Republican Progress.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

W. A. GABE, - Editor and Publisher

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THE NEWS RECORD.

SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S HAPPENINGS.

Escape of Thirteen United States Prisoners—Rescued from the Rigging—An Elderly Lady Lays Claim to Very Valuable Indiana Land—Princeton Wins from Yale.

Lays Claim to Very Valuable Land.

Muncie (Ind.) special: A very elderly lady, giving the name of Mrs. A. Davidson, is registered at the New Southern Hotel here, where she has kept her presence a secret for several days. She registered from Portland, Oregon, and says she is here to claim a tract of about 1,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Daleville, ten miles west of Muncie. Many years ago a man named Edwardson owned a vast tract of land in that part of Delaware County, where he died. He had no immediate relatives except a daughter who had left home very unexpectedly. The old gentleman was known to have made a will, but it could never be found, and the daughter having been mourned as dead, the next generation of relatives took charge.

Mrs. Davidson, who is 71 years old, claims to possess the will and says she will prove her title to the fortune. She says she was offered $33,700 for the land and she has had ferrets at work on the case for several days. She furthermore has proof that she is an only niece to "Old Hickory" Andrew Jackson. The land is now very valuable, as the town of Daleville covers a part of it.

Thirteen Prisoners Tunnel Out.

At Muskogee, Ind. T., thirteen prisoners in the United States stockade tunneled out and made their escape. The work was done from a ditch covered with blankets. Among those who escaped were some of the hardest characters charged with crime, namely, Anthony Fields, incest; Rufus and Charles Wilson, C. Tunnell and Charles Owens, peddling whisky; William Sherman, John Murphy, Levi Blair, Frank Stephens and Milton Early, a negro preacher, charged with larceny and burning the jail recently. Frank Stephens was recaptured after a desperate resistance.

Rescued from the Rigging.

New York special: The ten persons who spent all night lashed in the rigging of the schooner Louise H. Randall, ashore at Great South Beach, were rescued by the wrecking steamer I. J. Merritt and taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in this city. The schooner, which is a giant four-master, sailed out of the Delaware Capes deep laden with coal from Philadelphia for Boston. She encountered the storm and the vessel struck, head on, high up on the outer bar of Great South Beach, opposite Bellport.

Growth of the Deficit.

The Treasury debt statement issued Friday, shows a cash loss on November of about $6,500,000, leaving the balance on December 1 about $86,500,000. The expenditures for the month exceeded the receipts by $6,700,000, the latter only reaching $24,000,000. For the first five months of the present fiscal year the expenditures have exceeded the receipts by $34,000,000, or at the rate of nearly $7,000,000 a month, which, if kept up, will make the net deficit at the end of next June $80,000,000.

The French Crisis Ended.

At last the French crisis appears ended. Spuller has officially informed Carnot that he accepts the task of forming a Cabinet, having secured the acceptance of Raynal and Burdeau. The new Premier was seen as he was alighting from a cab in front of the Elysee bringing the good news to the President, and he had only time to say that his Cabinet was ready. It will contain none of the old members.

Wants $50,000 for Being Hanged.

Luther Fred Smith, who charges that five Holstlaw brothers last month attempted to make him confess to having taken their father's money by hanging him until he was insensible, has commenced suit in the Marion County, Ill., Circuit Court against Thomas, Richard, Daniel Wesley, and Marion Holstlaw to recover $50,000.

Big Elevator Collapses.

A large warehouse belonging to Mayor R. B. Stinson and filled with grain collapsed at Anna, Ill., the foundation being defective. The building is a total wreck and the loss of grain is considerable. Fortunately there was no one in the building at the time of the accident.

The Income Tax.

It is definitely determined that the income tax system to be reported by the Ways and Means Committee will be confined to a tax on the net incomes of all corporations and a tax on succession and legacies.

Foot Ball.

In the great foot ball game between Yale and Princeton, the latter won by a score of six to nothing.

The Farmers' Association.

At the meeting of the F. M. B. A., at Indianapolis, steps were taken looking to the union of the various farmers' societies. C. A. Robinson, of Indiana, was elected President.

