

Democratic Press.

DECATUR, IND.

Democratic Press Co., Publishers.

A GOOD CROP OF NEWS

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Philadelphia Elects the Republican Ticket by 55,000 Majority—Americans Murdered by Mexican Bandits—A Fearful Crash—Real Heroine.

Won't Finish the Design.

New York special: Frederick Macmonnies, the sculptor, who has been engaged for some time in the work of designing a soldiers' and sailors' monument erected by the State of Indiana, has canceled his contract, owing to a difference with the commissioners of the work. The monument, so far as the design is completed, represents a cost of \$500,000. There remains to be designed two side groups, and the contract calls for one representing "War" and the other representing "Peace." Mr. Macmonnies wanted to substitute a group representing naval achievements instead of the "Peace" group, in order to secure a more artistic effect in the work as an entirety, but the commissioners refused to permit this, and Mr. Macmonnies declined to go on.

Republicans Win.

Philadelphia maintained its reputation for stalwart republicanism and elected the candidates of the republican party by a majority of from 45,000 to 55,000. The election was for Mayor, Receiver of Taxes, councilmen, police magistrates and school directors. The Republicans made a clean sweep and elected their candidate for Mayor and Receiver of Taxes by a greater majority than ever given to similar officers upon local issues. The candidates of the Republican party for Mayor and Receiver of Taxes were City Solicitor Charles F. Warwick and William J. Roney, respectively. Ex-Governor Pattison and Col. Sylvester Bonafant, Jr., were the candidates of the Democratic party for the same offices.

Three Firemen Injured.

Three firemen were severely injured at a fire at Akron, O. A defective line in the residence of Dr. Eli Conn started the fire and it was over half an hour before water could be secured on account of frozen hydrants. While half a dozen firemen were working on the second floor a large chimney fell, burying three men under the brick. The list of injured is as follows: Harry Townsend, cut severely about head and bruised about the body; George Button, head cut, back hurt, hurt internally; Frank Nieswanger, right leg broken, head and shoulder cut. None of the injuries will prove fatal. The house and contents were destroyed, loss \$6000.

Died in Church.

South of Indianapolis, on the Earhart lane, is located a colored church known as Phoenix Chapel. The other night very earnest revival services were held in the little building, and while the preacher was vigorously exhorting his flock Samuel Brooks, one of his parishioners, fell forward and was dead. A hasty circle was formed about the unconscious body, and prayers were offered for his soul's welfare in the great beyond. This continued until the preacher shouted, "He died in the hands of the Lord. Brother Brooks has gone to glory." The deceased was 50 years old. He lived in a suburb known as Shantytown.

A Real Heroine.

Mrs. George A. McMillen is the heroine of Alton, Ill., at present. While she was in her house with only a six-year-old child for company a burglar entered her room and demanded her money. She agreed to get what she had, and went to a bureau drawer ostensibly to procure it. When she opened the drawer she seized a revolver and, turning on the burglar, commanded him to leave the house. She made him back to the front door, open it and retreat into the yard.

Robbed by a Bullet-Proof Man.

Thomas Cook, a merchant in Elmore, Cal., was forced to open his safe by a masked man, who got the drop on him, but as the burglar was leaving the store Mr. Cook shot him with a Winchester. The bullet struck the robber on the shoulder and fell to the floor, flattened out, showing that he had some sort of bullet proof covering on the upper part of his body. He escaped, but got only a small sum of money.

A Fearful Crash.

Two hundred pounds of smokeless wood powder went off with a fearful crash in Griffith & Semples gun store, at 42 West Main street, Louisville, Ky. It was stored in an annex, which is now scattered all over the vicinity, and no one knows what caused the explosion. The back end of the place caught fire, and for a while a bad fire was threatened. The loss is about \$3,000.

Mexican Bandits.

G. R. Morrison, an American, residing in Detroit, Mich., was killed by Mexican bandits about sixty miles south of Cordoba, Mex. He was on his way to inspect coffee lands with a view to investing in them, when the outlaws made the attack upon him. He was robbed of a considerable amount of money. Four of the bandits have been captured, and will be shot.

Moonshiners Captured.

