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ESTABLISHED A. D. 1835.

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The Republican

A REPUBLICAN PAPER DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE LOCAL INTERESTS OF MONROE

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1835. BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1889. NEW SERI

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WIDE WORLD.

A Catalogue of the Week's Important Occurrences Concisely Summarized.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

An American Vessel Is Fined $4,000 for a Shortage in Her Cargo.

The brigantine Josefa, which has arrived at Philadelphia from Montego Bay, Jamaica, brings news of an outrage suffered by that vessel at the hands of the Spanish Government. While discharging her cargo on her outward trip from New York to Arroyo, Porto Rico, the Spanish custom officials discovered that twenty-one packages of corn-starch which were marked on the vessel's manifest were missing. After extended search the goods could not be found and the vessel was seized by the Spanish authorities, who held her until a fine of $4,000 was paid, although the value of the goods in question did not exceed $20. The master and crew were forced to suffer many indignities at the hands of the Governor of the island and officials acting under his authority. The authorities offered to settle the matter if the Captain of the vessel could satisfactorily explain the whereabouts of the missing packages. After the fine had been paid it was ascertained that the missing goods were delivered by mistake on board the ship Josephus, which lay next to the Josefa, in New York, but were placed on the Josefa's manifest. Explanation was made to the Spanish authorities and the return of the fine was requested, but was refused, and the vessel left Porto Rico to load cargo elsewhere. James Bred, of New York, managing owner of the Josefa, has filed a complaint against the Spanish Government with Secretary Bayard, and asked that his immediate attention shall be given to the matter. It will be urged that the war ships Galena and the Yantic should be ordered to continue their cruise to Porto Rico and summarily secure redress for the imposition suffered by the Josefa.

Volcanic Eruptions.

Advices from Yokohama thus describe the recent volcanic eruptions in Japan: "I have just returned from a visit to Bandaisan, the scene of the great eruption. Attempts to visit all the navies in the world had been working there for a thousand years. Seven hundred million tons of stuff were hurled into the air and scattered broadcast over an area of eight miles by six, all in five minutes. Certainly a mountain 1,500 feet high is said to have sunk to the ground, and on the ground where the mountain stood huge volumes of smoke rolled out as if the fires below were underneath."

[illegible] $2,000,000 Indemnity From Hayti.

[illegible] dispatch from Port-au-Prince states that the Haytian Government, through the agency of the Atlas line of steamers [illegible] down from New York to [illegible] the steamer Haytien Republic to [illegible] and deliver her to the United States Government on behalf of the American citizens [illegible] owned by them. The dispatch says the United States has [illegible] $2,000,000 indemnity from Hayti in addition to the $250,000 demanded in behalf of the owners of the [illegible]

[illegible] from Hidrochaly.

[illegible] Congressman Moffatt, of [illegible] confined in a private [illegible] of overwork and exposure to the recent cold [illegible] attention to the fact that [illegible] Congressmen who [illegible] either renomination [illegible] so far this session, [illegible] House. In several [illegible] reported as suffering [illegible] ident to their de[illegible]

[illegible] Eagle.

[illegible] druggist of Bridgeport [illegible] with an eagle, [illegible] gle captured it. [illegible] when sud[illegible] ked down by a [illegible] on his shoulder [illegible] his flesh. He [illegible] fastened its [illegible] ting a severe [illegible] the bird [illegible]

[illegible] Norwegian [illegible] a crew of [illegible] 1,000 tons [illegible] Demerara, [illegible] Philadelphia. [illegible] fter her [illegible] er been [illegible] ll hope [illegible]

[illegible] rished [illegible] by [illegible] tion [illegible] city [illegible] the [illegible]

what was believed to have been an earthquake shock. Several buildings were shaken and windows rattled. It is now believed that Elmira, although ninety-five miles in a direct line from the scene of the glycerine explosions, which occurred near Bradford, Pa., was shaken by the explosion. Other points between Elmira and Bradford were also perceptibly disturbed. In Corning the people were greatly alarmed, many of them running from the supper-table to the streets, fearing that the buildings were tumbling down.

SEVEN acres in the business district of Marblehead, Mass., were burned over, a number of stores, office buildings, factories, and dwellings being destroyed. The flames started in the basement of D. B. H. Powers' furniture house, caused, as alleged, by the explosion of a can of benzine. The loss will probably exceed $500,000. Twelve years ago the same locality was burned over.

EXECUTIONS have been issued at Pittsburg against Robert C. Totten, of Totten & Co., iron founders and machinists, for $114,000. The firm, it is said, will not be affected.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

AT Lafayette, Ind., Blacher Miller, while painting a barn, fell from a scaffold and was killed.

