

THE LABOR SITUATION.

The Great Movement of Wage-Workers for Shorter Hours of Labor.

The Situation Just on the Eve of the Great Battle—History of the Eight-Hour Agitation.

From the mass of telegraphic dispatches to the metropolitan press on the morning of the 1st of May we glean the following summary of the industrial and labor situation at that date: At Chicago the eight-hour agitation had resulted in closing all the furniture and box factories and in the suspension of work at most of the iron and brass shops. The great army of meat-packers threatened to strike for shorter hours. Workmen in the lumber yards demanded the eight-hour concession and double pay for extra work. Freight-handlers at the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Chicago and Alton freight houses struck work in consequence of a refusal of the companies to adopt the eight-hour system. The workmen in different manufacturing establishments had either struck or were threatening strikes on the same ground. The demands made by laborers were not uniform, nor were the answers of employers to the propositions of the employees. The Furniture Manufacturers' Association at Grand Rapids, Mich., decided to refuse the demand for a reduction of hours of labor to eight accompanied by a 10 per cent advance in wages. It was decided to treat with employees only as individuals. The Woodburn-Sarken Wheel Company, of Indianapolis, the largest establishment of the kind in the country, refuses to pay ten hours' wages for eight hours' work. The 6,000 miners and laborers in the Clearfield (Pa.) region were ordered to stop work if the scale adopted by the Columbus (Ohio) convention was not signed. The army of idle men at Milwaukee has created apprehensions lest an outbreak should result, and arrangements had been made to swear in several hundred special policemen. A New York dispatch of the 1st inst. says:

An extended inquiry by *Bradstreet's* as to the details of the labor unions generally to secure the adoption of the eight-hour day shows that the unions have already gained some ground and that the members will strike if necessary in large numbers to enforce the desired rule. The 35,000 anaristic miners in Eastern Pennsylvania demand the eight-hour rule and threaten to strike. They do so to-day were they sure of the Luzerne and Lackawanna region men, where the organization is not as perfect as elsewhere. Missionary work is being done at the north to the end that the demand may be enforced. From Chicago word comes that a careful canvass reveals 62,000 members of various trades who will strike if the demand for eight hours is not granted, including 35,000 packing-yards employees. Associated foundrymen and metal-workers in New York and vicinity to the number of 20,000 promise trouble if nine hours are not granted them as a full day's work. At Baltimore, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Detroit there is a general demand for the eight-hour day, and in the event of its refusal strikes will follow. It is noticeable that the furniture, wood-workers, and building trades unions are those most prominent, as a class, in the demand for fewer hours of work per day. At St. Louis, Louisville, and Philadelphia concessions have been made by manufacturers, and in a number of instances compromises have been made at nine hours daily at ten hours' wages. In most all directions it is reported that many manufacturers will make concessions if it comes to the question of a strike. There were to-day over six thousand men striking for eight hours per day, two-thirds of whom were at Chicago and Milwaukee. There are records of the eight-hour day having been granted to at least thirty thousand workmen, two-thirds of the total being at Chicago, and one-half of the remainder at Louisville and Philadelphia. There are also twenty-five thousand workmen at Chicago who have asked for eight hours per day, without a yet threatening a strike. Fifteen thousand at New York City, and two thousand scattering. Excluding the six thousand men now striking for eight hours, there are reported to be one hundred and five thousand men, exclusive of many at Baltimore and Milwaukee, who are expected to strike if the request is not granted. This total includes the 35,000 anthracite miners, the 50,000 mentioned at Chicago, and 6,000 at New York, but does not cover the 20,000 men at the Clearfield region, or the 12,000 who demand nine hours' work. At 12,000 skilled workmen throughout the smaller industrial cities in Pennsylvania have asked for eight hours, and will compromise on nine hours per day. At many points the subject has not become actively prominent, notably at Pittsburg, where so much of the work is piece-work, not dependent on hours of labor, and at Wheeling, W. Va. In such lines at Pittsburg as the demand has been made, there has been a compromise of nine hours. There is apparently very general demand for reduced hours of daily labor among trades unions. It is probable that the larger proportion of the employees' demands will be settled by compromise or mutual concessions. In others, to a significant degree, the demand for eight hours with ten hours' wages will be pressed with strikes. The nine-hour compromises have generally been passed on ten hours' wages, amounting to an advance of 10 per cent in pay. Active resistance is promised by many manufacturers to pay 20 per cent for nine hours, or ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. In brief *Bradstreet's* reports 105,000 men who will strike—85,000 for eight hours and 20,000 for nine hours—6,000 men now on strike for eight hours, and that eight hours have been granted 32,000 employees at various points. There are additionally 75,000 men who have asked for the eight-hour rule, but who have not stated they will strike. At leading centers alone it is probable that over 225,000 industrial employees are actively interested in the movement.

