

REFORMING THE TARIFF.

The Majority Report of the Ways and Means Committee on the Mills Bill.

Shall Taxation Be Reduced or Shall the Surplus Be Systematically Squandered.

Why Wool Should Be Placed on the Free List—Hitting the Trusts.

Following is a synopsis of the report of the majority of the House Ways and Means Committee on the Mills tariff bill:

The report cites that the surplus for the last fiscal year was \$3,000,000, and for the current year is estimated at \$81,000,000, and says:

"With receipts growing larger and expenditures growing smaller, we must soon gather in the treasury the larger part of the production of the country, to the injury of its business and the bankruptcy of many of its people. Some method must be adopted by Congress to prevent the congestion which must occur under existing laws."

"There are two ways in which this excessive accumulation may be prevented. We may reduce taxation to the level of expenditures, and leave in the pockets of the people all moneys not needed for public purposes, or we may raise expenditures to the level of receipts, seeking out new and useless objects of appropriation on which to lavish the great and growing revenues not needed for any legitimate wants of the public service. If we adopt the latter course, these very objects of useless expenditures will gather upon Congress in such increasing numbers and with such growing demands as to fasten upon the Government a permanent and unchangeable policy of extravagance and reckless appropriations. This policy, once adopted, will not only bring corruption in public life, and demoralization in private life, but will compel, in periods of depression, an increased rate of taxation for the people or an increase of bonded debt for the Government."

Then, stating that there is but one safe course—viz., reduction of taxation to the necessary requirements of an honest and efficient administration of government—the report suggests the question, "Upon what articles shall the reduction be made?" and proceeds:

"The committee have determined to recommend a reduction of the revenues from both customs and internal taxes. They have carefully kept in view all times the interests of the manufacturer, the laborer, the producer, and the consumer. The bill herewith reported to the House is not offered as a perfect bill. Many articles are left subject to duty which might well be transferred to the free list. Many articles are left subject to rates of duty which might well be lessened."

"In the progressive growth of our manufactures we have reached the point where our capacity to produce is far in excess of the requirements of our home consumption. As a consequence, many of our products are being sold at a loss, and many of those still in operation are running on short time. This condition is harmful to the manufacturer, to the laborer, and to the producer of the materials consumed in manufacture. The manufacturer loses the profit on his capital, the laborer his wages, and the producer of the materials consumed in manufacture loses the market for his products. Manufacturers, in many instances, to guard against losses by low prices, caused by an overcapacity in the home market, are resorting to combinations, and pools to limit production and keep up prices. This vicious condition of business could not exist with low duties on imports. Prohibitory tariffs surround the country with lines of investment and prevent any relief from without while trusts, combinations, and pools plunder the people within."

"In a country like ours, prolific in its resources where the rewards of labor are large, the capitalist may, by such methods, keep his investments secure and still make profits; but what is to become of the laborers who are thrown out of employment by stopping the wheels of machinery and limiting the amount of product? And what is to become of the producer of the materials to be consumed by the manufacturer? When the fires are shut off the laborers and the materials are shut off at the same time, and the market for both is gone. Whether they labor in the factory or the field; whether they produce cotton, wool, hemp, flax, coal, or ore; whether the product of their daily labor is cloth, iron, steel, boots or shoes, they must have constant employment to obtain for themselves and families the necessities and comforts of life. When the market for their products, caused by the closing of the market, they still must pay for whatever their daily wants require the prices which the trusts have fixed. What is the result? Is this wrong? It is more extended markets for the sale of our products and a constant and active competition in business. With active competition combinations and pools are impossible. With the markets of the world open to our manufacturers, and with their mills running full time and give constant employment to their laborers, with a steadily increasing rate of wages. With the markets of the world open to the sale of their products they will create an active and constant demand for all the raw materials required in manufacturing, which will stimulate, promote and reward the wool-grower and the producer of cotton, hemp, flax, hides, ores, and other materials of manufacture."