THE jury in the case of John A. Bauereisen, charged with conspiracy to destroy property of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company with dynamite, returned a sealed verdict at Galena, Ill. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The jury at first stood eight for five years and four for a fine, but a compromise was soon reached on two years' imprisonment. The prisoner's counsel at once moved for a new trial. Bauereisen was committed to jail, the Judge having refused to admit him to bail.

OTIS LAFEVER, son of a Rossville (Ind.) business man, was killed by a falling tree near Frankfort, Ind.

A DYNAMITE magazine on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, seventeen miles west of Wheeling, W. Va., exploded, wrecking and injuring buildings. The shock was felt and report heard at Wheeling and all around. One person was killed and many injured. There was in the magazine 210 kegs of powder and ten cases of dynamite. A 14-year-old boy, Charles Gleck, of W. Va., visiting Mt. Pleasant, broke the lock, and with two other boys went in smoking. The other boys ran before the explosion. Young Gleck was literally blown to atoms. The other boys were badly hurt. Seventeen men were badly injured. Nearly every house within a mile was blown to pieces, and some farther away were seriously injured. One hundred yards away were thirty tons of dynamite in a cave which was not exploded.

MEYER A. ROSENBLATT, a prominent Hebrew citizen of St. Louis, died in that city, aged 47.

A DISPATCH received at San Francisco, Cal., says that the overland east-bound Central Pacific train was held up by two robbers near Clipper Gap, in the Sierras, and robbed of a large amount of money. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express agents say that the robbers secured only $800, overlooking a package containing $10,000.

A FARM-HOUSE, seven miles south of Nebraska City, Neb., occupied by Anthony Bryan, his wife and six children, was destroyed by fire. John Bryan, a young man about 21 years of age, perished in the flames. The family was awakened by the cries of one of the children, and had just time to escape from the building. All except one little girl got out together. John returned and rescued her at the peril of his life, and then, as his mother and the children were standing in the snow barefooted, and in their night-dresses, went back again to get more clothes for them, and while in the burning building he was overcome by the heat, and his body was found next morning just inside a door, burned to a crisp. Mrs. Bryan waded four miles through the snow in her bare feet before securing help.

MRS. CHASKA, nee Cora Bell Fellows, is a mother. The child is a bouncing boy. Mr. and Mrs. Chaska have removed from Swift Bird camp, Dakota, and now reside in one of the agency cottages. Chaska is a changed Indian. He keeps himself well dressed and associates little with his former cronies. Mrs. Chaska has wrought the wonderful change, the visit East no doubt assisting in the work of transformation. When seen by a reporter Chaska was standing in front of the agency store puffing a cigarette, and extended his hand for an automatic dime-museum shake. Then he proffered a cigarette from a silver holder. Mr. and Mrs. Chaska have received numerous offers from museum managers, but all have been refused. Mrs. Chaska recently borrowed $300 from an agency employe, giving a mortgage on her horses and carriage. Chaska is not out out for a farmer. Mrs. Chaska will have to hustle in behalf of herself and little one.

A FATAL accident occurred at Denver, Colo., which resulted in the instant death of four men, and the mortally wounding of two others. The Denver Gas Company had 100 men employed in excavating a ditch six feet deep alongside of and underneath the track of the cable-car line, when suddenly the track for the entire block fell, crushing the life out of and imprisoning the men underneath. Four dead and two badly wounded men were removed. The other men escaped with more or less bruises.

THE Sherman County Bank at Loup City, Neb., has assigned to the Sheriff. Cashier M. A. Thies has been absent for some time. E. E. Whaley, the President, is on the ground. The banking house of W. R. Morse at Clarks, Neb., has closed its doors. The liabilities are placed at $80,000. No assets.

JUDGE HUGHES, of the Common Pleas Court, at Lima, Ohio, has refused to grant a new trial to William Goins, who was found guilty of murder in the second degree by a jury which decided his fate by drawing cuts, and sentenced him to the penitentiary for life. Goins' attorneys will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

A BASKET picnic was held at Huron, D. T., on Christmas, says a telegram from that place. The weather was so warm as to make heavy clothing uncomfortable.

IT is announced that C. M. Rathburn has succeeded W. B. Deddridge as superintendent of the Missouri Pacific lines in Kansas and Nebraska.