History of the Eight-Hour Movement.

It is difficult to fix an exact time at which the eight-hour movement can be said to have begun. Previous to 1856 twelve hours constituted a day's work. In that year the working hours were decreased to ten, and, generally speaking, have remained unchanged up to the present.

The eight-hour day was established in Australia thirty years ago, and one day in each year—April 21—is celebrated in commemoration of the event—just as it is proposed to celebrate May 1 in this country hereafter for a like reason. The eight-hour movement in this country received its first noticeable impetus just after the war of the rebellion, and a million and a half of men, mustered out of the army, were thrown upon the labor market, overstocking it to a distressful degree. Eight-hour leagues were formed throughout the country with the avowed purpose of securing a decrease of working hours, in order that there might be a corresponding increase in the number of laborers, thus affording the idle soldiers an opportunity of earning a living.

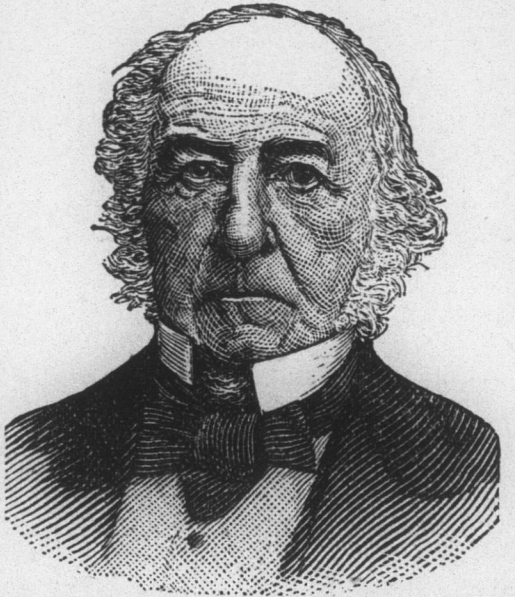
In 1866 a labor convention was held in Baltimore, at which delegates were present from all parts of the United States. It pronounced in favor of an eight-hour working day. Very little was said concerning any change in current wages. The stone-cutters' craft was the only one which, at that time, secured the eight-hour day.

The agitation of the movement has continued more or less actively ever since.

GLADSTONE.

A Portrait and Brief Sketch of the Greatest of Living Statesmen.

William Ewart Gladstone was born at Liverpool Dec. 29, 1809, and is therefore in the 77th year of his age. His father was a wealthy merchant, and acquired a large fortune in the West India trade. Mr. Gladstone was educated at Eton and Oxford, and entered Parliament in 1832 as a member for Newark, which borough he continued to represent until 1846. During this period he was a constant contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, chiefly on literary and ecclesiastical subjects. In 1834 he was made Junior Lord of the Treasury, and in 1835 Under Secretary for Colonial Affairs. In 1841 he was sworn in a member of the Privy Council and appointed Vice President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint. In 1843 he was made President of the Board of Trade. In 1845



