

BLAINE'S DEFENDERS.

Well May That Candidate Explain, "Save Me from My Friends!"

For Out of Their Own Mouths Shall They Be Condemned.

A Largely Attended Meeting of Independents in New York City.

WHERE WILL THE ANGELS GO?

Since wicked Jim has won the game, Black Jack and high and low, The question that arises is, Where will the angels go?

There's John D. Long and Frisbie Hoar, With Cabot Lodge in tow; And now that Blaine has won, we ask, Where will the angels go?

The pious Edmunds' worshippers Have had a horrid blow; And, since the devil's in the field, Where will the angels go?

George William Curtis, of New York, And Mr. Schurz, also, Are "downed" by this catastrophe— Where will the angels go?

Ah! but it was a stormy day! And still the horrid blow! Keeps at full force, and so we ask, Where will the angels go?

—Boston Star.

Blaine's Lane Defense.

While the Chicago Tribune has not as yet refracted one syllable of its onslaught on James G. Blaine in 1876, it has at last attempted to make a defense for him against its own indictment. In a recent issue it seeks to convict George William Curtis of intentionally misrepresenting the charges against Mr. Blaine as supported by the "Mulligan letters." In five labored paragraphs it strives to explain that James G. Blaine did not barter and sell a ruling made while he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, for a participation in a new railway enterprise "in every respect as generous as I [he] could expect or desire." One of these will do as well as another to illustrate the character of the Tribune's defense—its utter recklessness of truth and consistency of statement. It says:

It was many months after the passage of the bill that Mr. Blaine concluded to invest some money in the Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds, and he naturally sought to procure them on the most favorable terms. He applied to a friend of his (Fisher), who had had no interest whatever in the enterprise, and expected to have none at the time the land grant bill passed Congress, and finally obtained the block of bonds from a man (Caldwell) who was handling the enterprise, whom Blaine did not even know. It would seem to be impossible to connect Blaine's ruling with his subsequent investment under these circumstances. This fact Curtis well knows but suppresses.

No one has ever said Blaine's ruling was made in anticipation of his investment. What is charged is that, having saved the bill from "sleeping the sleep of death," he shook that ruling in the face of Caldwell in order to be let into the enterprise, promising at the same time that he saw "many channels in which," he wrote, "I know I can be useful." By a strange fatality, which ever attends the tortuous course of falsehood, the Tribune of June 16, 1884, contained a dispatch from New Haven, Conn., giving an interview with Col. Logan H. Root, "who," says the Tribune, "in 1869, when he was a Congressman from Arkansas, gained the consent of Mr. Blaine, then Speaker, to make the ruling on the amendment to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad bill, which as much as any other act of Mr. Blaine's has been taken as a text by his opponents." Mark Root claims to have "gained" Blaine's consent. When Blaine was pleading to be let into the enterprise he claimed that he suggested the point and sent his page to Gen. Logan to make it. In the course of his interview Mr. Root said:

I told him [Blaine] how important the road was to our country, and how little we were asking of Congress. He [Blaine] said that he understood how we were situated, and should like to see us through.

And he did see them through, and also saw them later. Again, in his New Haven interview, Mr. Root says:

Three months afterward, when Congress had adjourned, he wrote to Fisher, one of the managers of the enterprise, asking that some of the securities of the road might be sold him at the same price paid by the original starters of the road. He mentioned the fact that he had aided me and that was all. It was nothing understood or bargained; nothing but what was pure and right. This disposes of the claim that Fisher had no interest in the road, and "expected none at the time the land-grant bill passed Congress." It is useless, however, to discuss this question with a newspaper or with men who see only a question of "refined ethics" in Blaine's conduct in making merchandise of his ruling as Speaker. If any one's moral perceptions are so blunted that he cannot appreciate the scandalous impropriety of hawking about a duty done by a public servant for personal aggrandizement, it is not worth while seeking to convince him that Blaine is not a fit man for President of the United States. But no right-thinking, premeditated man can believe that Blaine's transgressions against the common standards of moral responsibility are so slight, so harmless, so unintended, that they can be set aside. Up to this day Mr. Blaine has never dared to give to the public all the letters he stole from Mulligan, whose possession of them led him to contemplate suicide.—Chicago Daily News, Ind.

Bad for Blaine.

