

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

I. W. McEwen, Publisher.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The ship-building firm of Goss, Sawyer & Packard, of Bath, Me., have assets of \$600,000, with \$300,000 liabilities. They have not failed, but ask an extension of their creditors.

In the municipal court at Boston, John L. Sullivan was fined \$15 for fast driving and cruelty to a horse.

More than half the druggists in New York City, it has been discovered, have been selling adulterated quinine, and several arrests are pending.

An express train of four coaches was wrecked at Greenville, N. J., on the Reading Road, by the breaking of a wheel. Twenty-five passengers were wounded, eight of them only slightly. A special train was sent out from Jersey City for the sufferers.

Dr. Jean Baptiste Marchais, the oldest resident of Utica, N. Y., is dead.

Chittenden Rogers, an expert bicyclist and polo player, while engaged in a game of polo at Binghamton, N. Y., fell with such force that he was almost instantly killed.

An explosion of dynamite occurred in New York City, shattering the fronts of Garry Bros. and Ridley Bros. dry-goods store, corner of Grand avenue and Allen street. The damage amounts to \$2,500. Five arrests were made. Striking employees are charged with responsibility for the explosion.

Three explosions of natural gas almost simultaneously at Pittsburgh wrecked three houses, damaged others, and broke all the windows in the vicinity. Eighteen persons were wounded, seven of the victims not being expected to recover, and one woman is missing. A flying beer keg knocked the driver of a passing street car, which was hurled from the track, and the passengers badly injured. Threats are being made to tear up the pipes of the Gas Fuel Company, and suits for damages will be instituted.

The body of Robert A. Wallace, who died at Buffalo eight years ago, was exhumed, and a will discovered between the vest and shirt in which he was prepared for the coffin. The disposition of his property by a second wife in favor of her children as against the deceased's children by a former wife led to the remarkable discovery.

WESTERN.

Horses and cattle perished by thousands during the storms that prevailed recently in Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory. A large number of people were also frozen to death, and many others are still missing.

Four unknown men broke into the postoffice at Huntington, Ind. Night Marshal Max Baumgartner shot one of the burglars through the back, killing him instantly. Baumgartner was dangerously wounded by a pistol-belt. The three remaining thieves stole a horse and sleigh and made their escape.

Dispatches from the West state that Couch's boomer colony in Oklahoma have decided to leave the Territory, and will go to the nearest point on the Kansas line, accompanied by troops. Re-enforcements were sent by the boomers from Coffeyville, Kan., have turned back, and troops will be sent to intercept the men coming from Wichita.

A passenger train on the St. Paul Road was thrown from the track at Albany, Ill., but no lives were lost.

At Winterset, Iowa, after suffering from poverty, Mrs. Mary Dooley poisoned herself and her son and daughter. Only the latter survived the effects of the drug.

The Sheriff at Freeport, Ill., closed the dry-goods store of P. G. Scanlan on judgments aggregating \$35,000.

Suit has been entered at Cleveland, Ohio, against Mrs. James A. Garfield for \$25,000 by a woman named Tanner, who claims that she was run over and seriously injured by Mrs. Garfield's carriage.

W. H. Fertich, Superintendent of Schools at Shelbyville, Ind., recently made a rule that tardy pupils must wait outside the door for some minutes. A girl of 9 years, named Michener, very nearly froze her feet on account of the regulation, and her father has brought suit for \$2,000 damages.

William Bates, a farmer, living near Lapeer, Mich., was kicked in the head by a colt which he was breaking, and killed.

It has been discovered at San Francisco that lying-in hospitals—and in some cases the mothers—have been selling illegitimate female children to Chinese speculators, who ship them to China, where they are kept until 12 years old, and then sold to rich Celestials for large sums. Four white babies have already been found in possession of females in Chinese brothels.

Capt. Couch, H. H. Stafford, George W. Brown, and Col. E. S. Wilcox, leaders of the Oklahoma boomers, were arrested at Arkansas City for conspiracy and rebellion against the United States Government.

Gen. Hatch contemplates building a number of forts in Indian Territory, and will leave troops at Salt Fork in anticipation of another colonizing expedition by the Oklahoma boomers. The General says that the boomers at Stillwater were starved out. They did not give up until hunger compelled them to surrender. At the time of the capitulation there were only 153 men in the boomers' camp. Capt. Couch and his followers were escorted into Arkansas City by 3,000 citizens and a brass band. They were received with great enthusiasm. A large part of the land in Oklahoma was found to have been fenced in by cattlemen, who were left in peaceful possession after the expulsion of the settlers. An Oklahoma Union was formed at Arkansas City.

