

FRESH FROM THE WIRE

A BUDGET OF VALUABLE AND INTERESTING INFORMATION.

Kansas Corn in Better Condition than Last Year—Killing the United States Mails—A Mob Attacks the American Minister's Residence.

[Topeka (Kan.) special.]

The Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has submitted his report for the month of August. In view of the fact that irresponsible reports have been circulated as to the total failure of crops in Western Kansas and of a consequent alarming exodus from that section of the State, this report of Mr. Mohler's will be read with an unusual degree of interest. He says:

While crops have been greatly damaged in certain localities in Middle and Western Kansas there will be sufficient crops harvested to supply the wants of the settlers. For the August report we have asked our correspondents for information only in relation to corn. The questions submitted were: First, what proportion of the area planted will be harvested? Second, what is the estimated product per acre of corn on the acreage harvested? Third, what is the estimated yield per acre of corn on the acreage planted? If so, what per cent? Nearly 600 correspondents, representing about every county in the State, have responded to the above questions and have developed the following facts in regard to this important crop:

First, that of the total area planted to corn in our State 74 per cent is considered worth harvesting; that in the eastern portion of the State, as far west in the second tier of the counties as Republic County an east of a line bearing eastward to Chautauque County, on the south line of the State, the corn area will nearly all be harvested, and with the exception of a few counties will be a fair average crop. In some counties the yield will be much above an average of 35½ bushels per acre, and nearly all the counties north of the Kansas River, within the prescribed limits, report from forty to fifty bushels per acre. Many counties south of the Kansas River also report a high average down to the second tier of counties from the south line of the State. These counties, with the exception of Chautauque and Elk, report a considerably lower average. The counties from Jewell and Smith Counties on the north, stretching southward and bearing eastward to the south line of the State, with Ellsworth County as a center, seems to be the worst burned district in the State. West of this great central belt, in which the corn is generally raised, there are in nearly all the counties belts of territory in which there is some good corn, with large intervening belts in which there is no corn at all. The counties of the county bordering on the Colorado line in the southwest—has good corn, a sample of which was brought in a few days ago. The north half of all the counties in the north tier and the south half of the second tier have fairly good corn, while the intervening belt, over thirty miles in width, has but little. The average yield per acre on the acreage worth harvesting is estimated at twenty-eight bushels.

The total area planted to corn in the spring, as shown by assessors' returns, is 6,970,979 acres; 74 per cent of this, or 5,157,780 acres, is reported as worth harvesting. The estimated average yield per acre on this gives a total corn product for the State of 147,000,000 bushels, which is almost double the product of last year and 15,417,000 bushels more than the product of 1886, but less by 46,454,940 bushels than the product of 1884, which was the greatest in the history of Kansas. Many, however, have had an extraordinary crop of wheat and a fair crop of oats, and all will have an abundance of feed for stock in corn, fodder, millet, sorghum and hay, so that the situation is an improvement on that of last year.

ROBBING THE MAIL.

Many Valuable Letters Lost Between New York and the West.

[New York dispatch.]

It can be set down as a positive fact that a thief or gang of thieves has been stealing systematically from the United States mails between New York City and the West during the last three months. Never in the history of the Postoffice Department have so many valuable money packages and letters been stolen as during the last few weeks. The officers of the post office have been diligent in making known the extent of the losses. Whenever it has leaked out that a large package was lost, those in charge of the postoffice have kept the information from the public. Nothing has been heard of the three \$5,000 drafts mailed by Blake Bros. & Co. of Nassau street, which have failed to reach their destination in Chicago. Besides the Blake notes, other letters, containing money, checks, and drafts, mailed about the same time, are reported as having failed to reach their destination. The losses will amount to thousands of dollars. A well-known man, connected with the Postoffice Department in Washington, says that if the losses of the last two months were known the public would be startled. "This is not all," said the man. "You will hear of more losses of packages and letters in a short time. There are some crooks at work who are reaping a rich harvest from the mail. It is not likely to be a hard matter to run them down, because they do not confine their operations to one locality."

RIOTING CHINESE.

The American Minister's Residence Attacked—The Immigration Treaty.

[Shanghai special telegram.]