he entered the Cabinet as Secretary of the Colonies, under the Premiership of Sir Robert Peel. In 1852 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer under the Earl of Aberdeen, and retained the office for a short period under the Premiership of Lord Palmerston. In 1858 Mr. Gladstone declined a position in the Cabinet, but accepted an appointment as Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands. On Lord Palmerston's return to power, in 1858, Mr. Gladstone again became Chancellor of the Exchequer. After the death of Lord Palmerston, in 1865, he became the leader of his party in the House of Commons. In 1868 Mr. Disraeli's Ministry resigned, and Mr. Gladstone succeeded him as Premier. He continued at the head of the Cabinet until 1874, when the Liberals being defeated in the Parliamentary elections, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues resigned, and Mr. Disraeli again took the helm. In 1879 Mr. Disraeli again retired, and was a second time succeeded by Mr. Gladstone, who, with the exception of a very brief interval, has been Premier ever since.

IN HONOR OF JEFF DAVIS.

Crowds Flock Into Montgomery to See and Hear the President of the Confederacy.

Wednesday, the 26th of April, says a dispatch from Montgomery, will ever be memorable in the history of Alabama, in that, while calling out ringing oratorical pleas for the erection of a monument to the Confederate dead, the occasion has served for a grand demonstration in commemoration of the secession of Alabama, the establishment of the Confederacy, and the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as its President. Every locality was represented, and many adjacent towns and villages poured their entire population into the streets.

The entire city was gayly decorated, and the City Hall had United States flags fluttering out of every window. More Federal flags floated in Montgomery than at any time since 1860. The private houses and business houses all had a liberal supply of decorations and devices and words of welcome to Mr. Davis. The ex-President of the Confederacy was driven in a carriage drawn by four milk-white horses to the State Capitol, which was followed by an immense procession. Arriving at the State House, Mayor Reese introduced the guest to the vast audience.

Mr. Davis, leaning on his cane, with the Federal flag over him and Confederate veterans before him, spoke in a clear, ringing voice, showing the deep intensity of his feelings, but without a tremor or pause, except when interrupted by the shouts of his hearers. He said: "My friends, would it be vain if I should attempt to express to you the deep gratification which I feel at this demonstration? I feel that it is not personal, and therefore I feel more deeply gratified, because it is a sentiment far dearer to me than myself. You have passed through the terrible ordeal of war, which Alabama did not seek. When she felt her wrongs too grievous for further toleration she sought the peaceful solution. That being denied her, the thunders of war came ringing over her land. Then her people rose in their majesty; gray-haired sages and bearded less boys eagerly rushed to the front. It was that war which Christianity alone approved—a holy war for defense. Well do I remember seeing your gentle boys, so small—to use a farmer's phrase—that they might have been called seed-corn, moving on with eager step and fearless brow to the carnival of death; and I have also looked upon them when their knapsacks and muskets seemed heavier than the boys, and my eyes, partaking of a mother's weakness, filled with tears.

Those days have passed. Many of them have found nameless graves; but they are not dead. They live in memory and their spirits stand out, the grand reserve of that column which is marching on with unflinching steps toward the goal of constitutional liberty. [Applause.] It were in vain if I should attempt, as I have already said, to express my gratitude to you. I am standing now very nearly on the spot where I stood when I took the oath of office in 1861. Your demonstration now exceeds about which welcomed me then. This shows that the spirit of Southern liberty is not dead. [Long and continued applause.] Then you were full of joyous hopes. You had every prospect of achieving all you desired; and now you are wrapped in the mantle of regret—and yet that regret only manifests more profoundly, and does not obliterate, the expression of your sentiments. I felt last night as I approached the Exchange Hotel, from the gallery of which your poetical orator, William L. Yancey, introduced me to the citizens of Montgomery, and commended me in language which only his eloquence could yield, and which far exceeded my merit—I felt, I say again, that I was coming to my home—coming to a land where liberty dies not, and serious sentiments will live forever. [Applause.]

I have been promised, my friends, that I should not be called upon to make a speech; and therefore I will only extend to you my heartfelt thanks. God bless you, one and all, men and boys, and the ladies and all others, who never faltered in our direst need. [Long and long-continued applause.]

SHORTER WORKING HOURS.