The First National Bank Building at Marquette, Mich., the finest structure in the city, was swept away by flames. Loss over \$150,000.

Nine persons in a sleigh near Oak Harbor, Ohio, were struck by a Lake Shore train. Three of them were killed, and two others received fatal injuries.

Wichita (Kas.) dispatch: "The Oklahoma leaders arrested at Arkansas City by order of Gen. Hatch arrived here in charge of a deputy United States Marshal.

They are Capt. W. L. Couch, H. H. Stafford, G. W. Brown, and E. S. Wilcox. They were arraigned before United States Commissioner Sherman, and bound over in the sum of \$1,000 each for hearing Feb. 10. Mr. Jones and three companions arrived in this city this evening fresh from the Territory. These men were with the boomers at Stillwater. The principal cause of the surrender was the failure of Congress to take any action; also, lack of supplies and their inability to hold out against the troops. The raid was made at this time because Congress is in session. The colonists will disperse to their homes and will make another attempt the 4th of next March."

Solomon Bott and Charles Grossfeldt professed Methodism a week ago at Cincinnati, and a week later went before Rabbi Wise and recanted. They explained their conduct by saying that their only object in giving up Judaism was to be sent to college, and failing in this they returned to their old faith. They were rebuked, and then furnished with money to leave the city.

SOUTHERN.

The Federal Court of Dallas, Tex., has decided that the Star Insurance Company must pay \$5,000 for the destruction of the Endy Hotel at Greenville during a cyclone in 1883. Payment was resisted on the ground that the structure blew down.

A square of buildings were burned at Wellsburg, W. Va., entailing a loss of over \$100,000.

Thaddeus Louis Poniatowski herded cows recently for Dr. Patterson, in Baltimore County, Md., but disappeared after it was discovered that he was a Polish Prince and a grandson of King Stanislaus. He is said to be graceful and accomplished, and offered himself in marriage to a young woman in the district, but was rejected because of his occupation.

Lafayette Melton, who four years ago was captain of a band of Ku Klux which murdered Franklin Hale at Corning, Ark., has just paid the penalty on the gallows.

Mrs. J. M. Pearl, a teacher in a seminary at Louisville, was burned to death, evidently from allowing a newspaper in her hands to take fire at the grate.

Gen. Jas. Chestnut, who was United States Senator from South Carolina at the breaking out of the rebellion, has just died at Camden, S. C.

WASHINGTON.

A substitute for the bills proposed relative to the reduction of newspaper postage from two cents to one cent per pound will be favorably reported by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Treasury officials think that the worst of the depression is over. Receipts from customs and internal revenue exhibit an upward tendency.

An appropriation of \$52,253,200 is recommended by the postoffice bill as completed by the House Appropriation Committee. The estimates prepared by the Postoffice Department amounted to \$56,009,139. The chief items are compensation of Postmasters, \$12,900,000; compensation of clerks in postoffices, \$5,100,000; free delivery system, \$1,100,000; railroad transportation, \$15,305,000; star routes, \$5,700,000; railway postoffice clerks, \$4,432,000.

Secretary Chandler has telegraphed instructions for the United States steamer Wachusett, of the Pacific squadron, to proceed to Guayaquil, Ecuador, for the protection of Julio R. Santos, a naturalized American citizen imprisoned there for alleged complicity in the rebellion, and whose speedy execution is apprehended.

Secretary McCulloch held a conference at the Treasury Department in Washington with Treasurer Wyman, Assistant Treasurer Acton, and Messrs. Dowd, Coe, and Vermilyea, the New York bankers. The conclusion was reached that the condition of the national finances did not call for any change in the policy of the administration, and that there was no reason to anticipate any depreciation in the value of silver certificates.

Secretary McCulloch regards the reduction of the public debt by \$3,000,000 as very fortunate, and calculated to allay the apprehensions of increased depression. In his opinion it indicates that the greatest depth was reached in the latter part of December, and that the tendency in the public revenues and in the business of the country is in an upward direction.

The House Military Committee have withdrawn their recommendation to create the position of assistant chief of the signal service, for the benefit of Lieutenant Greely. The House Committee on Civil Service Reform decided to report adversely on the bill to prohibit the removal from office of honorably discharged Union soldiers or sailors.