It is still hoped here that the immigration treaty with America will be ratified in a modified form. The discussion of the question has caused great excitement. There have been several riotous demonstrations. A mob, incited at the American Minister's action, attacked the American official residence at Canton. The American Consul in Canton is Charles Seymour, of La Crosse, Wis. He was appointed in 1892 by President Arthur and has since the post continuously since. At last accounts his wife was in Canton with him. For some years previous to his appointment he was Postmaster in La Crosse, and for several years a still earlier period was editor of the La Crosse Republican. He figured prominently in Wisconsin politics and is widely known in the Northwest.

MOURNED BY THREE WIVES.

Gen. Horace S. Eldridge Passes Away at Salt Lake.

[Salt Lake (Utah) special.]

Gen. Horace S. Eldridge, Superintendent of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, which does a business of \$5,000,000 annually, died in this city, aged 73 years. He was appointed Brigadier General of militia in 1860 by Brigham Young, was a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1853, and has held many other county and territorial offices. He joined the Mormon Church fifty-two years ago, and has ever since been a staunch adherent of the faith. He amassed considerable wealth during his long business career and owned much real estate and five stock throughout the territory. He had five wives, three of whom, together with a large posterity, mourn his loss.

AFGHANS REVOLT.

A Civil War a Possibility—A New Amcer Proclaimed.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that the Novoe Vremya has a dispatch to the effect that the Northern Afghans have revolted and proclaimed Ishek Khan Amcer. A battle has taken place, the result of which is not known. The paper says it believes a civil war will complicate Abdurhaman Khan's relations with his neighbors unless it be promptly suppressed, and it doubts if this will be accomplished.

The African lakes expedition, under the command of Capt. Lugard, had a fight with African slave dealers in the Nyasa district about June 16. A European attached to the expedition and several black allies were killed. Capt. Lugard was wounded. The Arab losses are unknown. It is believed the Arabs retained their position.

WALLA WALLA VALLEY.

A Region Famous for Wheat, Fruits, and Garden Products.

[Walla Walla, Wash. Terr., Sept. 5, 1893.]

This city is one of the oldest and best known in the Pacific Northwest, but being off the main lines of the Northern and Union Pacific Railways, with both of which, however, it has branch connections through the Oregon Railway and Navigation system, it is often given the go-by because the traveler dislikes to make a change as long as his ticket holds out and the train goes on. A new road, one here under contract by Jan. 1, 1893, however, will bring closer traffic arrangements with the Northern Pacific to Puget Sound and the East, a project to which the citizens gave a bonus of \$100,000. The outlook, too, is good for the Manitoba Road, which next year is to be extended to the coast, coming from Butte, Montana, through Lolo Pass, in the Rockies, along the Clearwater, in Idaho, thence into the Palouse country, and to the Walla Walla valley.

According to the Government monument in the court yard, Walla Walla is in latitude 46 degrees 3 minutes 55 seconds north, and longitude 117 degrees 17 minutes and 7 seconds west of Greenwich. The city was laid out on a liberal scale, with broad streets, the residence portion being embowered in shade trees. There are many pretty homes and substantial stores and public buildings, and everything betokens character, solidity, and wealth. One of the best evidences of the prosperity and importance of a city is shown in public improvements. Judged by this standard, Walla Walla makes a showing worthy of older and larger cities. The court house is the finest in the territory. The City Building is a model structure, while the Fire Department is the crack organization of the Northwest. There are two electric-light companies, a gas company, telephone service, and other modern comforts and conveniences, and free postal delivery has been ordered. Two companies supply the city with water, coming from springs of temperature varying little from forty-five degrees the year round. Nearly every house has its hydrant, and cooling streams thread their way among the streets. The natural surface drainage is into Mill Creek, a rapid stream of 2,000 inches, having a fall of sixty-five feet to the mile, which furnishes a powerful large roller flouring mill, a shreshir factory, a foundry, and several other industries; but there is room for more; a woolen mill is wanted, a pottery, an oil mill, a soap factory, a paper mill, fruit canneries, a tanning factory, and other industries are offered all practical enterprises.

The people are a unit in local matters, a board of trade is on the alert for whatever tends to the public good, and information is promptly given. The 6,000 people of the City Building support three vigorous daily papers, the Union (morning), and the Statesman and Journal (evening publications). What Eastern city of equal size can boast of three daily papers? The religious and educational institutions, on a par with larger Eastern places. The Whitman College, three public schools, two business colleges, a Sisters' school, and several private institutions combine to give the city the title of the Athens of the Northwest.

Frontier roughness and rowdiness long ago disappeared. On the 4th of July, with 10,000 people in the city, no drunkenness nor arrests marred the pleasures of the day. No boom period, or in any other way, has the city, simply a substantial condition of business and the people pin their faith on the permanent value of a sound natural growth.