[New York special to Chicago Times.] The independent Republicans who cannot stomach Blaine and Logan met at the house of Joseph H. Harper, the publisher, to-night. There they declared in speech and resolution that they would oppose the nominations of the Chicago convention with might and main. They declared that if the Democratic party nominated such men as Cleveland and Bayard the ticket would receive their support. Cleveland's name was received with cheers. The meeting was called to order by Stephen F. Nash, and George William Curtis was made Chairman, and George W. Greene, of New York, and S. W. Grierson, of Brooklyn, Secretaries. Carl Schurz offered the following resolutions:

WITNESSES, We are met in conference as

Republicans and Independents to act in opposition to the nomination of J. G. Blaine for President and John A. Logan for Vice President of the United States; and

WITNESSES, Those candidates were named in absolute disregard of the reform sentiment of the nation, and represent political methods and principles to which we are unalterably opposed;

Resolved, That it is our conviction that the country will be better served by opposing their nomination than by supporting them.

Resolved, That we look with solicitude to the coming nominations of the Democratic party. They have the proper men, and we hope they will put them before the people for election.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five members be appointed to take without delay suitable measures for rallying and organizing the Republicans and Independents dissatisfied with the nomination of Blaine and Logan, with a view of holding at as early a day as possible a general Republican conference for the purpose of perfecting such further steps as may be found advisable for the expression and effective enforcement of our views of the public interests.

Resolved, That this committee be appointed by the Chair, and that it have power to add to its number.

In advocating the passage of the resolutions Mr. Schurz said that the Boston Independents, as the representatives of a large constituency, had secured 1,600 signatures to the call for their meeting, and therefore they could properly claim to speak for those who had signed the call. There were great numbers of Republicans and Independents throughout the State who would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to express their opposition to Blaine by joining any movement which promised concerted action. Moorefield Storey, of Boston, said that the origin of the Boston meeting was in the committee appointed by the Boston Reform Club, which happened to be holding its meeting when the news of the Republican nomination was received. A call was at once circulated, and 2,000 responses were received from the best Republicans. The Independents sought to unite in order to rebuke corrupt methods and corrupt men in politics. They proposed to vote generally for Republicans, but were willing to join the Democrats in putting Cleveland or Bayard in the Presidential chair. Organization was necessary throughout New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Maine. Chairman Curtis, in introducing Mr. Wood, of Philadelphia, said that the independent movement had already begun to make its way in Pennsylvania. Mr. Wood said that he could not speak for the rest of the State, but in Philadelphia it was not true that the Independents were for Blaine, but on the contrary scarcely one had declared for him. Mr. Wood read a letter from Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia, publisher, declaring very strong in favor of the independent movement.

George P. Sawyer, of Buffalo, said that a committee of the best men of Buffalo stood ready to lend their aid to the movement. Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis, said it was not a party movement, but a protest against the abuse of party power. Col. T. W. Higginson said that the protest was for the benefit of the Republican party, which it was clear could not secure the electoral votes of Massachusetts. Charles R. Miller said he had found in Connecticut many old-time Republicans who were greatly dissatisfied with the nominations, and who were only waiting to see what the Democrats would do. Jackson S. Schultz said he did not feel like supporting a rotten candidate on a rotten platform. Carl Schurz said that the German vote would be largely against Blaine, and that the campaign must not be under Democratic auspices, but as an independent Republican movement. Congressman Lyman said that since the Boston conference many Democrats had shown a strong desire to learn what Democrat could catch the independent vote. Ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, of North Carolina, said that the present crisis had not been equalled since the civil war. The basis of good society was threatened by the chance of success of such candidates on such a platform. He would vote for any good Democrat to save political morality in America. The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Mr. Curtis, in closing, said: "It must be a long pull, it should be a strong pull, and we are agreed that it shall be a pull altogether."

Letters sympathizing with the object of the meeting were read from B. H. Bristow, ex-Gov. Solomon, H. A. Oakley, H. M. Alden, Prof. Felix Adler, Frank Fuller, and Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher wrote: "Put me down against Blaine every time in letters two feet long."

Platform "Taffy."