POLITICAL.

Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, of Madison, Wis., is being urged by Scandinavians in the Northwest for appointment by President Cleveland as Ambassador to Stockholm.

A bill to inflict corporal punishment on wife-beaters passed the Pennsylvania Senate. A resolution denouncing the London dynamiters received favorable consideration in the Texas House. A bill was introduced in the Michigan Legislature securing to women the right to vote in school, city, town, and other municipal elections. A resolution was passed by the New York Legislature requesting New York Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill appropriating \$300,000 for the Hennepin Canal. The Kansas House, by resolution, requested their Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure the passage of a law for opening so much of the Indian Territory as is not needed by the Indians. A bill introduced in the Ohio Legislature is aimed at the suppression of the professional criminal. It provides that a person who is sentenced to the penitentiary three times shall be liable on the third occasion to a life term.

After a dead-lock lasting twenty-two days, the lower house of the Illinois Legislature finally effected an organization by the election of E. M. Haines, Democrat, to the Speakership.

Gov. Sherman gave a reception to the people last week, at Des Moines, Iowa. He was assisted by six ex-Governors.

Washington telegram to the Chicago Tribune: "Mr. Everts' election as Senator has set the Democratic leaders seriously to considering whether they can spare Garland and Bayard from the Senate. Both

were considered booked—the one for Attorney General, the other for Secretary of State. Curiously, though, both were originally conceded as eminently fit appointments. There is now fierce opposition to both. The opposition to Garland is chiefly on the ground that he is a Hamiltonian, a Federalist in his construction of the Constitution."

James K. Jones has been elected United States Senator from Arkansas, the dead-lock being broken on the thirty-first ballot, after a protracted struggle of eleven days. Mr. Jones is a native of Mississippi, but was raised in Arkansas. He resides at Washington, Hempstead County, is 45 years old, and is now serving his third term in Congress.

Washington dispatch to Chicago Tribune: "Senator Garland is the only man that the Democrats here feel certain is going into the Cabinet. They were certain for a time of Bayard, but now it is settled that he does not care to leave the Senate. On account of the certainty of Garland's selection a number of Democrats have begun a paper warfare upon him. The pelting of these pellets will not change the situation. The charge that Mr. Garland was once a Federalist is nothing that belongs to the present time. There has been nothing brought out by any one that affects his character or standing in any way. He is very much liked by Mr. Cleveland, and without doubt will have a great deal of influence with him in the next administration."

The election of Mr. Everts as Senator is said to have completely changed the whole Cabinet situation, and it is gravely doubted by the Democrats whether Bayard or Garland can be spared from the Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Flames destroyed Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., and the Reed block of Ripon; the elegant residence of C. W. Morris in Beacon street, Boston; a business block at Bowling Green, Ky.; and a livery stable in Philadelphia containing thirty-nine horses.

Cattle-raisers in Eastern Montana, where the mercury has ranged from 40 to 50 degrees below zero, report that the loss of stock will not exceed 5 per cent. The great danger at the present time lies in the possibility of an icy crust over the snow.

According to the report made to the stockholders of the Anglo-American Cable Company the total loss to the pool cables in consequence of the present reduction in tolls will reach \$850,000 per annum.

Mrs. Colfax has received a letter of condolence from Gen. Grant at the untimely death of her husband. The General expresses the opinion that Mr. Colfax suffered from the most unjust charges.

The National Board of Trade, in session at Washington, adopted a resolution asking an investigation into the cause of the enormous waste of the country's wealth by fire. Mr. Covington, who offered the resolution, said there was not the slightest doubt that the annual loss by fire in the United States could be reduced from \$120,000,000 to \$60,000,000. The body adopted resolutions originating in Chicago, asking Congress to take measures to remove the discrimination made in certain foreign countries against American meats and to authorize the President to prohibit the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink.

One thousand delegates attended the National Silver Convention at Denver. Judge John A. Coulter, of Colorado, was made temporary Chairman. Adverse reports of the Committee on Organization caused an exciting scene. The majority wanted ex-Gov. Grant for Chairman, while the minority reported in favor of ex-Senator Tabor. After continued yelling and shouting a delegate nominated ex-Gov. B. H. Eaton as a compromise candidate, and he was unanimously elected. The convention passed resolutions demanding free and unlimited coinage of white and yellow bullion, and the withdrawal of small notes. At a conference at the Treasury Department in Washington with three New York bankers, it was agreed that there is nothing to justify the depreciation in the value of silver certificates. The National Board of Trade passed a resolution urging Congress to repeal the law for compulsory silver coinage.

