

Trains leave Mitchell as follows:  
COLUMBUS, OHIO. GOING EAST.  
Mail, 11:31 a.m. Mail, 2:47 p.m.  
Express, 11:41 a.m. Express, 3:37 p.m.  
Express, 1:03 a.m. Express, 2:39 a.m.  
Accommodation, 12:35 p.m. Express, 10:14 a.m.  
Emigrants for Texas and the Great West should purchase tickets by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Lowest rates for Tickets, Household Goods, Stock, etc. All passengers carried to St. Louis, Union Depot. No midnight changes by this route. For all information, such as Maps, Time Tables, rates on passengers, freight, etc., apply to Station Agents at this Company, or call on or address J. S. MILLIS, General Emigrants Agent, Seymour, Ind.

Time Table at Bloomington.  
COLUMBUS, OHIO. GOING EAST.  
Express, 11:31 a.m. Express, 2:47 p.m.  
Accommodation, 12:35 p.m. Express, 10:14 a.m.  
Through freight 4:55 a.m. Through freight 7:25 a.m.  
Way freight 2:50 p.m. Way freight, 8:55 a.m.

An Iowa druggist being sued by a patent medicine manufacturer for a bill of goods, defends the suit on the ground that the medicine was by no means the cure-all that it was represented to be, but was really a mixture devoid of medicinal qualities. The legal question involved is to go before the Court of Appeals.

Two aristocratic beauties of the Spanish colony in Paris, the Countess Muleto and Senorita Penedo, had a narrow escape from being suffocated by natural flowers in their hair and the trimming of their ball dresses as they were returning home from Queen Isabella's last soiree in a closely shut up carriage. The flowers were profusely employed in garlands. The ladies for some time chatted gaily. One of them then became silent, and then the other, Count Muleto, who was with them, grew alarmed when neither of them replied to observations he made and questions he put, and all the more so that he felt oppressed by the perfume of the flowers. When he caused the carriage to stop and opened the window he found them insensible, but they soon recovered when taken into the air. They, however, caught a severe cold from the sudden exposure.

The most noted of the valleys in Washington Territory are, for wheat, Kittitas, Walla Walla, Palouse, Colville, Spokane, Apantane, Wenatchee, Kootenai, for corn, Simcoe, Touchet, and Grand Coulee; for hay, East Kittitas, Tee-ah-um, Grand Coulee, and Okanagan; for peaches, pears, plums, grapes, apples, cherries, and apricots, Walla Walla, Snake, the whole length of the Columbia River flats, Simcoe, Dry Creek, Wenatchee, and Meeteetse. Fruits as well as grains, grow to perfection in the Territory. The cattle lands are on all the hill sides, plains, and mountain slopes east of the Cascade Range, which are densely covered with bunch grass, wild rye, and timothy, upon which hundreds of herds of cattle graze the year round.

William Hardie was forbidden by Mrs. Clements, at Louisville, to woo her daughter Tina. He retaliated by talking against the mother, but whether or not he spoke disrespectfully of his former sweetheart is a question that bloodshed has not settled. Tina's brother, Harry, accused him of doing so, and swore to kill him if he did not kneel before her and apologize. William offered to take an oath that he had not made the remark imputed to him, and proposed a meeting of all the persons concerned, in order to settle the difficulty amicably; but he was absolutely refused to apologize. Harry reluctantly postponed the killing; but on the morning before the conference was to have been held, meeting William by chance in the street, he said that he would not wait a moment longer—that William must kneel then and there, or suffer the consequences. William simply drew a pistol and shot him dead.

When the Southern Pacific railroad is completed, with its connections, to New Orleans—an event that is expected to occur by next summer—immigrants will be conveyed by this route from Liverpool to San Francisco for \$40 to \$50. This is looked forward to as being the solution of the problem presented by California's distance from the centres of civilization, and by the consequent high rates of freight and passenger transportation that have heretofore been checking her business progress and her rapid settlement.

It has been suggested that the recent robberies will entail an additional expense on railroads. In order to prevent a falling off in passenger receipts, it will be necessary for railroad managers to convince the people of the safety of their roads. This can only be done by carrying armed guards. It may seem strange that railroad trains in this country actually need protection, but such is the fact. Three robberies have recently taken place, and the perpetrators have escaped with their booty. This is sufficient to demonstrate that such crimes can be successfully committed. One robbery suggests another. One gang makes a raid, the particulars are published, another gang learns

how easy it was done, and forthwith commence planning a similar scheme. If one or two of the rascals could be shot dead on some train it would deter other scoundrels. The railroad companies owe it to the public to protect their trains, and if they fail to do so, should be mulcted in exemplary damages for such failure.

