

## WASHINGTON.

### Workings of the Interstate Commerce Law—Amendments Proposed by Mr. Cullom.

### Restricting Immigration—Surplus Distribution—Senator Farwell's Banking Bill.

[Washington telegram.]

Senator Cullom says that he intends to introduce a bill at the first opportunity amending the interstate commerce law in some important particulars. I asked him what he thought about the report of the commission.

"I have read it carefully," he replied, "and in the main its findings are sound. I think the commission has shown itself to be more capable than the public anticipated it would be when it was first organized. The decisions of the Commissioners have been about as near right as the decisions of courts ordinarily are, and I am satisfied that they are more in the interest of the people than they would be if the question involved in them had been decided by ordinary judicial tribunals, for the reason that the Commissioners are not restricted by rules of evidence from getting at the truth."

"Then you are satisfied with the results of the law as far as it has gone?"

"Yes, the value of the Commission has been demonstrated beyond controversy, as well as the importance of the law, and its defects are not so great as I anticipated. It was merely an experiment, but, though I am an interested observer, I judge that it has been generally satisfactory. I knew it was not a perfect bill, and had a great many misgivings when it passed, but it has run easier and been much more effective than I anticipated, which, it is only fair to say, was largely due to the industry of the Commission and the common-sense application of its provisions. It has not proved oppressive, but has been as beneficial to the railway companies as to the public."

#### REGULATING IMMIGRATION.

There seems to be a very strong sentiment in favor of restricting immigration, and half a dozen or more bills have been introduced into the Senate for that purpose, nearly all of them being in the line as that proposed by Senator Palmer. Among others was one from Mr. Farwell, of Illinois, which provides that every immigrant coming to the United States, before he is allowed to land, shall produce a certificate of good character from the United States Consul of the district from which he comes, as evidence to show that he is capable of self-support. It looks very much as if some such bill would become a law at this session, and it is certain to be passed by the Senate, although it will meet with greater opposition in the House.

#### MR. FARWELL'S BANK BILL.

Mr. Farwell has introduced a bill, which has already been published and widely commented on, authorizing national banks to deposit railway, State and municipal bonds instead of United States bonds to secure their circulation. Speaking of this bill and the criticism upon it, Mr. Farwell said that he believed it proposed the only "method by which the country can have a circulating medium after the payment of the public debt, and that the safeguards thrown around the bill are unquestionably sufficient, because the committee to pass upon the bonds furnished as a security for circulation will consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States and the Comptroller of the Currency."

Mr. Farwell has also introduced a bill to remove the tax on oleomargarine and to require the manufacturers of that article to place upon every package a label showing its character.

Mr. Farwell introduced another bill to repeal the tax upon domestic and the duty upon imported tobacco; also to repeal the duty on sugar and give a bounty of 1-5 to 2-5 cents per pound on cane and beet sugar manufactured in the United States.

Another bill introduced by Mr. Farwell provides for the recalling and recoinage of the standard silver dollar into a coin containing 541 grains. The holders of silver bullion may have it coined on the same terms that gold bullion is now coined.

#### TO DISTRIBUTE THE SURPLUS.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, has introduced a very important financial measure, which is the result of several conferences between the Secretary of the Treasury and himself. This bill is intended to distribute the surplus in the Treasury, and gives the Secretary absolute authority to expend the surplus both by the purchase of United States bonds at market rates and by the anticipation of interest on bonds at any time. With such authority as this the Secretary of the Treasury would be able to relieve any stringency in the financial market by opening the doors of the cash-room.

#### EUGENE HIGGINS WILL GO.

Mr. Eugene Higgins, chief of the appointment division, says that the report that he will shortly retire from the public service is true. He will shortly tender his resignation to Secretary Fairchild, but has not as yet fixed upon the exact date. He wanted it distinctly understood, however, that his retirement was entirely voluntary, and was in no way due to the efforts of people who have shown so much dissatisfaction at his retention in office.

The principal reason for the proposed step, Mr. Higgins said, was his desire to better his condition in life by going into business for himself. While not desiring to pose as a martyr, it was a fact that he retained his present office at a personal sacrifice much longer than he intended. Another reason why he had not resigned before was that he was being assailed on all sides, and he could not bring himself to retreat under fire.

All the statements made by Mr. Higgins as to the voluntary nature of his retirement are confirmed by those officials who are in a position to know, and it was added that the Secretary is entirely satisfied with his management of the appointment division, and has never had cause to regret his appointment.