Nothing less than a personal inspection can convey to the traveler the beauty of the valley of Walla Walla—"land of many waters." The mean annual temperature is fifty-three degrees, that of Santa Fe, St. Louis, and Washington. The winter rarely exceeds a month or six weeks with snow. The crops are in perfection, and dealers are lucky to get five inches thick. Pansies have been picked in the open air at Christmas time. The rainfall throughout this valley is ample and seasonable, averaging about twenty inches a year. The spring rains preclude any danger of drought; the dry season, coming on after the cereal crops have quite reached maturity. The harvest from July to October is usually uninterrupted by winds or rains, and the grain is generally gathered and marketed from the fields. Grain is stacked for shipment, and there are no expensive elevator and storage charges. Wheat and wool stand as the chief staples of export, more or less from all parts of the Pacific Northwest. The wheat of the Walla Walla Valley is noted for its superior quality and large yield.

The absence of any failure of crops since the earliest settlement of the country, and the successful returns in large yields, have not in the past called for that diversity found necessary in more uncertain sections. The farmer has sown to the limit of his seed time without thought of failure. Besides, there is more or less growth of corn, rye, barley, and wheat, and vegetables, with ample yields; producers govern supply by the demand. Corn does well, while tobacco, melons, and sweet potatoes mature like indigenous crops.

The unfolding of the timber and mining regions and connection with the vast country through to the great lakes has added an important factor to the agricultural prosperity of the Walla Walla region. This relates to orchard and garden products. The climate is ideal for fruit trees. 160 in number and seven years old last year produced an average of 400 pounds of fruit to the tree, and selling at 5 cents a pound, brought the owner a total of \$3,500. These same trees have been bearing since the second year, nearly all varieties of trees bearing their second year after planting. An acre will hold 1,000 grape vines, each producing from twenty to forty pounds. Hot-house grapes of the East grow here of doors here, and several vine-making varieties equal those of California. Peaches, apricots, quinces and plums grow in abundance and excellence. All the small fruits, berries and currants flourish without end. Strawberries have been gathered here since month from April to November. Berries usually produce a fair crop the same year they are planted, and strawberries have yielded as high as two tons to the acre, and single specimens have measured eight inches in diameter. Pears, blossoms, and ripe apples can be seen on the trees at the same time, and often so large that twenty-five to thirty will fill a bushel packing-box. Cherries grow as large as the average Eastern plum. It is not uncommon to find a tree to yield from \$30 to \$50 worth of fruit, and when an acre will contain 160 trees it is not hard to approximate the profits. Peas, beans, and many other staples and delicacies are found on the fields of Walla Walla. The snow has disappeared from the fields of New England and potatoes yield from 300 to 600 bushels to the acre, onions fifty tons to the acre, and so on. Isolated until recently from easy access to the great markets, the people here have been able to profit by the generous gifts of nature and amillarity with abundance has bred indifference and wastefulness.

The wheat output of the valley last year was 40,000 tons, the average yield thirty-five bushels to the acre. Instances of large yields, the records varying from sixty to seventy-five bushels, are common in every locality. The soil seems adapted to the perfecting of cereals, and such is the fecundity that a single grain of wheat has been known to send out a stool fifty or more stalks, with heads each holding a hundred or more grains, or 5,000 for 1.

In no part of the United States, perhaps, can so much physical and mental vigor be performed with so little fatigue or discomfort. The air is invigorating, the days never too hot or too cold to prevent labor, the nights offer profound hours of rest, the water is good and pure, and health is insured to residents of the territory. The dryness of the air renders this section comparatively free from lung and throat complaints, rheumatism and fever, and there has never been an epidemic. The death rate at Fort Walla Walla for a period of thirty years has been only 16 to 1,000, making it the healthiest military post in the country. The fine climate of the Northwest is due to the winds coming from the Japan current in the Pacific Ocean.

Three great railway systems are already in the valley and another line is coming. There is river transportation, too, and the ocean is not far away. Telegraph and telephone lines run in all directions; roads are made, bridges built, and postal and express facilities reach every point. Manufacturing is developing, and flocks and herds cover the hills and mountains. Notwithstanding all that has been accomplished by the people of this fine region there is a great undeveloped future. There is a domain capable of sustaining hundreds of thousands more people, and of unfolding an industrial system second to no part of the Republic.