It is amusing to witness the ecstasies of some of the Republican journals over the remarkable document which is called the "platform" of the Chicago convention. The Tribune, of that city, hitherto, pretentiously in favor of free trade, fairly glows with enthusiasm over the plank which is intended to satisfy the protectionists, and says it is "one of the most skillfully drawn tariff planks that have appeared in any political declaration of principles for many years."

Whether this judgment is sound depends on the object of a tariff plank in the platform. If the object be to say something without committing the party to anything, the plank is indeed "skillfully drawn." But if the object is to define the party position, and outline the party methods, so that those who vote can do so intelligently, the plank is wretchedly drawn. Take, for example, the paragraph which the free-trade Tribune finds pre-eminently "prudent and judicious."

"The Republican party pledges itself to correct inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the labor or the great productive interests of the country."

What does all this mean? It is very plain and outspoken as to results. The party is going to correct the inequalities of the tariff. It is going to reduce the surplus. And it is not going to resort to horizontal reduction. That is clear enough. But how is it going to work? Has it some plan which the voter can compare with horizontal reduction and by comparison form a judgment as to its merits? Not at all. It has merely some conveniently vague and mythical "methods" which are to "relieve the tax-payer" without injury to the labor

or the great productive interests. And what guaranty has the labor or what guaranty have the productive interests that these "methods" will be effective? What are they? If the convention knew they would produce the results pledged, it must have known what they were. It must have had knowledge of their successful trial somewhere, at some time. Did it have such knowledge? If so, why did it not put that knowledge into the plank and invite intelligent support?

The convention had no such knowledge. The plank is merely a specimen of platform "taffy." It is skillful and judicious merely in seeming to promise something without really promising anything. For if the "methods" do not prove effective—as they are always sure not to—the party cannot be held responsible for its failure to achieve the results for which the methods are intended.—Free Press.

How the Plumed Knights Will Be Divided.

Of course the different organizations of Plumed Knights will bear different names, and it naturally follows that among the favorite names will be the Tattooed Knights. These will be clad in skin-tight costume, the better to display the tattooed figures upon their persons, commemorative of the heroic exploits that have been recorded in the grand career of their leader, such as the Fort Smith Railway land-steal, the Warren Fisher job, the Mulligan business, the Peruvian guano swindle, etc., etc. On the Pacific slope the Plumed Knights of the Invisible Sand-Lot will be a favorite name, and in New York and some other sections the Plumed Knights of the Unconquerable Tail-Twisters will include many of the most enthusiastic of all the rascals that will be impelled by the lust of "loot and booty" to enlist in the new crusade to snatch the holy sepulcher of the spoils from the hands of the reformatory infidels, hypocrites, and pharisees. That it will be an enthusiastic crusade cannot be doubted by any who have witnessed the enthusiasm of a pack of ravening wolves pursuing the hunter that has bagged a savory venison.—Chicago Times.

Young Republicans at Work.

The Young Republican Club of this city have already taken preliminary steps, through the proper committee, toward dealing with the Chicago nomination in a manner worthy of the claims of the organization to conservatism and independence in politics. To this end they propose making an impartial and exhaustive examination of the charges against James G. Blaine. If they find the charges are disproven to the satisfaction of the investigators it is possible that the club may endorse the party ticket. If, on the other hand, the truth of the charges is established, the organization will, in all likelihood, repudiate the action of the national convention. The result of a dispassionate investigation into the character and record of Mr. Blaine can not be doubted. He is not the figure to stand upon the platform which the young Republicans have erected for themselves.—Brooklyn Eagle (Ind.).

Why It Opposes Blaine.

1. He is the leading and most vigorous Republican representative of dangerous political methods and practices. 2. (When Secretary of State) he showed himself a most dangerous guide of foreign policy. 3. We also oppose him because his personal character has been for years under grave suspicion, which has been materially strengthened by his own behavior in regard to the charges so often brought against him. He has been presented before the country under circumstances in which no man's honor could escape unless the most complete explanation were forthcoming; but, instead of explanation, he himself has been content with bravado or with shuffling, and his friends have been content to abuse or ridicule those who demand that a public man's honor should be without reproach.—Boston Advertiser.

Massachusetts a Doubtful State.