Deputy United States Marshal G. W. Drake, with two assistants, captured seven desperate moonshiners at Oulton Creek, in Knott County, Kentucky, after a hard battle. Among them was Isaac Sloan, one of the five men who murdered United States Marshal Erastus Wierman at the same place six years ago.

Farmhouse Wrecked.

The farmhouse of William Washburn near Muncie, Ind., was wrecked by an explosion of natural gas. The family was absent.

Rebellion at Musat.

A London Central News dispatch from Bombay says: "A serious rebellion has broken out in Musat, the Arabian seaport on the Indian Ocean. The rebels have seized most of the forts commanding the town. No more details are obtainable."

Terrible Accident in Russia.

Moscow special: While a number of students were skating on the Moskva River the ice gave way and thirty of them plunged into the river and drowned. None of the bodies have been recovered.

BUSINESS.

Trade by no Means Satisfactory Though All Hope for Improvement.

Dun's Weekly Review of Trade says: Another week, and exports of gold and withdrawals from the treasury have been almost entirely stopped by contract for purchase of gold from Belmont & Morgan. For the moment business only waits to know whether the sales of American securities and withdrawals of gold from the treasury have been lastingly stopped by the remarkable increase of confidence. Two obstacles which block the path just at the present time, are the exceeding cheapness of all kinds of farm products and the restricted operation in industries. There has been no gain in the price of farm products on the whole; corn is nominally 1/2 a cent higher but with insignificant movement, while wheat also with a movement hardly half of last year's is 1/4 of a cent lower for the week. Cotton, with continuing large receipts, remains unchanged. These few words tell the old story: The corn crop is undeniably short, although probably a much larger supply than official reports indicate. The wheat and corn supplies so far are behind the world's demands and that extreme low prices are natural and any speculation for advance is greatly handicapped. Restricted purchases by the West and South naturally result.

THIS IS GOOD.

Congress Resolves to Monkey No Longer with the Financial Machine.

Washington special: There will be no further financial legislation attempted by the House this session. The defeat of the two banking bills and one bond bill in quick succession satisfies the Democratic leaders that the majority of the House cannot be brought to the support of any measure. There was talk in the House that some measure of financial relief might be enacted upon the general deficiency appropriation bill when it is taken up in the Senate, but it is not definitely known if this attempt will be seriously made.

The members of the House are now looking forward with impatience to adjournment, and the committee or rules is constantly importuned for special orders for certain important bills that have not yet received consideration by the House, but which can be rushed through the Senate, it is believed, if they can reach that body during the last week of the session. One of these is the naval reorganization bill, and another is the Nicaragua canal bill. All talk of an extra session has ended, and it is believed that when Congress adjourns on the 4th of March next it will not be asked to convene again until the regular meeting day in December.

Attempted Assassination.

A dastardly attempt was made at Wheatland, Ind., to take the life of John H. Niblack, junior member of the firm of Niblack & Son, dealers in general merchandise. Niblack sleeps in the store building. At 10 o'clock at night he was called to the door by two unknown men who said they desired to purchase some goods. They entered the store, and, after purchasing a large bill of goods, one of them drew his pistol and fired, the ball entering Niblack's left shoulder just above the heart. Niblack, being a cool-headed man, reached and got his pistol and began firing at the assassins, in the meantime turning the lamp over, leaving the room in darkness. The assassins fled, and Niblack ran to Dr. Duke's office to have his wound dressed. He is in a critical condition.

Sherman York, a farmer boy, was arrested on charge of implication in the affair. The town is the scene of excitement and if the assassins are caught they may never see another sunrise.

Cars Burn.

An extra freight train going north on the Central Hudson River Railway, jumped the track two miles south of Rivercliff, N. Y., near Astor's tunnel, the five rear cars next the caboose sagging over the south-bound track. Shortly afterwards train No. 32 going south, consisting of five express cars, four mail cars and a coach, ran into the wreck and the locomotive jumped the track and landed on the ice in the river. Two of the express cars were wrecked and seven of the freight cars were knocked into splinters. The wreckage caught fire and burned. John Donahue of New York, engineer of the express train, had his spine injured and an arm broken, and the fireman, named Reed, of New York, had his skull fractured. The two men were taken to Vassar Hospital, Poughkeepsie, and Donahue died while being taken there. Reed cannot live.

Amicably Adjudicated.