#### High License in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia special: "High license will go into effect January 1 in Pennsylvania. In the large cities the minimum fee is fixed at \$500 per annum, and each saloonkeeper has to give two bonds, signed by different sureties, in the sum of \$2,000 each, for the proper conduct of his saloon under the laws and ordinances. The terms of the bond obligate the sureties to pay

all fines and penalties or damages that may be levied against the saloonkeeper for violation of the laws governing the sale of liquor."

## THE WORLD OF SPORT.

### Matters of Major and Minor Importance in Base-ball Circles.

### The All-important Umpire Question—Bob Carruthers.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

Robert Carruthers, the famous pitcher of the Browns, has returned to Chicago from St. Louis, but at last accounts had yet not signed a contract to pitch for Brooklyn next season. When asked by a Chicago reporter, however, which club he would probably play with next season he said:

"I think with Brooklyn."

"Would you rather go there than to Cincinnati?"

"No. My preference is Cincinnati, but Von der Ahe will not release me to Cincinnati."

"How do you know?"

"He told me so. He said that he would refuse any offer Cincinnati might make, and that \$20,000 would be no inducement."

"Then you will go to Brooklyn?"

"Yes. I think I will sign there within the next three days. I would have signed in St. Louis had it not been for my mother's strenuous objections, and I, of course, could not disregard her wishes."

"Why does she object to your going to Brooklyn?"

"I guess she thinks the company down there is a little too fast for my health. You know I am far from strong," said Bob, with a grin.

"Von der Ahe won't have much of a team left, will he?"

"Oh, yes. He showed me a list of the men that he expected would make up his regular team next year. They are King, Hudson, Knott and Devlin as pitchers; Milligan and Boyle, catchers; Comiskey, Nicholson and Latham on bases; Robinson at short; O'Neil, Mann and Holliday in the outfield. Then he has two or three good new men."

"What show will St. Louis have next season?"

"Not the walk-over we had this year. If I could go down to Cincinnati I think Mulane, Smith and myself could do our share toward making the rest of them hustle to keep up with Cincinnati. But I guess I won't be there. If Byrne sticks to the \$5,000, Von der Ahe sticks to his expressed determination not to let me play in Cincinnati, and my mother gives her consent to my going East, I will put my name to a Brooklyn contract before many hours."

A question of growing importance among professional base-ball clubs is that of securing good and capable umpires. It is being demonstrated more and more every year that the smooth progress of a game depends more upon the manner in which an umpire renders his decisions and enforces the rules than upon any one else connected with the game. Several base-ball men were discussing this question the other day in Spalding's Chicago store, and among them was Harry Palmer, the Chicago base-ball writer. "The position of an umpire," said Palmer, "in a championship game between clubs of such reputation and importance as that enjoyed by those of either of the big organizations is without doubt the most important to be filled upon a ball field. A competent man can handle almost any class or grade of players in such manner as will insure the smooth progress of the game, while an incompetent, rattle-headed, or unscrupulous man can create chaos, disorder, and disgraceful quarrels at will."

"One thing that makes me hot," continued Palmer, "is the failure of club managers to back up and sustain the action of umpires in demanding respect from players and enforcing the rules upon the field. I believe that there was many a fine imposed last year which was never collected or heard from afterward. A player who receives a high salary and plays an important position may get the big head, for instance, and once he attains that degree of mental deformity it is safe to bet that he never loses an opportunity to bluster and bully and make a spectacle of himself for the benefit of the grand stand—and, I may add for the information of these fellows—much to the disgust of the grand stand. 'Me?' he will say to the umpire; 'Me? Jess wait till de game is over, cull, an' I'll settle wid you.' Now, if I was an umpire, I would fine a man so fast and heavy that he would shut up and crawl back to his position with mighty little of his bluster left if he gave me any such talk as that. More than that, I would tell the club management that if they did not sustain me in my action they would lose no time after the game in hunting up my man and giving him all the chance he wanted to 'settle wid me.' I am in favor of giving the umpire absolute control upon a ball-field. Let there be no appeal from their decisions by any man on either side—captain, or any one else. Make it compulsory for the umpire to fine a man not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for questioning a decision, and put it out of the power of the club to remit that fine, save where it can be proved beyond all doubt that it had been unjustly administered. Of course, any player would have the right to appeal and the right to demand investigation, after the game was finished, but under no circumstances should he be permitted to open his lips in protest of a decision while a game is in progress."