To Be Hanged.

At Chicago Thomas Higgins was found guilty by a jury of murdering Peter Cooey and sentenced to be hanged.

Caught in a Trap by Burglars.

At Sioux City, Iowa, burglars broke into Peter Anton's saloon. Anton, who lives up stairs, heard them and started down stairs with a revolver in each hand. He fell through a trap cellar door, which they had left open, and while he was coming to they finished blowing his safe, secured $930, and escaped.

Hard Lines for a Pension Attorney.

Edwin R. Niles, a pension attorney of La Porte, Ind., caused the arrest of four citizens, charging them with entering into a conspiracy to do him bodily injury. A second complaint alleges that he was taken from his premises and badly whipped. Niles says he is the victim of white caps.

Ended Three Lives.

The most horrible crime ever committed in Kankakee, Ill., occurred at noon Friday, when Jess D. G. Smith murdered his divorced wife, Ellen Smith, and Mrs. Caroline Graybill. The crime was a most cold-blooded one. Smith and his wife had been living apart for almost a year.

Schaefer the Winner.

After a most sensational game, and from a count 505 behind his opponent when the latter had but 800 to make, Jacob Schaefer defeated Frank Ives at Chicago, in a game of 4,600 points at balk-line billiards for the world's championship and a purse of $6,000 and the gate money.

CAR ROBBERS CAPTURED.

Three of a Gang Which Has Been Pilfering Nypano Trains Arrested.

An organized system of robbers of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio freight cars was turned up Friday and three of the ten warrants issued successfully served and the prisoners lodged in jail at Meadville, Pa. The ringleader of the gang is R. R. McKee, a freight conductor, and the others are brakemen who have at various times run in McKee's crew. W. W. McFarland, a brakeman, on being arrested, made a clean breast of the whole affair, giving the names of the entire gang and describing the method of cracking a car on a running train. By hooking one end of a rope ladder to the running board on a car a man could climb down the side and work at the door. "If the car is sealed," he said, "we take a darning-needle, or shoemaker's awl straightened at the point, and stick it into the seal right along the wire and press it a little, then pull the wire out and open the car door. After the car has been worked we put the wire back into the seal, hit it a crack with a hammer, and it will not deface the seal and everything will appear as it should be."

GIOLITTI STEPS DOWN.

Italian Cabinet Tenders Its Resignation to the King.

A meeting of the Italian Cabinet was held Friday morning. The situation arising from the reading Thursday in the Chamber of Deputies of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the bank scandals was most thoroughly discussed and the ministers decided that their usefulness was at an end. In accordance with this decision the cabinet tendered its resignation as a whole to King Humbert. Among the many things contained in the report of the committee on the bank scandals is a statement that the charges made by certain newspapers that Prime Minister Giolitti used money of the Banco Romano to advance the interests of his party at the last elections are not proved by the evidence, but the committee declined to say they were disproved. President Zanardolli, at the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies, declared the Chamber prorogued. This action was taken only after it was shown that personal violence would be offered to Sig. Giolitti.

PASSENGERS' NARROW ESCAPE.

Miscreants Place an Obstruction on a New Hampshire Road.

An attempt was made to derail the accommodation train on the York Harbor and Beach Railroad. As the train approached Oakland Farms, a small flag station about midway between New York Harbor and Kitterey Point, N. H. Engineer Emery discovered an obstruction on the track. He whistled "down brakes" and also applied the air brakes, and the train's speed had been greatly reduced when the obstruction was encountered. Three sleepers and a signpost had been laid across the rails a short distance apart. The place where the obstruction was placed is one of the worst on the road. Some think that the attempt was the work of tramps, while others think it was done by some one residing in the locality. A collision occurred on Keating Summit Hill between a push engine and a work train on the Western New York and Pennsylvania road, resulting in a smash-up. Theodore Crane, the fireman, was killed, and three others injured.

SUES COL. RICE.

The Head of the Columbian Guard Asked to Pay $5,000.