MOSSES FOLSOOM.

The annual expenditure of the Sultan of Turkey's household is over \$41,000,000.

SARAH HAD A REVOLVER

SHARON'S ALLEGED WIFE AGAIN CREATES A SENSATION.

She Openly Accuses Justice Field of Having Been Bribed—Her Husband Knocks the Marshal Down—Both are Dragged from the Court-Room and Locked Up.

[San Francisco (Cal.) special.]

The celebrated Sharon divorce case culminated in this city in a sensational attack upon Justice Field in court, which resulted in placing Sarah Althea Sharon, now Mrs. David L. Terry, in jail for thirty days, and her husband, Judge Terry, in jail for six months. The Supreme Court of California a few months ago announced a decision in the case sustaining the decision of the State Superior Court, which declared that Mrs. Terry had been legally married to the late ex-United States Senator William Sharon, and that she was entitled to a portion of Sharon's estate. A short time after the announcement of this decision the executors of the will of Sharon applied to



SARAH ALTHEA HILL.

the United States Circuit Court for a bill to revive and carry into execution the decrees of the Circuit Court, entered in September, 1893, declaring the alleged marriage contract to be a forgery and directing its cancellation and enjoining its future use. Mrs. Terry entered a demurrer, and that demurrer was ruled. The decision was read by United States Justice Field, and was concurred in by Judge Sawyer of the Circuit Court and Judge Sabin of the District Court.

The announcement made that the decision would be rendered drew a large crowd to the United States court-room, and about two hundred lawyers, besides all parties directly interested in the case, occupied the benches immediately in front of the judges. Judge David S. Terry, who has been chief counsel for his wife during the entire litigation, sat by the side of his wife and both paid close attention to the reading of the decision. Mrs. Terry appeared very nervous at the outset, and as the reading progressed her agitation increased. Finally, when Judge Field was about half through reading, Mrs. Terry jumped to her feet and asked the judge if he was going to order her to give up her marriage contract. Judge Field quietly told her to sit down. Mrs. Terry's face turned white with passion and she cried:

"Justice Field, we hear that you have been bought. We would like to know that is so, and what figures you hold yourself at. It is as that no person can get justice in this court unless he has a sack."

Judge Field turned to Marshal Franks and said:

"Marshal, remove that woman from the court-room."

The Marshal advanced toward Mrs. Terry. She took no notice of him, but broke out with oaths and vulgar language. Franks grasped her arm, and in an instant Judge Terry arose and, exclaiming that no living man should touch his wife, struck Franks a terrible blow on the neck with his fist which sent the Marshal rolling across the floor. Franks regained himself and with several deputies and bystanders rushed upon Terry. He was quickly removed. Mrs. Terry was also taken from the room and locked up in the Marshal's office. A deputy was placed at the door, upon whom Terry advanced and demanded admission. The deputy refused the request. Terry, drawing from his pocket a dangerous-looking dirk eight inches long, with a curse held it above his head and declared that he would stab any man who tried to keep him away. The deputy and several others jumped upon him. A desperate struggle followed and all the men fell to the floor. The knife was finally taken away from Terry without any one being injured. Terry was locked up in the room with his wife.

A satchel which Mrs. Terry had dropped in the court-room during the excitement was found to contain an English bulldog revolver with all its six chambers loaded. Marshal Franks said that she was trying to open the satchel just before she was put out of the court-room. Marshal



ASSOCIATE JUSTICE FIELD.

shel Franks entered later the room where Terry and his wife were confined, and Mrs. Terry at once made a violent attack upon him and beat him about the face and head. She was soon quieted, and a strong guard was placed in the room.

The wildest excitement had prevailed in the court-room and corridors during the disturbance. As soon as quiet was restored Judge Field resumed the reading of the decision. When he had concluded the judges retired to their chambers. Two hours later they again appeared in the court-room and announced the penalty they had to inflict upon Judge Terry and his wife. Neither of the parties were allowed in court while the sentence was pronounced. Judge Field ordered that Terry be imprisoned in the county jail of Alameda for six months and that Mrs. Terry be imprisoned for thirty days. No alternative in the way of fine was allowed, and the prisoners were taken to jail. David S. Terry was formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of California. While holding that position in 1856 he became involved in a quarrel with David Broderick, who was then United States Senator from California. A duel followed, and Broderick was killed.

SOLICITING FUNDS.

An Equestrian Statue to be Erected to General Logan.

