

## INDIANA HAPPENINGS.

### EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crime, Casualties and General News Notes.

#### Sought the Governor's Clemency.

Gov. Hovey, has pardoned, unconditionally, William Adams, of Marion, Grant County. Three years ago he was sentenced for five years in the penitentiary for criminally assaulting a woman. A few weeks ago the woman made affidavit that she had sworn falsely at the trial, and that Adams was innocent. Upon her statement the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney and jury, before whom he was tried, together with several hundred citizens, signed a petition for Adams' pardon, and after the Governor personally investigated the case he decided to free the prisoner. Charles Richards, of Perry County, was also pardoned on the condition that he would obey the laws of the State and abstain from drink. Seven years ago he was sentenced to the Southern prison for twenty-one years for killing a desperado from Kentucky, who came over to the town of Cannelton and expressed his intention of "cleaning out the town." At the time the sentence was passed it was shown that the killing was done in self-defense. Richards had always borne a good reputation. The petition for the pardon was signed by all the court officials of the county and leading citizens. James Mulley, convicted of grand larceny in the Criminal Court of this county, was sent to the Reform School, his sentence to the State prison being commuted.

#### Patents.

Patents have been granted to the following-named Indiana inventors: Francis M. Abbott, assignor of one-half to C. W. Rodgers, Jeffersonville, velocipede; Chas. R. Becker, Evansville, guide for band-saws; Wm. N. Darnall, Worthington, shingle machine; John W. Fernburg, Hege, churn; Wm. C. Huffman, assignor of one-half to J. M. Laville, Albany, washing-machine; W. D. Johnson, Seymour, wooden dish; Orian S. Meeks, Evansville, and J. C. Brown, Eureka, plow; Wm. H. O'Beirne, Elgin, Ill., assignor to Star Iron-tower Company, Fort Wayne, insulation tubular iron posts; Newton Rogers and J. A. Whardy, Terre Haute, dynamo speeder for gas engines, carburetor for gas engines, governor for gas engines, gas engines, igniter for gas engines; Wm. H. Shank, Huntington, forge tapers; Edward Warren, Ligonier, thill for vehicles; Jonah C. Wright, Cochran, vertically movable kitchen safe.

#### Minor State Events.

The town of St. Marys of experiencing a boom.  
Union County will erect an infirmary building, costing \$16,500.  
The public drinking water at Columbus has been condemned as dangerous to health.  
Marion will probably get the Lafayette car-works, which is about to remove from the latter city.  
A much-talked-about but never-seen panther is terrorizing the farmers in the vicinity of Columbus.  
Brazil has the oil fever and is organizing a company with a capital of \$100,000 to sink wells.  
Rev. George B. Holdeman, of Wakarusa, is dead, of blood poisoning, arising from kidney trouble.  
The Governor has appointed Theophilus R. Krumler, of Butler County, to be a Trustee of Miami University.  
Delphi is not discouraged over a failure to secure gas, and is now sinking another well in a more likely neighborhood.  
"Old Chip," a Chippewa Indian residing in Crumston, claims to be over one hundred years old. He is very feeble.  
Millions of fish are being destroyed by dynamite in Morgan County, and the authorities are making no effort to stop the crime.  
At Greencastle, lightning struck a barn in which two boys, named Carhart and Jacobs, had taken refuge, injuring both of them severely.  
Gas has been found by the Salem Lime and Stone Company at its quarry. It is the strongest well yet opened, and people are greatly pleased.  
James L. Duncan, of Hancock County, has a hog 9 months old, with six perfectly formed feet; also a pig with a nose resembling a fish's.  
The Board of Education of Lawrence County has made a rule that a school-teacher shall not attend a dance while she is teaching a term of school.  
Citizens of Spencer have organized a company for the purpose of sinking a well to ascertain what is beneath the ground at a distance of 2,000 feet.  
The new electric experimenting station of Purdue University will be completed in time for the fall session, and the building will cost \$20,000.  
Wm. J. Murphy is having good success in his efforts to reform the drinking classes of Bloomington. Over 300 signers to the pledge have been secured in the past two days.  
John Jackson, of Bridgeport, Clark County, sat down on the rotten limb of a fallen tree to rest. It broke and precipitated him to the ground. He will die of his injuries.