"The annual production of wool in this country is now estimated at \$7,000,000,000, of which amount we export only about \$136,000,000, or less than 2 per cent. If we could obtain free of duty such raw materials as we do not produce and which can only be produced in foreign countries, and mix with our home product in the various branches of manufacture, we could soon increase our exports several hundred millions. With untaxed raw materials we could keep our mills running at all times, our operatives in constant employment, and have an active demand for our raw materials in our own factories. If there should be no duty on any materials entering into manufactures many articles now made abroad would be made at home, which, while it would give more employment to our own labor, would give a better market to many articles which we produce and which enter into manufactures, such as cotton, wool, hemp, flax, and others."

"In starting on this policy we have transferred many articles from the dutiable to the free list. The revenues now received on these articles amount to \$22,189,505. Three-fourths of this amount is collected on articles that enter into manufactures, of which wool and tin plates are the most important. The revenues derived from wool during the last fiscal year amounted to \$5,899,816, and the revenue from tin plates to \$7,705,433."

"The repeal of all duties on wool enables us to reduce the duties on the manufacture of wool to \$12,332,211. The largest reduction we have made is in the woolen schedule, and this reduction was only made possible by putting wool on the free list. There is no greater need for a duty on wool than there is for a duty on any other raw material. A duty on wool makes it necessary to impose a higher duty on the goods made from wool, and the consumer has to pay a double tax. If we leave wool untaxed the consumer has to pay a tax only on the manufactured goods. We say to the manufacturer we have put wool on the free list to enable him to obtain foreign wools cheaper, make his goods cheaper, and send them into foreign markets, and successfully compete with the foreign manufacturer. We say to the laborer in the factory, we have put wool on the free list so that it may be imported and he may be employed to make the goods that are now being made by foreign labor and imported into the United States. We say to the consumer we have put wool on the free list that he may have woolen goods cheaper. We say to the domestic wool-grower we have put wool on the free list to enable the manufacturer to import wool to mix with his and thus enlarge his market and quicken the demand for the consumption of home wool, while it lightens the burden of the taxpayer. The duty on wool now prevents all the better classes of wool from coming into the country; the domestic product can supply only about one-half of the amount required for home consumption. The Wool-Growers' Association asks us to put on a duty high enough to prevent the importation of all wool. The Wool Manufacturers' Association asks us to put on a duty high enough to keep out all manufactures of wool. If Congress

grants this joint request what are the people to do for woolen clothing? Are the people to be compelled by Congress to wear cotton goods in the winter or go without to give bonuses to wool growers and wool manufacturers? In the woolen schedule we have substituted ad valorem for specific duties. The specific duties are the favorite of those who are to be benefited by high rates, who are protected against competition, and protected in combinations against the consumers of their products, because it conceals from the consumer the tax he pays the manufacturer."

"The commissioner of labor's report shows the true nature of specific duties, and the consumers can see why it is that manufacturers clamor for them. They know the different values of these goods, and what apt words will embrace the high and low priced together and make the poorer people pay the same tax for a yard of cloth worth 45 cents that the wealthy do for a yard that costs \$3.65; but that fact the specific tariff conceals. The ad valorem rate taxes everything according to its value. A duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem would have imposed a tax of \$1.41 on the yard of broadcloth and 18 cents on the cotton warp cloth that cost 45 cents, and the duty would have been fair to both. As it is, the tax is 180 per cent. on the cheap cloth and 50 per cent. on the high-priced broadcloth."

"In the cotton goods schedule we see the same vicious, inequitable, and illogical results of the specific duty."

