused to pay her, retained the transcript and presented it to the court, seeking to have it made part of the record.

The fifth specification set out that, as attorney for Catharine Frankenstein and guardian of Chas. Dipple, Walls collected $1,092.05 and paid her $500, procuring a receipt for $700. Afterwards he paid her $135 and procured a receipt for $220, converting the remainder to his own use and refusing to pay any more. In the seventh charge it was detailed that Walls, as attorney for William F. A. Bernhamer, received from Thomas H. Spann $429.41, which sum he misappropriated and converted to his own use. In the eighth specification it was alleged that although an attorney at law, practicing at the Marion county bar, Walls was a man of bad moral character, that his reputation in the community was bad, and his connection with the profession had brought the administration of justice into reproach, and the practice of law into disgrace. The third and sixth specifications, on which he was found not guilty, charge him with converting to his own use about $800 of money belonging to Mrs. Francoise Poschers, a client, and $612.56 belonging to Mrs. Louise S. Bernhamer, another client. Walls gave notice of his intention to move for a new trial. He will probably file his motion on Monday.

Objects to the Locality of a Laundry.

Rather a peculiar suit was entered in the Superior Court yesterday by Dr. James Young against Harvey Hasbrook, William R. Hoffman and Mary Hoffman, his wife. In his petition Dr. Young says that for fourteen years past he has rented the second floor of the brick building at No. 197 East Washington street as offices and sleeping apartments that Mr. Hasbrook is the owner of the lot and building adjoining the front rooms of the second story, which have been occupied for two years past by Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman. There is a joint stairway between the buildings which enters into a hallway running the entire length of both. Dr. Young complains that the Hoffmans, with the consent of Mr. Hasbrook, have been carrying on a laundry business in this hall, thus filling his office and rooms "with noxious, disagreeable and unwholesome vapors and steam, and keeping the floor saturated with dirty and noxious suds, whereby plaintiff's health has been greatly impaired." He further alleges that his practice has been damaged by the nuisance, and that, though the Hoffmans have repeatedly promised to stop such work there they have never done so, and still continue the business. He therefore sues for $500 damages and an injunction compelling defendants to discontinue the objectionable practice.

Indictments Returned.

The grand jury made a partial report yesterday, returning the following indictments: Ed Kealing and Harry C. Nelson, grand larceny, stealing a horse and buggy belonging to George Cook; Ed Kealing, grand larceny, stealing a shotgun belonging to John W. Kealing; William Owens, assault and battery, with intent to kill, on the person of David H. Colwell; William Woods, burglary, entering the house of William J. Mather; Moses Reese, assault and battery, with intent to kill, on the person of Leonard S. Page; James M. Kennedy, grand larceny, stealing $30 from Rebecca McGriff; Willis Barber, John Wallace, William Bruce and John Howard, petit larceny, stealing twelve shirts belonging to William T. Wiley.

Notes from the Dockets.

J. E. McCullough, attorney for William A. Peelle, jr., filed a petition yesterday, in the Supreme Court, for a hearing of the case brought to decide whether his client or John Worrell is the head of the Bureau of Statistics.

Judge Woods heard the argument yesterday afternoon on the exceptions to the master's report in the case of Werdenfeld against the South Bend & Mishawaka Street-railroad Company, and took the case under advisement.

Arguments in the suit of Theodore Sander vs. the Board of School Commissioners were concluded in the Circuit Court yesterday, and Judge Howland took the case under advisement. He will probably render his decision early this week.

Judge Howland yesterday granted Mary B. Warman a divorce from Edward B. Warman, on the ground of abandonment. She was given the custody of the children. Warman sued his wife for divorce in Chicago, five years ago, alleging abandonment, but failed to make a case.

J. C. Gibney & Co., of Pennsylvania, contractors for the construction of gas and water plants, entered suit in the federal court yesterday against the Bluffton Light and Fuel Company, of Bluffton. They claim $8,000, alleged to be the balance due on a natural-gas plant which plaintiffs put in for defendants, and on which $77,700 has been paid.

MEETING OF PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

The Asphalt Bids on Massachusetts Avenue Are Thought to Be Entirely Too High.

There was a citizens' meeting at the city clerk's office yesterday morning to protest against asphalt pavement being laid on Massachusetts avenue at the bids presented to Council Monday night. Morris Defrees presided, and in a speech gave the following as a liberal estimate of the actual cost of a square yard of asphalt pavement on concrete base: Grading, 20 cents per square yard; concrete base, 5 parts of gravel (in place), 50 cents per cubic yard; for one part Louisville cement, two parts of sand and five parts of broken stone, $1; asphalt (Trinidad) at $60 per ton, $1.35; total, $2.55. Allow 25 cents per square yard profit, or 10 per cent on the work, and the cost is $2.80 per square yard. This is for a top coat of one and one-half inch of asphalt. If a two-inch coat is required, the actual cost will be 45 cents additional, or $3.30, the bidding price.

After a general discussion it was resolved "that the Council be requested to reject the bids as extortionate, and to repeal the ordinance." In addition to this, all present signed a remonstrance. William H. English said he favored improvements, but that the present bids before Council, if accepted, would amount to confiscation of the property improved. Clifford-avenue property-holders are also signing a remonstrance against improving that street at the bids submitted.

BRANCH No. 1, O. I. H., will have a picnic July 27, at Knarzer's grove. Every member of the order and their friends are cordially invited. COMMITTEE.