At Indianapolis, Ferdinand Schroeder, a saloon-keeper, cut his wife's throat and then killed himself. He was insane, and imagined that his family would starve to death.

Leon Mellen, engine hostler in the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis yards, at Columbus, had his left hand split open with a rusty meat hook, upon which he fell.

The Northern Indiana Editorial Association will hold a meeting at Kendallville, beginning June 13, and preparations are making to give the editorial brethren a hearty welcome.

The oil excitement at Terre Haute is increasing. The flow at the well shows no signs of diminishing. Many local companies are being formed to sink new ones. The oil is a high grade of lubricating.

John Fishback, a prominent farmer living north of Columbus, is dying from blood poisoning contracted by a slight scratch on his hand from a barbed wire. The arm has swollen to three times its normal size.

M. Randall's horse ran away with his three children, at Fowler, and came near causing the death of the entire number. They were all thrown out on a picket fence. The oldest, a girl, was severely hurt.

James Thompson, of Crothersville, while squirrel-hunting, rested his gun under his arm. It was accidentally discharged, the charge of shot shattering the bones of the arm and rendering amputation necessary.

Roe Nawter a brakeman on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, was making a coupling of cars at Shelbyville, when his hand was caught between the bumpers and mashed completely off at the wrist.

In excavating gravel on a farm near Montpelier, recently, an Indian skeleton was unearthed, together with some jars, in a good state of preservation. This farm was once known as part of the Godfrey Reserve.

Wabash has organized a Citizen's Gas Trust Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, for the purpose of supplying free gas to factories. Shares are put at \$50, which entitles the holder to free gas for one stove.

Hancock County has 4,861 school children, including twelve colored males and eighteen colored females, a net increase of 178 over last year. The enumeration of Greenfield is 946, an increase of eight-four over 1888.

A buzzard fell out of a flock that was soaring over Madison, and alighted against a large plate-glass window in Val Dehler's store. The bird was stunned by the shock and easily captured, while the glass was broken into small fragments.

A fatal accident befell James Miller, a prominent farmer living near Flatrock. He was engaged in loading logs on a freight car, when one of them became unmanageable and rolled over him, crushing his head and causing instant death. He leaves a large family.

A few days ago Mrs. William Witman, residing about fifteen miles south of Shoals, left her 4-year-old daughter alone while she went on an errand to a near neighbor, and when she came back she found the child dead, her clothes having caught fire and burned her to a crisp.

Adrian Webb, a boy 13 years of age, a son of Bennett Webb, of Muncie, was visiting his grandfather, Joseph F. Sullivan, at Gwynnville, and was riding a horse from the field to the barn, when the horse became frightened at cattle and threw the boy, killing him instantly.

Lydia Briles went to Leavenworth, got drunk, and acted in a very unbecoming manner. A dozen White Caps held a confab at the residence of Barney Swartz, a few miles from Leavenworth, dragged her out into the yard and severely whipped her. Swartz interfered and was knocked down with a club.

The thirtieth annual catalogue of Earlham College has been issued, and a summary of students shows a total enrollment in all departments of 261, with eighteen in the senior class. The college is located near Richmond, and it is the leading educational institution of the Friends west of the Allegheny mountains.

William Clements, a farmer of Orange County, owns the most prolific cow in Indiana. The bovine is now 12 years old and is the mother of eighteen calves, all of which are living. In the last four years she has given birth four times to triplets and on two previous occasions to twins. She now has three lively calves.

A large fish, measuring six feet four inches from tip to tip, was speared in Lake Manitou, near Rochester, weighing 112 pounds. No one is able to name it. It has a body similar to the cat-fish, but from its upper jaw extends a flat, blunt shovel, about one foot in length. No such fish is given in the United States reports of the fisheries of this country.

