

## TARIFF IS THE ISSUE.

NO GOOD REASON WHY IT SHOULD NOT BE SO.

Democrats Will Appeal Confidently to the People on the Record of the Country Since the Wilson Bill Was Adopted—McKinley's Admission.

**The Next Campaign.**  
The Republican press insists that the tariff is to be the real issue between the two great parties in the next national campaign. There is certainly no reason why it should not be, as without exception all the leading Republicans have shirked a plain declaration on the currency question, and therefore party lines cannot be drawn on the silver issue. The Democrats have no wish to ignore the tariff question, but on the contrary will appeal confidently to the people on the record of the country since the Wilson tariff was adopted. In 1890 and 1892 the people voted for enormous majorities for free trade and against McKinleyism. Unfortunately for the party of tariff reform, the hard times which resulted from the Republican tariff and financial legislation led to a reversal of popular sentiment in 1894, and by demagogic pretenses that the Democrats were responsible for the business depression, the Republicans secured a majority in Con-

In our midst suspended operations and reduced wages!"  
Editor—Yes; that's right.  
Foreman—Well, both those factories have got orders ahead for six months, and wages have been raised 10 per cent.  
Editor—Here, give me that proof! I'll make a note of it and add: "Under the promise of the return of the Grand Old Party to power, the influence of the Democracy for harm is gone, and the country is recovering."—Puck.

**The Iowa Campaign.**  
Republicans of Iowa have nominated for Governor Gen. F. M. Drake, a railroad president with an office in Chicago. His nomination was attended by a scandal of unusual proportions, whether the stories told in the Republican press were true or whether they were invented and circulated by hostile Republican politicians for purposes of blackmail or malice. Temperance Republicans of the State also were cheated by the neglect of the convention to make any platform declaration in support of their principles. Many Republicans will refuse to vote for the candidates, but there will be no organized bolt, nor any general unorganized defection at the polls.  
The Republican ticket, however, will lose many votes from these and other causes. The panic is ended, and the Democratic tariff and financial policy is vindicated. There are no bankruptcies, great strikes, "industrial armies" of tramps, and multitudes of the un-

An Unpleasant Lesson.

## U.S. KINDERGARTEN.



Teacher—Now, Willie, read your lesson out loud from the board like a good boy.  
Willie—Please, ma'am, it makes my head ache to read lately. I don't feel well. I want to go home.—Chicago Chronicle.

grest. But their triumph will be a very short one. With less than a year of a liberal trade policy the industrial situation has changed from stagnation to the greatest activity. The most partisan Republican organs admit that there has been a wonderful revival in all branches of trade and manufacturing, and that already over a million workers have had their wages increased from 5 to 25 per cent.

On the other hand, the Republicans will go before the people threatening to again unsettle industry with the uncertainty of increased tariff rates. They will be forced to declare for a renewal or increase of McKinley duties, thus preventing manufacturers from making contracts for raw materials or selling goods except to fill temporary orders. To the demand of the business interests for a rest from tariff agitation and a fair opportunity to test the Wilson tariff they will reply with a threat to thoroughly revise and increase duties on imports.

Under these circumstances can there be any doubt as to the verdict of the country? Is there any reason why the people should prefer a policy of free trade restriction and business depression to one of freer trade, lower taxes and industrial prosperity?

### The Tin Bunco Game.

No American can read without a little disposition to blush for his countrymen the report of Special Agent Rolker, of the Geological Survey, on the occurrence of tin ore in the United States. It is only four or five years since shares of stock in a tin mine in the Black Hills were being sold, on the strength of reports of chemical analysis showing it to be the richest tin ore in the world, while there were geological reports showing the vast extent of the deposits. This ore was going to be mined and reduced at less cost than any other tin ore in the world, and yet a protective duty of over \$40 a ton was essential to the development of the mines, and that duty was granted. It was to protect American capital, yet most of the capital that went into it ill-starred enterprise was English. A photograph was taken of President Harrison at Temescal, California, with a pile of tin for a background, and it was used as a campaign document. After all of this Mr. Rolker reports: "No tin is being produced in the United States, and the tin occurrences of this country are so far off geological or mineralogical interest, with indications of prospective value in a few instances." The tin-mine business thus far unhappily presents many of the aspects of a bunco game, except that a large part of the American people took part in it.—Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

### McKinley's Admission.

As to the claim that there is no real revival of business, we may cite Gov. McKinley himself, who said at Cleveland: "I think that business conditions show a general improvement. Take Canton, for instance, where I passed last Sunday and Monday. Most of the works are in operation, and while of course the city is not back to the point where it was before the business depression conditions are much improved. The general outlook, I think, is favorable."

It is noteworthy that the Governor himself makes no demand for return to the tariff legislation which the committee of which he was chairman perfected in 1890.

