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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: FARMER—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard des Capucines.

THE Debs-Sovereign letter to the President is an appeal to the mobs to go on. It would be amazing indeed if it should turn out that Debs' mind is unbalanced.

The New York Sun has the reformation of Senator Palmer from socialism in 1882 to a belief in the enforcement of the laws.

The President did answer Governor Altgeld's protest, but he will hardly dignify Sovereign and Debs' impudent communication by a reply.

The company of Illinois militia that had an encounter with the mob showed eagerness and bravery. For troops who had never been in action before they did remarkably well.

Now that Debs' lieutenant, Phelan, in Cincinnati, has denounced Chief Arthur, Wilkinson and Sargent as "scabs," the public will understand that these men and their organizations are boycotted by the dictator.

Debs' latest discovery is that the A. P. A. is fomented and kept alive by railroad managers in order to keep railroad employees divided. Debs seems to be subject to extraordinary mental hallucinations. Is he right in his mind?

United States Marshal Hawkins has been discharging his duties with zeal and intelligence; and when he said that the man who assaulted one of his deputies shall not escape punishment, all men who believe in Uncle Sam applauded.

Most of the Indiana troops who were ordered to the scene of the miners' strike came from the southern part of the State. Those from the northern part will have an opportunity to show if they are made of equally as good stuff.

When this trouble is over, it is probable that a tribunal will be created to arbitrate differences between employer and employee on interstate railroads, but first the federal authority and the laws for the protection of life and property must be vindicated.

Those people who have been led to believe that there are no tin plate factories in this country must be surprised to read that the employers and employees have agreed upon a scale for the coming year, and that forty plants are devoted to that industry.

The men who burned the Pullman cars, detailed a train, captured the telegraph office and beat railroad workmen nearly to death. Saturday night at Hammond, are miscreants, as Debs says, but they would not have committed the crimes they did if he had not "nerved their arms" with his incendiary appeals.

During the year 1892, 135,293 persons were employed by 421 leading manufacturing firms, earning \$55,509,420 as wages. During Mr. Cleveland's first year 135,195 persons were employed, who received \$57,744,962 as wages—that is, the Cleveland policy turned over twenty thousand people to idleness and reduced the aggregate wages \$12,500,000.

Hammond, which just now is the danger point in Indiana, is in the extreme northwestern corner of the State, about twenty miles southeast from Chicago, and lies partly in this State and partly in Illinois. It is really a suburb of Chicago as much as South Chicago and Whiting, of which it is a continuation. It is the seat of some factories and packing houses, and a large

turbulent element among its own population it is easily accessible to the riotous element from Chicago. It is possible that as the military force in Chicago is increased and the authorities tighten their grip on the situation, as they are evidently doing, the rioters will scatter out into suburban towns where they can terrorize local authorities and continue their interruption of trains and destruction of railroad property. As Hammond is the converging point of several lines it is an attractive point for the rioters, and should therefore be well guarded. It is evident that the Governor did not send troops there any too soon.

THE STRIKE SITUATION. Whatever apparent change has been during the past twenty-four hours in the general situation has been for the better. The demonstrations of the comparatively small bodies of rioters in Chicago were feeble compared with the operations of Friday and Saturday. This is encouraging, as many feared that the rioters would appear in greater force on Sunday because so many men would be idle and curious spectators. In that direction Hammond has been the arena of the greatest violence of the past twenty-four hours. A company of regulars, guarding a train through the city, fired on the mob with some effect. Only in Terre Haute and a few smaller towns have the strikers apparently held their own. In St. Louis the reported return to work of the most of the Big Four men and other peaceful indications show that the opposition is losing ground.

The latest reports indicate that the Debs people will not be able to break into the old railroad brotherhoods in the East. The action of the large and influential section of the engineers' brotherhood in this city, yesterday, approving the action of members who stood by their contracts and refusing to join the Debs organization, can be regarded as having an important bearing upon the situation. It seems quite evident that the labor unions which make up the federation of which Mr. Gompers is the head will not strike outside of Chicago, if they do there. The Knights of Labor, if they have not already been ordered out, probably will be, but the demoralized condition of the organization because of internal dissensions may prevent general obedience to an order of that kind. The Debsites in this city make loud predictions of what will be done today and to-morrow, but there seems no more foundation for such claims than was the middle of last week.

President Cleveland has issued a proclamation of warning to Chicago rioters, ordering them to disperse by noon to-day. This would not have been done unless the authorities felt confident of their ability to enforce order, and can be accepted as an assurance that they feel that the force at that point is sufficient for the purpose.

