

Republican Progress.

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Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.

Train late. Mitchell as follows:

GOING WEST. GOING EAST.

11:31 a.m. Mail, 2:47 p.m.

Express, 11:41 p.m. Express, 3:27 p.m.

Express, 1:06 a.m. Express, 2:39 a.m.

Express 12:35 p.m. Express, 10:14 a.m.

Immigrants for Texas and the Great West should purchase Tickets by the Ohio & Mississippi Railway. Lowest rates for Tickets, Household Goods, Stock, etc. All passengers carried to St. Louis Union Depot. No midnight charge on this route.

For information, such as Maps, Train Tables, passenger, freight, etc., apply to Station Agents of this Company, or call on or address J. S. MILLIS, General Immigration Agent, Seymour, Ind.

L. N. A. & C. Railroad.

Time Table at Bloomington.

GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH.

Express, 12:45 a.m. Express, 4:35 p.m.

Express, 6:15 p.m. Express, 5:45 a.m.

Through freight, 4:55 a.m. Through freight, 7:35 a.m.

Way freight, 2:50 p.m. Way freight, 8:35 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 Moltedo 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 gayly. One of them then became silent, and then the other, Count Moltedo, 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.

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 examined, 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 Law.
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 disbarred."

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 from fifty to one hundred dollars.

The penalty for misrepresenting age in order to get liquor, is a fine of ten to one hundred dollars.

When the Southern Pacific railroad is completed, with its connection, 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 centers 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 particular

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, for a female 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.

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, is 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 the 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.

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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 speedily. Thousands of letters are sent by them to claimants in all parts of the country, and Commissioner 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 to the office, if the claimant has no agent of record.

Resolutions of Condolence.
HALL OF CELIA LODGE, No. 116, I. O. O. F., Bloomington, Ind., Oct. 5, 1881. To the G. V. G. and members of Celia Lodge No. 116: Your committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of our brother, R. T. Bogg, 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. Bogg, a member of our 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.

Whereas, it is believed, that in the death of brother, R. T. Bogg, we have lost a very brother, the attorney a valiant and devoted Odd Fellow, his wife a kind and affectionate husband, and the church valued 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 F. L. and T.
BENJAMIN Voss,
J. G. McWHEATERS, Jr.,
ROBERT M. GAMBLE.

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

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 December 30th; 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.

Wild pigeons shall not be hunted or killed while nesting within one mile of the nestings or roostings.

Fish shall not be netted, trapped or seized at any time. They shall not be taken with gill or spear during the months of March, April, May, November or December.

THE DOG LAW.

On or before April 1st, 1882, all

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, for a female 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.

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