A peculiar damage suit is that by Miss Maggie Lennon, of Columbus, Ohio, against Col. Edmund Rice, commander of the Columbian guard at the World's Fair. Miss Lennon was formerly a domestic in the family of Col. Rice. She claims that while in his service he publicly charged her with stealing $1,000 worth of linen and silverware and a check for $600. The charge was made in July, 1890. She proved her innocence and asks for $5,000 damages.

GRIP IN OHIO'S PRISON.

Forty Per Cent. of the Convicts Suffering from the Disease.

The grip has broken out in the Columbus, Ohio, State Prison, and about 40 per cent. of the convicts are ill with it. One hundred and seventy-five were reported in two days. In addition many of the officials, including Deputy Warden Playford and many guards, are sick with it. The epidemic prevails in a mild way through the city and physicians are interested to know why it proves so much more serious in the prison.

A Fearful Tragedy.

As the result of a quarrel with his wife, Clinton Jordan, an illiterate man 25 years old, Saturday night deliberately killed his wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law, sister-in-law, and ended by putting a bullet through his own heart. The tragedy took place in a country settlement, seven miles east of Seymour, Ind. The victims are as follows: Joshua Foster, 60 years old; Mrs. Joshua Foster, 70 years old; Miss Cora Foster, aged 17; Mrs. Clinton Jordan, 18 years old; Clinton Jordan, 25 years of age. Four years ago Clinton Jordan, a shiftless fellow of 21 years, married a daughter of Joshua Foster, with whom he has never lived happily. They quarreled frequently and Jordan, who was illiterate and stupid, had often made threats which were not considered worth paying attention to. Recently he and his wife came near having a fight and finally separated, the wife returning to the home of her father. This made Jordan desperate and he made many violent threats against his wife and her father, and the killing followed.

Miss Winters' Second Lover Dead.

Elson Shaffer, of Burbank, Ohio, has just died from the effects of a bullet fired in his brain two weeks ago by himself. He was engaged to Hattie Winters, a highly educated lady and a daughter of a prominent farmer near Wooster. She wrote him to cease calling upon her on account of his ill-health, and this caused him to commit suicide. Three years ago she jilted Charles Derr, an Erie Railroad man, and he killed himself. Shaffer was the only support of an aged mother.

Indians Prohibit Hunting.

So many hunting parties have been going into the Osage Indian reservation during the past few weeks that the game supply is becoming alarmingly depleted and the Indians have decided to put a stop to it. Accordingly a large posse of deputy marshals and Indian police have been put on guard with orders to arrest all hunters found upon the reservation and confiscate their guns, ammunition and game, as provided by the United States laws.

R. G. Dun & Co. Report a Revival.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S Weekly Review of Trade says:

Consumption increases slowly, and all branches of business are waiting for its growth. There has been a little improvement in stocks, about $1.25 for railroads and 50 cents per share for trusts, while the price of products has declined a little on the whole, but the volume of business has somewhat increased.

Menage Escapes Into Honduras.

Gautemala dispatch: The man calling himself Miller, but who is alleged to be Menage, the Minneapolis embezzler, has given the American sleuth-hounds the slip, having got safely across into Honduras. The men who conducted him across the line, among whom was one named Figuero, have returned here, but none of them will talk about the matter.

Brazil's New Warship.

The new Brazilian cruiser America made her first move toward the scene of future action by moving down to the East River the other morning to a point in the upper bay below Hedloe's Island. All that remains is to put the destructive gunpowder and dynamite aboard and to ship the two fifty-five-pound rifles which are to arrive from Europe.

Appalling Loss of Life at Kuchan.

A dispatch from Teheran to the London Times says that 12,000 persons were killed in Kuchan, Persia, by an earthquake. Ten thousand bodies have been recovered from the ruins. Fifty thousand cattle were killed. Shocks are still felt daily.

On Mother Earth's Bosom.