John and Frank McDonald, of Menomonee, Mich., having served two years in the penitentiary, returned for vengeance. Last Monday they killed William Kittson and fatally stabbed his brother Norman. On the following evening a mob of four hundred battered down the jail door with heavy timber, dragged the prisoners to death on the road, and strung their bodies to trees. A trial would, perhaps, have cleared them on some technicality.

The handsomest girl in New York State, at least one who received a \$200 prize at a rural fair, as being such, has gone crazy. The doctors think that vanity and hair dye have combined in overturning her mind.

Mr. Carnes missed his wallet in a Cincinnati theater, and accused a young man sitting near him of stealing it. The stranger was greatly excited by the prospect of arrest, and asked how much was in the book. "Thirty dollars," was the reply. He hastily handed Carnes that sum and left the house. Carnes subsequently found the supposed stolen money where he had mislaid it at home, and now he is advertising for the sensitive fellow who, rather than be arrested for a crime of which he was innocent, paid \$30 of his own money.

There is a general uprising of the whites in that part of Arizona where the recent Indian outrages were perpetrated and a determination is expressed to "wipe out" the Apaches. The people are organizing and arming, and it looks as if they would make short work of the Indians if they can find them. The tactics of the latter will doubtless be to divide up into small bands and scatter so as to evade pursuit and it is possible the whites may not be able to find them. The country would be greatly the gainer if the Apache tribe were obliterated.

Some weeks ago a young man in Danbury, Conn., lost his arm in a railroad accident. Since then, according to the Democrat, of that place, he has been seriously troubled by pains as of the cramping of the fingers and thumb of the missing arm. He felt the pain, although he knew well that there was no arm there. At length the lost arm was exhumed, and it was found that the fingers and thumb were cramped in just the manner described when suffering the pain. They were put in a comfortable position and returned to their grave, whereupon the patient was immediately relieved of the pain, and has suffered no more with it since.

**The New Laws.**  
SOME OF THEIR PROVISIONS.  
Following we give an abstract of some of the enactments of the late Legislature, which are of general interest.

**THE LIQUOR LAW.**  
"Whoever is found in any public place in a state of intoxication, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars. For the second offence the fine shall not exceed twenty-five dollars. For the third offence one hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned in the county jail not less than five nor more than thirty days and disfranchised."

The penalty for selling liquor to an intoxicated person is a fine of ten to one hundred dollars, with imprisonment and disfranchisement. The penalty for selling or giving liquor to any person in the habit of becoming intoxicated, after receiving notice in writing from any citizen of the township wherein the person resides that he is in the habit of becoming intoxicated, is a fine of fifty to one hundred dollars.

The penalty for misrepresenting age in order to get liquor, is a fine of ten to one hundred dollars. The penalty for selling or giving liquor on Sunday, or any legal holiday, is a fine of ten to fifty dollars, with imprisonment.

Any officer intoxicated during business hours is liable to a fine of ten to one hundred dollars, with imprisonment and forfeiture of office.

Any one keeping a disorderly house where liquors are sold, to the annoyance or injury of any one, is liable to a fine of from ten to one hundred dollars each day the house is so kept.

**GAME LAW.**  
Quail shall not be taken by nets or traps at any time.  
Quail and pheasants may be hunted and shot from October 15th to December 20th; wild turkey from November 1st to February 1st; prairie chickens from September 1st to February 1st; woodcock from July 1st to January 1st; wild duck from September 1st to April 15th.

persons owning or harboring a dog over six months old, must report him to the township trustee, who will register and number the dog with description, sex, breed, etc., and shall supply the owner with a metal tag giving number and date to correspond with the registration, which tag shall be attached to the dog collar. The owner shall pay the trustee for the tag for a male dog one dollar, and for a female dog two dollars, and two dollars for each dog more than one. This tag and registration shall be renewed each year. Every dog not registered, collared and tagged is outlawed, and it is the privilege of any one to kill him and the duty of the constable to do so. The money arising from the purchase of tags shall constitute a dog fund for the purpose of paying all damages done to sheep by dogs. The provisions of the law are strictly guarded and enforced by fines.

**THE NEW PROBATE LAWS.**  
The new laws now in force introduce several important changes in the administration of decedents' estates, and the relations of guardians and wards. Under the new law settlements will be much more prompt, and while administrator's expenses will be slightly increased there will result a vast saving in assets to the estates of deceased persons. The executor or administrator is now required, at the end of each six months during the continuance of his trust, to report the amount of funds received by him for the benefit of an estate, and at the end of each year he must file an account current, showing receipts and disbursements. Upon failure to make any of the above reports, it is made the duty of the court to issue a citation. As a result of these requirements a large amount of interest will doubtless be saved to the estates of deceased persons.