MONTANA CENTRAL train jumped the track at Helena, M. T., the engine and one car being thrown into a ditch. Fireman Jack Moore was killed, and Sheriff Ed Lathrop was badly [illegible]

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

The elegant passenger steamer Kate [illegible] running as a semi-weekly packet between Memphis and Arkansas City, was burned at Commerce, Miss., forty miles below Memphis, Tenn. She had on board a hundred or more people, including [illegible]

[illegible] was about 300 yards from the Mississippi side of the river, and her bow was at once headed for the shore. The scene was one of wild confusion. It is estimated that some thirty-five lives were lost, among whom were the following: George Corbett, clerk; Joe Porter, Andrew Reese, Monroe Jackson, and Jim Nelson, colored; Senator Coleman, Hillyard Horton, Lee Finley, and Frank Wells. Fifteen deck passengers, four of whom were white, are among the lost. In the number of the unknown lost were three colored women and two children. They were going to Memphis to spend the holidays. The whites had been working on the levees and their names and destination are unknown. The list of cabin passengers was quite large. The rescued, including crew, numbered but 167. Many passengers made their escape en dishabille. A colored man, handcuffed, charged with murder, was burned to death. Those who jumped overboard were benumbed by the coldness of the water, and this accounts for the large loss of life. The safe, containing several thousand dollars of money belonging to passengers, was lost. All the women passenger were rescued.

THE through passenger train to Nashville, and the South, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, ran into the Knoxville branch passenger train at Bardstown Junction, twenty-five miles south of Louisville, Ky. Two passengers were instantly killed and twelve were injured. The list is as follows: Killed—Mrs. Mary Perkins, of Old Deposit, Ky.; Willie Houston, of Water Creek, Lee County, Ky. Wounded—Engineer Melverson and Fireman Charles King, both of Louisville; E. R. Dickerson, of Boston, Ky.; Miss Bertha Flownbacker, of Boston, Ky.; E. S. Miller, of Lebanon, Ky.; Judge Phil B. Thompson, attorney, of Sheppardsville, Ky.; Miss Adelia Adams, of Louisville; Mr. S. K. Adams, of Louisville; Mrs. J. R. Mount of LaGrange, Ky.; John Mount, of LaGrange, Ky.; Miss May Kennard, of Louisville; Bertha Rohner, of East Bernstadt, Ky.

W. C. KATZ, wholesale boot and shoe dealer at Louisville, Ky., has failed for $50,000.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

QUARTERS have been engaged at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington, D. C., for Gen. Harrison and party prior to the inauguration ceremonies next March. There will be in the party Gen. Harrison and wife, Russell Harrison and wife, J. R. McKee, wife, and two children; ex-Senator Saunders, of Nebraska, and wife (parents of Mrs. Russell Harrison); E. W. Halford, Private Secretary, wife, and daughter. The distinguished guests will reach Washington about a week before inauguration day. They will be located in the Johnson annex on H street and be served in a private dining-room. On the morning of inauguration day they will go to Willard's Hotel, on Pennsylvania avenue, and occupy a parlor on the second floor, where they will view the procession as it forms. In accordance with the precedent established by Andrew Jackson, and observed by every President but two since then, President Cleveland will call for President-elect Harrison at Willard's and escort him to the Capitol.

POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

MR. SIDNEY E. MUDD, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth Maryland District, claims to have had a plurality of the votes cast, and will contest the alleged election of the Hon. Barnes Compton.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, the well-known writer, died at Twickenham, England, the residence of Sir Grant Duff. The cause of death was cancer of the lungs. During his illness of five months he suffered great agony, but his end was painless and peaceful.

WORK on the Panama Canal continues, although on some sections work has been reduced. It is not expected that any more workmen will be dispensed with. The highest authorities consider a total suspension of work as very improbable. Such a suspension could only be occasioned by the complete failure of the reorganization scheme now under consideration in Paris. There are now about nine thousand laborers actually engaged on the works. There is no foundation for the report that 75 per cent. of the men in the employ of the company will be discharged at the beginning of the new year.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

ADVICES have been received from Hayti to the effect that the dispute over the seizure of the American steamer Haytien Republic has been settled. The steamer has been delivered to the American men-of-war, and the latter honored the Haytian flag with a salute of twenty-one guns. Among the people the action of the United States Government is considered an abuse of power against a helpless nation, and this opinion is said to be shared by some of the foreign diplomatic representatives. Gen. Legitime has been unanimously elected President of the Republic and is taking energetic steps to repress the revolution.

AT Lima, Ohio, Gustavus Clements fell under his horses' feet and was kicked to death.