Massachusetts must be regarded as a doubtful State and corresponding efforts made to secure its vote. New York is always closely contested in Presidential elections, and this year the independent Republicans represented by the New York Times, New York Evening Post, and Brooklyn Union will have unusual provocation to indulge their constitutional "kicking" propensities. Connecticut and New Jersey must be classed with New York and Massachusetts as doubtful States. In these four States the Republican party must fight its battle this year.—Buffalo Commercial-Advertiser (Rep.).

Not Reassuring to Blaine.

That Republican paper, the Springfield Republican, says:

The voice of the patriot who was so busy assuring us that Blaine would be nominated, when the chances were really the other way, seems now to be turned upon Ohio and Indiana, and is telling how very certain the Maine man is to carry them, and how he can be elected without New York. If the political persons who talk with their mouths are wise, however, they will hang on to New York for the present. Without that the Republicans must carry every other Northern State to win, and there is hardly a possibility of such a thing happening.

The Turn in the Road.

The whirligig of time frequently brings sudden opportunities of revenge. When Secretary Folger was struck down by a revolt in New York that was encouraged by Mr. Blaine the Republican friends of the Secretary hardly imagined that their turn would come so soon.—Philadelphia Record.

The national Republican platform thanks only the "Republican" soldiers and sailors of the late war. The framers probably reasoned that the Democratic soldiers and sailors did their duty without expecting any thanks.

SPREADING PLAGUE.

The Cities of Marseilles and Toulon, France, Visited by Grim Asiatic Cholera.

A Strong Foothold Gained—Fifty Deaths in Two Days—Thousands Flee.

[By cable from London.]

An alarming outbreak of cholera has occurred in Toulon, France. There have been fifty deaths since Saturday, and the rate of mortality has increased each day. A panic has seized upon the people. Eight thousand persons have fled from the city and thousands of residents of the poorer quarters have been ousted from their homes and driven into the suburbs by the police and are now camping in the fields.

The bodies of victims of the disease are buried in large trenches and covered with quicklime to hasten their decomposition. None have been buried in the regular cemeteries for fear of giving opportunity for the infection to spread. Great terror is shown by the inhabitants of the surrounding country upon the approach of any of the refugees from the city, lest they should carry with them the germ of the dreaded malady.

A special from Paris says: The Ministry of Commerce has issued a notice that the cholera at Toulon is sporadic, and not Asiatic; that it is due to local infection and, therefore, confined to the place of its origin. At Marseilles there is a cholera scare. Orders have been issued to bury immediately the corpses of cholera victims in deep trenches, which will be covered with chloride of lime. No bodies will be allowed to be taken to the churches.

Is It Asiatic?

India is the home of Asiatic cholera, where it is known to have existed for centuries. In 1817 a particularly violent epidemic, which originated at Jessore, ravaged India for three years, and then spread to China on the east and Persia on the west. By 1823 it had reached Asia Minor and Siberia, and in 1830 it invaded Russia, appearing in Europe for the first time. The next year it spread throughout all Europe, and eventually crossed the Atlantic to America. The year 1835 saw it in North Africa, and during 1836-7 it continued to appear spasmodically in various parts of Europe. In 1847 another epidemic visited Russia, Germany, England, and France, and like its predecessor it too crossed to America, whence it spread to the West Indies. In 1850 it again appeared in the East, reaching Europe in 1853, and again coming to the western continent, where its severity was exceedingly great. Finally, in 1865-6, the last visit of the plague was made to Europe, and this time, also, it found the Atlantic no obstacle to its western march. Fortunately, it was not so deadly on the last occasion as on the previous one. We see from this brief statement that each time Europe has been visited by this scourge it has spread to America. Its course is not always the same, as sometimes it avoids countries that at others it visits, making its way into Eastern Europe at one time from Russia in Asia, and at another, after ravaging Arabia and Syria, invading Turkey and spreading from thence.

Early in the month of June last year a mysterious disease made its appearance at Damietta, a town on the eastern arm of the Nile, near the point where it enters the Mediterranean. At first little or no notice was taken of its presence, as its ravages were chiefly confined to the rabble, but as the days went on it spread with such rapidity that at last it commanded attention. An investigation was then set afoot as the result of which the epidemic was pronounced to be Asiatic cholera, and this opinion received official confirmation from the report of the Egyptian sanitary commission, published about the beginning of the last week in the month. No sooner was the decision of the commission made public than a panic set in, which was by no means allayed when the Egyptian medical chief at the place flatly contradicted its members, and pronounced the plague an ordinary fever of virulent type. People fled from the stricken town in hundreds, availing themselves of any and every means of transportation that would convey them to a place of safety. A sanitary cord of Egyptian troops was drawn around Damietta after this, and, if not at once, at least a little later on, orders were issued to shoot fugitives who might attempt to break through—a needless precaution that was subsequently adopted at other towns visited by the plague. The panic was not confined to the immediate scene of the outbreak, but spread all over Lower Egypt, and Europeans everywhere throughout the country made haste to get away.