A valuable silver convoy was captured by banditti on its way from Toluca to Cuernavaca, Mexico. Government troops are in pursuit of the robbers.

FOREIGN.

The dynamite panic in London, says a cable dispatch, seems to be increasing. Special guards have been placed at the national arsenals and naval stations. No one is allowed to enter the House of Commons, Westminster Hall, or the Tower. The hole made in the floor of the White Tower where the dynamite exploded is ten feet long by five feet wide. The masonry of the building is practically unharmed, but the woodwork is badly torn up. Special precautions have been taken to protect the London Post-Office, against which anonymous threats have been made. The conviction that Cunningham was concerned in the explosions is gaining ground. A French newspaper says that the dynamiters who have caused all the recent explosions in London are employed in a printing-office in Paris.

Preparations for a Turkish expedition to Suakin are being rapidly pushed. Six batteries of Krupp guns are ready to start as soon as England's approval of the expedition is secured.

Gen. Wolsley telegraphs from Korti that Gen. Stewart was doing well at last accounts. A bullet is lodged in the region of the groin and no attempt has been made as yet to extract it. A hospital for the wounded and disabled has been pitched on the bank of the Nile.

It is proposed by the *Irish Times*, a new paper published at Dublin, that the British press shall erect a monument in honor of Cameron and Herbert, the war correspondents killed in battle the 16th ult. in the Sudan.

Forty passengers on a train near Sidney, New South Wales, were killed by a wreck at a bridge.

An article in the London *Saturday Review* denounces the Scotland Yard authorities, who are described as unintelligent, talkative, and utterly incompetent to deal with the dynamiters. The latest achievement of the police is the arrest of two newspaper reporters who were examining the public buildings.

Paris has decided to borrow \$40,000,000 to complete public improvements. Baron Thomas O'Hagan, the first

Catholic to be made Lord Chancellor of Ireland under British rule, has passed away.

Julius Lieske, the supposed murderer of Dr. Rumpf, the Frankfurt Police Commissioner, is chained hand and foot in the prison at Mannheim.

A man was arrested at Derby, Eng., who was found to have dynamite in his possession. Sir William Vernon Harcourt has received a letter conveying information of an alleged dynamite plot, mentioning a number of buildings which the dynamiters intend to blow up, and giving the names of several of the conspirators.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Clearing House exchanges last week—\$621,913,469—were \$72,625,462 less than the previous week; and when compared with the corresponding period in 1884, the falling off equals 33.2 per cent.

Gen. John W. Phelps was found dead in his bed at Guilford, Vt. He graduated at West Point in 1836. He served in the Florida and Mexican campaigns, and was the first officer who armed slaves in the rebellion, resigning because his course was disapproved.

At a Socialist meeting at New York the other night, rioting began, and upon police interference, the gathering grew violent and assailed the officers. The latter used their clubs freely, severely punishing the mob. Justus Schwab was arrested, and refused release on bail.

O'Donovan Rossa was shot at five times in New York, by an English woman giving the name of Yelet Dudley. The affair took place in Chambers street, near Broadway. Only the first shot took effect, making a serious wound in the back. The woman was seized by a city marshal with the smoking revolver in her hand. Rossa was led to the Chambers street hospital, where he made a statement that his assailant sought two interviews for the purpose of contributing money to the dynamite cause. She expressed regret at the failure of her attempt.

It is intimated that Judge Samuel H. Treat, of the Illinois Southern District, contemplates resigning his position, which he has held for thirty years.

A bill in equity has been filed in the United States District Court at St. Louis by the Iron Mountain Railroad Company against the receivers of the Wabash Road to nullify the indorsement of the company on all the Wabash bonds and notes, and to remove Jay Gould, Solon Humphreys, Russell Sage, and F. L. Ames from the directory of the Iron Mountain Railroad, as they are also Directors of the Missouri Pacific, a competing line.

The Mormon President, John Taylor, said in the course of a few remarks at the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City that the Saints were being persecuted in Arizona. He spoke of the Federal forces as sneaks and tramps, intruding with process from the courts into the homes of the people. The persecutions were making some of the Saints think of going to a foreign country to preserve their religious liberty. No one, he said, was punished for murdering Mormon missionaries.