One of the worst shocks of earthquake ever experienced in Quebec occurred shortly before noon Monday, and created tremendous excitement. The shock was sudden and sharp, lasting several seconds. In factories the first thought of work people was that the boiler had burst, and a rush was made for the street by every means—fire escapes, windows and stairs. In the public schools children were panic-stricken and stampeded to the street along with the teachers and masters. The crockery in stores and restaurants got badly rattled and made fatal movements to the floor. In some cases windows were broken. In the City Hall, employes rushed out of their offices into the corridors with consternation on their countenances, massive walls shook, big iron safes rocked, and everything in the building took upon itself more or less the appearance of a ship at sea. Various parts of the province felt the shock, but no serious damage was done anywhere.

FINANCES OF THE FAIR.

Auditor Ackerman's Final Report on the Cost of the Exposition.

Auditor Ackerman has submitted his final report on the finances of the World's Fair, which shows that the total receipts of the Exposition were $28,238,828.25, and the total expenditures $25,540,537.85. There are outstanding obligations of $748,147, leaving the total net assets over liabilities $1,862,483.08. Following are the condensed figures on receipts and expenditures:

Construction expenditures		$18,322,621 56
General and operating expenses		7,127,240 32
Preliminary organization		90,674 97
Assets	$2,699,291 01	
Liabilities	87,660 11	
Net assets		2,610,630 90
Total		$28,151,168 75
Gate receipts		$10,626,320 76
Concession receipts		3,699,851 48
Miscellaneous receipts		696,050 41
Interest		86,981 82
Souvenir coins and premium on same		2,448,132 28
Capital stock		5,604,171 97
City of Chicago		5,000,000 00
Total		$28,151,168 75

The $748,147 of outstanding obligations must be deducted from the net assets. The gate receipts by months were as follows:

May	$ 583,031
June	1,256,140
July	1,326,376
August	1,594,018
September	2,762,098
October	3,195,670

The following table will show the expense of operating the Exposition for the six months:

Months.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net.
May	$617,140	$388,777	$229,363
June	1,847,744	830,503	1,017,249
July	1,967,194	598,319	1,368,874
August	2,337,856	569,708	1,768,148
September	3,169,038	537,566	2,632,372
October	4,402,467	610,000	3,792,467
Total	$14,341,242	$3,540,037	$10,001,205

Classified details of the expenditures in all departments of the Exposition are given in Auditor Ackerman's report. The Fair still owes $163,665 for construction and $100,000 is still due from concessioners, the Ferris wheel owing $75,000 of this amount.

WALL STREET IN A FUROR.

Stocks Are Tremendously Affected by the New Tariff.

The new tariff bill, as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, was made public Monday. At New York sugar and whisky got mixed up in unequal proportions on the Stock Exchange. Stock values went tumbling up and down with lightning-like rapidity. The excitement following the announcement of the changes in the tariff on sugar reached the proportions of a cyclone at times, and the stock of the trust was jostled about like a toy balloon in a blizzard. Over in another part of the room, in the crowd trading in Distilling and Cattle Feeding stock, another equally severe storm was in progress. The latter was due to the intimation that no increase in the tax on whisky was considered likely. Both stocks have been alternately buoyant and weak for weeks on alleged straight information from Washington given out by the manipulators of those stocks that the Ways and Means Committee would or would not bring in a bill favorable to the two properties. When the bald truth was definitely known sugar stock broke 3¾ points in the first ten minutes. Distillery stock, which has been very strong on reports that the government would be compelled to raise the tax on whisky for revenue purposes, broke 4 points at the same time.

BLOCK COAL CORNERED.

Entire Product of Indiana Is Secured by a Chicago Concern.

Negotiations which have just been completed place the control of all the block coal produced in Indiana for the next year in the hands of the Indiana Block Coal Company, of Chicago, says a Chicago dispatch. The president of the company is Leslie Thomas, and Eugene M. Comas is secretary and treasurer. The production of block coal in Indiana is about 1,000,000,000 tons a year, and there are a number of concerns engaged in mining it. What it has cost the company to secure control of the output of these companies is conjectural, but men well posted in the trade estimate it at $1,500,000. Indiana block coal is used exclusively for steam purposes, and is superior to any other coal that can be obtained for that object. Its price in Chicago is $3.25 a ton delivered, but with the entire control vested in one concern this price is likely to soon advance.