In Algeria the Governor prevented the annual caravan of Mecca pilgrims from setting out. By the beginning of July it was feared that the exception of a few devoted medical men, all Europeans had deserted the delta towns and villages. So numerous were the deaths that the bodies of the victims were hastily buried under a few inches of sand, which blown away by the wind, left them exposed to breed new diseases. At the end of this month—just two months from the appearance at Damietta—16,000 persons had died.

Prompt measures were taken by nearly all European states to guard against an invasion of the plague, England being the sole exception. Nothing in the dispatches published lately indicates how the infection reached Toulon, its appearance there being, so far as is yet known, surrounded by as much mystery as the outbreak at Damietta.

CLIPPINGS.

A WINONA (Minn.) hermit flies a black flag over his hut. He is not troubled with agents.

EDISON hasn't stopped inventing for good. He is busy just now looking up safe and profitable investments.

A SPARROW has built her nest in the left hand of the bronze statue of Daniel Webster in Central Park, New York.

A FASHIONABLE young lady in New York has had her hair tinted a beautiful chestnut color to match her saddle-horse's mane.

RARE and lovely orchids are the flower of the moment in London. Everybody who is anybody wears them in shoulder knot or buttonhole.

THE greenfinch begins to pipe at 1:30 o'clock in the morning, the blackcap at 2:30, and the quail half an hour later. The sparrow is lazy and the last to rise.

MESSRS. BECK, Edmunds, and Ingalls, are said to be the only present members of the United States Senate who take snuff, and they do not do so regularly.

THE Aldrich family, which will soon hold a convention at Saratoga, includes Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and three judges, respectively of California, Georgia, and Massachusetts.

AN Englishman has written a three-volume work on the danger of yawning.

PUTTING UP LEADERS.

Indiana Democratic Delegation to Support McDonald for the Presidency.

Ohio Democrats Demand the Unanimous Nomination of Tilden.

[Indiana Democrats.]

The Indiana Democratic State Convention was called to order at Indianapolis by the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who was received with much applause. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Allen.

The platform was read by the Hon. W. H. English. It renewed the pledge of fidelity to the Constitution and to the doctrines taught by the men who were its founders, condemning the corrupt and extravagant expenditure of the public money, advocated a tariff for revenue according to the necessities of the Government, and demanded the enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration, and the redemption of public lands for the occupancy of citizens of the United States.

A resolution to instruct the delegation to vote for McDonald at Chicago was carried amid applause.

After the adoption of the platform, Isaac P. Gray, M. D. Manson, and David Turpie were placed in nomination for Governor. On the first ballot Gray was nominated, receiving 699 votes; Turpie, 223; and Manson, 181. Gen. Manson made a speech saying he had supposed the soldier of two wars would have received more consideration in the Democratic convention, but he was satisfied and moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Col. Gray responded at some length, arraigning the Republican party and discussing the Chicago platform. Several nominations were made for Lieutenant Governor, but all withdrew in favor of Gen. Manson, who was nominated by acclamation. W. R. Meyers, of Madison, was chosen for Secretary of State. James H. Rice, of Floyd, for Auditor, and John J. Cooper, of Marion, for Treasurer, were nominated by acclamation.

Delegates to the Chicago convention were elected as follows: At Large—Thomas A. Hendricks, Daniel W. Voorhees, Robert C. Bell, and Charles Danby.