The 9-year-old daughter of a farmer named Tribble, while in a pasture after the cows at her father's home, near Newburg, two miles west of Brazil, was assaulted by a negro, who forced her to the earth. She was greatly alarmed at his approach, and cried loudly for help. Fearing her screams had attracted attention, the villain fled. The child told her story, and the neighbors started in pursuit. If the villain is caught he will be summarily dealt with.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

### GOSSIP ABOUT BASE-BALL CLUBS AND PLAYERS.

The Present Championship Season and the Teams Which Are to Fight for the League Pennant of 1889—Effects of the Tour Around the World.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

Warm weather and sunny skies have returned to gladden the heart of the baseball crank in every State in the Union, and summer has now come to stay, and with it the base-ball championship of 1889.

The real fight between the big professional teams—the fight which shall determine the location of League and Association championship pennants this fall, as well as that of innumerable minor organization flags—began during the last days of April, and now the teams are just beginning to settle down to an earnest realization of the hard fight ahead of them. Of course some of the teams which have forged ahead during the opening weeks of the season may fall down under the continued strain of a long campaign, and others, which have stumbled a bit at the start, may find themselves playing steadier ball as the season progresses. Still the results of the past two weeks of play are fairly indicative of the playing strength of the contesting teams, and consequently of the character of contest which lovers of the game may expect to witness.

In the League the prospects for a close and determined race were never better. The close of the third week in the race finds the teams most interestingly bunched. Boston and Philadelphia are tied for the lead, with New York, Chicago, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh following so closely in the order named that a game or two either way might easily reverse the positions of the entire list.

And what ball the boys are playing! Few seasons among those past have witnessed or recorded a start in which the work has been of so uniformly a high character. Boston and New York have been playing ball with clinched teeth in a desperate endeavor to hold first place and New York succeeded in doing so up to the close of the third week in the race, when Boston, with Clarkson and Bennett, in the points, beat the Giants and won the victory that sent them ahead of the Gothamites. In the meantime, however, Philadelphia had been getting in some late work, and although Boston left New York behind it was compelled immediately to lock horns with the Phillies at their next place.

And perhaps Philadelphia is not putting up a game!

There is a team which is liable to play sad havoc with the calculations of some of the cracks this season, just as it did last season and season before. Buffington and Clements promise to prove as great a battery this year as Clarkson and Bennett or Keefe and Ewing, while the regular in and out fields are playing just the kind of ball to raise a grand stand off its feet with enthusiasm and excitement, and what is more important, just the kind of ball to win games. The tour around the world which Wood and Fogarty made with the Spalding party last winter seems to have made 50 per cent. better ball-players of them this year than they were last. During the season of 1888 they were hard to beat as outfielders, but now George Wood is playing in the infield as well as he ever played the outfield, and Fogarty's work in center is unprecedentedly brilliant in character. Big Thompson, of last year's Detroit, is playing his customary hard-hitting and reliable fielding game in the outfield, while Farrar at first and Mulvey at third are playing a game with twenty per cent. more snap in it than it had last year. There has been some little trouble recently between Captain Irwin and Manager Harry Wright, but the result of the Irwin demerit has been his unconditional release, and has not played with the team during the past three or four games. This, however, will doubtless soon be abridged, and Irwin will play short for the Phillies this season as he has done for seasons past. Philadelphia is strong—much stronger this year than last, and should land very near the top of the list when the season closes, while it will be very sure to make every game it plays an interesting one for its opponents.

New York should play no weaker game this year than it played last, but it will have stronger opponents to face. With Keefe and Welch and Crane as regular pitchers, Ewing as the back-stop, Conner, Richardson, Whitney, and John Ward in the infield, and Slattery, Tiernan, Gore, and O'Rourke all playing the game of their lives in the out, New York should be a considerable shade stronger than it was last year.

If Boston's talent gets down to the team work of which it is capable, however, New York will by no means have things its own way. The "Hub" undoubtedly has the weightiest aggregation of batting talent in the country. It has all of the flower of the old Detroit cannonniers, in addition to its original battery strength of '88, and either aggressive or defensive work of doing good work with the stick. United they should be able to make any pitcher nervous.