The firm of A. G. Spalding & Bros. last week gave the largest order for bicycles ever given by any house in America. Their order was for 1,500 Victor bicycles, valued at \$195,000.

Chicago is to have the wealthiest and toniest toboggan club in this country or Canada. A party of millionaires have just organized the "Onaway Toboggan Club," and will erect a magnificent private club slide near the north end of Lincoln Park. The slide will be the finest ever built in America, and will be 1,500 feet long, with handsome club-houses, lookout-houses, and waiting-rooms adjoining. The hundred members will be admitted. The club costumes will be especially rich in design and color, and the famous "Star" toboggan will be used.

Charles Snyder, the veteran catcher of the Cincinnati Club, but now with the Cleveland, has returned to his home in Washington to spend the winter. He looks the picture of health.

## CHEAP TELEGRAPHY.

### Senator Cullom's Bill to Establish a System of Government Wires.

### Four Million Dollars Asked of Congress to Construct the First Ten Lines.

Senator Cullom of Illinois has introduced a bill to establish the "United States Postal Telegraph" as a part of the postal system of the United States. Following is a summary of the measure:

It calls for an appropriation of \$4,000,000, and provides for the construction of the following trunk lines: One from Washington to Portland, Me., via Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Jersey City, New York, Brooklyn, New Haven, Hartford, Providence, and Boston; one from Washington to Minneapolis, via Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison, LaCrosse, and St. Paul; one from New York City to Cleveland, via Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo; one from Pittsburgh to Toledo, via Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Kansas City; one from Toledo to Detroit; one from Washington to Galveston, via Richmond, Charlotte, Columbia, Savannah, and Jacksonville; one from New Orleans to Galveston, via Houston, Memphis, and Vicksburg; one from Chicago to St. Louis, via Peoria and Springfield; one from Chicago to San Francisco, via Des Moines, Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, and Carson City; and one from Cheyenne to Denver.

Postal telegraph offices are to be opened at the places named and at all intermediate points at which first, second, or third class postoffices are established. Branch lines are to be constructed from time to time, the intention being to connect the lines with all cities where the postal free-delivery system prevails, but no additional facilities are to be provided until postal telegraph offices have been established in every State and Territory. The system is to be constructed in straight lines, as near as practicable, but regard is to be taken of cities that will afford the best telegraphic facilities to the public.

The lines are to be constructed by the Engineer Corps of the army and then transferred to the custody of the Postmaster General. The poles are to be of iron, the wires of copper, and all other materials of the best character. Eight wires are to be strung on the line from New York to Chicago, and four upon other lines. The Secretary of War is authorized to use the military service of the United States as far as expedient, and also to make all necessary condemnations of lands or buildings at a fair compensation. All disputes as to what is fair compensation are to be settled by the Court of Claims. The Secretary is further authorized to construct, take, and use all machinery and devices, not including telegraph lines, whether patented or not, as shall be deemed necessary, the compensation to be determined in the same manner as condemnations of land.

A rate of 10 cents for each twenty words and 5 cents for each additional ten words is fixed for distances of under 500 miles and an additional rate of 5 cents for each 250 miles over 500. A night rate of 85 cents and a day rate of 75 cents is fixed for each 100 words transmitted for newspapers, except that where the same distance is dropped off at more than one office the rates shall be 35 cents and 50 cents respectively for each dropped copy.

The office of Director General of Telegraphs is created as a part of the Postoffice Department. It is made the duty of the Postmaster General to report to Congress, after the passage of the act, a plan for the complete organization of the postal telegraph system, with detailed estimates of men and money needed. Before the system is put into operation and employees selected, a hearing is to be held by the Civil Service Commission to determine the fitness of applicants.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

### Senator Cullom's Bill to Define and Extend the Commissioners' Powers.

### It Proposes to Take the Commission Out of the Jurisdiction of the Interior Department.

Among the numerous bills introduced in the Senate is one by Senator Cullom to amend the interstate commerce act. The amendments include the recommendations of the Commissioners, and are in minute legal form. The following is a synopsis of the more important provisions:

1. To extend the provisions of the act so as to apply to express, sleeping-car, drawing-room-car, palace-car, tank-car, and other companies, and "any other companies, associations or persons furnishing for public use upon railroads cars or other instrumentalities for the transportation of persons or property."