First District—G. V. Menzies and F. Lowenstein. Second—J. M. Andrews and Samuel H. Taylor. Third—James B. Brown and Geo. B. D. Gibson. Fourth—E. D. Bannister and J. H. Woolford. Fifth—Thomas W. Wootton and P. H. McCormick. Sixth—W. A. Hickie and Henry Wisor. Seventh—O. B. Ford and Peter Lieber. Eighth—Thomas F. Davidson and C. F. McNutt. Ninth—J. V. Brunt and S. S. Daily. Tenth—Clinton Chamberlain and A. L. Jones. Eleventh—D. Yongling and Hugh Dougherty. Twelfth—Herman Freyschlag and Geo. Colebrook. Thirteenth—Hudson Beck and Daniel McDonald.

After the convention adjourned the State Central Committee held a meeting, and organized by the election of Ebenezer Henderson as Chairman and J. L. Riley Secretary. The delegates to the national convention held a conference and determined to do everything possible to secure the nomination of McDonald.

Ohio Democrats.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention was called to order at Columbus by Congressman D. R. Paige. There were very few people present except the delegates. Gen. E. B. Finley was elected permanent Chairman. He reviewed the history of the party, and predicted that it would carry Ohio this fall. Elmer White presented the platform, which reaffirmed the principles set forth in 1883. It endorsed the principles of the party as in favor of personal liberty; demanded the purification of the public service, and the equalization of public burdens; favored a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the Government, and so adjusted as to prevent unequal burdens; advocated the adjustment of the wool tariff; commended the action of the Democratic Legislature in abolishing the contract-labor system, and its reform in prison management; and arraigned the Republican party. A radical free-trade plank, offered by Mr. Russell, of Cleveland, was voted down unanimously. A resolution offered by Congressman Converse favoring the nomination of Tilden was unanimously adopted. An effort to force the unit rule on the Chicago delegation was defeated. The delegates at large were elected as follows: Gen. Durbin Ward, Allen G. Thurman, John R. McLean, and Lieut. Gov. Mueller. The State ticket was named as follows: Secretary, James W. Newman; Supreme Judge, O. D. Martin; Member of the Board of Public Works, John H. Beuter.

North Carolina Democrats.

The Democrats of North Carolina, in convention at Raleigh, nominated Gen. Alfred M. Scales for Governor and Charles M. Stedman for Lieutenant Governor. The delegates to the Chicago convention are divided between Bayard and Cleveland.

Devoured by Sharks.

While the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Chala, Capt. Hogg, now in this port, says the Panama Star and Herald, was leaving Bahia, one of her cooks, who was asleep on the rail, fell overboard. An alarm was immediately given, the ship was stopped and backed, life-buoys were thrown overboard, and, with amazing rapidity, a boat was in the water and in charge of Mr. Kellick, the first officer, pulling hard in the direction of the man, who was a splendid swimmer, and who made good progress in the direction of the boat. Suddenly, however, the place became alive with sharks, and it at once became apparent the unfortunate man was doomed. Once he threw himself out of the water in an effort to escape the jaws of one of the monsters, but a few seconds afterward he was evidently seized and dragged under, as nothing more was seen of him. Other sharks, apparently disappointed in their hopes of prey, were then observed rushing through the water in all directions, and even appeared to meditate an attack on the boat, which, after an ineffectual search, pulled back to the ship. The sharks were apparently ravenous, and the rapidity with which they swarmed around the unfortunate man amazed all who witnessed this striking proof of the voraciousness of these denizens of the deep.

AT Thurles, Tipperary, six men have been committed for trial charged with having carried away the daughter of a rich farmer. They intended to force her to marry one of them and thus gain her inheritance.

PATENT benches, which can be closed and locked at night, are favored for public use in the down-town parks in New York, where the old benches were used as beds for tramps and loafers.

ADRIAN HILL has started out to walk from New York to San Francisco for \$2,000.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

—Zach Albough, a druggist at Somerset, has been fined \$242 for selling whiskey to tipplers.

—Thomas J. Thorne, of Tippecanoe County, who was one of the forty-five survivors of the 2,300 souls on board the Sultana when she blew up, has received \$1,800 back pension. Mr. Thorne's war experience included a long imprisonment at Andersonville.

JOHN EARL and Edward Swank are held at Lafayette for the robbery of Anthony Eckhart of \$40 in money and some other articles. A witness testifies that they told him they went to the home of Eckhart, and, finding the window partially raised, procured a long stick, tied a piece of cotton on the end, saturated it with chloroform, thrust it in at the window, and soon had Eckhart sound asleep. They then entered the house and carried off what they wanted.