Progress of the Great Movement in the Cities Looking Toward That End.

Some Manufacturers Accede to the Demand, Others Refuse, and Others Are Waiting.

Outside of the city of Chicago the movement by the trades-unions for the adoption of a rule making eight hours a day's labor was not as general as had been expected. There appeared to be no concert of action among the workmen, and in only one city—Milwaukee—did the movement reach any considerable dimensions. In that city the demands of the brewery employees were refused, and 3,000 of them struck. This number included the drivers, and the breweries can deliver no beer. The men in E. P. Allis & Co.'s machine shops went out, and a number of men in various other trades to swell the number of strikers in the Cream City to nearly 5,000. It is reported that an equal number of men are forced into idleness in consequence. In St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Akron, O., Boston, Pittsburg, and a number of smaller cities demands were made by few of the trades. In some cases the reduced hours were granted by the employers, in many more answer was deferred, and in others strikes ensued. There is no report of demands being made by railroad employees. In New York the movement was confined to the carpenters and joiners. There was a monster demonstration in Union Square, at which 20,000 people listened to addresses by friends of the short-time movement. It was estimated last night that 40,000 of the 225,000 wage-workers of Chicago have already profited by the eight-hour movement. About 65,000 are supposed to be out on strike this morning. In many instances, where large bodies of men are solidly united under a trade movement, long strikes are threatened if the present attitude of the employers is maintained. The movement has not yet been attended by any violence, though in some quarters the socialist element has caused seeming bickering and disquiet. This is particularly true of the lumber region and North Side furniture district.

The report received that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company was sending 400 men into the city to take the places of the striking freight handlers caused no little uneasiness in railroad quarters. The strikers' decision to attempt any attempt of the imported men to handle the freight.

Previous to Saturday 1,000 brewers, as many bakers, 800 furniture workers, 1,000 clothing cutters, and 100 tuck pointers had secured a reduction of hours.

According to the reports received up to midnight by Mr. George A. Schilling, chairman of the eight-hour committee, the demands of the following have been satisfied: Eight hundred tobacco handlers, 700 street-car employees, all the members of the Cigar-Makers' Union, 300 beer-barrel makers, 950 dry-goods and notion store employees, 8,500 packers, and a large number of workmen employed in smaller industries. Besides, the following have agreed to negotiate at once for shorter hours: Brick-Layers, Stone-Masons, Hod-Carriers, Plasterers, and Lathers.

Out of the thirty-seven establishments where iron-molders are employed, twenty-three shops have won, five of the firms are resisting the movement. The iron-molders are negotiating for shorter hours. The Machinists and Blacksmiths' Assembly, which is striking for eight hours, with the ten-hours wages scaled, reports general success. The upholsterers are being resisted in nearly every instance. Thirty-three hundred bricklayers are striking for eight hours' work at ten hours' pay. About one-half of the 650 butchers in the city have secured reductions from sixteen to ten hours. The Shoemakers' Assembly has modified its demands to eight hours' pay for eleven hours' work, and expects to gain this concession. The Clerks' Union will be satisfied with ten hours. Four hundred wagonmakers begin work to-day under the eight-hour reform. The marble-workers have also won under the eight-hours' pay agreement. The Chicago Asse'mbly is still standing out for nine hours' pay.

The larger iron and brass works are closed to await events. Only one planing-mill was in operation yesterday. The laborers of the Equitable Company struck for eight hours' work and full pay. The Chicago has thus far resulted in no acts of violence.

Following is a summary of the workers in the leading trades of Chicago: Fifty packing houses, 15,000 to 20,000; twenty-two breweries, 1,500; three wholesale bakeries, 1,000; three glass companies, 1,200; four street-railways, 4,500; railroads, 15,000; one hundred cigar factories, 1,300; five express companies, 1,200; telegraph and telephone companies, 1,800; twenty-seven hat and shoe manufacturers, 2,500; forty wholesale clothing manufacturers, 3,800; twelve dry-goods dealers, 8,000; twenty brass foundries, 1,000; twenty tanneries, 1,300; eighty-seven foundries, iron-works, and rolling-mills, 8,000; 100 carriage and wagon factories, 1,500; 100 furniture factories, 6,000; forty planing-mills and box factories, 2,500; 200 lumber yards, 7,000; 20,000 men are employed in the building trade as carpenters, paper-hangers, lathers, painters, stone and brick workers, stone-cutters, plumbers and gas-fitters, roofers and slaters.