GOV. MARBLE, of Maine, has appointed the Hon. James G. Blaine to attend as State Commissioner the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration in New York, April 30.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime Steers	$4.50 @ 5.00
Medium	3.30 @ 4.50
Common	2.75 @ 3.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.75 @ 5.20
SHEEP	3.00 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.01 @ 1.02
CORN—No. 2	.31 @ .34½
OATS—No. 2	.25 @ .26
RYE—No. 2	.50 @ .51
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.27 @ .30
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats	.10½@ .11½
EGGS—Fresh	.20 @ .21
POTATOES—Car-loads, per bu	.30 @ .35
PORK—Mess	12.00 @12.50
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.94 @ .95
CORN—No. 3	.32 @ .33
OATS—No. 2 White	.38½@ .39½
RYE—No. 1	.50 @ .51
BARLEY—No. 2	.67 @ .68
PORK—Mess	12.00 @12.50
DETROIT.	
CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.25
HOGS	4.00 @ 5.00
SHEEP	3.50 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.04 @ 1.05
CORN—No. 2 White	.35½@ .36½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.37½@ .38½
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.04 @ 1.05
CORN—May	.36 @ .37
OATS—No. 2 White	.36½@ .37½
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.75
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.80
SHEEP	4.00 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.04 @ 1.05
CORN—No. 2	.47½@ .48½
OATS—White	.39 @ .40
PORK—New Mess	14.50 @15.00
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE	5.00 @ 5.75
HOGS	4.75 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2	.98½@ .99½
CORN—No. 2	.30 @ .31
OATS—No. 2	.35 @ .36
BARLEY—Low	.62 @ .65
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.00
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.25
SHEEP	4.00 @ 5.00
LAMBS	4.00 @ 5.00
CINCINNATI.	
HOGS	4.50 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.02½@ 1.03½
CORN—No. 2	.34 @ .35
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.37½@ .38½

DE LESSEPS' CANALS.

THE NOTABLE CAREER OF THE GRAND FRENCHMAN.

His Remarkably Great Success at Suez and His Equally Great Failure at Panama—A Work Which Has Already Cost $230,000,000, and Is Yet Only Begun.

[From the New York Tribune.]

With the resignation of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps and the other officers of the moribund Panama Canal Company a new era must begin in the work of securing interoceanic transit for ships through the American isthmus. Practically, too, the active career of M. de Lesseps comes to an end—a career long and active beyond ordinary mortal compass, and full of such picturesqueness as is seldom to be observed outside the pages of romantic fiction.

His father, Count Mathieu de Lesseps, was born at Bayonne, and as he was equally well acquainted with the Spanish and French languages, was sent by Napoleon I. to accompany Lucien Bonaparte, his first ambassador to the court of Spain. While in Spain the elder De Lesseps made the acquaintance of Mr. Kirkpatrick, United States consul to Malaga, who first introduced him to the family of Senor Grevigny, a notable of Andalusia. This noble Spaniard had two fair daughters, with one of whom Mr. Kirkpatrick was already in love, and it did not take the Count long to fall in love with the other. The Scotch-American Consul and the Frenchman became brothers-in-law, and while the son of the latter was to become Ferdinand, "Duke of Suez," the daughter of the former became Countess of Montijo and mother of Eugenie, afterward Empress of France. The elder De Lesseps in 1803 represented the French Republic in Egypt. Bonaparte instructed him to pick out from among the leaders of the Turkish troops a man of energy and ability who could be proposed at Constantinople for the hitherto nominal dignity of Pasha of Cairo. M. de Lesseps pitched on Mehemet Ali, the illiterate commander of a corps of bashi-bazouks, and advised his protege as to a short method of dealing with the mamelukes, who were the oppressors of the Egyptians and the enemies of France. Mehemet, who might have been one of Carlyle's heroes, put the counsels into practice at the massacre of the citadel, which Kinglake so dramatically described in "Eothen." It was when M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was himself French Consul General in Egypt that he became intimate with Mehemet Ali's youngest son, his future patron and partner.

Ferdinand de Lesseps was born at Versailles Nov. 19, 1805, and, after acquiring a thorough diplomatic education by traveling about in company with his father, entered the consular service himself and held the post of Consul at Barcelona, Cairo, and Alexandria, becoming Consul General at the Egyptian capital, and receiving the cross of the Legion of Honor for his heroism and devotion during the plague. In 1848 he was made French Minister at Madrid, and the following year was sent to Rome to effect negotiations between the popular government and the French army. Owing to his too favorable opinion of the popular movement in Italy he was recalled in disgrace.