The Pacific Railway bill being taken up in the Senate on the 2d inst., amendments were adopted specifying the Sioux City Road as included in the bill and subject to its provisions and making it clear that the interest on the whole debt must be paid each half year. After a short discussion on the bill repealing the exemption and timber culture laws consideration of the bill was resumed. Mr. Beck's motion to strike out the civil-rights clause was rejected by a party vote. Mr. Culom gave notice of his intention to ask the friends of the bill to remain in session that day until it was disposed of. In the House of Representatives, resolutions were introduced for information as to instructions issued by the Treasury Department regarding the entry of Chinese; as to the total expenditures for deputy marshals and chief superintendents of the land office; and as to whether the Government had made representations at Washington in regard to the use of dynamite in London. A bill was passed to allow \$1,500,000 for the proposed public building at Pittsburgh. Bills were introduced to abolish the Chinese Bureau, and to give to the State of Nevada the right of mining on public lands. An attempt to call up the bankruptcy bill was resisted by the opponents of the measure. Roll-call was ordered, and in each case, on a half-past 1 o'clock, when the Sergeant-at-Arms produced Messrs. George L. Adams, Steele, and Hollitzel, the House as a quorum was called. He had been arrested by him for being absent from the House during its sessions without excuse. The gentlemen were called on for their excuses, and the House made this an occasion for a little comedy. There were yells of "Louders," and derisive laughter as the delinquents explained, and in each case, on a voice vote, the House refused to excuse them, and on division voted to let them off. The disposition of these cases was followed at 2 o'clock by a motion to adjourn, which was carried by a vote of 70 to 33, but the ayes and noes were demanded. During the night the great majority of the Republicans followed a few Democrats were opposing an adjournment and the majority of the Democrats were trying to get an adjournment.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		CHICAGO.	
BEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.	4.50 to 6.50	BEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.	6.50 to 7.00
HOGS—Common to Fair.	4.75 to 5.50	HOGS—Common to Fair.	6.50 to 6.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.92 to .94	WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	4.50 to 4.75
CORN—No. 2.	.50 to .51	CORN—No. 2.	4.25 to 4.50
OATS—White.	.38 to .40	OATS—White.	4.25 to 4.50
RYE—No. 2.	.50 to .51	RYE—No. 2.	4.25 to 4.50
BUCKLE—Choice Creamery.	.29 to .30	BUCKLE—Choice Creamery.	.29 to .30
CHEESE—New York.	.12 to .13	CHEESE—New York.	.12 to .13
POTATOES—Fresh.	.23 to .25	POTATOES—Fresh.	.23 to .25
PORK—Mess.	12.00 to 12.25	PORK—Mess.	12.00 to 12.25
MILWAUKEE.		ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2.	.75 to .76	WHEAT—No. 2.	.75 to .76
CORN—No. 2.	.42 to .43	CORN—No. 2.	.42 to .43
OATS—No. 2.	.30 to .31	OATS—No. 2.	.30 to .31
RYE—No. 2.	.65 to .66	RYE—No. 2.	.65 to .66
SALE—No. 2.	.65 to .66	SALE—No. 2.	.65 to .66
PORK—Mess.	12.00 to 12.25	PORK—Mess.	12.00 to 12.25
DETROIT.		INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2.	.75 to .76	WHEAT—No. 2.	.75 to .76
CORN—No. 2.	.42 to .43	CORN—No. 2.	.42 to .43
OATS—No. 2.	.30 to .31	OATS—No. 2.	.30 to .31
RYE—No. 2.	.65 to .66	RYE—No. 2.	.65 to .66
SALE—No. 2.	.65 to .66	SALE—No. 2.	.65 to .66
BUFFALO.		EAST LIBERTY.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.	.92 to .95	WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.	.92 to .95
CORN—No. 2.	.42 to .43	CORN—No. 2.	.42 to .43
OATS—No. 2.	.30 to .31	OATS—No. 2.	.30 to .31