The Situation Elsewhere.

The most of the furniture factories at Grand Rapids, Mich., were closed the 3d inst., preparatory to the inauguration of the eight-hour movement. At Cincinnati the factories, employing about twelve thousand men, were closed, and will so remain until terms can be agreed upon. In that city there was considerable commotion, but in many instances the troubles were compromised. At St. Louis a great many workmen in the various branches of trade quit because their employers refused to grant their demands for an increase of pay. At Pittsburg the trouble was confined to the building trades, and in most instances where the demands were not granted a strike was ordered, in which the carpenters and furniture-workers will lead. At Buffalo there was no trouble worth mentioning, though the socialists were trying to foment a strike. In Washington there was no trouble, but, on the other hand, rejoicing among the street-car men, whose working time was, in accordance with an agreement made some months ago, reduced to twelve hours. The trades, however, were expected to strike for eight hours. In New York the piano-makers demanded eight hours' work, and threatened to quit if they did not get it. From Ohio, where the eight-hour law went into effect, great depression of business was reported. When employers were unable to get their men to work ten hours, they either dismissed them or hired them by the hour. At Indianapolis all demands were refused and a few of the factories closed. At Boston the trades united in a demand for eight hours with ten hours' pay, and will strike if their demands are not acceded to. At Milwaukee the employees in the breweries quit work because their demand for an increase of wages was not granted. The other workmen joined in a street demonstration, and along the docks there was considerable trouble on account of the interference of the strikers with the men at work. At Detroit the employees of most of the breweries quit work because the employers refused to discharge non-union men, and decrease the hours of work.

The coal operators at Pittsburg granted an increase to the miners, and everything was quiet, but in the Monongahela district the advance was refused, and the men were at work. The trades were also refused at Youngstown, Ohio. The strikers at the New York sugar refineries were paid off, and most of them asked to return to work at the old scale of wages. The stone-cutters of Pittsburg have generally secured nine hours, but nearly every furniture factory is still out. The plumbers and gas-fitters at St. Louis and five hundred furniture men in Cincinnati. Five thousand carpenters of Boston threatened to strike for eight hours. About two thousand journeymen carpenters of Baltimore struck for eight hours' work and ten hours' pay, and will strike if their demands for nine hours' labor. The proprietors of all the planing-mills at Evansville, Indiana, agreed to open their doors to employees at eight hours' work and pay, or close for an indefinite period.

FIRST BLOOD.

A Blatant Socialist Incites a Mob to Deeds of Violence in Chicago.

Battle Between Police and Strikers—Several Wounded—The Gould Strike Ended—Labor Notes.

Serious Riot in Chicago.

A very serious outbreak in connection with the labor troubles in Chicago occurred at the great McCormick Reaper Factory on the afternoon of the 3d inst. About 7,000 strikers gathered in some open lots near the works. They consisted largely of employees of lumber yards and planing mills. Most of the men were Germans, Bohemians, and Poles. A rather "tough" looking individual addressed the crowd from an empty beer keg in German, and other speakers delivered harangues in Bohemian and Polish.