### One Way Out.

Foreman (Haywire Screamer)—In this editorial on "Hard Times and Democracy," you say: "Thanks are also due to Cleveland's pernicious free-trade policy for hardships here at home. Remember how last fall the two factories

employed to be produced as arguments against the Democratic party. The day of Republican "landslide" victories has passed. These facts give the Democrats in Iowa a fighting chance. It should be improved to the utmost. They may make great gains, even if they should fail to carry the State. The Republican majority in 1894 was about 80,000. In 1893 the Republican majority was 32,000. The majority this year can be reduced below that of two years ago. Such a result would be an encouraging prelude to the campaign of 1896.

**France Lowers Duties.**  
One of the first results of the election of a free trade president in France has been a considerable reduction in the French tariff on goods imported from Switzerland. In 1892 the Swiss offered to reduce their tariff on French goods provided France would make similar reductions. The protectionists, who controlled the French fiscal policy, refused. But the experience of three years showed that the tariff war between the two countries was injuring France far more than Switzerland, as the latter country was buying goods, formerly taken from France, in Germany and Italy. So France has reduced the duties on thirty articles of Swiss production, the Swiss duties being correspondingly lowered. Both countries expect to profit by the increased commerce which will follow the decreased tariff.

**Another Burden on the Foreigner.**  
The esteemed Tribune, rendered unhappy by the better times that have put an end to calamity politics, insists that our new tariff "was contrived for the benefit of foreign rather than American producers." We suppose it is for the foreigners who are paying the increased wages of our workmen—which is rather hard on them after having paid the tariff taxes under McKinleyism.—New York World.

**The Business Revival.**  
Every indication points to a heavier volume of trade this coming fall than has been known for several years.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The prospect for the calamity howlers grows gloomier every day, and the dawn of an era of prosperity throughout the country means sure death to these parasites.—Detroit Free Press.

The business revival puts the Democratic party in a strong position before the voters, and the Republicans will not have the easy time of it they have been reckoning on.—Springfield Republican.

The calamity howlers are a good deal perplexed by the unmistakable indications of business revival, and it expects of them some laborious special pleading to make the present situation accord with their predictions.—Philadelphia Times.

The Republican papers resisted the improvement in business as long as they were able. They were unwilling to admit that improvement was taking place. They made themselves ridiculous by calamity howls even after their news columns announced the unmistakable improvement in business. Now that they deem it inexpedient longer to deny the fact, they insist that the Democratic party is not entitled to any credit for it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## WHAT WOMEN WEAR.

STYLES FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO LOOK PRETTY.

Fashion Notions that First Seem Freakish Gradually Assert Their Reasonableness—Distinct Character in Dress Is Worth Attaining.



**Hot Weather Modes.**  
ALF the new notions in dress fashions seem freakish at the start, although most of them successfully assert their reasonableness before a great while. There is one rule current now that seems at odds with sense at first thought. It is that the woman who has a blue frock must have for special wear with it a green hat, and likewise, the other way around. Why? Because exquisite dressers are doing so, and if that isn't a good enough reason, go ahead and plan hat and dress to suit yourself. But if you happen to have a blue hat and a green dress, or the reverse, you can take advantage of this dictum, combine the same and in a superior manner pretend the effect was planned a-purposé. That is the real value of fashion to, as it were, endow the private "freak" of the wise woman with the cachet of public approval. And, by the same token, the fashion of the many is always the multiplication of the same "freak" by a noted originator.

Such decrees as to the colors to be worn are followed easily enough, but when the designer indulges his fancy freely in the manner of cut, the rule is not easily followed. Thus, the dressmaker who planned the first pictured gown must have had in mind a fine pair of shoulders, for it is but ill-lined with anything else, and the style of sleeves starting low on the arm should be avoided by slender women. Given the proper figure, however, and such dresses will bear a distinct character that is well worth attaining. This one is in figured silk, its bodice having



**A COLLAR EFFECT THAT DOMINATES.**  
fitted lining and fastening with hooks at shoulder and sides. It has a deep yoke shirred at the neck and pleated sleeve caps, the trimming consisting of a corselet of contrasting color and material embroidered with colored spangles. The sleeve caps finish with bands of the same and straps of it come over the shoulders. The collar, however, is merely a plain band of the darker stuff. Plain collars are to be seen occasionally on new dresses, and a novel fashion is offered which indicates that the beswathed throat is to be relieved. It has the throat entirely bare, quite as if the dress had all been finished but the high choker collar. The style seems trying, but the big collars had been elaborated beyond real becomingness, and it is time for a change. Some models are finished with a ruffle of lace at the neck band, the ruffle falling back loosely. A face needs to be well shaped and the throat more than usually round to stand this without an effect of unbecoming bareness. Necks are also cut out slightly square, a still more trying mode, but one that encourages any touch of classic outline the wearer may possess.