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

MESSAGES were laid before the Senate on the 28th ult. regarding the landing of foreign cables in the United States and as to the status of the Oklahoma lands. These latter, the President maintains, cannot under existing treaties be opened for settlement. Mr. How reported a new bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of the Government against the original Pacific railroads, the plan being to extend the subsidy debt forty-six years beyond the present date of maturity, the roads to pay a graduated proportion of the new bonds every six months. In the House, bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Curtis, appropriating \$35,000 for experiments with American-made steel armor for naval vessels; by Mr. Patton, to promote the efficiency of the army by the voluntary retirement of officers who entered the service during the late war; by Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a resolution on requesting the President to transmit to the House a copy of the recent appeal of Fitz John Porter, together with accompanying papers. Mr. Steele moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—59 to 41. The resolution passed—yeas, 170; nays, 77. Speaker Carlisle laid before the House a recommendation by the President that the Committee on Elections report the latest watches and money sent to Russian officials, and citizens who aided the survivors of the Jeannette. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Elections to report the latest watches and money sent to Russian officials, and citizens who aided the survivors of the Jeannette. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Elections to report the latest watches and money sent to Russian officials, and citizens who aided the survivors of the Jeannette.

The following memorials from State Legislatures were presented to the Senate on the 29th ult.: By McMillan, of Minnesota, urging the purchase of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal by the Government for the purpose of making it a free water-way; by Harrison, of Indiana, urging the passage of a bill to prohibit the importation of contract labor and urging the passage of a bill to make the vote of a dollar legal tender. An adverse report was made on Mr. Cullom's bill for the voluntary retirement of army officers who served during the rebellion. The motion for a further consideration of the Nicaraguan treaty was defeated by a close vote. Mr. Sherman's amendment to the treaty looking to the abrogation or modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was discussed at length, and was finally adopted. A vote was then taken upon Mr. Sherman's amendment to the treaty looking to the abrogation or modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was discussed at length, and was finally adopted. A vote was then taken upon Mr. Sherman's amendment to the treaty looking to the abrogation or modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was discussed at length, and was finally adopted.

A MEMORIAL from a number of naval officers protesting against the proposed resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Commander Schley and Lieut. Emory, was presented in the Senate on the 30th ult. It is urged that the passage of the resolution would advance the services of one grade, and that their services in connection with the Greely expedition do not entitle them to such marked distinction. Resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives, to count the electoral vote of the State of Illinois, and to count the electoral vote of the State of Illinois, and to count the electoral vote of the State of Illinois.

The Evolution of the Skate.

Many a young man of to-day can remember the long curled toe, steel runner imbedded in a solid piece of wood that formed the skate of his boyhood days. To the wood were attached the long straps and screw in the heel that fastened the skate to the foot. This skate, too, was gutted, and the fellow that had a pair of "smooth bottoms" was the envy and wonder of all the other boys. The curly-toe gradually disappeared, the long straps gave place to the double toe-strap, and the heel-strap that with its harness rings always reminded one of a halter, took flight with the old wood-screw that used to be bored into the boot-heel. Other changes followed rapidly. Some bright skater concluded that better speed could be attained if less of the steel touched the ice, and the "rocker" skate made its appearance. Another happy thought knocked the toe-strap out in one round, and gave the steel clamps, tightened by means of a double screw and wrench, in place of them. A plate in the boot-heel, and a knob on the skate, said "good-by" to the heel-strap, and very shortly afterward clamps similar to those on the toe made the heel of the skate nearly perfect. A simple turn of the wrist connected the two sets of clamps with a lever, and the skate was made.

Milwaukee Globe.

In the Dark.

There are some people who talk without thinking. Mrs. Beasley is that sort of a woman. Her husband while bringing in a pitcher of beer one night, dropped a quarter.

"I can't find that piece of money I've lost," he said, groping around on the hall floor, when Mrs. Beasley opened the door.

"Of course, you can't, if you look for it out there in the dark. You are the stupidest man in Texas. Why don't you hunt for it here in the light where you can see. Nobody can find anything out there in the dark."—*Texas Siftings*.

The detractor may, and often does, pull down others, but he never, as he seems to suppose, elevates himself to their position. The most he can do is maliciously to tear from them the blessings which he cannot enjoy himself.—*Collier*.

To quarrel with a superior is injurious; with an equal is doubtful; with an inferior, sordid and base; with any, full of unquietness.—*J. Hall*.

A LOUISIANA editor in writing up the circus describes "the man from Albino."

