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THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

A WRITER in the *Nineteenth Century* gives some facts and statistics on the rapid growth of crime during the last three decades. These have special reference to England and Wales. But the same remarks and conclusions, though the figures may be different, apply equally to affairs in the United States. Notwithstanding the establishment of philanthropic institutions for the benefit of the fallen and the destitute, the prison records show that the number of criminals has rapidly increased, and this out of all proportion to the increase of population.

Reform schools and other places for the correction of juvenile offenders, have taken away from the prison population a considerable number which were formerly included in the regular criminal statistics. If these were added, the figures would be still more formidable. And it appears that the increase of commitments to those reformatories has been in a greater ratio, even, than of those to the regular prisons. Thus crime is making rapid strides in civilized nations, in spite of the march of intelligence and the spread of education.

It is shown also that the augmentation of the police force has been remarkable. It has not been a mere steady growth, but has advanced by leaps and bounds which have been necessitated by the rapid increase of crime. Police statistics are thus shown to be in striking confirmation of prison statistics, and both lead to the conclusion "that crime during the last thirty years, for which we possess official returns, has not decreased in gravity and has been steadily developing in magnitude."

The explanation of this unsatisfactory state of things is scarcely sufficient. It is attributed to the growing tendency to congregate in large cities. The great cities of today are pronounced "the nurseries of modern crime." There is no doubt that "the aggregation of large multitudes within a very limited area," increases the chances of conflict and thus multiplies "occasions for crime." But this, we think, does not reach the root of the evil. That we believe to be the increasing godlessness of the age.

As a clever writer has it: "A man with no God, whether he is a savage or a nineteenth century philosopher, recognizes no obligations except those which will best promote his pleasure or probable well being." It is a fact that the large majority of civilized humanity is practically "without God in the world." Trained in schools from which all religious teaching is excluded, and in which no devotional exercises or feelings are promoted, the youth of the country grow up with perfect indifference as to their responsibility to God and without that moral restraint which religion only can afford. Were it not for the religious influences outside of the public schools, the downward tendency would be far greater and the restraints to crime a great deal less.

Belief in a Supreme Being to whom all mortals are accountable, and who will render unto every man according to his works whether they be good or evil, must of necessity be a powerful incentive to virtue and a great deterrent to evil. By this we mean not a mere theoretic recognition of the existence of Deity, but a real, practical faith in God as the Almighty Ruler and Judge of all. This faith is rare. The tendency of the times is to what is called agnosticism, which means in effect "I don't know and I don't care." Present enjoyment, present aggrandizement, individual advantage, are the objects in view, and the future may take care of itself. The old-fashioned ideas about human responsibility and divine retribution are treated with indifference if not contempt. The result is recklessness, rebellion and moral ruin.

Where personal ends are the aim of existence and future accountability is ignored, the step is not far to sinfulness when necessity or inclination lead the way. Godliness and crime are closely related. They increase together. Rejection of divine law prepares the way to defiance or evasion of human law. Teaching that ignores the former is an unconscious aid to the latter. That is not true education which does not include religious training, part of which is the development of sound morality.

Crime will therefore increase as religious institutions decay. And the wise among men who are desirous of the common welfare, will unite their efforts and combine their influence to bring about such a change in the methods of modern schooling that the spiritual and moral as well as the intellectual faculties of the young will be trained and perfected. The heart needs educating as well as the head.

MRS. BELLAMY STORER, wife of the Congressman from the First Ohio district, was received into the Roman church on June 26th last. Her maiden name was Maria Longworth. She is a daughter of the late Judge Longworth, and niece of the distinguished lawyer Rufus King. Her conversion occasions much surprise in Washington and in the East generally.

THE SITUATION IN COLORADO.

The Silver League movement exhibits a great deal of force, but at the same time it manifests much folly. Its refusal to listen to Senator Teller, one of the best friends of silver in the State was indicative of that unreason which will do much to postpone what the movement is desired to effect.