"The decrease of the production of hemp and flax under duty is discussed, and the reasons given for placing on the free list; and also briefly the reductions on earthen and glass ware and steel rails. On sugar the report says:

"We have reduced the revenue received from sugar about 20 per cent. and extended the first class from No. 13 to No. 16 Dutch standard of color. The sugars between Nos. 13 and 16 are grades of brown sugars which can go into confectionery without refining and consumers may protect themselves against trusts and combinations by purchasing these grades of imported sugars when the price of the refined is put up and kept up by organized trusts of the domestic manufacturers. The rate of all sugars above No. 16 is reduced so that foreign refined sugars may be imported to prevent high prices and protect the consumer against combinations."

"A reduction in the price of all canned goods and benefit to the manufacturer of cans are cited as results of freeing tin-plate. The report concludes:

"The bill which the committee reports provides for the repeal of all restrictions on the sale of tobacco by the producer and for the repeal of all taxes on tobacco except on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, and of all privilege and license taxes except those for manufacturing and selling cigars, cigarettes and cheroots."

A STUDY FOR TAXPAYERS.

Interesting Facts for Consideration in the Quiet of Home.

[Manchester (N. H.) Unfn.]

Starting with the admitted fact that the average tariff tax on imports is not less than 41 per cent., and that the list, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1885, comprises 4,182 articles, let the intelligent voter consider, as he looks around his home, what part of the list interests him. He can sit by his kitchen fire and find the following articles which have drawn money from his pocket and the tax on each:

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| The iron in the stove..... | 45 |
| Pots and kettles..... | 53 |
| Copper and brass utensils..... | 45 |
| Crockery, commonest kind..... | 55 |
| Glassware, cheapest kind..... | 45 |
| Table cutlery and spoons..... | 45 |
| Pickled or salted fish..... | 25 |
| Salt..... | 83 |
| Salt peter..... | 111 |
| Sugar..... | 48 |
| Vinegar..... | 36 |
| Pickles..... | 35 |
| Rice..... | 112 |
| Foreign fruit..... | 20 |
| Carpet, if made of druggets..... | 74 |
| Carpet, if made of tapestry..... | 88 |
| Furniture..... | 85 |
| Wall paper..... | 25 |
| Window curtains..... | 45 |
| Looking-glass..... | 60 |
| Men's clothing of wool..... | 55 |
| Woolen hosiery and undershirts..... | 45 |
| Cotton dress..... | 45 |
| Woolen hats and caps..... | 75 |
| Woolen shawls..... | 58 1/2 |
| Wife's black silk dress..... | 50 |
| Gloves..... | 60 |
| Blankets..... | 70 |
| Alpaca dresses..... | 63 |
| Any other woolen dresses..... | 70 |
| Brass pins..... | 30 |
| Sissors, razors, hairpins, steel pins..... | 45 |
| Penknives..... | 50 |
| Needles, ink, paper..... | 25 |
| Castle soap..... | 50 |
| Epsom salts..... | 30 |
| Lusac powder..... | 20 |
| Soda oil..... | 34 |
| Window-glass, commonest kind..... | 81 |
| Paint, white lead..... | 54 |
| Bricks..... | 31 |
| Spool thread..... | 60 |
| Cans and bagging for grain..... | 40 |
| Cans and brushes..... | 50 |
| Alpaca umbrellas..... | 50 |
| Any iron or steel, average of..... | 45 |
| All tinware..... | 42 |

The list might be extended, but enough are given to furnish food for thought. If this heavy burden were necessary to support the Government, no patriotic citizen would object to the tax thus imposed; but the truth is it is not necessary. By the maintenance of this tariff, money is being drawn from the people that is not needed and cannot be used. The injustice of such a system is too evident to need discussion, and the suggestion that the injustice be done away with and the taxes reduced to the actual needs of the Government is the cause of all the howling about free trade and dangers to American industries. There is still a greater injustice in that the tariff does not bear equally upon the people."

War in the Protection Camp.