Such arrangements seem more sensible for the warm season than that presented in the second picture, though the latter outnumber the others ten to one, so must have more general liking. But the distinctive feature of this waist, and the one that dominates it, is the deep collar of insertion-edged batiste, the same stuff being used for the full vest beneath which the lining hooks. A band of the insertion shows, too, on each shoulder, while the draped collar is ornamented with small rosettes and points of batiste. Three buttons are on the inner seam of each sleeve, which



**A BOX PLEAT EFFECT IMITATED.**  
with the rest of the blouse, are of figured white silk, the garment being worn as sketched with a plain skirt of dark crepon.

Waists whose fronts are ornamented by box pleats are still in good style, but they have been seen in so many sorts and have been so generally worn, that the ear attuned to fashion's changes may be excusably on the alert for the death knell of this cut. But if the same effect can be produced in a different way the result is a garment that is safe for a long time, so one is placed here, in the third illustration, as a guide for

those who like this finish. Made of crease silk crepon, and fastening invisibly at the left side, it is trimmed with a deep yoke of embroidery, with tabs in front and standing collar to match. The back is not so baggy as the front, and a plain belt of velvet is worn. The sleeves have very large puffs, but are fitted on the lower parts of the arms, and big rosettes of the velvet dot the edges of the yoke near the armhole. Between the tabs of embroidery the goods show, giving a finish that is very like the box pleat fashion, but now preferable to the latter.

Waists of the sort already mentioned as having their armholes set away below the shoulders and a big puff from the armhole to the elbow are often seen in princess dresses, where they are made still more quaint by trimming with wide lace. The lace is set at the armhole in a frill that extends over the bust, leaving only a narrow panel-like portion of the bodice bare. Where the lace lies on the sleeve it is spread to increase the effect of the puff; where it hangs on the bodice it is drawn into a semblance of a little jacket under the



AN ADJUSTABLE COLLAR OF SPANGLED LACE.

arms and gathered into a knot and bow of lace set at the back of each hip. When made of an old-fashioned taffeta with tiny black lines on a white ground and elaborated as directed with wide black lace, nothing could be more deary old-time and pretty. The skirt portion of such a dress sets closely at the hips and is without notable flare.

An accessory that meets the present mode is a collar of white satin so covered with spangles that the satin hardly shows. It is sailor square in the back, and slashed to free it from the widening into square epaulettes on the shoulders. In front the collar suddenly prolongs itself into a pair of wide tabs that hang below the waist, turning under with the required bag and disappearing in the wide white satin belt, also spangled and jeweled. Just what to call this affair is a question, but there is no doubt that it adds to the beauty of the waist it is put upon.

A garniture of spangled lace that is of original design appears in the next sketch, and is worn over a bodice of sky blue silk crepon veiled with black chiffon. Bretelles of the lace extend to the waist in back and front, and there are revers of the same reaching to the shoulder seams. Ribbon bows are put at shoulders and belt. This sort of lace finish has added value from the fact that it can be readily changed from one gown to another.

In the concluding picture bretelles and epaulettes of lace are used to trim an otherwise simple house dress. A belt is worn with long slash ends, and a simple but high choker collar tops all. The latest development of this sort of collar is one that is cut into a series of



LACE TRIMMING IN BRETTELES AND EPAULETTES.

battlements by being slit from edge to collar band. Each battlement is edged with spangles and wired to stand in place. Beneath it is worn a folded band of muslin that shows between the edges of the battlements. This is a good deal of swathing for comfort, but the woman who has the misfortune to have too slender a neck may be glad to avail herself of it.

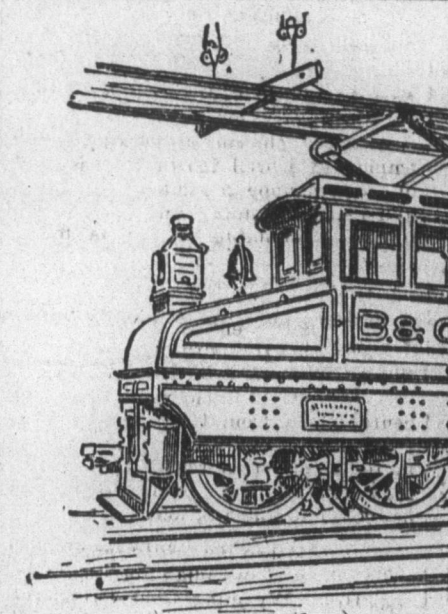
An elaborate accessory that transforms a simple bodice to something extremely dressy is accomplished by means of a pointed yoke of heavy lace that has great paste jewels set in the conspicuous circles of its design. This yoke is finished with a point under the chin and extending to the bust line, with a point over each shoulder and with one in the small of the back. A pair of wide epaulettes are set under the shoulders and are so long from front to back that the points of the yoke set prettily between the edges of the epaulettes. Just from beneath this point of contact between the epaulettes and yoke edges appear two straps of the heavily jeweled lace. These hang to the belt, over which they are well bloused and under which they disappear. The straps corresponding in the back are crossed and drawn tight. The belt is of close drawn folds of velvet and the collar of the pointed yoke is made of folded velvet to correspond, the shade being of the deepest tone in the jewels. Nothing could be more swagger than the effect of this "harness," as elaborate accessories are being called, worn over a bodice with a bloused front, the loose folds appearing between the jeweled straps. Such an affair costs too much to think of as the importers', but can be made effectively for very little, and the money and time are well expended.