Two More Desperadoes Wiped Out.

Dispatches from Durant, I. T., state that Tandy Folsom engaged in a duel with Will Durant and killed him in short order. Bud Durant, a brother of Will, then drew his revolver and killed Folsom. The trouble was due to an old feud between the families. Some weeks ago Folsom shot and killed Key Durant in a fight at Caddo.

Have Not Combined.

The report that the Carnegie Steel Company, Bethlehem Steel Company, Cambria Iron Company and Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company had combined to lease the big plant at Sparrow's Point, Md., is denied.

French Cabinet Resigns.

After a vote of no confidence the entire French Cabinet tendered its resignation Saturday, and it was promptly accepted by President Carnot. M. Dupuy will probably reconstruct the cabinet.

Embezzler Dix Arrested in 'Frisco.

D. R. Dix, who embezzled $3,000 from Armour & Co., Ashland, Wis., in June, has been arrested in San Francisco.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$3 50	@ 6 00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4 00	@ 5 75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 25	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	62½	@ 63½
CORN—No. 2	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 31
RYE—No. 2	49	@ 50
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	24	@ 26
EGGS—Fresh	22	@ 24
POTATOES—Per bu	55	@ 65
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping	3 00	@ 5 10
HOGS—Choice Light	4 00	@ 5 75
SHEEP—Common to Prime	2 00	@ 3 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	55½	@ 56½
CORN—No. 2 White	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2 White	27	@ 27½
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 5 50
HOGS	4 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	58	@ 59
CORN—No. 2	32	@ 34
OATS—No. 2	27	@ 29
RYE—No. 2	43	@ 45
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 5 00
HOGS	3 00	@ 5 75
SHEEP	2 00	@ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57	@ 58
CORN—No. 2	39	@ 39½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	29	@ 30
RYE—No. 2	48	@ 49
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 4 75
HOGS	3 00	@ 5 00
SHEEP	2 00	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	61	@ 62
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2 White	32	@ 34
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	62	@ 63
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2 White	29	@ 30
RYE—No. 2	49	@ 51
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	71	@ 72
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2 White	34	@ 35
RYE—No. 2	54	@ 56
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	57	@ 58
CORN—No. 3	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2 White	30	@ 30½
RYE—No. 1	46	@ 46½
BARLEY—No. 2	49	@ 51
PORK—New Mess	14 00	@14 50
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	2 00	@ 5 75
HOGS	3 75	@ 6 35
SHEEP	2 25	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	69	@ 70
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—Mixed Western	35	@ 36
BUTTER—Choice	25	@ 28
PORK—New Mess	15 50	@16 25

CASH OF THE NATION.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER MORGAN.

Revised Figures Presented to Secretary Carlisle Giving the Condition of the National Treasury—Secretary Morton's Department—Internal Revenue Bureau Report.

Total Stock of Money.

United States Treasurer D. N. Morgan has submitted to Secretary Carlisle his annual report on the operations and condition of the treasury. It shows that the net ordinary revenues for the fiscal year 1893 were $385,819,628, an increase of $50,881,844 over those of the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were $383,447,554, an increase of $38,454,623. There was, therefore, a decrease of $7,772,779 in the surplus revenue, reducing them to $2,341,674. Including the public debt the total receipts were $732,871,214 and the total expenditures $773,017,998. The public funds amounted on June 30, 1892, to $786,351,895, and on June 30, 1893, to $746,538,655. After setting apart those sums of gold, silver and the United States notes which were held for the redemption of certificates of deposit and treasury notes there was left a reserve, or general fund, of $187,012,740 in 1892 and $168,167,391 in 1893. These amounts, however, included certain sums of certificates of deposit, bonds and coupons which were unavailable for any other purpose than the settlement of the treasurer's account, and which, if canceled, would have left an actual available working balance of $165,945,886 and $156,295,169 on the two dates, respectively.