The projected alliance with the People's party in Colorado is not very likely to accomplish the intended purpose. In all probability the Republicans will carry the State with a considerably reduced majority from the last election. It is not believed, by the attended and best posted politicians there that the silverites and their allies will have sufficient influence to materially change the result. Some Republicans and a few Democrats will vote for Weaver, but when it comes to the issue, most of the members of the old parties will support their party candidates.

There is one thing that the extremists among the silver men seem to forget. That is, the country at large is not yet converted to their ideas. We do not dispute the doctrine of bimetallism. We believe the demonetization of silver was a great wrong as well as a grave crime. We are of the opinion that silver ought to be and will be some time restored. But this change cannot be forced upon the nation. Think what they may, the advocates of silver will have to learn that at present the majority of the people of the United States are opposed to free and unlimited coinage of silver. Granted that their reasons are weak, that their expressed fears are groundless; the opposition remains, and it will take time and good argument to correct the popular sentiment.

Now, suppose either the Republican or the Democratic candidate were to take a stand for free silver on the platform of the League. Would not that be a certain step to defeat? Most assuredly. Let any rational man go East and talk with the people as well as the politicians, and he will find that no extreme silver man could be elected to the Presidency. Should a candidate for the Chief Magistracy study the demands of a section or the wishes of the nation? Must the views of the minority prevail against the known desire of the majority?

The extreme silver men have gone wild over their hobby. They will run it to death if they do not slack up a little. What they are doing will not bring success. But it will disgust men of less rashness who are as good friends of silver as themselves, and thus retard their own movement.

In Colorado the Democrats have, at present, nothing to lose. It is a Republican State. The Republicans appear to be too numerous to be overcome, even by a fusion of the extreme silverites of both parties and the Peoples party men. The result after all this agitation will probably be, that Colorado will go for Harrison by a comparatively small majority, and silver will not be helped by the extreme measures of its headstrong advocates.

A PROPER KIND OF PROTECTION.

THE *New York Sun* holds some peculiar views for a Democratic paper but it generally speaks out plainly in good English and on the labor question strikes justly at the heresies of some journals that ought to know better. In an article on the proper course to be pursued in discussing the tariff it says:

"Throughout the world this Republic has long been conspicuous for the respect in which its citizens hold the law. The conservatism of Americans in obeying laws which are distasteful to a large minority of the citizens, and in enforcing such laws at all hazards, has excited the surprise and admiration of intelligent and able foreign critics for many years. But a lamentable change is coming over our people in this respect, if we may judge from the too prevalent readiness to justify the recent lawless outbreak at Homestead on the ground that it is only a natural and excusable retaliation for the harm done to the workingmen by the protective tariff. Can there be anything more mischievous than such teaching? If it is right to take possession of property which does not belong to you, and exclude the true owner as a protest against protective tariff, why would it not be equally right to take possession of the National banks as a protest against some banking law that happened to be unpopular, or to the building and plant of a newspaper because its teachings and doctrines did not happen at that time to accord with certain prevailing popular notions? There is one kind of protection that every honest man in this country is in favor of, and that is the protection of the property owner in the possession of his property. The poor man cannot be secure in his cottage if the rich man is not secure in his mansion or manufactory. If the law will not protect the accumulations of the rich, it cannot protect the savings of the poor."

A SPIRIT OF APATHY.

THE police of some of the large cities of the Union have been asleep for a year or two. They are now just awakening. Alexander Bergman, who shot Mr. Frick, has aroused them from their prolonged nap. But for his murderous act the conservators of the peace would still have slumbered on. It is now announced, however, that they intend making some investigations with a view to ascertaining the numerical strength of the anarchists and gaining other information regarding those dangerous gentry. Some facts that have been already learned during the last few days in that connection are quite startling. While the police were sleeping they had no idea but the anarchists were increasing in numbers and in conspired power to work evil in the country.