All speeches were of an inflammatory character, such as the Anarchists delight to indulge in. Their words did not fail to have an effect upon the ignorant, excitable audience, many of whom were under the influence of beer. When the Anarchist leaders thought that the excitement had been wrought up to a sufficiently high pitch, one fellow exclaimed, pointing to the buildings of the McCormick works: "Do you see that bastle of monopoly? Now is the time for you to wrest it from the hands of your oppressors!" The crowd set up an approving howl and immediately began moving toward the factory, arming themselves on the way with bricks and clubs. When they reached the big gate, the workmen were just emerging from it. They were greeted with yells of "Scab" and "Kats," and bombarded with stones. The surprised workmen bent a hasty retreat, but the mob followed them into the yard. The men were stoned and every window in the building was demolished. When the police interfered they were pelted with stones and fired upon. Two hundred officers were rushed to the scene as fast as horses could draw the patrol wagons, and a short, sharp battle between the police and the rabble followed. A number of the mob were shot, but were carried away by their friends, so that their names might not be obtained. A dozen policemen were hurt. The officers finally succeeded in driving the men away. A crowd of about 250 sheet-metal workers undertook to compel the suspension of work at the tin-can factory of Norton Brothers, in River street, but were frightened off by the police. The butchers employed by Swift & Co., at the Stock Yards, were forced by a mob to quit work. The managers of the railways met at the Burlington offices and resolved to act as a unit in refusing all demands for higher wages or shorter hours. An attempt was made at the various yards to handle freight with new men, but considerable difficulty was experienced. The men in Armour's packing-house are to receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. Between 400 and 500 women employed in Chicago tailors' shops went on a strike for better wages and shorter hours.

New York.

Almost every branch of labor in New York is more or less disturbed over the determination of the men to obtain a reduction in the length of the working day. As a general rule the demand for nine hours five days in the week and eight hours on Saturday has been conceded by the employers with little or no demur, but there is opposition, more or less organized, in the different trades, to the granting of the eight-hour day.

Pittsburgh.

At Pittsburgh about 5,000 men are on a strike. They are the stonemasons, the plasterers, the carpenters, and furniture-makers. The stonemasons want \$3.25 per day for nine hours' work, instead of \$3.30, which they have been receiving, for ten hours' work. The plasterers ask for nine hours' work every day except Saturday, when it shall be eight, and no reduction in wages from those paid for ten hours' labor. Carpenters demand a reduction of working hours from ten to nine, wages to remain the same.

Detroit.

One thousand men employed in the shops of the Michigan Car Company quit work at Detroit. There seemed to be no organization, and there was some little confusion as to the demands, but all amounted to less work for the same pay. Some wanted nine and others eight hours' work for ten hours' wages.

Boston.

Four thousand men—carpenters, painters, plumbers, and masons—are on a strike in Boston. Work on a number of buildings has ceased, while on others the master builders have employed non-union men to carry on the work. The strike affects buildings in all stages of construction, and contractors have had to shut down on some foundations.

St. Louis.

The whole force of employees out in St. Louis through the eight-hour movement probably numbers between two and three thousand, reports a dispatch from the Bridge City. As yet there seems to be no likelihood of the movement becoming general here, though the indications may be the other way to-morrow. There has been no violence so far, and no request for police protection has been made.

Louisville.

The refusal of the furniture manufacturers to concede ten hours' pay for eight hours' work caused a general lock-out of furniture workers at Louisville, Ky., which is the second largest furniture market in America. About 3,000 men are idle as a consequence.

The Gould Strike at an End.

The great strike on the Gould system of railroads has been declared off, and the idle employees of the road will endeavor to regain their old situations. This result, says a St. Louis dispatch, has been brought about by the efforts of the citizens' committee, appointed about three weeks ago, which has been in constant communication with the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor and the Curtin Congressional Investigating Committee, which recently made a formal request to the Knights to bring the strike to a conclusion.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

—Jas. S. Wallace, of Marion, attempted suicide by taking morphine.

—The Ohio Falls iron works at New Albany have resumed operations.

—The will of Jacob Bader, deceased, of New Albany, leaves his property, valued at \$20,000, to his wife.

—A murderer was baptized, by immersion in a bath tub, in the corridor of the Crawfordville jail recently.

—A large amount of hay and grain, together with three horses, was burned in a barn near Rushville recently.

—A crazy woman in the Terre Haute jail has been called for by her brother and taken to her home at Etna, Illinois.