City of Mexico special: Mexico's conditions have been peacefully accepted by Guatemala, who guarantees their fulfillment. The conditions will be published officially next week. Both sides have made concessions. The Guatemala question is at last settled upon an equitable basis between the two republics. The boundary determined upon and the war indemnity is accepted by Guatemala, who will also pay damages for Mexican property destroyed. Guatemala's official acceptance of Mexico's conditions will arrive here next week and will be immediately published in the Diario, the official organ of the Mexican government. This will permanently terminate the famous imbroglio between Mexico and Guatemala.

A Generous Act.

Chefoo (China) special: The steamer Kangdhi, loaned by the Japanese for the purpose, has arrived here with the remains of Admiral Ting, the Chinese naval commander, who committed suicide after surrender of his fleet to the Japanese at Wei Hai Wei. The steamer also brought the bodies of Commander Liu and Capt. Yang, of the Chinese flagship, Chen Yuen, and Gen. Chang, commander of the military forces at Wei Hai Wei, all of whom killed themselves rather than suffer the punishment that would have been meted out to them by the emperor for the failure of his forces to repel the Japanese. The Japanese paid the greatest respect to Admiral Ting's remains. Capt. Yang shot himself as the Japanese went over the side of his flagship.

Denied by Matthews.

Gov. Matthews denies that he has been offered the Mexican mission, made vacant by the death of Minister Gray. He stated also that he had not sent a message to Lieut. Gov. Nye, warning him that he might be called upon at an early day to assume the office of Governor. It is understood that the dispatch to Lieut. Gov. Nye was sent by a personal friend, who was aware of the movement to make Gov. Matthews the successor of Minister Gray. Gov. Matthews would not commit himself on the question whether he would accept the appointment if it were offered. He stated that he had been elected by the people to the office of Governor, and he presumed it would be the proper thing for him to

discharge the duties of the office to which he had been called.

Investigators Handicapped.

Word has been received from Erzeroum, the city from which the European delegation has recently set out for the scene of the late massacre in the Sassoun district, that the delegates were not allowed by the Turkish government to take Armenian interpreters with them. The Sassoun Armenians know only Koordish and a little Armenian, but not Turkish. It will be impossible for these delegates to obtain any definite information from them through an official Turkish interpreter, who does not understand their language. The delegation thus equipped has gone to do its work.

Ex-Queen Lili Found Guilty.

San Francisco special: The Mariposa brings news from Honolulu that the trial of the ex-queen had just been concluded when the steamer left, and the prevailing opinion was that she would be found guilty and sentence would be pronounced against her.

The feeling in Honolulu against the conspirators is very strong, and it is the general desire that the executions be carried out, but President Dole, who is more conservative in the matter, is said to oppose this. Martial law is still in force.

A Rich Find

A special from Deadwood, S. D., says: Messrs. Ingram and McEachron, who were building a cyanide plant at Keystone, one-half a mile from the Holy Terror mine, struck a body of ore while grading for the plant. Development work has been pushed on the find, and a streak of ore has been encountered which is so rich in gold that armed guards are kept during the time that the mine is not worked. The ore is extremely rich in free gold and the vein is growing wider as the shaft is sunk. The find is a second "Holy Terror."

Shot Her Sister

While the family of James Wise, a farmer residing five miles north of Alliance, Ohio, were cleaning house, his fourteen-year-old daughter undertook to handle a shotgun that hung on the wall of the sitting room. The hammer caught on a nail and the weapon was discharged, her eighteen-year-old sister was standing near by, and the full charge of shot struck her in the right temple, blowing both eyes out and tearing away most of the forehead. The girl is still living, but cannot recover. Her sister is crazed with grief.

Serious Wreck.

A serious wreck occurred on the Norfolk and Western railway, seven miles west of Huntington, W. Va. Train No. 2, south bound, was running at a rate of thirty-five miles an hour when the engine jumped the track followed by two coaches. John Adkins, of Wayne county, was killed outright; an unknown lady from Petosky, Mich., was struck on the head and is dying, and Engineer Jackson and Fireman Ganze were seriously hurt. The track is torn up badly and traffic impeded.

Missionaries Rescued.