By Sept. 30 this balance had been diminished to $149,250,268, owing to a deficiency in the revenue. In seven months, beginning with last December, upward of $81,000,000 was drawn out of the Treasury in redemption of notes, and the gold reserve was reduced during the same period by $29,000,000. During the next three months, with light redemptions and a deficiency of $19,000,000 in the revenue, the Treasury lost $15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only $2,000,000. The amount of gold during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the country or brought into it in a like period, being upward of $108,600,000, and that $102,000,000 of it was drawn out of the treasury by the presentation of legal-tender notes. Most of the gold exported in former years was supplied by the treasury in exchange for gold certificates, and the report says that it is the first time that any considerable sums of notes have been presented for the metal. With the exception of an increase of $45,500,000 in the amount of treasury notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion, and a decrease of $80,000,000 in the combined volume of gold certificates and currency certificates, there has been, the report says, no important change in the public debt.

According to the revised estimate the total stock of money of all kinds in the country on June 30 was $2,323,547,977, or nearly $51,000,000 less than at the same time last year. This contraction took place notwithstanding the addition of $45,500,000 to the stock of silver and an increase of $6,000,000 in the outstanding bank notes, and was caused by the export of gold. In July, however, there began a heavy return movement of the metal, supported by a rapid expansion of bank-note circulation. By the end of September the stock of gold was restored to what it was when the exports began. The total increase of the effective stock of money in the three months was no lower than $95,000,000, bringing it up to a figure much above the highest ever reached before. The treasurer remarks that this sudden contraction and expansion within the space of eleven months affords a striking illustration of the degree of flexibility possessed by the currency. The revised figures for the amount of money in circulation, that is outside the treasury on June 30, place it at $1,596,846,829, or about $6,000,000 less than it was a year before. During the four months ended with October there was an increase of $125,000,000, a record altogether without parallel in the history of the country. The redemption of United States paper currency has been unusually heavy, amounting to $377,000,000 in the fifteen months ended with October.

During the last two fiscal years there was received nearly one-fifth of the whole estimated stock of silver, an improvement, the report says, that is expected to increase the popularity and usefulness of this part of the currency. Contrary to expectations, the Columbian souvenir coins have not proved popular. Some of them were never taken out of the Treasury and others have been returned for redemption. An arrangement has been in contemplation under which the half-dollars in the Treasury will be recoined at the expense of the management of the Exposition. It has not yet been decided what disposition is to be made of the quarter dollars of this coinage not disposed of.

SECRETARY MORTON'S REPORT.

The Head of the Agricultural Department Shows What He Has Done.

The Secretary of Agriculture, in his report submitted to the President, regrets the vague character of the department organization, which he says, "offers opulent opportunities for the exercise of the most pronounced paternalism," but he adds that there are many proper ways in which the Federal Government may legitimately serve the cause of agriculture. He devotes considerable space to a review of what he regards as an anomalous partnership between the Government of the United States and the governments of the respective States for the conduct and encouragement of State agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Referring to the sum appropriated for the use of State experiment stations, he says: "This appropriation is unlike any other public moneys legislated out of the treasury of the United States because there is no officer of the United States authorized to direct, limit, control or audit its itemized expenditures." He suggests that the stations should be entirely divorced from the department and the sum appropriated charged directly to them, or that the Secretary should have some power to direct and restrain their disbursements so as to insure a legitimate expenditure of the same. He adds that in view of the rumors that have obtained credence in some of the States and Territories to the effect that moneys appropriated to the stations have been diverted from their legitimate purposes, a thorough investigation should be made to demonstrate either the truth or falsity of such reports.

In reference to expenditures the Secretary states that his strenuous endeavor, in view of a depleted public treasury and of the imperative demands of taxpayers for economy in the administration of the Government, has been to "rationally reduce expenditures by the elimination from the pay rolls of all persons not needed for an efficient conduct of the affairs of the department." The distribution of seeds at the public expense is reviewed at length and its growth traced from the year 1839, when Commissioner of Patents Ellsworth obtained an appropriation of $1,000 for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare varieties of seed and for other purposes. He shows a considerable saving to have been effected in the purchase and the distribution of the seed this year.