That the police should have been apathetic and consequently ignorant on so grave a subject immediately connected with their duty shows what an aggregation of dummies must be employed throughout the country as peace conservators. The anarchists are all, theoretically at least, in favor of murder and the destruction of property. Their theory would be reduced to practice should a favorable opportunity occur. That such enemies to law and order should have been outside the surveillance of the police of the populous centres of the country shows a degree of official indifference that swims close to the edge of criminality. Doubtless after the excitement caused by the deed of Alexander Bergman passes off, the native police officials will relapse into their usual peaceful apathy, until aroused by the next act in the anarchistic tragedy.

LAW AND ORDER AGITATION.

THERE is a revival in progress of an agitation upon a question which has existed in a most aggravated form since the spring of 1890. It is this, in a nutshell: Which shall rule this city—law or liquor?

Every intelligent citizen knows that whisky has been king from the time the "Liberals" assumed control of the municipal government. The question now being revived is whether or not this reign shall be longer continued.

We hope that the efforts now being made will turn the tide in favor of the supremacy of law as against a privileged class of law-breakers, but it is natural that some doubts should exist on the subject. Similar attempts were made by lovers of good order and morality in the winter of 1890-91. They signally failed. The same forces that produced this situation result then exist now. They may be less potential than formerly, but they are still quite formidable. The saloon men and their host of supporters have voted the leading spirit in "Liberal" campaign work accustomed while the former agitation against law-breaking liquor men was in operation, that they had been consulted in regard to their political leaning, and that their wishes after election were entitled to consideration. As they desired to break the law with impunity, and it was deemed politic to permit them to do so, the agitation set afoot by the latter classes against the reign of whisky was, as already stated, a pronounced failure.

There is one point of advantage on the side of law and order now which was not apparent in 1890-91: the mayor of the city has announced himself as being on the right side of the question. If he will show the stamina with which he has been generally credited, his attitude will go a long way toward breaking down the supremacy of the whisky men. There is still another fact that is favorable to the law and order side of the question—the person who has figured as the leading "Liberal" political operator and strongest supporter of the rule of liquor is not as influential now as formerly.

One fact ought to be kept clearly in view by those now taking an active interest in favor of law in this city—that the imposition of a nominal fine upon men guilty of breaking the statutes is an obstacle in the way of success in attaining the object of the agitation. We regard such treatment by the police justice as an encouragement for those placed under arrest to continue in their lawless course.

We understand that a citizens' mass meeting on this question is being arranged for and will be held some time next week. Its object will be to protest against the longer continuation of the reign of whisky and its consequent damaging effects upon the morals of this city.

HENRY CLAY FRICK.

HENRY CLAY FRICK was born on a farm near West Overton, Pa., about 42 years ago. After receiving a common school education he entered a dry goods store as assistant remaining but a short time. He next became bookkeeper in a distillery at Bradford. When about 21 years of age he went into the coke business, on a small scale, in company with two others, the firm being known as Frick and Co. The business expanded and became prosperous, and in 1870 Frick became sole owner, having bought out his partners. The following year he entered into partnership with two other men and gave a new impetus to the trade. In 1882 the firm of Frick & Co. owned 3000 acres of coal land and 1,000 coke ovens. It was during this year that Andrew Carnegie became associated with Frick. There was some misunderstanding about coke, and the shrewd Carnegie seeing that Frick was the coke king of Pennsylvania, entered into partnership with him in that industry.

In 1889 the Frick and Carnegie corporation owned 35,000 acres of coal lands, over 10,000 coke ovens, and forty-two of the eighty coke plants in the region. It also owned railroads, water pumping works, steam boilers, a vast system of tramways and horses and mules in hundreds. Over 11,000 men were then employed in the coke works.

In 1889, Stewart, the business partner of Andrew Carnegie in the iron trade, died. Then Frick was induced to take his place, and very soon developed into a master mind in iron as he had already done in coke. Both the industries from that time became more or less united, Frick becoming the active manager of all the works. The wealth of Frick and Carnegie combined is variously estimated at from seventy to one hundred millions of dollars.