And Chicago! What about the team that has since the close of its last championship race encircled the globe in one of the most memorable trips in the history of celebrated tours, and which has brought almost as many championship pennants to the Lake City as the other teams combined have taken away from it? Some changes have been made in the lineup since last October. Baldwin, Daly, Sullivan, and Pettit have been let go, and no new talent other than that engaged last fall has been secured. President Spalding, however, is of the opinion that none will be wanted. The absence of Williamson, of course, is being felt, and no matter who Anson may put in his place the team will not play its best ball until the great short stop recovers from the injuries he received at Paris and rejoins his fellow players. He is in New York still under medical treatment and Ryan is meantime playing short quite creditably. The changes in the pitching rules and Williamson's absence worried the team not a little in the opening games of the season. In the opening series at Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, the boys lost a majority of the games they played, but upon reaching Chicago, for a series of four games with Pittsburgh, they braced in a style that clearly showed what was in them, although they lost the first game of the four to "the Zulus," winning the remaining three with a margin that pretty well established their superiority in team work, batting and fielding.

Duffy, Ryan, and Van Halten are the regular outfield, and will play there so soon as Williamson resumes work or some one can be temporarily secured to take his place. The team's pitchers are young but are showing very remarkable, and promise to make records in the box this year that will advance their individual reputations and materially increase the chances of the team in the pennant race. The fight is now fairly under way and promises to grow more interesting with each succeeding week of the season.

CHICAGO TEAM NOTES.

George Van Halten has developed into a great outfielder and reliable batsman.

Harry Duffy is the future man of the Chicago team this year. He is also a great little ball-player.

Anson and his team are now playing ball on Eastern soil. They will not play in Chicago again until June 1.

More next week.

HARRY PALMER.

## THE FARMER IS AT FAULT.

What ails the Western farmer? Why does he observe the denudation of his soil and the desertion of his sons without striving to know the cause? With the canker of protection gnawing at his vitals, why does he not address himself to the disease? The railway managers have had sordid reasons for the maintenance of a system which hindered the usefulness of their roads. But the farmer owns stock in no mill. He makes no contract. He does not stock his farm and then vote himself \$25,000 salary. He does not consolidate with his neighbor and water the two capitals for twice their value. Why should he uphold a reign of false economy that reduces the value of farms and products and deprives the agriculturist of all the advantages accruing from the benefits of twenty-five years of constant labor and wonderful invention?

Is it true that the farmer reads little? Has he ceased to till his mind? Did he, when he was a harness-maker in 1862, read the daily paper with zest? Did he, after he moved up on the farm, welcome the visitor who brought the daily news? Does the same host now, in his old age, gaze indifferently on the same courtesy of his visitor? Have the years of toil reduced that farmer to paucity?

Is the farmer twenty years behind the age? When Louis Napoleon was "re-elected" in 1870 it was said the French farmers thought they were voting for the Little Corporal. Are American agriculturists equally conservative? The tariff reformer laid the truth before our farmers last fall. But the Republican orator, familiar with the premises, dwelt on that last fond look the farmer's eldest son gave the old place as he marched away to Shiloh. The farmer's eye was on the dead past.

Awake to-day, tillers of the great valley! Your house is on fire; your children will burn! The third stage of an awful plague sits on the brow of a fair land. The Government, swollen with pride and arrogance, winnows your entire wheat crop. Apparent idlers have set up scandalous pretensions of value for their "services." International trade is long abandoned. American ships are rotted and gone. Gigantic consolidations of goods stolen from the labor of the nation mount to heaven and keep the bright sun away from a once happy and hopeful yeomanry.

Reduce these odious and prodigal expenses of \$379,000,000 a year. Collect only half as much, and collect it without the robbery which has made American methods the astonishment of the world. Reduce stock-waterers, lobbyists, monopolists and tariff-masters to the honest ways of toil, such as are practiced in the long and black furrows of Illinois. Do not be played upon like Hamlet's pipe, discarding most excellent music for thieves—for human pride, rapacity and false ambition.

Will the farmer be man or peasant? Does he worship the son of the father, like any clout in Italy or Russia? Will the farmer of Illinois presently walk to the ballot-box and vote intelligently? If he should do it but once the dishonest, avaricious, aristocratic war tariff would disappear like the airy fabric of a vision, leaving not a wrack of wrong behind.—Chicago Herald.