The work of the Bureau of Animal Industry is reviewed in detail. The result of the Texas fever regulations is pronounced to be highly satisfactory, but to increase their efficiency it is suggested that a penalty should attach for violation of the department regulations by railroad companies transporting infected cattle. A further reduction has been effected by vessel inspection in the percentage of cattle lost at sea, the ratio being for the last year less than one-half of 1 per cent. The law at present does not provide for the inspection of horses imported into the country and an amendment in this respect is suggested. As regards meat inspection the microscopical inspection has been greatly reduced, the intention being to confine it rigidly to products intended for direct export to countries exacting the same. Promiscuous free distribution of publications is condemned, and the suggestion made that, after supplying certain copies free to libraries and educational institutions, a moderate price should be charged for the remaining copies. Of the weather bureau it is stated that the work has been carried on with improved efficiency and economy, a reduction in cost of maintenance of nearly 10 per cent. being effected, and estimates for the fiscal year being correspondingly reduced.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Receipts for the Current Fiscal Year Will Be Less than the Estimates.

Joseph Miller, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has submitted to Secretary Carlisle his report of the operations of the bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, and also certain additional information relating to the collections made and work performed during the first three months of the current fiscal year. It is a long document of over 200 printed pages and includes a number of tables containing much statistical information on the operation of the bureau, some of which date back for thirty years. The report shows that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue have increased from $116,902,889 for the fiscal year 1886 to $161,004,989 in 1893. The estimates of the last commissioner of internal revenue were that the receipts of 1893 would reach $165,000,000, but owing to the general business depression Mr. Miller says this amount was not realized. He estimates that the receipts for the fiscal year will be $150,000,000.

The receipts for the fiscal year 1892 were $150,857,544. The receipts for 1893 were made up as follows: Spirits, $89,720,260, an increase of $3,410,276 over the previous year; tobacco, $31,889,771, an increase of $889,218; fermented liquors, $32,548,183, an increase of $2,511,530; oleo margarine, $1,070,643, an increase of $404,317; and miscellaneous, $175,390, a decrease of $67,898. The receipts from internal revenue for the first three months of the fiscal year 1894 have been $36,874,402, a decrease of $5,519,143 as compared with the first three months of the fiscal year 1893. Of this decrease $3,830,858 has been in the taxes on spirits and $1,828,882 on tobacco. The cost of collecting the revenue during 1893 was $4,219,769. The expenses for the previous fiscal year were $4,315,946, being 2.80 per cent. of the collections. The estimated expenses for 1895 are $4,498,580.

TO WRECK THE EXPRESS.

Eight Men Attempt to Cut a Lake Shore Freight in Two.

Another desperate attempt to rob the New York fast express, No. 12, on the Lake Shore Railroad was made near Goshon, Ind., Saturday night. The attempted hold-up was conducted on a plan new in the annals of modern train robberies, says a Goshen dispatch, but was brought to an end disastrous to the would-be robbers by the heroic resistance of the train crew.

The first section of No. 60, a fast meat train, pulled out of Elkhart at 10:23, with orders to run to Ligonier without stopping. All seemed well with the train, but when about a mile out of Elkhart the engineer, John Hickok, and two brakemen were attacked by eight men, who, it is learned, had boarded the train at Elkhart and had been concealed between the cars. They overpowered the three trainmen who were in the caboose and began uncoupling the last eight or ten cars. They were foiled in this by the trainmen, assisted by the engineer and fireman, but could not be driven from the train. Five miles farther on a second attempt was made, which was likewise unsuccessful. The next four miles to Goshen witnessed a continual battle between the train crew and the desperadoes for the control of the train. Conductor Hickok was badly bruised and pommeled, as was also one of the brakemen. The robbers secured four watches belonging to the train crew and all the money they had.

Upon arriving at Goshen the engineer whistled for help, and Officers James Daton and Jerry Trump were quickly on the scene. But two of the desperadoes were captured.