The change in guardianship laws are by way of amendments and in effect increase the guardian's penalty and bond, and provides an addition to the old law, that petitions for removal may originate with the ward upon sufficient cause. It is provided that whenever an unmarried woman, who is a guardian, marries, she shall be removed to the court his assent in writing filed in open court for her continuance in said trust, which assent shall make him jointly liable with her for due execution of said trust.

There are no changes in the guardianship of insane persons and all changes in probate laws are for the purpose of expediting settlements and effecting a saving of funds held in trust by administrators.

Washington is infested with a lot of rascals who are not recognized by the pension office, but pretend to be able to secure pensions in some mysterious way, and that specially. Thousands of letters are sent by them to claimants in all parts of the country, and Commissioners Dudley has been compelled to issue a circular of warning against these parties, in which he assures those having claims in his department that no person has any advantage over another, and that no one can expedite the settlement of a claim by influence. He assures claimants that the surest way to expedite the settlement of a claim is a prompt compliance with the requirements of the law sent direct to the office, if the claimant has no agent of record.

**Resolutions of Condolence.**  
HALL OF COLUMBIAN LODGE, No. 116, I. O. O. F.,  
To the N. G. W. V. G. and members of Columbia Lodge No. 116:  
Your committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of our brother, R. T. Boggs, beg leave to submit the following:

WHEREAS it has pleased the ruler of the Universe, who is too wise to err, to remove by death on the 2nd day of October, 1881, our beloved brother, R. T. Boggs, a member of this lodge;  
Whereas his standing as an Odd Fellow and his faithful services to the order, his zeal and fidelity as a man, called forth from us a suitable tribute to his memory. Therefore resolved, that in the death of brother R. T. Boggs, we have lost a worthy Brother, the fraternity a zealous and devoted Odd Fellow—a wife a kind and affectionate husband, and the church valued and exemplary member.

Resolved that the foregoing be spread of record and published in the city papers, and a copy of them be furnished the widow and parents of the deceased Brother. Yours in sympathy,  
J. G. McPHERSON, Jr., Com.  
ROBT. M. GAMBLE.

**Greencastle Banner:**—As a means of relieving the public of unnecessary expense the new law abolishes the double prosecution that have heretofore been the practice in municipal courts by providing that in cases where the State has assumed jurisdiction the municipality has no jurisdiction. This puts almost all the prosecutions in the Mayor's court in the hands of the State prosecutor, leaving little for the City Attorney to do. So that in small cities where a salary is paid the attorney is paid for rendering no legitimate service for the money he receives from the people.

**Dr. Henry P. Towner**  
Was born at Waterford, Ireland, on January 1st, 1811, and died at Bloomington, Ind., October 10, 1881, aged 70 years, 9 months, and 9 days.

His mother dying in his infancy, and his father a few years later, left him an orphan boy, under the care of an uncle who was his guardian, and gave him a careful training in the schools of Waterford. When 23 of age he crossed the Atlantic, landing at Quebec, Canada, where he remained one year, removing to Chicago, and thence South. About 1840, by a course of study at Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky.,

he prepared himself for the practice of medicine, his chosen profession, which he has followed for more than forty years. About the year 1831, he was married to Miss Francis Morgan, near Memphis, Tenn., who, after 30 years of joys and labors as his help-mate, is here to-day, his widow. There were born of this union, eleven children, one joined the angelic choir, from Hopkinsville, Ky., and two from Bloomington; the remaining eight are present, weeping over their father's bier. Of these six—four sons and two daughters—have reached maturity, and are filling honored places in society. The residences of the family have been in northern Mississippi, West Tennessee, Memphis, Nashville, Hopkinsville, Ky., and Bloomington, Ind., having resided in this place twenty-three years. About three years after his marriage, Dr. Towner was converted, while residing in Memphis, and joined his wife who was already a disciple of Christ from her youth. From that time to his decease he has lived an earnest and consistent life. About the time of his conversion, he was also made a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, which relation was continued and always honored by him. As a citizen, Dr. Towner has always commanded the respect and confidence of the community. He was quiet and unobtrusive, but always thoughtful and charitable as could be witnessed to by many needy who received of his unheralded benefactions. As a physician, he was faithful, skillful, and successful, never turning the poor away without relief. But it was in the more intimate relations of life his character shined its purest light, and which longest remained the heritage of memory to those who loved him. As a leading member, and for twenty years an officer in the church, he was devoted and self-sacrificing in a remarkable degree. He discharged all the burdens put upon him by the action of his brethren and those which neglect imposed. Whatever was necessary to be done, he did. His place in the Church which mourns to-day, must remain unfilled. As a Christian, he served his Master from a hard sense of duty but love. He was always hopeful, and always trusted God. But in his own home his influence was brightest of all. He loved his home with an unmeasured love. He was proud of his home, proud of his children, as he might justly be; and above all was devotedly grateful for his eminent success in training, not only for great usefulness in this life, but that to come. With a single exception, all have with pleasure bowed their necks for the Christly Yoke, and all possess characters of integrity. The end, though it came a shock and surprise, was not unexpected. For several years the more than usually weak body has shown increasing evidences of dissolution. About four weeks ago he was attacked by flux, which for a time seemed to refuse to yield to treatment, finally through skill and most tender nursing did so, and he was on the way to recovery. But the frail casket was too weak to longer hold it's jewel, and after a relapse and intense suffering of two days, on Monday, twenty-five minutes before high noon, the body gave up it's treasure. In his last illness, it is true he was deeply concerned about religion, spending much time in talking about the goodness of God, and having the Bible read and religious services conducted in his sick-room, but thank God we are not left with these as the only evidences of his interest in holy things, but through all his life there was same intense and abiding interest in the things of eternity. His life was full of love to God and man.