Mohammed Said, son of Mehemet Ali, had now succeeded to the Viceroyalty at Cairo, and he invited the son of his father's friend to go to Egypt as his guest. The idea of the Suez Canal then took possession of De Lesseps' mind, and Said became his first convert. The Sultan and the English bitterly opposed the scheme, but the company was formed in 1854, with a capital of $40,000,000. The work was begun in 1858, was pressed with vigor and enthusiasm, and the canal was opened with imposing ceremonies Nov. 17, 1869—the same year in which the Union and Central Pacific railroads were connected at Promontory, in Utah. Being her kinsman, De Lesseps had the sympathy and active interest of the Empress Eugenie in this great enterprise, and it was largely through her patronage that he was enabled to carry it to a successful conclusion.

The Suez Canal passes through a low sandy plain, and is about 100 miles long. By constant dredging an average depth of twenty-six feet of water is maintained, and ships pass in and out at either end without the hindrance of locks. The business of the canal has steadily increased. In 1885 no less than 3,624 vessels passed through it; the gross receipts were $19,009,290; the shareholders were paid a dividend of 17.26 per cent. after the sinking fund had been provided for; and the tonnage of steam and sailing vessels that passed through amounted to 8,985,411 tons.

The idea of cutting through the Cordilleras and providing a waterway from the Atlantic to the Pacific at Darien originated with the Spanish conquerors, but their plans lay for 300 years buried in musty and dusty archives at Madrid. The speculations of modern science revived the idea, and when M. de Lesseps assembled his famous congress in the Low Countries in May, 1879, a variety of competing schemes were submitted to it. The choice was finally narrowed to the project of the canal through Nicaragua and that of the Panama route. The Nicaraguan line had its advantages and was the cheaper of the two by $8,000,000, as it was calculated to cost only $160,000,000. But it was much the longer, both in time and distance; it would be difficult and expensive to keep in check the luxuriance of the tropical vegetation; the number of ships would be limited by the locks, and the gigantic stone-works would be liable at any moment to be shaken by the Central American earthquakes. So the congress recommended the piercing of the Panama Isthmus by an overwhelming majority. A few of the members abstained from voting, and M. de Lesseps points out that the abstainers and the small dissentient minority were mainly made up of Central American delegates, so that the decision may be said to have been practically unanimous. The route to be adopted had been surveyed and recommended by two French naval officers, MM. Wyse and hecluz. The congress finally resolved, by seventy-eight votes against eight, twelve abstaining, that the canal, at the sea-level, without any locks, should be made from the Bay of Limon to the Bay of Panama; all the committees agreed in favor of this resolution. Other recommendations of the congress have been followed by the company which M. de Lesseps formed to execute the work, styled "La Compagnie Universelle du Canal Interoceanique de Panama."

In July, 1879, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps concluded an arrangement with M. Bonaparte Wyse and his associates for the purchase of a concession granted to the latter by the Government of the Colombian Republic for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. On the 23d of that month M. de Lesseps published his first prospectus, inviting subscriptions for 800,000 shares of $100 each, giving a capital of $80,000,000. The shares were not taken up, but in November, 1880, a second prospectus was issued for 600,000 shares, and upward of 1,200,000 shares were then applied for by 102,280 subscribers. The company was thus constituted with a capital of $60,000,000 in 600,000 $100 shares, which have been paid in full, and the company has contracted six loans, mostly bearing 3 per cent. interest, but taken at large discount, the total amount of obligations in 1887 being $269,505,500, which had produced in cash only $149,546,740; the annual charge for interest, with that for the sinking fund, is $13,342,290. The total cost of the work, allowing 10 per cent. for contingencies, was estimated in 1880 at $169,740,000, but the actual expenditure up to June 30, 1887, was $230,000,000, and yet the work was little more than begun.

DIED ON THE GALLOWS.

A Colored Murderer Hanged in Louisiana—Johnson Strung Up in Texas.

Moses Flanders, alias Edwards, was executed in the jail yard at Plaquemine, La., for the murder of Cornelius Brown at the section-house at Bayou Goula, last August. When his hands were being tied he remarked, "You can tie them here, but you can't tie them in heaven."

John Andrew Johnson (colored), aged 19, was hanged at Crockett, Texas, for assaulting Allie Simons, a white girl aged 17, of good family. The crime was committed last June. Johnson was recognized by his victim, but he denied his guilt to the last.

VICTORY FOR PURCELL.

The Ohio Supreme Court Says the Archbishop's Property Shall Not Be Sold.

The Supreme Court at Columbus, Ohio, has decided the assignment of Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati several years ago, and the subsequent transactions of John B. Mannox, the assignee. There were four separate cases, the object of the suits

INDIANA HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crime, Casualties and General News Notes.