The distinguished gentleman from Ohio who addressed the meeting at Music Hall told his audience that if Rhode Island dared to touch the wool on the sheep's back the wool-grower would turn around and make this State a howling wilderness. In other words, we are here not by the grace of God, but by the forbearance of Western shepherds. The protection which these eminent agriculturists already demand for their staple is rapidly destroying our manufactures, so that one after another the mills are closed and the operatives driven to some other industry. The Republican candidate for Governor was constrained to withdraw from manufacturing by the unsatisfactory condition of the business under the present tariff. It is perilous talk for Ohio to shake her fist in the face of Rhode Island and tell us that if we don't die decorously by slow starvation we shall be destroyed by the great blizzard of the West blowing us into the Atlantic Ocean.—*Providence Journal*.

What the Protectionists Have Done.

They have played the dog-in-the-manger game of politics, with the result of creating and fostering a large number of monopolistic trusts which are plundering the people. It was the duty of the Republican minority in Congress, it is its duty now, to make the attempt to keep its pledges of revision. It is its duty not only in integrity but in good politics.—*Philadelphia Telegraph (Ind. Rep.)*.

Farmers and the Tariff.

The Minnesota Farmers' Alliance has adopted resolutions indorsing President Cleveland's tariff policy, and demanding the repeal of customs taxation of raw material and the necessities of life. Copies of the resolution will be forwarded to Minnesota's representatives in Congress.

A WOMAN FOR MAYOR.

The Entire City Government of Oskaloosa, Kan., in the Hands of the Fair Sex.

Her Honor the Mayoress Puts Her Bangs in Papers—Putting the Baby to Bed.

[Oskaloosa (Kansas) special.]

The result of the election in this city, in which the Mayor and five members of the City Council, all consisting of women, were elected, seems to have attracted attention all over the country, as telegrams are coming in from all quarters asking for particulars. The reasons for the somewhat remarkable action can be stated in a few words. There has been a vigorous kick from the law and order element in the city on account of the lax manner in which former administrations have managed municipal affairs, especially in regard to the enforcement of the prohibitory law, and so advantage was taken of the State law permitting women to vote and hold office in cities of the first, second, and third class, and a ticket put in the field and triumphantly elected composed of representatives of the gentler sex. Mrs. Mary D. Lowman was chosen as Mayor, and the following ladies were elected as members of the City Council:

Hannah A. Morse, Sarah E. Balseley,
Emma Hamilton, Carrie L. Johnson,
Millie Golden.

As stated, these are representative women, the wives of well-known citizens who are prominent in business and professional circles. The experiment is not looked upon in the nature of a joke, though there was a hilarious serenade given to all the candidates the night of the election, but as the new Mayor had her bangs put up in papers she was unable to appear longer than to bow her thanks, and, therefore, her speech of thanks for the honor will not go thundering down the ages.

Another newly elected Councilwoman sent her apologies for not appearing, because she was putting the baby to bed and did not feel like intrusting such duties to her husband until she had drilled him a little more. In fact, the new honors seemed to rest rather heavily upon all the ladies, so that none of them were able to make speeches of any length in reply to the serenade.

It is predicted that there will be many reforms instituted, and it is intimated that a City Marshal will be selected from among the ranks of the women. Seriously, however, it can be said that the ladies manifest a perfect willingness to assume their novel duties, and they will not only have abundant encouragement, but it is believed the experiment tried for the first time in this country will be entirely satisfactory.

Feminine Quarrels at the Polls.

[Wichita (Kansas) special.]

At Valley Center every woman but one voted, and took far more interest in the election than the men. They had their teams, and electioneered with great energy. The men, in fact, stood back and watched them out of curiosity. Several feminine quarrels occurred, and two cases of hair-pulling and womanly wrangling at the polls are reported. There were two candidates, one Prohibitionist and the other Anti-Prohibitionist. Two-thirds of the women's votes went for the former, the remainder for the latter.

[Wellington (Kansas) special.]

Only about 20 per cent. of the women of Wellington voted, but these were solidly for one candidate or the other, and controlled the result in several instances.

HORROR AT A BULL FIGHT.