2. To prohibit not only competition between different railroads, but between different railroads and other carriers.

3. In the sixth section, which relates to the publication of rates, the provisions with respect to the advance and reduction in rates are repeated, so as to apply specifically to joint through rates. The short-haul provision is also repeated, in order that there shall be no question that it applies to joint through rates.

4. To the effect that, if it is provided that where complaint is made against two or more carriers for violating it, and the violations occur between points on the road of one only, that road only shall be held liable for the violation.

5. The commission is authorized to prescribe the form in which the schedule prescribed by the law for public inspection shall be prepared or arranged. No special form is prescribed in the law.

6. The commission is also authorized to make provision for the official publication of its decisions.

7. An addition to section 15, which relates to compensation for damages, is proposed, to the effect that when a complainant is seeking to recover damages the carrier may file with the commission its consent that the commission may pass on the question of damages, and in such case the carrier shall be bound by the decision of the commission, and the decision of the commission shall stand as a judgment which may be enforced by execution by United States marshals in the same manner as judgments of the United States Circuit Court are enforced. In case such assent is not filed, the commission may investigate and report the subject of damages, and, if it shall report that the complainant has suffered damages to a specified amount, it may name the time for the payment for such damages, and if the carrier fails to make the payment within the time named, the sum shall be in full satisfaction of any claim the complainant may have under the act in respect to the damages so specified; but if such payment is not made, the complainant may proceed in any United States Court of competent jurisdiction to recover damages for the wrong suffered, and such proceedings, findings and report of the commission shall be prima-facie evidence of the facts found.

The provision is also made to take the commission out of the jurisdiction of the Interior Department and make it independent, and to require it to report direct to Congress, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

THERE is no age in the horse's life when oats are not good for him. A young colt may be taught to eat them very early, and they are absolutely necessary when the mare's milk begins to fail, or it becomes time to wean him. If the oats are scarce divide them between the growing colts and the working or driving teams. The latter have learned to eat anything, and in careless hands are often overfed with grain to save the labor of the grooming needed to keep them in good condition for working.

## BLAINE'S ARGUMENT REVIEWED.

### An Old Republican Recalls His Official Report on the Cotton Trade.

### He Says if the Republican Party Opposes Tariff Reform He Will Vote for Cleveland.

The following letter from a life-long Republican, living at Dayton, Ohio, is printed in the Chicago Tribune:

"Mr. Blaine's 'bugle blast' seems to have a hollow sort of echo. Yet many call it an unanswerable reply to Mr. Cleveland, without seeming to perceive how superficial it is. For instance, his reply to 'his question':

"Then you think the question of labor underlies the whole subject."

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine. "Whenever you can force carpenters, masons, iron-workers, and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as poorly in the United States as similar workmen in Europe, we can of course manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France. But I am totally opposed to a policy that would entail any such results. To attempt it is equal to a social and financial revolution—one that would bring untold disaster to the country."

These are portentous words, and, were they based on a real condition approximating that which he assumes to exist, they would be well worth considering; but if we are to believe Mr. Blaine's own testimony they are not so based.

When Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State under Garfield he sent to the House of Representatives a report on the cotton trade of the world, signed by himself. Speaking of wages he said:

"The wages of single men in Lancashire and Massachusetts, according to the foregoing statement, were as follows:

Spinners—English, \$7.20 to \$8.40, master spinners running as high as \$12; American, \$7.07 to \$10.30.

Weavers—English, \$3.84 to \$8.64, subject at date at which these figures were given to a reduction of 10 per cent.; American, \$1.82 to \$8.73.

The average wage of employees in the Massachusetts mills is as follows, according to official figures: Men, \$8.30; women, \$6.62; male children, \$3.11; female children, \$3.08. According to Consul Shaw's report the average wages of men employed in the Lancashire mills Jan. 1, 1882, was not \$8 per week, subject to a reduction of 10 per cent.; women from \$3.40 to \$4.30, subject to a reduction of 10 per cent.

The hours of labor in the Lancashire mills are fifty-six, in the Massachusetts mills sixty per week. The hours of labor in the other New England States, where the wages are less than in Massachusetts, are usually sixty-six to sixty-nine per week.

Summing up the Consular reports, he says:

"It thus appears that each American operative works up as much raw material as two British operatives—turns out \$1.50 worth of manufactures to the British operative's \$1 worth; and even in piece goods, where the superior quality and weight of the American goods are so manifestly shown, the American operative turns out 2.75 yards to 2.50 yards of the British operative."