A circular has been issued at Detroit, Mich., to all the G. A. R. Posts of the country soliciting subscriptions of 10 cents each from all veterans for the fund to be used to erect an equestrian statue in Washington to Gen. John A. Logan. The circular is signed by Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; Gov. James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania; Gens. John M. Palmer and H. H. Thomas, of Illinois; and Gen. E. A. Alger, of Michigan.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

A CHRONICLE OF HAPPENINGS IN HOOSIERDOM.

Shocking Deaths, Terrible Accidents, Horrible Crimes, Proceedings of Courts, Secret Societies, and, in fact, Everything of Interest to the Hoosiers.

The Coroner's inquest developed the particulars in the terrible double tragedy at Montgomery. John Keplinger testified that John Brady went to Montgomery to sell some hogs, for which he received \$180 in money. On his way home he passed St. Michael's Church, where I was at work, [Mr. Keplinger was a contractor], and invited me to accompany him home to supper, which I did. After supper we concluded to sit down by the stand-table in the corner of the room and have a game of cards. Mr. Brady sat with his back against the window-sill, and I with my side near the table directly in front of him. We played cards for a good while, when he asked his daughter Kate to bring in some peaches from the kitchen. Shortly after the girl stepped out, as I was resting my elbow on the table, I heard a shot and saw Mr. Brady fall. A thought flashed through me that some one was shooting from the road. I started toward the window when the next shot came through the window and struck me. The ball struck me in the mouth, and all bleeding and wounded, I ran out of the door and heard some one galloping away on a horse. My jaw is shattered and mouth terribly lacerated. Keplinger is very seriously injured, and it is a question whether he recovers. Wounded as he was, Keplinger ran down to his boarding-house and gave the alarm. Friends at once rushed to the house of the tragedy and found the daughter alone with her dead father, who was lying prone upon the floor. The crime was the most diabolical that has ever occurred in Daviess County.

Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

The boiler of Bennett & Glover's steam thrasher exploded with terrific force, while at work on the farm of Edward Green, ten miles northwest of Seymour. William Bennett, one of the owners, who was acting as engineer, was killed. Two employes, Wesley Alexander and Henry Kern, were badly injured. The Evening Democrat has the following additional particulars: George McElfresh received several bruises on the head; John Lampert, legs, side, and abdomen bruised; Brazil Weekly, severely scalded; Ambrose Thompson, severely bruised; Charles Dabb was blown one hundred feet, but was not seriously injured. William Bennett's body was hurled 150 yards. He was a man of family, as were also the men most seriously injured.

Railroad Accident at Martinsville.

Freight train No. 58 ran into freight No. 44, of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad, within the city limits of Martinsville. No. 44 was switching, and had not taken the side track, as it should have done, while the other train was coming into the city at full speed. The accident occurred on a small curve and in close proximity to several dwellings. The engine of No. 58 was badly demolished, and the caboose and a box car loaded with freight, belonging to train 44, are almost a total wreck. One brakeman in the caboose, on seeing the approaching train, jumped. No person was hurt.

Crushed to Death.

A frightful and fatal accident occurred near Crawfordsville. Workmen were repairing the iron bridge over Sugar Creek, and were using a large derrick to raise heavy rock. The derrick from some cause became unmanageable, and in falling struck Sam Marley, one of the men employed. He was crushed to the ground by the huge beam and both legs broken, besides sustaining a bad wound in the side. The injured man lived but a few hours. He was a steady, hard-working citizen, and leaves one child, an orphan, as his wife died several years ago.

Condition of the Crops.

The report of the Indiana weather service states that the conditions of the weather in the central portion of the State have been quite favorable for the maturing of the crops. In the northern portion the continued drought has caused a premature maturing of the corn, potatoes, and the like, which will shorten the yield fully 20 per cent. The successive heavy rains in the southern portion have damaged the wheat and straw in stack, and retarded the ripening of corn and potatoes. The tobacco is also suffering from too much moisture.

Attacked by Mosquitoes.

The old adage that a wet August brings a fine harvest of mosquitoes is amply verified the present year. The pestiferous insects have never existed in such swarms in the State, and reports from some parts are that farmers are compelled in many places to keep brush burning in their houses in order to protect themselves sufficiently to sleep. All kinds of devices are brought into use to protect one against these night assaults. The screens, which seem to be proof against flies, fail signally to keep out mosquitoes.

Accidents in Clay County.

