

THE EAGLE

A. J. HILL, EDITOR.

DECATUR, INDIANA.

FRIDAY, May 18, 1896.

Democratic State Ticket.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
GENERAL MAHLON D. MANSON,
of Montgomery.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
CHRISTIAN G. BADGER, of Clark.

TREASURY OF STATE
JAMES E. RYAN, of Marion.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN R. COFFROTH, of Huntington.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
R. M. CHAPMAN, of Knox.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
JAMES R. BOBO.

FOR TREASURER,
JESSE NIELICK.

FOR RECORDER,
M. V. B. SIMCOKE.

FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES STOPS, JR.

NEWS ITEMS.

The maling fever is becoming epidemic in Oregon, and the soldiers stationed at the forts are deserting and going to digging gold.

The trotting season has opened finely at Fashion Course, Long Island. Some splendid displays of speed have been made—the best time being 2:30.

In an iron foundry at Waltham, Massachusetts, yesterday, a shell which had been purchased as old iron, exploded, killing the foreman and two boys.

On May 1, there was in the various public depositories, \$24,223,730.39, for which there are Government securities, held by General Spinner, amounting to \$36,114,500.

Captain McClure, of the British schooner Westworth, reports that on the 2d inst. his vessel was seized off Grand Main by a party of sixty men, who represented themselves as Fenians, under the command of a Colonel Kelly. They did damage to neither vessel or crew, and after keeping her in custody about four hours, released her.

The House has passed a joint resolution limiting the debate of members on the reconstruction amendment to thirty minutes each. Even in that time a great deal of unnecessary spouting will be done.

Dispatches from San Francisco contain the intelligence that about 2,000 Indians had captured the garrison of Fort Goodwin, Arizonia, numbering one hundred and seventy-four men, and massacred them.

A special dispatch to a New York paper says that Stephens, the Fenian, has arrived in the steamer Napoleon from Havre, now off the port of New York. Fenian leaders are expected to be very lively and the verdant color abundantly displayed.

At a caucus of the Union members of the Connecticut Legislature, General Terry was nominated on the fifth ballot, for the United States Senate, in the place of Lafayette S. Foster, the present incumbent, whose term expires March 4th 1897.—Ind. Herald.

Important Decisions by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee closed its session at Jackson last Saturday. We learn from the Memphis Bulletin that it made the following important decisions:

The case of Humes, administrator of Stone v. Ward, etc., was decided in favor of the complainant. A good deal of interest has been felt in this case by persons who have had dealing in Confederate currency. Stoner borrowed from Ward, in the early part of 1862, about \$12,000 of Confederate currency, and gave his note for the amount to Ward, and, to secure the note, gave a deed of trust on the lot on which is the Senate House on Jefferson street.

The court held that the note and trust deed were void, and ordered the same to be canceled, and the trustee to be perpetually enjoined from attempting to sell the house and lot.

The court also decided that it is not necessary to the validity of writs and other process in judicial proceedings in the courts of the State, that the internal revenue stamp prescribed by the act of Congress, should be affixed to the writ or process; that the Government of the United States has not the constitutional power to require stamps to be affixed to process issued by the State courts.

The opinion was prepared and read by Judge Alvin Hawkins, and is spoken of by the bar as marked by great learning and cogency of argument.

[CONTINUED FROM THE FOURTH PAGE.]

15. Housekeepers may feed the horses of their guests without a license as a keeper's license.

16. If a produce broker's sales exceed \$10,000 annually, he should be treated as a commercial broker or a dealer as the case may be.

17. Licensed peddler may buy up produce to sell again as peddlers, without license as produce brokers. Produce brokers cannot peddle produce from house to house without licenses as peddlers.

18. Original or unbroken packages or pieces, as referred to in paragraph 32 of section 79, are held to be packages or pieces sold just as they come from the manufacturer, wholesale dealer, or importer, without being broken or divided.

19. Distillers may sell their liquors at the distillery in large or small quantities, either to be drunk on the premises or not, without other license. The same privilege is allowed to brewers and rectifiers. Distillers, brewers and rectifiers may also deliver their liquors to their regular customers about the country without license as peddlers.