—The directors of the Terre Haute Trotting Association have decided to enlarge their half-mile track to a mile track.

—Rev. William C. Smith, a veteran Methodist preacher, died at Frankfort recently, after a long and painful illness.

—A lady at Lafayette, blind and feeble, fell and broke her right arm. She is ninety-two years old, and the injury will probably cause her death.

—A man at Terre Haute mistook a second story window for a door and stepped out, landing on a cellar door. He was severely shaken up, but, strangely enough, not severely hurt.

—The celebration of the sixty-seventh anniversary of the institution of Odd-Fellowship in America drew an immense throng of members of that fraternity to the city of Wabash.

—Prof. William Stutz, of Terre Haute, died recently. He was President of the Germania Society of that city; a natural born educator, an exceptionally fine linguist and a cultivated man.

—An old citizen of Covington was killed recently by a falling beam, at a barn-raising at the residence of his brother, three miles east of town. His skull was fractured, causing instant death.

—A fine two-story residence in Morgan Township, Owen County, seven miles northwest of Spencer, was burned to the ground, with all its contents, recently. Cause, a defective flue. Loss, \$2,000; insurance, \$800.

—A large barn on a farm adjoining Greenfield burned lately, together with its contents, consisting of a large quantity of hay, corn, and oats, farming implements, buggies, wagons, and one horse. Loss, \$1,800; insurance, \$300.

—A woolen mill will soon be established at Charlestown by a stock company. They will give employment to about thirty-five workmen, and will have a capital stock of \$25,000. Two similar manufactories at that town have been burned down.

—Nathan Bibler, an inmate of the Fulton County Asylum, was killed by lightning during a severe thunder-storm which passed over that section recently. Several years ago Bibler was a well-to-do farmer, but for some time past has been partially insane.

—John Mecham, residing five miles above Evansville, was killed recently by a tree falling on him. Mecham was out hunting and cut the tree down for an animal he saw enter the hollow. He leaves a widow and three children in destitute circumstances.

—The barn of Jacob Luse, one mile west of Whitlock, Montgomery County, was burned, together with all the contents, consisting of 200 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, 20 tons of hay, all kinds of farming implements and two horses. Loss, \$3,500; insured for \$2,000 in the Continental.

—A paper-hanger of New Albany attempted to jump on a freight train of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, and missing his foothold on the car stirrup, fell under the train and was literally cut in two across the abdomen, his heart being also torn out and thrown twelve feet from the track.

—Two unsuccessful attempts have been made to burn the house occupied by a family at Crawfordsville. The kitchen was smeared with coal oil, but the fire was discovered almost as soon as started, and extinguished. Later the wood-house was set on fire. One of the family was awake and heard the flames, and with prompt and hard work the house was saved.

—While two ex-township trustees were in a saloon on Water street, Evansville, they were set upon by four rowdies, and during a free fight which ensued one was shot, the ball entering the right ear and coming out near the temple, inflicting a fatal wound. The wounded man was conveyed home. In the meantime the rowdies dispersed, but were arrested an hour later. Longfellow, one of them, was identified as the murderer. The trouble arose over 95 cents which was due from the bar-keeper.

—The celebration of the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Mary Benneman, the oldest woman in the United States, and probably the oldest person in the world, it being her one hundred and seventeenth birthday, occurred recently at Russiaville. It was also the anniversary of the birthday of her oldest son, Peter Coulter, with whom she resides, and who has reached his eighty-fourth year, making their combined ages over two hundred years.

—Spear S. Hollingsworth, Treasurer of Knox County, has been placed in jail. He was arrested, not long since, on a charge of embezzlement, and, after much difficulty, gave bond. He was to appear in court, but failed to do so, and in consequence thereof Postmaster Kackley, one of the bondsmen, declined to stay on the bond further, and turned him over to the Sheriff. Some time was spent in preparing a new bond, failing which Sheriff Siedelmeyer locked Hollingsworth up. The prisoner was much affected, crying like a woman. No sympathy with him is expressed.