In conclusion, all things considered, the prospects of the Debs strike declined yesterday, apparently having reached its climax on Friday night, when the country was amazed at the reports of conflagration and pillage.

CONCERNING STATE LINES. Governor Matthews, whose prompt action in regard to the outbreak at Hammond is highly commendable, is said to have expressed regret that the fact of the State line passing through the town would prevent Indiana troops from passing over to that side of the line. There is something too much of this State line business. Governor Altgeld has shown that he is an extreme stickler for State rights, and it is possible he might protest if Indiana troops should follow rioters across the line, or even if a stray bullet from an Indiana gun should bury itself in the sacred soil of Illinois. But the Governor of Indiana should not attach too much importance to the State rights whims of the Governor of Illinois. Interstate comity is all very well in its place, but when it is invoked to prevent the suppression of mobs it is decidedly out of place. The troops of one State should not wantonly or unnecessarily trespass upon the territory of another, but they should not hesitate a moment to cross a State line in the pursuit of rioters or the suppression of mob violence. Just now the law-abiding portion of the American people are longing to see a vigorous use of force on the part of the authorities without regard to legal technicalities or quibbles, and we are not sure but the most popular thing Gov. Matthews could do would be to order the Indiana troops to pursue and arrest rioters without regard to State lines. If a man caught with a torch in his hand setting fire to freight cars in one end of the town of Hammond escapes into the other end across the Illinois line it would be asking a little too much to await the slow process of an interstate proceeding for his shooting or arrest. What the people want now is an enforcement of law irrespective of State lines.

THE DOUBLE-TONGUED DEBS. Friday night, when thousands of half-crazed miscreants were lighting a portion of Chicago with burning cars and round-houses and murderously assailing workmen attempting to do their duty, Debs was momentarily appalled by the insurance which he had invoked, and, in the hope of clearing himself of the dreadful responsibility thereof, issued an order to his comrades in which he said: "I deem it my duty to caution you against being a party to any violation of law, municipal, State or national. During the existing difficulties, it is my duty to urge you to bring him to justice. We must triumph as law-abiding citizens in the form of a mob, and we must have authority the 'thugs' and 'toughs' have been employed to create trouble and prejudice the public against our cause. The scoundrels should in every case be made to pay the full penalty of the law. Let it be borne in mind that if the railroad companies can secure men to handle their trains they have that right. Our men have the right to quit, but their right ends there. Other men have the right to take their places, whatever the opinion of the propriety of so doing may be.

Some of his friends have asserted that Debs has always advised his followers that when they quit work they should not interfere with others who desired to take their places. To prove that such a claim is groundless, it is only necessary to quote

from one of Debs' early proclamations, as follows: "Keep us constantly informed as to the situation in and about your locality, and be sure at all times to remember, notwithstanding the expected discouraging reports of the enemy, whether it be the open foe or the knife of those whose interest in labor is confined to leeching an unearned living from its veins. Finally, brothers, remember, and let that remembrance nerve your arm, that we are not on a mere skirmish line for a temporary advantage, but in fighting this battle its lines reach deeper and its consequences must be the one hand our eternal good, or, if by treachery and apathy defeated, labor's downfall, from which it will take years of suffering and endeavor to recover; that this struggle is to be somebody's Waterloo.

The foregoing and many other like appeals to prejudice and passion makes Eugene V. Debs morally responsible for every life which may be lost in this conflict and every dollar's worth of property which will be destroyed. But for him and his incendiary appeals Chicago and Hammond and all other cities in which riot and pillage have occurred would be as quiet as four weeks ago. If his followers were to quit and offer no resistance to others, what need is there that the "thought of leeching unearned living from the veins of labor should nerve your arms?" It does not require nerve to quit work. It was this appeal to passion and to prejudice, repeated to those he has since stigmatized as "toughs and thugs" when he has discovered his responsibility, which has filled the railroad and stock yards of Chicago with dead. They were there in force because Debs had declared that it was not a "skirmish line," but a battle of Waterloo dimensions. They were words like this which have "nerved the arms" and fired the hearts of the scum of the slums to apply the torch of the incendiary and strike with the bludgeon of the assassin. And for this saturnalia of crime and murder Eugene V. Debs is responsible.