#### Stands Squarely on the Issue.

Two reports were submitted by the Committee on Resolutions of the Kentucky State Democratic Convention held on Thursday. One—that of the majority—indorsed the national platforms of 1884 and 1888, with especial reference to their tariff declarations; the minority report indorsed previous Democratic platforms in general terms, avoiding any direct mention of the tariff. When a vote was taken, the majority report was adopted almost unanimously. The result in Kentucky is only an indication of a very general conviction that the Democratic party is called upon to make its stand firmly upon the principle of tariff reform and leave the partisanship of mere expediency to the Republicans. Every day is bringing its new evidence of the falsity of the promises made by the press and orators of the now dominant party before the election of November last, and every day is thus bringing nearer the time when the people at large, even those who do not look beneath the surface of events for economic truth, will become so restive under existing and undoubted evils, that they will be driven to their own salvation.

They were promised a firm and substantial prosperity, such as they had never before known, upon the one condition that they should elect Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton, respectively, to the Presidency and the Vice Presidency of the United States. The election came, Harrison and Morton were chosen, and the roosters were not removed from the columns of the organs of that party before there came dispatches announcing reductions in wages, which were already small, strikes, lockouts, and the all train of miserable consequences which follow in the path of the false and dishonest system of protection, and this dismal succession of industrial disasters has not yet passed a given point.

Does any one profess that the conditions of May, 1889, are greatly different from those which surrounded American manufacturing interests during the October preceding? Was there any radical difference in the trade influences of the Monday preceding and the Wednesday following the election? Not at all. The great capitalists who have grown fat by virtue of the iniquitous tariff tax upon the consumer would not hazard the election of men pledged to the system by any precipitation. Before the election they were in the position of the spider, singing its siren song to the fly; after the votes were cast, the fly was in the net, and, spider-like, they proceeded to eat him.

Trusts are merely results of the imposition of a tariff which cuts off the competition of the outer world, and not a paper can one take up that does not record the organization of some new combination, formed under the shelter of the Republican tariff to artificially advance the prices of the necessities of life and wrongfully crush that honest competition which is the only safety of the producing classes. Four years of wages reduced by the protected barons, and living expenses increased by the vampires of the trusts, will be enough to tire the honest but unthinking men who were deceived into aiding in the election of Harrison. Then the advocacy of tariff reduction will fall upon willing and intelligent ears and the wisdom of the majority of the Kentucky committee will be vindicated.—Detroit Free Press.

## THE WABASH ROAD SOLD

### THE SYSTEM EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER DISPOSED OF.

Bought In by the Purchasing Committee for \$15,550,000—Plans for the Reorganization of the System—Financial Prospects of the Property in the Future.

[Chicago dispatch.]

The Wabash Railway east of the Mississippi River has been sold at foreclosure sale at Chicago for \$15,550,000. This is probably the most important railway foreclosure sale which ever took place in this country. It was expected that there would be a hitch in the sale on account of the fact that on four of the nine divisions an upset price, equal to the amount of the first and second mortgage bonds, was fixed by the decree of the sale. No trouble was experienced, however, and the road was sold to the purchasing committee of the Wabash bondholders, composed of James F. Joy, O. D. Ashley, General Thomas H. Hubbard, and Edgar J. Welles.

The sale was conducted by Major Bluford Wilson, of Springfield, Ill., and A. J. Hicks, of Indianapolis, the special masters appointed by Judges Gresham and Jackson. After Mr. Hicks read the notice of sale Major Bluford Wilson announced that the sale would first take place by divisions, on four of which the court had fixed an upset or minimum price equal to the amount of the first and second mortgages. The sale would be without appraisal or redemption, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which held that there was no redemption in foreclosure sales of railroad property as the franchise of the railroad company was also sold. Major Wilson also announced that the terminal properties would go with the adjacent divisions, and that each division sold would carry with it its proportion of the rolling stock and equipments in the exact proportion that its mileage bore to the total mileage of the whole 900 miles of the Mississippi.

The first division put up for sale was the Toledo and Illinois Railroad, known as the Ohio Division, running from Toledo to the Indiana State line, a distance of seventy-five miles. On this division the upset price was \$2,840,595.63. There were no bidders, and the division was passed.

The Indiana Division, known as the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, was next called. This division runs through Indiana a distance of 166 miles, and the upset price was \$3,481,919.89. Here the Johnson and Poppers dissenting committee showed its hand and bid \$3,650,000.00. The division was declared sold to S. Fisher Johnson on behalf of this committee.