The plan of the robbers was one which would, if it had been successfully carried out, have caused great loss of life and money. They were endeavoring to leave a part of the fast freight standing on the track, into which the New York express, which was following close after, would dash. In the consequent wreck the robbers expected to get away with considerable booty from the express car. The fast express is the same train which was successfully looted at Kessler two months ago and is always a very heavy train, never being made up of less than thirteen or fourteen cars. The two attacks have aroused the Lake Shore officials, and every means possible are being put forth to capture the six robbers still at large.

ACT OF A DRUNKEN FIEND.

Jordan Kills His Wife, Her Sister, and Parents, and Himself.

As the result of a terrible tragedy growing out of a family feud five persons are dead in their country home several miles east of Seymour, Ind., says a dispatch. Four years ago Clinton Jordan, then 21 years old, married a daughter of Joshua Foster, with whom he never lived happily. Last week they separated, and she returned to the home of her father.

The other night Jordan met his father-in-law and accompanied him home in spite of his protests, as he feared trouble. Jordan promised to behave, but soon after his arrival at Foster's home he began a quarrel. When Foster then ordered him out of the house Jordan fired at the old man. The ball missed him and struck Cora Foster, aged 17, in the head, killing her instantly. A second shot hit Foster in the head and knocked him down. The old man picked himself up and ran about half a mile to the home of another of his sons-in-laws, William Powell. He fell unconscious and lingered until late in the afternoon, when he died. Jordan then turned his revolver on Mrs. Foster, his mother-in-law, shooting her in the neck, the ball ranging downward and causing a wound from which she died. Jordan's wife attempted to defend her mother, and he stabbed her repeatedly in the breast, hand and face, and ended by shooting her through the head. Jordan then opened his vest, placed the revolver against his breast, and sent a ball through his heart. He dropped dead falling across the dead body of his wife. The revolver was new and had evidently been bought with premeditated purpose of killing his victims. The knife with which the murderer's wife was so cruelly gashed was also new and long and had been freshly sharpened. Jordan had an unsavory reputation and in frequent spells of intoxication was ugly and a quarrelsome. All the other victims were peaceful and orderly citizens. Jordan, the assassin and suicide, was illiterate and stupid, but had always been considered harmless.

C. W. BOYNTON seeks to foreclose a $60,000 mortgage against the Kentucky Malting Company, of Louisville. The Sulzer & Vogt Machine Company wants the mortgage set aside.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN

NERVINE TONIC

AND

Stomach and Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.

It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar.
It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nervine tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Nervousness,
Nervous Prostration,
Nervous Headache,
Sick Headache,
Female Weakness,
Nervous Chills,
Paralysis,
Nervous Paroxysms and
Nervous Choking,
Hot Flashes,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Mental Despondency,
Sleeplessness,
St. Vitus' Dance,
Nervousness of Females,
Nervousness of Old Age,
Neuralgia,
Pains in the Heart,
Pains in the Back,
Failing Health,
Broken Constitution,
Debility of Old Age,
Indigestion and Dyspepsia,
Heartburn and Sour Stomach,
Weight and Tenderness in Stomach,
Loss of Appetite,
Frightful Dreams,
Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears,
Weakness of Extremities and
Fainting,
Impure and Impoverished Blood,
Boils and Carbuncles,
Scrofula,
Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers,
Consumption of the Lungs,
Catarrh of the Lungs,
Bronchitis and Chronic Cough,
Liver Complaint,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Delicate and Scrofulous Children,
Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nervine Tonic.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nervine has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Aug. 20, '86.
To the Great South American Medicine Co.:
DEAR GENTS:—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing done me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.
J. A. HARDEE, Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.

REBECCA WILKINSON, of Brownsvalley, Ind., says: "I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, until my health was gone. I had been doctoring constantly, with no relief. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which done me more good than any $50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy; a few bottles of it has cured me completely. I consider it the grandest medicine in the world."

HARRIET E. HALL, of Waynetown, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the Great South American Nervine. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors, with no relief. The first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it too highly."

MRS. ELLA A