JUDICIAL ORDERS SHOULD BE OBEYED. A special telegram in the Sunday Journal describing the situation at Hammond said: "President" Shields, of the local American Railway Union, says if troops are brought it will be a case of starving them out. Any person who gives or sells them anything to eat will be spotted and dealt with accordingly." From this it would appear that Mr. Shields has been contributing by his presence and advice, if not by acts, to the excitement which culminated in Hammond yesterday in serious riots. This is the Shields who, along with several others, was brought before United States Commissioner Van Buren on Saturday, June 30, after having been served with the restraining order of the United States Court. The commissioner postponed the hearing until to-day and released the men on bonds in the sum of \$1,000 each, taking Shields as surety for all. It is learned that for some reason the hearing of the cases is still further postponed, but it is to be hoped not indefinitely. While Shields was here he called on the Governor for the purpose of ascertaining whether the militia were likely to be ordered to Hammond, and he pledged himself that there should be no more interfering with trains at Hammond.

The time has come when the United States Court should do something to make its orders effective or, at least, to show that they are not meaningless. During the last ten days many injunctions have been issued by the courts in different States and dozens of deputy marshals have been employed in serving them, but as yet no person has been arrested for violating them, unless these Hammond men can be said to be under arrest. If it is true, as the dispatches indicate, that Shields, after service upon him of the order of the court and while under bonds to appear before the United States commissioner, has been active in fomenting disturbance at Hammond he ought to be punished. Either the orders of the court are nugatory or they carry a penalty for their violation which should be enforced. The Journal would not prejudice the cases of Shields and others who are to appear before the commissioner, but in his case at least there is reason to believe that he has deliberately defied the authority of the court. If this is so he should be made to suffer the penalty, at least to an extent that will teach him that an order of the United States Court means something. There is great need of this lesson at present.

It seems that Illinois has a law making cities and counties liable for property destroyed by a mob or riot of more than twelve persons. The law was passed in 1887 and closely resembles the Pennsylvania law under which Allegheny county had to pay \$2,700,000 for property destroyed by a mob during the Pittsburgh riots of 1877. The Illinois law requires notice of claims to be filed within thirty days after the destruction of the property, and the railroads which have suffered losses have already begun to file the required notices.

Republicans are saying that it was fortunate that there was a Democratic President, a Democratic Governor of Illinois and a Democratic Mayor in Chicago when the insurrection came, as many Democratic demagogues would have been insurrectionists to be against Republican officials. It was so in 1861; but if a Republican President had been elected in 1892 the condition would not have been favorable for the Debs attempt to be the dictator of labor.

HUBBLES IN THE AIR. At It Again. "Tommy—Say, pa, what do you want? Mr. Figg—Now, what do you want? Tommy—What is the difference between the seahorse and the navy pup?"

The Seaman's Mistake. "That fortune teller must have thought I was an hellfish." "Why, dear?" "She said I was to marry a poet and live happily ever afterward."

An All-Around Synthesizer. "Going to wear the white ribbon?" "Sure. And the red and blue with it." "Eh?" "I'm in with all of them. Going to wear the white for the strikers, the red for the rioters, the blue for the general managers and the whole combination for the country at large."

Not Indestructible. "Your Hignness" said the menial, "the man with a bullet-proof shirt is waiting in the ante-room." "Sneak into the room and get the great reformer." "Meekly the inventor entered. "Has this garment been subjected to every possible test?" inquired the potentate. "It has, please your Majesty." "Er—has it been to the steam laundry?" The inventor fell to the floor in a swoon. "Folled again," said he as he fell.

INDIANA VIEWS OF THE STRIKE. No incipient rebellion should be allowed to gain any foothold in this country.—New Albany Ledger. How long must the American people submit to this criminal sort of foolishness? We don't believe this country is yet prepared to accept Eugene Debs as dictator.—without protest.—Fiske Courier Journal. The process of the courts ought to be respected and every lawbreaker ought to be promptly arrested and punished.—Anderson Herald. State sovereignty is best which by the enforcement of law preserves the peace and protects the rights of citizens.—Seymour Republican. President Cleveland is right in calling out the soldiers to protect the United

States mail service and to enforce the orders of the federal courts.—Richmond Independent. Put down lawlessness first and settle the questions afterward.—Commercial. Such men as Altgeld are a disgrace to this country.—Evanville Journal. Let nobody doubt the outcome in this country of a struggle between law and lawlessness. The law may be slow, but it is mighty sure.—Shelbyville Republican. The peaceful boycott proclaimed by Debs has given way to the torch and pistol, to the wholesale destruction of property and attempted intimidation of authority.—Richmond Telegram. Freedom is a very simple one. Shall citizens of the United States of America be permitted to prosecute their legitimate and lawful business without interference?—Washington Herald. The strike of the A. R. U. has become an open warfare against the people, the property and the business of the United States. It is a senseless and reckless rebellion against the peace and prosperity of the country.—Richmond Palladium. Governor Debs is now carrying upon the United States, on the railroads, on labor and laborers, on the poor in general and on pretty much everybody, but George M. Fiske is not.