Fifteen or twenty years ago all the labor with few exceptions employed in coke works were native-born Americans. In time a strong sprinkling of English, Welsh, Scotch and Irish crept in. Frick was always introducing some reform in wages. He kept Pinkerton detectives employed as laborers among the men, consequently he always knew when movements were in progress. In 1886 came the great strike by which the English speaking laborers were driven out of the region, and thousands of Slavs, Huns and Italians were introduced. Matters went on smoothly until last year when the Connellsville coke strike took place, in which were involved 11,000 workmen. During that strike over a dozen persons were killed and many times as many wounded. By the aid of the Pinkertons the men of 1891 were all routed and Italians, negroes and others introduced. Mr. Frick is, whether justly or otherwise, one of the most unpopular employers of labor in this country.

WOOL TRADE.

BRADSTREET'S of July 23, has the following in relation to the wool trade:

"There is a good business doing in wool. The mills are busy, and large amounts are going into consumption. The markets are well stocked, and the daily arrivals from the west are heavy. The receipts from Montana are steadily increasing. These wools, and in fact nearly all the western wools, are showing up much better than was expected. Prices are steady, and while the tendency is upward no change in quotations can be made. Manufacturers are giving their attention almost exclusively to domestic wools, a comparatively light trade being reported in foreign grades. Fleeces show considerable activity, as in fact all wools from Ohio and Michigan. The heavy sales in Michigan at the time when clearing was going on injured to some extent a large part of those wools. Late sales of Texas wools continue to be reported. Territories are being looked over very carefully, and large amounts have been taken by manufacturers. Pulled wools are rather quiet. It is said that 25,000 bales were taken at the London sales for this country. This amount was much larger than dealers expected. It is much in excess of that taken at the preceding sales. Only about 6,000 bales will come on the market. The remainder will go direct to manufacturers. Buyers say that the wool was poor in quality, and will be difficult for dealers to sell at a profit. Little has been done in carpet wools."

THE READING COAL COMBINE.

ABOUT six months ago a considerable excitement was occasioned by what was known as the Reading Railroad Coal Combine. This was an association formed of roads interested in the anthracite coal industry. It might more properly be denominated a trust, but the legal advisers of the combination carefully avoided using any term of that character. It was simply referred to as an agreement to cheapen operation, and consequently to give the public better terms. But shortly after the completion of the trust coal went up, and it has been creeping in the same direction ever since. This combination controls the anthracite output of the whole coal mining region, and the scope in the way of distribution extends from Buffalo and New York and from Lake Champlain to the Virginias.

About ten days ago the House of Representatives at Washington passed a resolution authorizing its Interstate Commerce Committee to investigate whether "the alleged combinations of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Central of New Jersey, and the Port Reading Railroad Company, or any combination between any of these roads and any other roads or canals or producers of coal, for any illegal or improper purpose, exist, and, if so, what is the effect on prices and upon commerce between the States."

The committee is authorized to sit during the recess of Congress at such places as may suit its convenience best. It is also authorized to subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance. In addition to a full report of the facts, the committee is instructed to make suggestions and recommendations, provided it is shown that the trust or combine is an injury to the people.

THE Chicago *Inter Ocean* says this in regard to the terrible effects of the heat in that city: While the thousands of Chicago's people suffer extreme discomfort from the excessive heat, many of them do not think of the terrible results which are known to the physicians, which are seen in the hospitals and which make a ghastly showing in the [illegible] morgue. Men are being killed in the streets and at their work by deadly sunstroke. In the cramped and breathless quarters of the city the people sleep and sicken and die. The mortality among the infants rises to a fearful height. The wail of the little sufferers rises on every hand. Foul drinking water and unsanitary surroundings sap the strength of the people who otherwise might withstand without harm the heat of this trying season.

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MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE.

Down they go, and out they go! Necessity knows no Law, and we know no Cost when Clearing Time Comes.