—William A. Peele, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has distributed the fifth annual report of the Statistical Department. Of the 17,773 persons reported as prisoners in jail the last year, 1,576 were from Indiana, and 2,194 were foreigners. In 10,373 cases the crimes were reported unknown. The church statistics give the number of Methodist organizations as 1,252; Baptist, 391; Catholic, 230; United Brethren, 341; Presbyterian, 316; Christian, 555. Membership: Methodist, 113,005; Baptist, 37,113; Catholic, 88,398; United Brethren, 19,431; Presbyterian, 40,344; Christian, 53,403. Total membership of all churches, 460,714.

A MAN who gave his name as Edward Baker reported to the police at Indianapolis that he had been robbed of \$1,125 by a woman whom he had contracted to marry, and with whom he was stopping at the Sherman House. Baker's story is, to say the least, a unique and interesting one. According to his statement, he called at the intelligence office of Mrs. Antonia Kisar, in Buffalo, and applied for either a house-keeper or a wife, agreeing to pay \$1 for the former or \$5 for the latter. Not knowing of any one to whom to refer, Mrs. Kisar proposed to accept the latter proposition herself, which was gladly agreed to by Baker. The woman had a 6-year-old daughter, Hedwig, of whom she was the guardian, and she stipulated especially that she was to be continued as guardian in the event of their marriage, to which Baker agreed. They went to Indianapolis, accompanied by Mrs. Kisar's brother, and registered at the Sherman House as man and wife, the two men, however, rooming together. On the following day they went before a notary, and entered into an ante-nuptial agreement in accordance with the understanding reached as stated above. In the morning Baker reported to the police that on awakening he had discovered that his room-mate had departed in the night, leaving him locked in the room. Inquiry developed the fact that Mrs. Kisar had also departed, the two stating to the hotel clerk that an unexpected telegram had necessitated their immediate departure. Baker found, on examining his satchel and purse, that \$1,125 therein contained had disappeared with his erstwhile companions, whereat, and because of which, he gnashes his teeth and refuses to be comforted. There is no clew to the missing ones. Baker is about 50 years old, and Mrs. Kisar is less than 20.

—Thirty-five years ago, in 1849, Thompson Walling was one of a party of twenty-six men to leave Muncie and go overland to the gold fields of California. Most of the party, in time, returned. Walling remained, determined when he did return to his wife and two children to come back with a fortune. By the last of the party who returned to Muncie he sent back \$500, and then his wife ceased to hear from him. After years of waiting she concluded he was dead, and sold his farm and settled his estate. His father died wealthy, and his estate was also settled upon the supposition that Thompson Walling was dead, his children falling heir to his share of the property. Believing him dead, but fortifying herself with a divorce, Mrs. Walling married Horatio Wilcoxon. On Aug. 24, 1885, Mr. Wilcoxon passed through the house and, speaking affectionately to his wife, who was ill, left her presence never to speak to her again. Ten minutes later he was caught in a pulley band in his saw mill and dashed to pieces. Oct. 31, 1886, she was married to Jeremiah Veach, with whom she lived at Springfield, until a short time before Thanksgiving, 1882, when Mr. Veach died, leaving her again alone. Since that time Mrs. Veach has resided on the forty-acre farm left her by Mr. Veach's will, and her son and daughter, both married, have been her solace. Volney Wilson, of Muncie, an old friend of the family, could never feel satisfied that Walling was dead, and for some time has been sending letters of inquiry to various points in the far West. One of these letters he addressed to the Postmaster of Weatherly, Ore. The Postmaster, who was also a forty-niner, who had not seen his family for twenty years, was at that time on a visit to them. Walling, in his absence, was serving as Deputy Postmaster and opened the letter, when he was greatly agitated to find it making inquiries concerning himself. He wrote to his wife expressing a desire to see her and the children, and to the great jeopardy of the fatted calf, he returned from the far West, and spent the evening in company with his wife, children, and grandchildren.

—A catfish weighing seventy-five pounds was caught near Clay City the other day. It is a small fish compared with some the fishermen have reported as having got away.

—Mrs. Ruth T. Soring, of Madison, died at the residence of her son-in-law. She would have been 96 years old on the 1st day of July.

—A young lady residing near Lafayette has 20,000 silk-worms.