About six years ago Bartholomew County commenced suit against J. S. Davis, a trustee of Sandcreek Township, for money he had on hand, as trustee, derived from the school section, and the county recovered about $12,000 and paid $2,000 out of that sum to attorneys for collecting it. The State, on relation of Attorney General Baldwin, brought suit against the county in favor of the school fund for the $2,000 which was paid to the attorneys, on the ground that the law says the school fund cannot be diminished. The case was decided against the county in the court at Columbus, and was appealed by the county to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the decision of the lower court. The effect of the decision will be to take $2,000 out of the county fund and pay it, together with the accumulated interest, over to the school fund.

Indiana Patents.

Patents have been issued to Indians as follows: Wm. H. H. Ayers, assignor of one-half to J. C. Ertel, of Indianapolis, nut-lock; Samuel Burgess, of Williams, assignor of one-half to T. Olivet, Mich., car-coupler; Peter D. Graham, Corunna, hand-plow; Wm. O. Gunkle, Terre Haute, check-rein holder; Henry B. Porter-feed regulator; John J. McErtain, boiler, carpet stretcher and assignor of one-half to F. A. Booker, Benton, band pulley; George Forrasil, N. Schindler, Mishawaka, [illegible] or temper; Grant Seymour, Niles & Scott Company, Lawheel; Wm. H. Stone, [illegible] sion device for grain-[illegible] am L. Wiley, Bethel, car-[illegible]

Killed by His Father.

James Gilmore shot his [illegible] g that he was a horse-[illegible] ne had recently been [illegible] on several occasions. [illegible] en to a dance in the neighborhood, [illegible] upon coming home did not [illegible] himself known. The father is almost prostrated with grief. The gun was loaded with slugs, seventeen taking effect.

Minor State Items.

—The vicinity of Roann is excited over the mysterious absence of a farmer named Fred Braeler, who met his wife at the gate on her return from a short visit and then disappeared, taking all his money.

—Mrs. William Arrick, of Xenia, has for some time been enjoying a pension as the widow of a soldier. She also received back pay amounting to $900. Her husband was not heard from after the war closed, and was believed to have been killed in battle. A few days ago the lady received the astounding information that her husband is alive and located in Iowa, having abandoned his family with the closing of the war.

—Miss Lilly Davis, the young woman who was betrayed by W. L. Gregory, the White Cap, subsequently killed by her father, has gone to Leavenworth to testify in defense of her parent, should such action be necessary. Mr. Davis will remove from his home in Marietta to New Albany, to get away from the scene of his troubles.

—John Frame and Nicholas Hammond, 19 years old, while skating on the Calumet River near Hammond, broke through the ice and were drowned. Frame's body was recovered, but Hammond's was carried away by the current.

—Wheat in portions of the Wabash valley is suffering from the absence of snow.

—Articles of association have been framed for the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, with headquarters at Huntington. The purpose of the association is for the protection of farm property in the counties of Huntington, Wabash, and Wells. The first election of officers will be held the first Saturday in April.

—Thomas Lipscomb lost his farm residence in Wabash County by fire. The family had just finished breakfast when they noticed the fire which started in the kitchen and originated from a defective flue. A portion of the household goods were saved. The loss will reach $2,000.

—The farmers of Wabash County, who have been leasing their land to foreign and home corporations for natural gas explorations, are greatly excited over the discovery that these leases are a cloud on the titles to their property. In many cases they are so worded and constructed that they are susceptible of almost any meaning save one favorble to the owner of the land, and leave the impression that they expire in ten years, whereas they may be made perpetual, at the option of the holder.

—The family of Dr. James Dodd, a prominent physician living in the southern part of Monroe County, has met with a terrible affliction. A few weeks ago a daughter, 17 years old, died of typhoid fever, and recently Mrs. Dodd died of the same disease. In October the disease first made its appearance, and since that time six out of seven of the family have been dangerously sick, the daughter and mother dying.

—John Muzzy, of Milton, attempted to cross the track in front of the fast mail while in an intoxicated condition. He was struck by the locomotive and badly injured about the head. His horse was killed and his buggy splintered into [illegible] kwood.

—Henry [illegible], Wayne policeman, who [illegible] from his home for [illegible] in the woods in a [illegible] Two years ago while [illegible] st, Axt was struck on the [illegible] op bottle, and [illegible] the [illegible] eccentricities. [illegible] elson Bro[illegible] ed [illegible]

—M[illegible] Green[illegible] beauti[illegible] near [illegible] tuie [illegible] Home[illegible] Grand [illegible] tendi[illegible]

—N[illegible]

Wayne, however, if the citizens agree to contribute $25,000 toward the erection of new works.