20. Farmers and others who frequently furnish food and lodging to travellers for pay, should be licensed as hotel keepers. Yet an occasional act of that kind should not be construed as rendering any person liable to take license.

21. Persons engaged in the business of preparing legal papers in support of claims against the General Government, should have license as claim agents, although they may not present the claims personally before the departments.

22. Persons whose business it is to sell patent rights should have license as patent-right dealers; even though they sell patent rights for their own inventions. Assessors will observe that a patent-right-dealer requires a different license from that of a patent agent.

23. Trustees and guardians should not be required to take license as real-estate agents for renting or selling property held in trust.

24. Every person, other than one holding a license as lawyer or claim agent who makes it his business or any part of his business to draw deeds, bonds, mortgages, wills, waives, or other legal papers, or to examine titles to real estate, who by advertisement or conversation, or by accepting the business whenever it is offered, holds himself out to the public as ready to undertake it is a conveyancer, and should be required to take a license as such.

25. The act imposes no license tax upon boarding-houses keepers as such. Hotels are open to all who choose to enter, without previous stipulation, expecting entertainment, unless the house is full; while boarding-houses and boarding-schools are open only to those who by previous arrangements have acquired a right to entertainment, at such rate of payment as may be agreed upon.

26. An insurance agent is one who is appointed by an insurance company, and acts for it.

27. An insurance broker negotiates or procures insurance in behalf of some persons other than an insurance company, for which he receives pay, commission, or compensation; for instance, persons who negotiate or procure insurance for the insured, or who take applications, etc., and do insurance business for agents, for which they receive pay, commission, or compensation, are insurance brokers.

28. If any person manufactures in excess of \$1,000 at each of two or more places, he should have a separate license for each such place.

29. Where journeymen take clothing, shoes, etc., to their houses and make them up there, they should take license as manufacturers if their manufactures exceed \$1,000 annually. Under such license they may employ others at the place named therein.

30. All applications for permission to hold lotteries, etc., for charitable purposes, free of license or other tax, must be made through the collector of the district, and should bear his recommendation.

31. Selling at wholesale under the 32d paragraph of section 79, is understood to mean selling to others to sell again, without reference to the quantity sold.

32. Drafting having ceased, peddlers may take license without question as to their enrollment for military duty.

33. Apothecaries cannot sell unmixed liquors (except alcohol) even prescribed by physicians, without a license as dealers in liquors.

34. When spirituous liquors are medicated or mixed with foreign substances, but to so slight a degree that they are still used as beverages and are sold as such, a liquor dealer's license will be required by the seller. When the medication or admixture is carried to such an extent that the liquor is no longer susceptible of being used as a beverage, a liquor dealer's license will be required.

35. Butchers, whose sales do not exceed \$1,000 annually, are entitled to license upon payment of \$5. Butchers who sell butchers' meat exclusively by themselves or agents, travelling from place to place, are entitled to license upon payment of \$5, regardless of the amount sold.

36. Persons who sell meat at wholesale are wholesale or retail dealers according to the amount of their sales. By selling at wholesale in this connection is meant selling to be sold again.

37. Builders and contractors are not subject to license-tax in any year in which they do not construct or contract, nor

unless their contract, are in excess of \$2,500. If a builder commences business in March, and makes a contract amounting to \$100,000, he should take license for the balance of the year, and the tax is to be estimated as follows: The lowest rate of license being \$25 per annum, the proportion for two months is \$4 1/6, to which is to be added one dollar for each thousand dollars in the contract in excess of \$25,000. The same law and rulings are applicable to sub-contractors.

38. A miner may employ one person in the business of mining for coal, silver, etc., without license.

39. The liability of peddlers and commercial brokers to license tax depends upon the acts done, and is not affected by the fact that the party is employed by others and is acting merely as an agent.

40. Watches and watch chains do all come within the definition of jewelry, and may, therefore, be sold under a common peddler's license.

41. A retail dealer in liquors wishing to close up business may sell out his whole stock at one auction sale to different purchasers, or may sell the whole at private sale to one purchaser, without license as wholesale dealer in liquors. But if he sell to different persons at private sale in quantities exceeding three gallons, he becomes liable to tax as a wholesale dealer in liquors.