Fire Set by an Incendiary Causes the Death of Eighteen Women and Children.

The Enraged Animals Kill Many of the Victims—Persons Become Insane from Terror.

[Celaya (Mexico) telegram.]

Sunday afternoon, about 4:45 o'clock, the bull-ring here was crowded with spectators of the great national sport. The company of bull-fighters from Leon were still playing with the first bull, when a fire suddenly broke out on the sunny side of the plaza. A panic seized upon the vast assemblage and a frightful spectacle was the result. The plaza was constructed of wooden masts, reeds, etc., and it was due to this fact that the majority of the people escaped without injury, being able to force an opening permitting an exit at different points, but many women and children jumped from the top, a distance of from two hundred to three hundred feet, and over one hundred of them were seriously wounded. Eighteen lives were lost. The sides of the plaza being lined with matting as dry as tinder, and there being a slight wind blowing, the amphitheater was in a blaze in a few seconds. Nine dead bodies, in some cases so charred as to be unrecognizable, have so far been taken from the smoking ruins. Nine persons were so badly burned that they died next day, making eighteen deaths in all. Sixty-eight persons were very badly burned, and, though they still live, at least ten of them will die this week. Fifty persons in escaping were knocked down and trampled upon by the panic-stricken throng, and are very seriously, but not fatally, injured. The bulls, maddened by the roaring of the flames, broke loose from their stalls and rushed wildly through the surging mass of humanity, tossing aloft and knocking over all who stood in their way.

Among the eighteen dead were two women who were first gored to death by the bulls and their bodies afterward burned. The scenes in the neighborhood of the bull-ring were sickening beyond description. Women and children, divested of their clothing, and suffering from their burns, ran aimlessly through the streets and could scarcely be overtaken or collected by their friends. Several persons lost their reason from the severe mental shocks to which they were subjected.

Celaya is mourning now. On every side is heard the sound of the wailing for the loved ones, mourning for those doomed to die of suffering, by those whose wounds will not prove fatal. It is the saddest tragedy that has ever occurred in the three centuries of the city's history.

COMING HOME.

The Resignation of Isaac Bell, Minister Resident at the Hague, Accepted.

[Washington special.]

The resignation of Isaac Bell, Minister Resident to the Netherlands, has been accepted. It will take effect on the 4th of May. Mr. Bell will return home on account of a pressure of private business. Mr. Bell, who is about 43 or 44 years of



age, is the son of Isaac Bell, a public-spirited citizen of New York. He married a sister of James Gordon Bennett, owner of the New York Herald. Up to 1877 he followed the business of cotton broker. He then retired to Newport, R. I., where he owns a handsome villa. His wife and he are leaders in the society of that resort.

UNCLE SAM'S CASH.

The Monthly Debt Statement—A Decrease During March of \$11,586,559.

[Washington special.]

Following is the regular monthly debt statement:

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|
| INTEREST-BEARING DEBT. | |
| Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent..... | \$ 290,544,600 |
| Bonds at 4 per cent..... | 792,452,300 |
| Refunding certificates at 4 per cent..... | 143,640 |
| Navy pension fund at 3 per cent..... | 14,000,000 |
| Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent..... | 64,625,312 |

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Principal..... | \$1,041,764,052 |
| Interest..... | 11,198,625 |
| Total..... | \$1,052,962,677 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|
| DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—INCH. | |
| Principal..... | \$ 2,688,795 |
| Interest..... | 171,566 |
| Total..... | 2,860,361 |

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST. | |
| Old demand and legal-tender notes..... | \$ 346,737,956 |
| Certificates of deposit..... | 8,913,006 |
| Gold certificates..... | 91,953,949 |
| Silver certificates..... | 191,526,446 |
| Fractional currency (less \$8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed)..... | 6,941,061 |

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Principal..... | \$ 646,074,411 |
| Interest..... | \$1,090,527,258 |
| Total..... | 11,370,185 |