Washington special: The Navy Department has heard from Admiral Carpenter under order from Chefoo to the effect that the Charleston arrived there after having rescued fourteen missionaries, and that he had directed the Yorktown to go to the south coast of Shantung, China, to the assistance of missionaries there. He also stated that the Chinese still hold the island forts at Wei-Hai-Wei.

Children Cremated.

Three boys, aged 4, 7 and 9 years, were cremated at Lewiston, Montmorency County, Mich., while their parents were attending a dance, just outside the village. The victims were children of Eli Seymour, a shoemaker. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Some think the house was set on fire, while others think an accident happened to the stove while the children were asleep.

In Need of Food.

Gov. McKinley is in receipt of another appeal for aid for the destitute miners of the Hoeking and Sunday Creek valleys, Chairman Conltrap asserting that there is immediate need of provisions and clothing at all the points of distribution.

Went Down With His Ship.

Berlin special: The Bremerhaven pilot writes to the Weser Zeitung that Capt. Von Goessel of the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe declined Pilot Harde's offer to get him a lifeboat. He remained alone at his post and sank with his ship.

Horrible Explosion.

A terrible explosion of mine gas took place in West Bear Ridge Colliery, belonging to the Reading company and located at Mahoney Plane, Pa. Five miners have been taken out seriously and probably fatally injured.

Superintendent Morris Dead.

Jacob S. Morris, for the past twenty-two years superintendent of the Pennsylvania lines, and one of the most widely known railroad men in the United States, died at Toledo from gripe.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75@5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00@4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00@4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 50¢@51¢; corn, No. 2, 42¢@43¢; oats, No. 2, 27¢@28¢; rye, No. 2, 52¢@54¢; butter, choice creamery, 23¢@24¢; eggs, fresh, 23¢@24¢; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 70¢@80¢.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00@5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.45@5.3¢; common to prime, \$2.45@5.3¢; wheat, No. 2 red, 52¢@53¢; corn, No. 1 white, 41¢@42¢; oats, No. 2 white, 32¢@32 1/2¢.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.45@5.75; hogs, \$3.45@4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 51¢@52¢; corn, No. 2, 40¢@41¢; oats, No. 2, 30¢@31¢; rye, No. 2, 54¢@55¢.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50@5.50; hogs, \$3.50@4.50; sheep, \$2.45@5.50; wheat, No. 2, 55¢@56¢; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44¢@44 1/2¢; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32¢@32 1/2¢; rye, No. 2, 55¢@56¢.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4.45@5.50; sheep, \$2.35@5.50; wheat, No. 1 white, 54¢@55¢; corn, No. 2 yellow, 42¢@42 1/2¢; oats, No. 2 white, 33¢@34 1/2¢; rye, No. 2, 54¢@55¢.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 53¢@54¢; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42¢@43¢; oats, No. 2 white, 33¢@34 1/2¢; rye, No. 2, 53¢@55¢.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$3.50@5.50; sheep, \$3.50@4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 57¢@58 1/2¢; corn, No. 2 yellow, 47¢@47 1/2¢; oats, No. 2 white, 35¢@36 1/2¢.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 53¢@53 1/2¢; corn, No. 2, 43¢@43 1/2¢; oats, No. 2 white, 31¢@31 1/2¢; barley, No. 2, 53¢@55¢; rye, No. 1, 52¢@54¢; pork, mess, \$9.75@10.25.

New York—Cattle, \$3.05@5.75; hogs, \$3.50@5.00; sheep, \$3.35@5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 50¢@50 1/2¢; corn, No. 2, 48¢@49¢; oats, white, Western, 37¢@41¢; butter, creamery, 15¢@20¢; eggs, Western, 28¢@29¢.

TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN.

HENRY WATTEKSON'S ORATION AT CHICAGO.

Magnificent Audience Hears the Eloquent Kentuckian's Brilliant Effort—His Words Were Worthy—Life and Character of the Great Emancipator.

In Honor of the Martyred President.