42. Farmers who produce annually butter, cheese, sugar, charcoal, etc., in excess of one thousand dollars at one place, should take license as manufacturers. They may, however, sell all products of their own farms in the manner of peddler's license.

43. Persons traveling about the country as the agents of manufacturers or dealers, seeking orders for goods as agents of one person or firm only, such as salaried clerks or men hired by the month, should not be required to take licenses as commercial brokers.

All parts of decision No. 159 inconsistent herewith are hereby revoked.

The Deering Family Murders—Full Confession of Probst—All the Murders Committed by the Condemned.

We have already published a telegraphic synopsis of the confession of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family. The following is fuller, and gives all the particulars as narrated by the miserable villain to his confessor:

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Probst has made a full confession to his priest of all the murders of the Deering family, commencing with Cornelius Carey, the hired boy. He had no accomplice in his bloody work.

After describing the murder of the boy Carey, he says:

"The sight of the blood of the boy produced in me a devilish and blood-thirsty feeling, and I determined at once to murder the whole family." He disposed of the body of the boy, as described before, and then deliberately sold "Charlie," the little boy next in years to "Willie," who was absent, that he wanted him to do some work in the barn. The little fellow followed him, and as soon as he got him inside the barn door he dispatched him with a small axe he had concealed. He then went to the house and told Mrs. Deering there was something the matter with one of the cows, and he wanted her to come to the barn. She went and he followed, and as soon as she entered inside he struck her in the head and killed her.

He then went back to the house, and brought the children out, one at a time, and taking them inside the barn, dispatched them, one by one, with the same axe. In each instance he cut their throats and placed their bodies in the corn crib, himself, just in the position they were found. He then covered the bodies up and proceeded to wipe out all evidence of his guilt. He then went back to the house and awaiting the arrival of Mr. Deering, not expecting that Miss Dolan would accompany him. As soon as Mr. Deering arrived in the carriage he got out, and Probst told him something was wrong with one of the cows, and asked him to go over to the barn with him. Mr. Deering went along with him, and Miss Dolan went into the house and took off her bonnet and furs. Mr. Deering did not even take off his gloves before going to the barn, but proceeded there at once, followed by Probst, who had an axe concealed ready for use. As soon as Mr. Deering entered the door Probst states that he struck him in the head and felled him to the earth, and then chopped at his neck with the edge of the axe.

Miss Dolan was the next and last victim. She proceeded to the barn after coming down stairs, and not finding any of the family in the house, and Probst who was in waiting, for her, treated her as he had done the rest of the family.

After carrying out the bodies and covering them up with hay, the murderer went into the house and commenced searching for valuables. He states he got no money, but expected to secure a considerable amount. He states that Miss Dolan's pocket book had very little in it. He saw nothing whatever of the two \$50 compound interest notes and \$20 bill of the same character, that are missing. He remained about the house for some time, picked up the articles found in the black valise, and left about dark. His further movements were pretty much as brought out on the trial, and which are patent to the minds of the whole community. Probst states that he would have confessed to all the murders before, but he feared that if he

did so he would be torn to pieces by the mob.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The confession of Probst is phonographically reported by the *Inquirer*. The facts agree, mainly, with the report already sent. He said he had no thought of committing the murder at the time of circling with Deering, but calculated on robbing him of the money he had seen him counting. He had never said anything about it to any one. He came to this country in 1863, in the ship Columbus, from Bremen, and never did anything wrong in Germany. His father and mother were still living at Eaden. He enlisted twice and deserted, first in the Forty-first New York, and then the Fifth cavalry. He planned every day to get Deering's money, but had never had a chance. He says: "My first plan was to kill him, and get the money; I could not get the money in any other way; I thought of killing them at the house, as they came down in the morning; I got the axe sometimes, ready for them when they came down evenings; I had some good chances, but my heart failed me."