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| TOTAL DEBT..... | |
| Total..... | \$1,701,897,410 |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Less cash items available for redemption of the debt..... | |
| Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes..... | \$ 306,455,355 |
| U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding..... | 100,000,000 |
| Total..... | \$ 406,455,355 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Total debt less available cash items..... | |
| Net cash in the Treasury..... | \$1,295,442,055 |
| Net cash in the Treasury..... | 104,573,934 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1888..... | |
| Debt less cash in Treasury March 1, 1888..... | \$1,190,868,156 |
| Decrease of debt during month..... | \$1,222,451,714 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Decrease of debt since June 3, 1887..... | |
| Cash in the Treasury available for the reduction of the public debt..... | \$1,187,555 |
| Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding..... | \$8,660,681 |
| Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding..... | 91,953,949 |
| U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding..... | 101,526,446 |
| Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid..... | 8,913,006 |
| Fractional currency..... | 14,038,977 |
| Total available for reduction of debt..... | 933 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882..... | |
| Unavailable for reduction of the debt..... | \$100,000,000 |
| Fractional silver coin..... | \$25,566,276 |
| Minor coin..... | 186,544 |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Total..... | |
| Certificates held as cash..... | \$25,752,827 |
| Net cash on hand..... | \$9,671,885 |
| Total cash in Treasury, as shown by the Treasurer's gen'l account..... | 104,573,934 |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total cash in Treasury, as shown by the Treasurer's gen'l account..... | |
| Hydrophobia Epidemic..... | \$586,454,006 |

HYDROPHOBIA EPIDEMIC.

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Cattle Killed by a Mad Dog.

[Parkersburg (W. Va.) telegram.]

In Jackson County, W. Va., an epidemic of hydrophobia among cattle of all kinds has broken out, and the farmers have lost thousands of dollars' worth of fine stock. A dog owned by a man named Huffman went mad, and before he was killed attacked a number of other dogs, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry on several farms. These animals nearly all went mad and have since died. There is scarcely a farm in the upper part of the county upon which some animal has not been bitten. The dog when it reached home attacked its master, who felled it to the ground and chained it till it died. More than fifty dogs have been killed and numbers are yet about the country. Deaths among the cattle are increasing. Cattle that have died from hydrophobia are lying in the fields, and persons are afraid to eat any meat from that section.

JUSTICE WAITE'S ESTATE.

Civil-Service Commissioner Edgerton Shocked by the Meddling of Busybodies.

[Washington special.]

Civil-Service Commissioner Edgerton is very indignant over the published report that the family of the late Chief Justice Waite is in great financial distress. The Post publishes an interview with him on the subject in which he says that while the reports are absurd he fears that they may be believed by unthinking people. He says that Judge Waite's sons are both well-to-do, and whatever their father's estate may have been, the family is not likely to want for anything. What displeased Mr. Edgerton most is that the subject should be discussed at all. Such an interference in the private affairs of the family in the midst of Mrs. Waite's great distress he regards as unwarrantable and indecent.

INDIANA NEWS.

—Secretary Huron, of the State Board of Agriculture, has filed his annual report with the Governor. In regard to the State's prosperity, the Secretary says: "We can well repeat the assertion made in former published reports, that Indiana, in all the requisites for prosperity, stands pre-eminently in the lead, and has more of the elements necessary for great industrial development than any other State. There is the finest soil, timber, water, stone, clays, coal, ores—everything that is necessary for a great civilization. To complete the list of our advantages, as if to make us the most favored of all the States, we now have natural gas gushing forth in abundance in a large part of the State. This may well be called a 'new era,' the future of which can only be conjectured." The report is full of interesting material in the way of statistics, and represents the development of the State in the last year as having been steady and strong. An especially gratifying feature is the splendid showing in the way of increased efficiency among Indiana farmers. New and more scientific methods are rapidly coming into use, and this fact is having an important bearing on Indiana's agricultural standing among other States. The report shows that the State has nineteen coal-producing counties.