The most notable feature of the Lincoln memorial exercises at Chicago was the speech of Colonel Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Watterson began his oration by a reference to the poise and dignity of the statesmen in knee breeches and powdered wigs who signed the Declaration of Independence and framed the Constitution, and who made their influence felt upon life and thought long after the echoes of Bunker Hill and Yorktown had died away. It was not until the institution of African slavery got into politics as a vital force that Congress became a bear garden. The men who signed the declaration and their immediate successors were succeeded by a set of party leaders much less decorous and much more self-confident. Continuing, the lecturer said in part:

There were Seward and Sumner and Chase, Corwin and Ben Wade, Trumbull and Fessenden, Hale and Collamer and Grimes, and Greeley, our latter-day Franklin. There were Toombs and Hammond, and Slidell and Wigfall, and the two little giants, Douglas and Stephens, and Yancey and Mason, and Jefferson Davis. With them soft words buttered no parsnips and they cared little how many pitchers might be broken by rude ones. The issue between them did not require a diagram to explain it. It was so simple a child could understand it. It read, human slavery against human freedom, slave labor against free labor, and involved a conflict as inevitable as it was irrepressible.

Lincoln Enters the Fray.

Amid the noise and confusion, the clashing of intellects like sabers bright, and the booming of the big oratorical guns of the North and the South, now definitely arrayed, there came one day into the Northern camp one of the oddest figures imaginable, the figure of a man who, in spite of an appearance somewhat out of line, carried a serious aspect, if not the suggestion of power, and, pausing a moment to utter a single sentence that could be heard above the din, passed on and for a moment disappeared. The sentence was pregnant with meaning. The man bore a commission from God on high! He said: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half free and half slave. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided." He was Abraham Lincoln.

How shall I describe him to you? Shall I do so as he appeared to me when I first saw him immediately on his arrival at the national capital, the chosen President of the United States, his appearance quite as strange as the story of his life, which was then but half known and half told, or shall I use the language of another and more vivid word-painter?

In January, 1861, Colonel A. K. McClure, of Pennsylvania, journeyed to Springfield, Ill., personally, to become acquainted and to consult with the man he had contributed so materially to elect. "I went directly from the depot to Lincoln's house," says Colonel McClure, "and rang the bell, which was answered by Lincoln himself, opening the door. I doubt whether I wholly concealed my disappointment at meeting him. Tall, gaunt, ungainly, ill-clad, with a homeliness of manner that was unique in itself, I confess that my heart sank within me as I remembered that this was the man chosen by a great nation to become its ruler in the gravest period of its history. I remember his dress as if it were but yesterday—snuff-colored and slouchy pantaloons; open black vest, held by a few brass buttons; straight or evening dress coat, with light fitting sleeves to exaggerate his long, bony arms, all supplemented by an awkwardness that was uncommon among men of intelligence. Such was the picture I met in the person of Abraham Lincoln. We sat down in his plainly furnished parlor and were interrupted during the nearly four hours I remained with him, and little by little as his earnestness, sincerity and candor were developed in conversation, I forgot all the grotesque qualities which so confounded me when I first greeted him. Before half an hour had passed I learned not only to respect, but, indeed, to reverence the man."

Lincoln's First Inaugural.

I am not undertaking to deliver an oral biography of Abraham Lincoln, and shall pass over the events which quickly led up to his nomination and election to the Presidency in 1860.

I met the newly elected President the afternoon of the day in the early morning of which he had arrived in Washington. It was a Saturday, I think. He came to the capital under Mr. Seward's escort, and among the rest I was presented to him. His appearance did not impress me as fantastically as it had impressed Colonel McClure. I was more familiar with the Western type than Colonel McClure, and whilst Mr. Lincoln was certainly not an Adonis, even after prairie idleness, there was about him a rugged dignity that commanded respect.

I met him again the next Monday forenoon in his apartments at Willard's Hotel as he was preparing to start to his inauguration, and was struck by his unaffected kindness; for I came with a matter requiring his attention. He was entirely self-possessed, no trace of nervousness, and very obliging. I accompanied the cortege that went from the Senate chamber to the east portico of the capitol. As Mr. Lincoln removed his hat to face the vast multitude in front and below, I extended my hand to take it, but Judge Douglas, just behind me, reached over my outstretched arm and received it, holding it throughout the delivery of the inaugural address. I stood just near enough to the speaker's elbow not to obstruct any gestures he might make, though he made but few, and then I began to understand something of the real power of the man.