—The boiler at Bracken's stave factory at Frankfort exploded, killing Martin Nolan, the engineer, and injuring three boys, one, named Fenstermacler, very seriously.

—Samuel Miller, aged 96, and Anna Hagan, aged 71, were married at Jeffersonville.

—Joseph Hair, a young man in the employ of John Kelly, a farmer living near Avoca, was murdered in Kelly's barn, by being clubbed to death by some one unknown.

—Miss Madge Wickham, the famous violin virtuoso, who, a short time ago, returned from Germany, where she had been under the tuition of Joachim, received a perfect ovation at Goshen, her former home.

—White Caps are creating excitement in the vicinity of North Manchester. Joseph Cullers, of Claysville, was recently tied to a tree and beaten severely. They promised to visit him again, and he laid in a stock of ammunition in anticipation of their coming.

—Nearly all the available gas and oil territory on the southern border of Wabash County has been leased to foreign companies.

—A pension of $8 per month, and about $400 back pay has been allowed to C. L. Mayer, of Crawfordsville. He enlisted at Gowanda, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1864, and was discharged at Elmira, N. Y., July 26, 1865. He was wounded near Petersburg, Va., in December, 1862. He was captured on Weldon road, Aug. 20, 1864, and was a prisoner until Feb. 22, 1865. He was confined at Belle Isle, Va., and at Salisbury, N. C.

—Mrs. Josiah Antrim, aged 70 years, living ten miles west of Marion, fell dead of heart disease.

—William Truce, a young man of Danville, Ill., was struck by a heavy timber on a flat car while making a coupling at Clinton. His skull was fractured, and he fell to the ground under the cars, which were moving rapidly. The wheels passed over his legs, severing one above the knee and crushing the other. He died soon after the accident.

—William Nelson, a Swede employed in the Harrison mine at Clay City, was killed by falling slate.

Measles have been epidemic in the vicinity of Hortonville. The schools were closed, and in some cases whole families have been down with the disease.

—Richard Forworthy, of Pisgah, Jackson County, while in an epileptic fit, fell into an open fire-place, and was horribly burned about the face, breast and arms. He may recover.

—There arrived in Peru recently from Dakota, Emma Williams, aged 10, and her brother Eddie, aged 6, who had traveled the entire distance by themselves. Their parents dying lately, the children were sent to relatives near Peru.

—While Sidney Schrawder was driving in Warren Township, St. Joseph County, a boy frightened his horse and he was thrown against a barbed-wire fence, which tore open his cheek. Mrs. Bender, his sister, who was with him, was also thrown against the wire, and she suffered a broken arm and jaw, while the flesh was stripped from her shoulder to the elbow.

—There seems to be a rivalry among the farmers in Montgomery County over the number of bushels of corn that can be husked in a day. This week William Paxton husked and cribbed 105 bushels of corn in ten hours, and the next day his brother husked and cribbed 112 bushels in the same length of time.

—Would-be train wreckers are causing the Canada and St. Louis Railroad much trouble between Goshen and Sturgis. They have repeatedly been put upon the track in the [illegible] howans, but, fortunately, [illegible] vered each time by [illegible] am-age was done.

—Citizens of Putnam County, [illegible] the proposed pardon [illegible] tin, a life-prisoner [illegible] the murder of his wife [illegible] sixteen years ago.

—Petitions are in circulation [illegible] appointment of a receiver [illegible] New Albany. It is thought [illegible] ment of this kind will help [illegible] place over its financial difficulties.

—The wife of David Harris, [illegible] County, recently gave birth to [illegible] babies, weighing three and [illegible] pounds each. They are all he[illegible] The mother is only 15 years of age.

—George W. Davis, of Marietta, whose daughter Lillie was abducted and ruined by William L. Gregory, the indicted White Cap, shot Gregory dead at Leavenworth. Mr. Davis was heart-broken over the ruin of his child, and his friends had known that in case he met Gregory he would kill him.

—Some time ago a Jeffersonville mule broke its leg, and it was given to a man to be shot. The man reduced the fracture, and after weeks of tender nursing the animal got well. Its first act, however, on recovering the use of its leg was to kick its benefactor in the stomach, injuring him so severely that he may not recover.

—William Gerard, Assistant Yardmaster for the Ohio and Mississippi Company at North Vernon, was caught between the bumpers while making coupling and was crushed to death.

—The Jackson County farmers are elated over the immense crop harvested. The yield [illegible] twenty-five bushels to the [illegible] uplands to over eighty in the [illegible] toms.