The third division put up for sale was the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, running a distance of 180 miles from the Indiana State line to the Illinois River at Meredosia and Naples. The upset price was \$3,481,919.89, and it was also knocked down to S. Fisher Johnson on behalf of the Johnson and Poppers committee for \$3,650,000.

The next division put up for sale was the Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad, running from Decatur to East St. Louis, a distance of 108 miles. The upset price was \$2,840,595.63. The Johnson and Poppers committee also got this line on its sole bid of \$4,000,000.

The remaining divisions had no upset price fixed by the decree of sale. The first put up for sale was the Quincy and Toledo Railroad, extending from Clayton, Ill., to a point opposite Meredosia, on the Illinois River, a distance of thirty-four miles. Here Mr. James F. Joy, representing the purchasing committee of the Wabash bondholders, came to the front and bought the property for \$500,000. The mortgage debt was \$604,000.

The Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad, extending from Clayton to Carthage, Ill., a distance of twenty-nine miles, was sold to James F. Joy for the Wabash Purchasing Committee for \$300,000. The mortgage debt was \$398,000.

The Hannibal and Naples Railroad, extending from Hannibal to Naples, Ill., a distance of fifty miles, was also knocked down to Mr. James F. Joy for his purchasing committee for \$500,000. The mortgage debt was \$599,000.

The next property sold was the branch of six miles extending from Clayton to Camp Point. Mr. James F. Joy and his committee got it for \$5,000.

The branch road of six miles from Carthage, Ill., to St. Louis, Ill., was sold to Mr. James F. Joy and his purchasing committee for \$50,000.

All but the Ohio division had been sold, and the failure to sell it would have necessitated an adjournment to Judge Gresham's court-room for a modification of a decree as to the upset price fixed. Major Wilson, however, said that he would expose this division for sale again. The upset price, James F. Joy bid \$2,840,595.63, the upset price, and the road was knocked down to him and his purchasing committee.

The aggregate bid for all the nine divisions now amounted to \$15,550,595. Major Wilson here announced that under the terms of the decree of sale the masters would now put up the whole nine divisions, including, under their direction, the Hannibal and Naples Road for sale. In case the bid now made exceeded the aggregate of the bids for the various divisions, the whole Wabash Road east of the Mississippi River would be knocked down to the highest bidder.

Mr. James F. Joy, for the purchasing committee of Wabash bondholders, bid \$15,550,000, which was \$9,405 more than the aggregate of the sale by divisions, and the road was knocked down to the purchasing committee. The amount of the upset price was \$900,000, or \$100,000 on each of the nine divisions. The deposit is in bonds, but the Court will call upon the purchasers to pay in any cash required to pay off the \$4,000,000 of dissenting bondholders and any necessary expenses. By this sale every obstacle to the consolidation of the Wabash road east and west of the Mississippi River has been removed. By July 1 it is expected that the divisions in the various States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will have been organized, and the great trunk line from Detroit and Toledo to Kansas City will have been formed by consolidation of the various divisions. The name of the consolidation will be the Wabash Railroad Company, and it is expected that Mr. O. D. Ashley will be its President.

First and second mortgage bonds covering the whole line will be issued. The first mortgage will provide for new bonds to the first and second bondholders of the old road and for the payment of the \$4,000,000 to the first mortgage bondholders who refused to come into the reorganization scheme. The second mortgage will also cover the whole consolidated line, and will provide for an issue of debenture bonds to cover about \$27,000,000 of bonds secured by the mortgage of June, 1880, on which \$10,000,000 of bonds were issued, as well as for the collateral trust mortgage of \$10,000,000.

Five years ago, on May 28, the whole of the Wabash system, east and west of the Mississippi River, went into the hands of Humphreys and Tutt as receivers. It owed seven or eight million dollars of floating indebtedness, and could not pay the interest on its general mortgage of 1880 or on its collateral trust mortgage. The lines west of the Mississippi have now been reorganized, and are now under the control of the purchasing committee, and since the receivership as to them terminated by the sale of March, 1886, they are said to have done remarkably well, and to be now earning their fixed charges and a surplus.