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATOR MAGEE's bill, appropriating \$225,000 for this year and \$335,000 for next year, for the completion of the new hospital for the insane, was passed by the Senate on the 28th ult. Lieut. Gov. Manson appointed Senators McCullough, Hilligass, Smith (of Jennings), Foulke, and Lindley as a committee to investigate the treasury. A bill was introduced to restrain the manufacture of dynamite, and the bill to legalize all sales of real estate made by Commissioners was passed. The committee specially appointed to inquire into the state of affairs consequent upon the fire at the insane asylum reported that the officers were free from blame for negligence. The laundry and baking-rooms are a total loss; the chapel partly so. The boilers can be repaired. The water supply is totally inefficient. Three thousand dollars were voted for the immediate payment of workmen at the asylum. Senator Campbell of St. Joseph, called up senate bill No. 22, which allows two or more orphans to join in the construction of an orphan asylum. He pointed out the humane necessity of removing orphan children from the degrading associations of the County Work House, and hoped the bill would be put on its passage at once. The session followed, nearly all Senators favoring such a bill, but suggesting an indefinite number of methods of attaining the end. In the House, Mr. Taylor offered a resolution questioning the Auditor of State to furnish the following information relative to swamp lands: 1. Whether the Treasurer and Auditors of State have complied with the law in each county. 2. What amount of money has been placed to the credit of each county with respect to amount charged for ditching and draining. 3. Whether any of said fund is diverted to other use or purpose, or if any of it has been transferred to other funds. The resolution was adopted. The bill of Representative Bayard prohibiting the sale of dangerous toys, was engrossed.

In the absence of the minister invited to open the Senate with prayer, on the 29th ult., Gen. Manson said that if the Senate would rise to its feet he would open the session by repeating the One Hundred and Thirty-third Psalm, which the blind old veteran did not know. The speaker felt and great effect. The following bills were introduced: By Senator Magee, authorizing the Governor and Auditor to refund to the State debt at a lower rate of interest than the existing bonds of such districts without any change whatever; by Senator McIntosh, to limit the rate of interest on State bonds to 10 per cent, and requiring them to be sold at par. By a vote of 31 to 10 the bill to amend the law relating to street-cars by cities was indefinitely postponed. This is one of a similar class of bills all prepared by a State convention of Mayors of cities, and which would require that all of them would meet the same fate. The Committee on Cities reported that Barley's liquor bill be made applicable only to cities with a voting population of more than 10,000, and Indianapolis, Evansville, Fort Wayne, and Terre Haute. In these cities and nowhere else saloons may open on the first of January between 12 o'clock midnight and 4 a. m. week days. They are to close entirely on Sunday and election days. In the House Mr. Riley's bill of \$100,000 for the ball playing on Sunday and prescribing a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$25 for each violation was passed without discussion. The bill to appropriate \$40,000 to the Purdue University to one-half to cover last year's deficiency and the remainder to meet the current expenses of the year, was passed. Seven districts indicated by the State debt at a lower rate of interest than the existing bonds of such districts without any change whatever; by Senator McIntosh, to limit the rate of interest on State bonds to 10 per cent, and requiring them to be sold at par. By a vote of 31 to 10 the bill to amend the law relating to street-cars by cities was indefinitely postponed. This is one of a similar class of bills all prepared by a State convention of Mayors of cities, and which would require that all of them would meet the same fate. The Committee on Cities reported that Barley's liquor bill be made applicable only to cities with a voting population of more than 10,000, and Indianapolis, Evansville, Fort Wayne, and Terre Haute. In these cities and nowhere else saloons may open on the first of January between 12 o'clock midnight and 4 a. m. week days. They are to close entirely on Sunday and election days. In the House Mr. Riley's bill of \$100,000 for the ball playing on Sunday and prescribing a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$25 for each violation was passed without discussion. The bill to appropriate \$40,000 to the Purdue University to one-half to cover last year's deficiency and the remainder to meet the current expenses of the year, was passed. Seven districts indicated by the State debt at a lower rate of interest than the existing bonds of such districts without any change whatever; by Senator McIntosh, to limit the rate of interest on State bonds to 10 per cent, and requiring them to be sold at par. By a vote of 31 to 10 the bill to amend the law relating to street-cars by cities was indefinitely postponed. This is one of a similar class of bills all prepared by a State convention of Mayors of cities, and which would require that all of them would meet the same fate. The Committee on Cities reported that Barley's liquor bill be made applicable only to cities with a voting population of more than 10,000, and Indianapolis, Evansville, Fort Wayne, and Terre Haute. In these