—A movement is on foot [illegible] the Legislature for [illegible] Twenty-seventh [illegible] posed of [illegible]

it not, for

—The Showers Factory has had a very successful year. They manufacture bedsteads, bureaus, dressing cases, washstands and other suites. The proprietors Showers, Wm. Showers [illegible] Showers. The [illegible] acres of [illegible] the Show[illegible] steads, [illegible] 037

KANSAS SORGHUM, [illegible] as ever you tasted, for sale by C. L. ALEXANDER.

ALL MANNER of Hardware, and the best Stoves in America, for sale by W. J. Allen. The most satisfactory Cook Stove in the world is sold by Allen, and [illegible] you forget it.

THE POPULAR GROCERY is on the west side of the square; it is owned by Charley Alexander, who [illegible] born groceryman and a clever [illegible] liked by everybody. He [illegible] choice stock of goods; [illegible] ns to it almost daily, [illegible] ah; he gets all [illegible] line, and is [illegible] ave a fine [illegible] liday.

A WORD ABOUT [illegible] PROGRESS.

The Great Northwest [illegible] den of Beautiful [illegible] Edifices and Populous [illegible] the Indian Tepee and Vi[illegible] Descriptions with Apt Illustrations.

An exploring party sent out by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636 reported that the interior of the country was "most desolate," and that to extend settlement more than twenty miles from the coast would be useless, as the land was "rocky and like the desert." This scarecrow of the desert has always stood in the way of the westward movement of population. The adult reader of this will remember that his school geography put the limit of the agricultural area at the Mississippi River; all beyond was the "Great American Desert," and the untraveled citizen of the East has not unlearned this lesson of his youth. Crossing the Mississippi and then the Missouri, the advance guard of civilization found, not the desert, but grassy meadow lands and wide fields where nature in the remote past had, with its massive harrow of ice, pulverized the rock into soils perfect in chemical proportions for the growth of vegetation. Everywhere the plowshare moved through the soil like the keel through the water, and countless acres were added to the food-producing area of the republic. The discovery of these untilled fields, the gardens of the desert, settled the question of more and better meat and bread for the hungry millions of earth. New appliances were needed upon land where the plow could move for miles without meeting an obstacle, and so the gang plow was invented and substituted for the single one. Sowing grain by hand was too slow, and so the seeding machine was called into use. The sickle, the scythe and the cradle disappeared before the reaper and mower, and the latter in turn went down before the self-binding harvester, and the steam thresher naturally followed, capable of doing the work of an army of men with flails. The cramped valleys of the East would never have developed the labor-saving implements now

in use upon the Western prairies, where the intellects of the sons have been quickened and broadened by the vastness of their domain, where the soil is fertile to prodigality, and where the bracing air, good water and healthy food develop the highest types of physical life. It is the vigor born of frost that makes the north temperate zone the only one of importance in the world. Between the 40th and 50th parallels of north latitude in the United States will be found the largest cities, the greatest wealth, the finest health conditions, the most enterprising people and the widest diffusion of intelligence and comfort in the world. The center of this belt of power is Minnesota and Dakota, where not only the best wheat is grown but the best flour is made. Under the old grinding process winter wheat was considered the best, but since the flour made of Dakota spring wheat has become a favorite among bakers all over the world there has been much speculation why this wheat, which is ready for the thresher in four months from the planting, has its peculiar hard quality and makes flour of such strength and purity as to give the baker 250 pounds of nutritious bread from a 196-pound barrel of flour, or 25 to 50 more loaves than he can get from an equal amount of the winter wheat product. The conclusion of scientific investigation is that the long and continuous sunlight in the pure air of the Northwest is the im-

[illegible] tor in not only perfecting the [illegible] the other cereal crops. The [illegible] Red River of the North is the [illegible] grain-growing section of [illegible] Bayard Taylor called it [illegible] ica. Seven counties on [illegible] 1887 produced 23,000,000 [illegible] east, 11,000,000 bushels [illegible] 00 bushels of barley. [illegible] crop of the United [illegible] in Dakota and then [illegible] produce all the other [illegible] Union. A large [illegible] uncultivated. It [illegible] population of [illegible] as crowded [illegible] mensa size [illegible] northern [illegible] ta, Mon[illegible] an em[illegible] [illegible]

THE NEW WAY OF CROSSING THE PLAINS IN THE SLEEPING CAR.

is producing a quarter of the entire land output of the Union. In securing compensation for roughness a few hundred mountain land in a rich district will give employment to a large population, and produce more treasure than many thousand acres of farm land. A trip through this northern region is one of surprising interest; everywhere instruction for the intel