He concludes this branch of the subject with the following weighty remark:

"Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours of labor."

In the face of such facts over his own signature, what folly for Mr. Blaine to talk of inequality in the price of labor. Why, it is safe to say that the American worker is as cheap as England and France command theirs, we can manufacture any kind of goods under the sun of which our artisans have knowledge and competence with these great manufacturing nations in like equality. It is a well-known fact that our cotton goods sell in England and France in open competition with their own manufacture; and so would many grades of our woolen goods if we could obtain our wool and dyestuffs as cheaply.

But Mr. Blaine treats a foreign commerce with contempt. He says it all amounted last year to only \$1,900,000,000 both ways, and that our internal trade amounts to \$40,000,000,000 and \$50,000,000,000. Standing figures these, Mr. Blaine, if true; but, like your other argument, they are essentially incorrect for purposes of comparison. The \$1,900,000,000 of imports and exports is the net cost before duty is paid, and represents the value of our merchandise as it enters the country, including the sale of the imports through several hands and the exports also. The actual value of all products of manufacture and mining in this country in 1879, according to the last census, was \$3,369,570,191; and in 1887 it will possibly reach \$6,500,000,000, and no more; and out of this beginning Mr. Blaine magnifies our internal trade into \$50,000,000,000.

Mr. Blaine assumes that our markets must be found in Europe. Well, give us the same show in raw materials that other manufacturing countries have and we will sell carpets in Brussels and cutlery in Birmingham, and pay just as good wages to our mechanics as we now do—in fact, better, for they will have constant work, and no strikes or disastrous faction. But our markets are not in Europe. They are in China and Mexico, in fast-developing South America, in Japan; and even in India we will sell Yankee notions. Out upon the ungenerous system that would confine the trade of a people to transfers of commodities among themselves.

I am a Republican, but I am not a Democrat; never voted for a Democrat for a higher office than that of Street Commissioner in my life; but, if the dear old party of progress and of civilization is to oppose a reasonable revenue-reform policy as thus enunciated by President Cleveland, I for one will vote for Mr. Cleveland next year, though still adhering to the grand old party in all State and municipal elections.

If Mr. Blaine has remained Secretary of State long enough, perhaps he would have instituted comparative researches as to the wages of our American and the European miners and workers in metal. If he had, he would not have made any remarks about the inequalities of wages in their case as compared with our better facilities and superior intelligence, for here he would have found wages paid in Pennsylvania mines and in some branches of iron-working to be actually higher than in England; and, had he been inclined to disbelieve it, he could have gone among the workmen of that great protected State, and found them in a most deplorable condition. The condition of workmen in Pennsylvania is simply bad beyond description. I know, for I have been there and seen it. Henry George's *North American Review* papers did not overdraw the picture.

#### Lamar and the Veterans.

The ex-Union soldiers in the Interior Department are indignant at the published statement that some associations of veterans have adopted resolutions denouncing Secretary Lamar on account of his treatment of old soldiers. They say that such an expression, if made, does not represent the Grand Army men. Capt. Fillock, who is a one-armed Union soldier, and is in charge of the watch force of the Interior Department, said to-day: "The old soldiers in this department have no reason to complain of Secretary Lamar. In fact they have reason to be grateful to him because he has looked out for their interests and kept them in their places. In addition he has made a number of appointments of old Union soldiers. As far as the old soldiers in this department are concerned, I am sure that they would do nothing in opposition to Secretary Lamar."—*Washington special.*

WHEREVER an honest Republican is found he indorses President Cleveland's honest taxation views. The dishonest Republicans, those who favor land stealing, monopolies, trusts, whisky rings, President stealing, Dorsey's tactics, etc., are opposed to the President's policy and in favor of robbing the people.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

A WEATHER REPORT—A thunder-clap.—*Boston Courier.*

## INDIANA STATE NEWS.

—There have been docketed for trial at the next term of the Porter County Circuit Court the following suits against the Chicago and Atlantic Railway, growing out of the Kouts disaster. An administrator's suit to recover \$10,000 for the deaths of several members of the Miller family; a guardian's suit to recover \$10,000 for Hermann Miller, the injured boy who was the only member of the Miller family saved from the wreck; a suit of the Kouts hotel proprietor to recover compensation for the care of the Miller boy. An indictment for involuntary manslaughter against John B. Park and John Dorsey, who are held responsible for the Kouts disaster, will come up; also, a suit brought by Annie Burkhardt against the New Albany and Chicago Railway to recover \$10,000 for the death of Andrew Burkhardt, her husband, who was killed on the road of that company.