The funeral services were held at the family residence on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and were very largely attended by all classes of citizens. He was buried with the honors of Masonry by Monroe Lodge, No. 22, of which he was a member. The ladies of the Baptist Church made a beautiful basket and wreath of natural flowers, as a tribute of love. The services at the house were participated in by Rev. J. R. Pitzer, pastor of the College Avenue Methodist Church, President Moss, of Indiana University, and Rev. A. B. Chapline, recently pastor of deceased, and were appropriate and impressive. The singing was entirely of Sunday School songs which were his favorites.

**THE DEMAND FOR THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**, his chosen profession, which he has followed for more than forty years. About the year 1831, he was married to Miss Francis Morgan, near Memphis, Tenn., who, after 30 years of joys and labors as his help-mate, is here to-day, his widow. There were born of this union, eleven children, one joined the angelic choir, from Hopkinsville, Ky., and two from Bloomington; the remaining eight are present, weeping over their father's bier. Of these six—four sons and two daughters—have reached maturity, and are filling honored places in society. The residences of the family have been in northern Mississippi, West Tennessee, Memphis, Nashville, Hopkinsville, Ky., and Bloomington, Ind., having resided in this place twenty-three years. About three years after his marriage, Dr. Towner was converted, while residing in Memphis, and joined his wife who was already a disciple of Christ from her youth. From that time to his decease he has lived an earnest and consistent life. About the time of his conversion, he was also made a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, which relation was continued and always honored by him. As a citizen, Dr. Towner has always commanded the respect and confidence of the community. He was quiet and unobtrusive, but always thoughtful and charitable as could be witnessed to by many needy who received of his unheralded benefactions. As a physician, he was faithful, skillful, and successful, never turning the poor away without relief. But it was in the more intimate relations of life his character shined its purest light, and which longest remained the heritage of memory to those who loved him. As a leading member, and for twenty years an officer in the church, he was devoted and self-sacrificing in a remarkable degree. He discharged all the burdens put upon him by the action of his brethren and those which neglect imposed. Whatever was necessary to be done, he did. His place in the Church which mourns to-day, must remain unfilled. As a Christian, he served his Master from a hard sense of duty but love. He was always hopeful, and always trusted God. But in his own home his influence was brightest of all. He loved his home with an unmeasured love. He was proud of his home, proud of his children, as he might justly be; and above all was devotedly grateful for his eminent success in training, not only for great usefulness in this life, but that to come. With a single exception, all have with pleasure bowed their necks for the Christly Yoke, and all possess characters of integrity. The end, though it came a shock and surprise, was not unexpected. For several years the more than usually weak body has shown increasing evidences of dissolution. About four weeks ago he was attacked by flux, which for a time seemed to refuse to yield to treatment, finally through skill and most tender nursing did so, and he was on the way to recovery. But the frail casket was too weak to longer hold it's jewel, and after a relapse and intense suffering of two days, on Monday, twenty-five minutes before high noon, the body gave up it's treasure. In his last illness, it is true he was deeply concerned about religion, spending much time in talking about the goodness of God, and having the Bible read and religious services conducted in his sick-room, but thank God we are not left with these as the only evidences of his interest in holy things, but through all his life there was same intense and abiding interest in the things of eternity. His life was full of love to God and man.

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