Governor Altgeld is as much of a rebel as any of the Governors of the late Confederate States, and should be dealt with as one who is a rebel against the national authority.—Columbus Republican. When one class of men endangers the safety of the country in the pursuit of their private rights, the first duty is to suppress the class in which the interests of all classes are bound up.—Rushville Republican. Mr. Debs is the personification of anarchy. As such his suppression is a necessary law to rule, and liberty is to be secure. Do the people feel as they should feel in the case of a rebellion against them and the courts?—Elkhart Review.

STRIKE OBSERVERS. Mr. Cleveland will have all the decent men of the United States without regard to party, on his side in whatever measures he adopts to discharge his duty under the Constitution and laws of the Nation.—New York Evening Post. In his efforts to maintain the dignity and honor of the federal authority President Cleveland will have the unanimous support of every patriotic citizen. When he is attacked by the lawless and lawless men of the country in the pursuit of their private rights, the first duty is to suppress the class in which the interests of all classes are bound up.—Rushville Republican. Mr. Debs is the personification of anarchy. As such his suppression is a necessary law to rule, and liberty is to be secure. Do the people feel as they should feel in the case of a rebellion against them and the courts?—Elkhart Review.

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lame as a commodity that heretofore has not been offered at bargain sales—as they were at a Baltimore department shop the other day. These men, however, the lame had to take them away themselves, and the store manager managed to do by grasping the title creature in both hands. Mrs. Mackay entertained Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, at Carlton House on Saturday night. Mrs. Mackay has been entertaining royalty from the Prince of Wales down to Victoria's poor German relatives for years; in fact, ever since she took Carlton House. Her entertainments have been such a success in both directions for a long time, and now Americans consider themselves fortunate when they are invited to them.

The question is a man the owner of his own teeth?—Has come before a German court at Gera. A man who had been suffering some time from the toothache made up his mind to have the tooth taken out, and when it was out it was of such a curious shape that the dentist, who was called in as a curiosity, his patient, however, thought he would like to keep it himself. He accordingly took it home, and on the ground that a tooth, when drawn with the free consent of a patient, is owned by the patient, he refused to give it up. The patient at once entered an action against the dentist.

The cook every eve had a beau. At the mistress's poor German. But the girl merely laughed. As if she were not a German. A pleasantly answered: "Nean."—Detroit Tribune. Still John P. Altgeld he. "Thinks he's a bigger man than Grover C."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

DEPEW ON THE STRIKE. A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES. Debs Seeks to Force All Railway Men Into His Organization—Disastrous and Ruinous Struggle.

New York Tribune. Speaking yesterday of the general situation and of Altgeld's utterances, Chauncey M. Depew said, when his views were asked on the subject: "The position taken by Governor Altgeld is temporarily very encouraging to the strikers. The information which I had previously received from the territory affected by the strike was that the troubles were rapidly settling themselves. The renewal of the difficulty on the lines which had opened and extended to the new places came immediately after the Governor of Illinois had practically ordered the United States out of that State. These troubles have now extended to Cleveland and Detroit, and to the lake ports as far northward as Duluth, completely paralyzing the lake traffic."

Mr. Depew was asked if he believed that the strike was possessed of a basis of much strength. He replied: "Well, notwithstanding this sudden accession of apparent strength by reason of the action of Governor Altgeld, I think from the advice I have received this afternoon (and, of course, they are entirely from my own line) that the movement is decreasing in strength and violence. The men themselves, so far as I am concerned, are not in a great number of them—are satisfied, and are willing to be drawn into any controversies which will endanger their places, or, by stopping the operations of the road, suspend their pay. The men of the railway men in the country have been out of employment for more than three months, and they are hanging for work. There are a number of men, however, who are capable, sober, intelligent men who have been out of work for many months in this country, and who are anxious to get to work. There are ten men standing behind every man who has a job, anxious for that man to get it. They ask it to be protected in the work they are called upon to do. This situation is thoroughly understood by the railway men who are now in the service. They are not in a great number of them, but they are satisfied, and are willing to be drawn into any controversies which will endanger their places, or, by stopping the operations of the road, suspend their pay. The men of the railway men in the country have been out of employment for more than three months, and they are hanging for work. There are a number of men, however, who are capable, sober, intelligent men who have been out of work for many months in this country, and who are anxious to get to work. There are ten men standing behind every man who has a job, anxious for that man to get it. They ask it to be protected in the work they are called upon to do. 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