NOTE the ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS for THIS WEEK.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

20 shades extra quality Pongees, only 42c., worth 60c
35 shades good quality Surahs, only 25c., worth 50c
18 shades 20 in. changeable Surahs, only 50c., worth $1.00
16 shades 24 in. Japanese Silks, only 60c., worth 1.20
11 shades 27 in. Pongees, only 75c., worth 1.25
1000 yards of 19 in. all Silk Black Surah, only 50c., worth 75c
500 yards of 24 in. and 25 in. best quality Black Surah, only $1.00, worth $1.50
24 different styles of good quality Printed Chinas down to 25c., worth 65c
40 different Styles of Printed Pongees, 37½c., worth 75c

35 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST. | Figured Chinas, Twilled Indias, lovely designs in Pongees, in widths from 22 in. to 28 in., 25 per cent. Less than Cost. | 35 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST.

Five Leaders in Black Silks. Don't fail to examine qualities.
19 in. Gros Grain at 62½c., 75c., 73c., 87c.
22 in. Satin Marvelleux at 75c. 19 in. Satin Luxor at 87½c.
Above goods are worth 25 per cent. more.
28 shades of 40 in. French Camelette, 75c., worth $1.25
A lovely line of Albatross, 30 in., at 50c., worth 75c
A few Crepon Suits, were $12.50, now $5.00
Great Slaughter of all remaining ROBES and Suit Lengths, too numerous to mention.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

24 in. Black Gloria Silk Sunshades, 85c., worth $1.25.
$3.50, $4.50, $5.00 Sunshades in lovely designs, in good all Silk Surah or Taffeta Silk, now $1.50.
Every Parasol has been marked to less than half value.

CHALLIES! CHALLIES! at 15c., worth 30c
Best French Challies at 45c. and 50c.

GREAT SALE

OF BLAZER SUITS, WRAPPERS, WAISTS and CHILDREN'S GINGHAM and SEERSUCKER DRESSES, at COST. The superiority of Fit and Style of our Ready-made Goods wins every time.

25 Dozen Ladies' Indigo Blue Waists at 45c.
22 Dozen Ladies' Fancy Printed Canadian Waists at 65c.
41 Dozen Ladies' Fancy Lawn Waists at $1.
5 Dozen Ladies' Assorted Plain and Polka Dot Silk Waists at $2.
9 Dozen Assorted Silk Waists, all shades, at $3.
40 Dozen Calico Wrap[per]s at 50c.
72 Dozen Ladies' Wrappers were sold at $1.25, now 75c.
15 Dozen Gingham and Batiste Wrappers were $2.00, now $1.
6 Dozen Childrens' Gingham Dresses, sold for $1.25, now 75c
9 Dozen Childrens' Seersucker Dresses, sold for $1.50, now $1.10
14 Dozen Ladies' ready made Dresses, assorted styles, were sold for $4.00, now $1.55

Do not fail to inspect our stock of BATHING SUITS, which we offer at VERY LOW PRICES.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Down go the Prices! Down! Down! Our chief aim now is to Sell! Sell! The Cost or value not considered.

Babies' Shoes,	40c, reduced from	$0.75	Ladies' Shoes,	3.00, reduced from	4.50
Children's "	50c, " "	$1.00	" "	2.50 " "	3.50
" "	75c, " "	1.25	Youths' "	1.00 " "	2.00
" "	1.25, " "	1.50	" "	1.25 " "	2.25
Misses' "	85c, " "	1.50	Boys' "	1.50 " "	2.50
" "	$1.00 " "	2.00	" "	1.75 " "	3.00
Ladies' "	1.25 " "	3.00	Men's "	1.50 " "	2.75
" "	2.00 " "	3.50	" "	2.00 " "	3.00

1 Lot of Ladies' and Gents' Slippers at 40c., reduced from $1.00
The Finest French Kid Slippers in the house goes for $2.00. There are Slippers in this lot that sold at $5.00.

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