He delivered that inaugural address as if he had been delivering inaugural addresses all his life. Firm, resonant, earnest, it announced the coming of a man; of a leader of men, and in its ringing tones and elevated style the gentlemen whom he had invited to become members of his political family—each of whom at bottom thought himself his master's equal or superior—might have heard the voice and seen the hand of one born to rule. Whether they did or not they very soon ascer-

ISAAC P. GRAY IS DEAD

PNEUMONIA KILLS OUR MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Contracted on a Trip to Washington—Goes to His Post Ill—Pullman Conductor Finds Him Unconscious—End Comes in a Few Hours.

Citizen, Soldier, and Party Leader.

United States Minister Isaac P. Gray died at the City of Mexico at 7:05 Thursday evening. Minister Gray had just returned from a trip to Washington to secure a severe case of pneumonia. A Pullman car conductor found him unconscious. He was carried from the train on a stretcher to the American Hospital. Dr. Bray informed Mrs. Gray that he could not live the day out. He remained unconscious until the time of his death. Consul-General Crittenden remained with him during the day. Col. Gray had been ill all the way from St. Louis to the City of Mexico.

First News at Washington.

The first intimation at Washington of the condition of Minister Gray came in the following dispatch to the State Department from Mr. Butler, charge d'affaires in the American Legation at the City of Mexico:

"Minister Gray arrived here very ill with double pneumonia, and is still unconscious."

The news of the death of Minister Gray was received with sincere expressions of regret. He was in Washington recently, having gone there at the commencement



ISAAC P. GRAY.

of the recent trouble between Mexico and Guatemala and consulted with the President and Secretary of State as to the best means of preventing war between the two countries.

Was in Chicago Monday.

Pierre Gray, son of the dead minister to Mexico, said to a reporter at Indianapolis:

"Father started to the City of Mexico from Chicago Monday morning. He had been in Washington a short time a week or so before he left here to return to his post of duty, and had caught cold, his trip being in the coldest kind of weather. But he took some medicine and when he left he was in a fair state of health. He wired us from Chicago, and the next day we received a letter from him, but he did not say that he was at all ill. He went over the Wabash road direct to Laredo, Mex., without change of sleeper, going through St. Louis. We heard nothing more of him until a message said a porter had found him unconscious at 2 o'clock in the morning in his berth. I knew nothing more of the circumstances."

Twice Governor of Indiana.

Isaac Pusey Gray was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, Oct. 18, 1828. His parents removed to Ohio in 1836. Young Gray received a common school education and early entered on the study of the law. His poverty, however, compelled him to accept a clerkship in a general store at New Madison. In 1855 he moved with his family to Union City, Ind.

In 1862 he was appointed colonel of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry by Gov. Morton and organized the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry in 1864. In 1866 he was the candidate for Congress in opposition to George W. Julian, being defeated by 300 votes. Two years later he was elected to the State Senate, where he made himself famous as president of that body by locking the Democratic members in and counting them to obtain the passage of a ratification of the fifteenth amendment. He was offered the consulship to St. Thomas in 1870, but declined it.

His connection with the Democratic party dates from 1871, when he failed to get the nomination for Governor from the hands of the Republican party. He was a delegate-at-large to the Liberal Republican convention of 1872 and was appointed by the convention member of the National Committee for Indiana. His name was before the Democratic State convention in 1872 for Congressman-at-large and in 1874 for Attorney General, but was withdrawn both times at his request. The State convention of 1876 nominated him by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor, to which office he was elected with "Bluejeans" Williams, whom he succeeded as Governor on the latter's death. In 1883 he received the complimentary nomination of the Democratic minority for the United States Senatorship. In 1884 he was elected Governor against William H. Calkins, receiving the nomination by a two-thirds vote of the convention.

After his last term as Governor expired he followed the practice of his profession in Indianapolis in partnership with his son, Pierre Gray, until he was called to the Mexican mission by President Cleveland two years ago. In 1880 he married Miss Eliza Jaque, of Darke County, Ohio. They have two children living—Pierre, who is a lawyer in Indianapolis, and Bayard, who has been acting as his father's private secretary in Mexico.

The design of the American flag was probably borrowed from the family arms of Gen. Washington, which consisted of three stars in the upper portion and three bars across the escutcheon.

Bacteria are so small that it takes 100,000 of them placed lengthwise to measure an inch.

Cape Conception, Cal., was called after one of the vessels in the fleet of Cortez.