After describing the manner of murdering Cornelius Carey, and Mrs. Deering and her children, he gives the following explanation of the killing of the infants: "Then I went over to the house and took Annie and told her that her mother wanted to see her in the stable. She did not say a word. Then I took a little baby—I took it on my arm. The little girl walked alongside of me. I left the little baby on the first corner as you go into the stable, play on the hay. Then I went to the same place where I killed the others; she looked around, like for her mother, who was in the hay; she did not say anything; I knocked her down at the first blow, and cut her throat the same as the others, then I went back and got the little baby, and struck it on the head in the same place there; I hauled them into the same place."

After describing the killing of Deering and Miss Dolan, the fiend says he took out Mr. Deering's pocket book, but only got seventeen dollars, including a counterfeit three dollar note. He saw nothing in Miss Dolan's pocket book but postage stamps. He was not lying now. He thought they had much money. After securing other articles, money, etc., (afterward found in his possession,) he washed and dressed himself, putting Deering's clothes on, and then ate some bread and butter. The soundless frequently laughed while detailing his confession of these horrible crimes.

The Working Man.

He is the noblest man of whom our free country can boast; whether at the workshop or at the plow, you find him the same noble hearted, free and independent being. And if there is a man in society upon whom we look with esteem and admiration, it is the independent, sober workman. We care not whether he be farmer, mechanic or common laborer—whether his tools are engaged in the workshop, the field or the coal mine; whether his home is in the backwoods or the neat cottage, our admiration is the same. What a happy picture he presents; what a reward for his labor, who by his own unaided exertions, establishes for himself a respectable position in society; who, commencing in poverty, by his skill and assiduity surmounts every obstacle, overcomes every prejudice, and finally succeeds in forming a character whose value is enhanced by those who come after him. Such a man we prize as the noblest work of which human nature is capable—the highest production she can boast.

And let it be born in mind by the young workman just entering upon the stage of active life—let it ever lie at the foundation and be the moving spring of all his efforts, that this situation he must strain every nerve to attain. It can be attained by all. Untiring industry and virtuous ambition never fail to find their reward. They never yet were exerted in vain, and never will be while honesty and justice find a home in the human breast. It was remarked by an eloquent writer, "that the workingman who had no inheritance but virtue, is the sole king among men, and the only man among kings."

"He envies not the son of ease, Nor lord in princely hall. But bows before the wise decrees; In kindness meant for all."

Secretary Stanton.

A Washington correspondent of a radical cotemporary writes thus: The announced adhesion to "My Policy," of the very able Secretary of War, will strike a chill into the hearts of thousands. We have looked on the War Department as an impregnable fortress, not to be stormed by Executive blandishments. But there is little doubt that Stanton has gone over, deserted the standard which he has defended, and left the friends who have never faltered in supporting him. Well! we have only got to be more determined and vigilant.

Stanton is not much given to any party, but his defection from radicalism shows that he sees the coming storm that is to sweep it out of existence.

CANDID.—The editor of a new paper in Nebraska began his introductory article with the following sentence: "The object in view in the establishment of this paper is the procuring of means wherewith to buy bread and butter and good clothes."

HARDWARE STORE.

W. F. STUDABAKER

Announce to the public that he has had a general assortment of

HARD WARE.

And is daily receiving additions to stock, consisting in part of

COOK STOVES,

Parlor and Box Stoves, in all varieties and styles usually found in such an establishment, also a general assortment of Shelf

HARDWARE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY

Mechanic's Tools, Harness, Saddle and Carriage Trimmings; and for Builders,

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Butts, Hinges, Locks, etc., etc., in fact everything necessary for Building purposes. Also

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Steel, Wagon Iron, Springs, Bolts, etc., and which we invite the special attention of our customers, always promising to sell at the lowest market rates. Store in the Tragedy Building

Decatur, Oct. 21, 1895.

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ND

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Of men's and Boy's Clothing, consisting of

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Of which we have a full assortment of all styles of goods. Also the largest and best stock of

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Ever brought to this market. Those desiring anything in our line are respectfully invited to give us a call and examine our

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We have a large stock of every thing pertaining to our trade, but which it is impossible to enumerate in our advertisement. In conclusion we would say, we shall rely upon honesty for dealing, and cheap goods, as the best recommendation to our customers. abOct. 27, 1895. M. E. TAN, BRO

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(SUCCESSOR TO BOLLMAN & ADLERBERGER.)

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