—Near Mt. Pleasant, Crawford County, Joseph Longest, aged 21 years, was waylaid and robbed by two highwaymen of \$2,600. He was carrying the money from Mt. Pleasant to the residence of Mr. T. C. Stalcup, to whom it was to be paid. After standing him up and taking the money from him young Longest was allowed to go on his way, the highwaymen mounting their horses, which they had tied near the roadside, and escaping. An hour later, the alarm being widely circulated, one hundred mounted and armed men were in pursuit of the highwaymen, but at last accounts they had eluded arrest. The bold and daring robbery has created intense excitement in the neighborhood, and if the highwaymen are taken they will speedily dangle at the end of a rope.

—Patents have been granted Indiana inventors as follows: Eli Beghtel, Huntington, portable sawing machine; Marvin Campbell, South Bend, hammock stretch; Wm. A. Krag, Indianapolis, coffee pot; Darius Patterson, Richmond, combined hame hitch and collar fender; James J. Turner, assignor to himself and J. F. Miller, Richmond, device for actuating signals, switches, etc.; Wm. M. Wallman, Bean Blossom, mole trap.

—A new military company at Crawfordsville, numbering fifty, were mustered into the State service by J. W. Romey, who was authorized to do so by G. W. Koontz, Adjutant-general. The following are the officers: Captain, Geo. W. Lamb, First-lieutenant, M. V. West; Second-lieutenant, Joe McDaniel; Orderly-sergeant, W. H. Morrison. Twenty-seven of the company belong to McPherson Post, G. A. R.

—The Governor has remitted a forfeiture of \$500 against Frank Hulse and Harris E. Pattison. The bond was given for the appearance of John, who was to appear before the Pulaski County Court to answer a charge of rape. The indictment was nolleed for want of evidence, and remittance was requested by the judge, prosecuting attorney and others.

—While John C. Kallmeyer, a Columbus plumber, was connecting some water-main joints in a ditch six feet deep the bank gave way and buried his lower limbs. It was after considerable work that he was dug out and hauled home, where he has suffered a great deal, and his physicians say that it may be months before he can be out again.

—The stockholders of the Montgomery County Fair Association met and elected the following officers, who are to serve for the ensuing year: President, Jasper N. Davidson, of Whitesville; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Durham and J. L. Davis; Treasurer, Joe Grubb; Secretary, F. L. Snyder; Superintendent, J. J. Insley; Chief Marshal, R. B. Snyder.

—It is currently, and said to be truthfully, reported that the body of John Owen Snyder, the famous pedestrian, was resurrected by "saw-bones" for some college at Cincinnati. It is asserted that physicians near Hartford City were the resurrectionists, but they enter a general denial.

—McClellan Barlow, a young man residing at Moscow, five miles west of Milroy, got into a dispute over the weight of a hog with Allen Fuller, when Fuller raised an old musket he had in his hands and shot Barlow in the throat, seriously, if not dangerously wounding him.

—A new bank has been organized at Ladoga, under the State law. W. M. Henry is President; I. N. Miller, Vice-president; G. E. Grimes, Cashier; Chas. Goodbar, Book-keeper. This will make two banks at Ladoga, and a total of seven in Montgomery County.

—While at work in a saw-mill at New Lisbon, seven miles southeast of New Castle, James Lamb was caught in the saw and his right arm and side frightfully mangled, rendering amputation of the arm necessary. His injuries are very severe and will prove fatal.

—Mrs. Francis Perdue, a widow, who resides four miles south of Muncie, was instantly killed while walking along the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville tracks. She was thrown fully fifty feet, and every bone in her body was broken. She was a deaf mute.

—Hurburt Bunch, the 9-year-old son of ex-Clerk L. T. Bunch, of Tipton, was thrown from a runaway wagon, and badly hurt. His right arm was broken in two places, the bone protruding about three inches. He also received internal injuries.

—Wm. Bebee, charged with robbing James Sanderson, of Monticello, during the month of August, was tried in the Cass Circuit Court. The jury found him guilty of petit larceny and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

—Emily McCannan, aged 26, of Goshen, was found dead in bed. The Coroner's inquest resulted in the decision that she came to her death through an overdose of tansy, a bottle of which was found nearly empty by the bed.