—Patents have been granted Indiana inventors as follows: Henry W. Alshouse, Custer, gate; Beverly W. Duncan, assignor of one-half to I. Leedy, Dora, hog trap; William N. Gartside, Richmond, door plate and indicator; James L. Henderson, Bloomington, corn planter; Lewis J. Manor, Delphi, tongue support; Antoine Mettler, Terre Haute, car coupling; Elwood C. Phillips, Richmond, assignor to A. Warren, St. Louis, Mo., and J. W. March, Cincinnati, tension apparatus; Harvey Richwine, Dora, fence; John W. Rutledge, Shannondale, gate; Louis I. Shrader, New Albany, boot or shoe; Simon Turner, assignor of one-half to H. J. Coles, Warren, barrel lifter; Reuben N. Vanslyke, Hawpach, tire tightener; Meade Williams, Mount Vernon, harness designs; Francis A. Coffin, Indianapolis, writing desk and cabinet.

—The boilers of the Pryne, Johnson & Co's. flouring mill, Franklin, exploded recently. The engineer and fireman were buried about ten feet beneath the ruins. The body of the former was not found until more than two hours after the explosion. Both bodies were badly bruised and scalded, and death must have been instantaneous. Mares Snodgrass, the engineer, was 46 years old. He leaves a widow and four children. Thomas Stewart was 38 years of age, and leaves a widow with three children. The whole south end of the mill was completely demolished. The loss is estimated at \$5,500. Only about three years ago the boilers of the Union flouring-mills of this city burst, killing a Mr. High, the engineer.

—A 3-year-old son of Rev. Chenoweth, of Montpelier, is afflicted in a strange manner. For the past fortnight he has seen snakes and other foul objects on his body and limbs, which he throws from him with an earnestness that shows how real is the terror of his phantasy. It is pitiful to hear him plead with his parents to take "them awful things" out of the crib, so he can go to sleep. He is all right in daytime, except that he is nervously on the go. He is a fine little fellow, mentally and physically, and the case is very baffling to medical men.

—An old German woman named Mary Borgman was found dead in a small stream or ripple near Larsh's mills, Wayne County. As she had been so helpless as to be obliged to crawl about for over a year, it is suspected that there was some foul play in the case. She was found quite a distance from the house, and would have had to descend a rugged hill to get to where found, while there are other circumstances to strengthen the suspicion.

—Frank Smith, a wealthy farmer residing in the extreme southeastern part of Madison County, is peculiarly afflicted with a disease that, in its symptoms, resembles a genuine case of leprosy. The patient is described as being covered with large black and greenish spots, and the flesh is continually rotting and dropping off in chunks, exposing the bone.

—Jennie Harry, an inmate of the County Asylum at Corydon, came to her death in a peculiar manner. She was of unsound mind, and it was necessary to keep her in a cell. In her cell door was a small hole about six feet from the floor, and in some manner she got her head through the hole and died of strangulation. She was about thirty years of age.

—A herd of twelve cattle belonging to John Osborn, a farmer living north of Plainfield, has been attacked with black leg, a contagious and malignant disease. One of the number has already died, and others are sick. It is feared the disease will spread to neighboring farms.

—Mrs. Jessie Willet, a young married woman who resides near Greenfield, accidentally discharged a revolver, the ball striking her in the head, and causing a possibly fatal wound.

—The State Board of Health reports an epidemic of measles all over the State. In Crawfordsville there are now 700 cases, and the same number is reported from Terre Haute.

—In Terre Haute the measles epidemic is said to have reached alarming proportions. The disease is also very prevalent at Coal Bluff and Fontanet, and at Vermillion.

—The abandoned gas well at the New Albany glass-works is now flowing about 5,000 gallons of water daily. It is strongly impregnated with salt, sulphur, and iron.

—Arrangements are being made to start a distillery at Crawfordsville.