Samuel Wheeler, aged 16 years, met with a terrible death near Staunton, four miles west of Brazil. He was harvesting hay with others. A pitchfork

was carelessly placed against a load of hay, with prongs downward, and with the sharpened broken end of the handle up. In sliding off of the load of hay young Wheeler was impaled on the handle, which penetrated his rectum several inches, and inflicted injuries from which he died in an hour or two, in great agony.

The Teachers.

At the recent County Teachers' Institute, held at Crawfordsville, resolutions were adopted favoring the payment of a day's wages for conforming to the requirements of the Institute, and denouncing the custom of requiring the teachers to do janitor work without pay therefor. Resolutions were also adopted denouncing the habit of teachers chewing gum and tobacco as not becoming to the profession and that the use of liquor as a beverage disqualifies the teacher for his position.

Gasoline Explosion.

A gasoline pipe in the creamery at Flatrock, exploded, and the fluid becoming ignited a large volume of flame shot into the building. Harry Prunk and John Ryan, of Indianapolis, were seriously burned with the flames, while Robert Porter was severely scalded by the steam from the steam retort. The flames were finally extinguished before the building was badly damaged.

Poisoned by a Snake.

The right arm of Mrs. Jane Ennis, of Butler's Switch, near Columbus, is terribly poisoned by coming into contact with a large blacksnake, with which she had an encounter a few weeks ago. It is thought the reptile must have bitten her, as the arm began swelling soon after the fight, and is now broken out with sores and is very painful.

Minor State Items.

—Andrew Woodfill fell dead near his farm, nine miles from Madison.

—The bear that has been running around near Bluff Mills is now in the vicinity of Crawfordsville, and was seen by several persons.

—Samuel Wheeler, aged 16, met with a terrible death near Staunton. In sliding from a wagon-load of hay he was impaled on the ragged end of a pitchfork handle. He lived but about an hour, dying in great agony.

—Freddie Walker, aged 10 years, while playing ball near the Wabash Railway track, at Columbia City, stepped in front of a passing train and was run over and so badly injured that he died in a short time.

—The Crawfordsville Natural Gas Company now have \$5,000 stock subscribed, and an assessment of 25 per cent. has been ordered. It is proposed to purchase tools, ropes, etc., and proceed to drill. Probably the tools of the Lebanon Company will be secured for \$1,000. Land will be leased and work commenced at once.

—A miner named Dell, in attempting to board a coal train while in motion on the Vandalia south branch, a mile south of Knightsville, fell under the wheels. He lost a leg, which has since been amputated, and may die from injuries received.

—The mangled remains of a man named Ford were found on the railroad track near Connersville.

—In Daviess County, John Brady, a wealthy stock dealer, and a neighbor named Carpenter, were shot by an assassin while playing a game of cards at Brady's home. Brady was instantly killed, and Carpenter cannot recover.

—An 8-year-old boy was thrown from a pony near Anderson and instantly killed.

—The Mitchell Horse-thief Detective Association was organized with the following officers: President, Dr. Yost; Vice President, Joe A. Burton; Treasurer, Daniel Sherwood; Secretary, Dr. A. J. McDonald.

—There is upon the court record of Montgomery County a statement that one of the prominent citizens of Crawfordsville was, in 1836, fined \$2 for making a bet of \$2.50 that Wm. H. Harrison would carry the State of Indiana that year.

—An attempt was made to wreck the Chicago night express on the Monon route, between Lindan and Corwin. As D. Ammerman, of Romney, was returning home, late at night, he came upon seven men piling ties upon the track. He stepped to one side and took a circuit around and signaled the train. Then he and the trainmen went ahead and removed the obstruction.

—Prof. J. E. Bundy, of Monrovia, has accepted the position of master of art in Earlham College, at Richmond. The paintings and crayon work of Mr. Bundy have been favorably commented on by eminent art critics, and his work has been given a prominent position in art exhibits. He had a large class in Martinsville a year ago, and proved himself an able instructor.

—The little 2-year-old child of George Fellows, a farmer of Bartholomew County, while playing upon the railroad track a few weeks ago, was struck by an engine and killed. The father of the child has entered suit against the Pennsylvania Company for \$10,000 damages.

—During the absence of the family, burglars entered the residence of Samuel Williams, at Greensburg, and carried off a watch and a large quantity of clothing.

—Joseph Lamb, aged 21 years, sent from Bloomington to serve a term of one year for petit larceny, escaped from the Jeffersonville penitentiary by scaling the western wall.