**GOOD-BY TO STEAM.**  
Electricity Taking Its Place in Moving Passenger and Freight Trains.  
The steady whirl of the world's largest electric locomotive is signaling the death song to steam on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and electric motors a trifle smaller are joining in the song on a branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Nantasket Beach. And thus a new era in railroading is being organized and that which but a few years ago was but the dream of inventors and electricians is now a reality; and so used to wonders has the world become that this latest gigantic stride in the science of rapid transit will cause not the least surprise.

## GOOD-BY TO STEAM.

As far as actual operation is concerned the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has the lead, although the line upon which the new electric locomotives have just been put in operation is only seven miles long and of an experimental nature. On the other hand the Baltimore and Ohio, which will be but a few days behind its predecessor in point of operation, will give its three 96-ton electric locomotives such practical work to do that the test will be a perfect one. The three giant motors which the Baltimore and Ohio will use to propel both freight and passenger trains through its new tunnel under the city of Baltimore are the largest in the world. The tests which have been made with the one locomotive which is already completed have shown that its power is in excess of that of a steam engine of the same weight. These locomotives are the triumph of the age, for they demonstrate beyond a doubt that electric traction for railroads now run by steam is practicable.

The trolley system is employed for conveying the current to the motors, but the arrangement of the trolley shoe is different than has ever been made before. The locomotive itself is



A MAMMOTH B. & O. ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

built in the form of a double cab of symmetrical form and constructed with the object of running either way. On one end of the locomotive is a bell and on the other a compressed air whistle operated from the same reservoir which supplies the air brakes. This reservoir is kept filled with air at the proper pressure by a separate motor which works automatically, stopping when the proper pressure is attained and starting again when it diminishes. There are four motors, one to each axle. They are the largest railway motors in the world. They are rated at 960-horse-power each, and require normally 900 amperes of current to operate them. They are pyramidal in shape and have six poles and six brushes, and are gearless. They rest upon cross bars, hung upon springs upon the side frames of the truck. The armature of the motor is not mounted upon the axle itself, but upon a sleeve through which the axle passes. When the current is turned into the motor the armature revolves and communicates its motion to the wheel by a novel method. Shunk on to the ends of the sleeve is a cast steel star, each arm of which carries two cushions of rubber. In each wheel are receptacles into which these arms are pressed. As the armature rotates, the arms of the star revolve and the wheels on the axles are propelled forward. This method of suspension allows the armature to revolve freely and adjust itself to any unevenness of the track.

## WHAT SENTIMENT IS.

An Orator Gives a Clear Analysis Before the Lime Kiln Club.

At the last session of the Lime Kiln Club, Brother Gardner introduced as the speaker of the evening Hon. Higginbottom Lawless, of Mississippi, who addressed the club on Sentiment. Hon. Lawless, after mounting the platform like a steer climbing a side hill, bowed right and left in response to the applause, and quietly began:

"My friends, I cannot depress de pleasures an' gratifications which I feel to fin' myself stann' head under de sacred shingles of Paradise Hall. I would rather stan' head under de burden of a \$10,000 monument. De subject ob my address am Sentiment. What am sentiment? What do we git it, an' what am it wort by de pound when de market am not overstocked? I answer dat sentiment am a sort o' 'lasses an' mush surroundin' de heart. In some cases it hardens up an' turns to stun, while in others it thins out until de heart fairly floats in a pond o' sweetness. (Applause.) Sentiment has considerable to do wid ebbery akshun in our ebberyday life. Am ebizness when you start out to borry a pan of flour or a basket ob baters. It am sentiment dat causes a naybur to lend, instead of demandin' spot cash.

"Bizzness akshunates de lazy an' de shiftless to sot out an' beg cold vittles an' ole clothes an' dimes an' quarters. Sentiment akshunates women to shed tears ober 'em an' stock 'em up wid 'nuff to loaf on fur mother's when we have a kickin' hoss our sentiment am 'pealed to. We argy dat de safty of our loved ones requires us to trade dat ananile off to some preacher who wants a perfectly reliable boss. Dat's one kind of sentiment. When we luv we reveal another phase of sentiment. If de gal am hign-toned an' rich de sentiment am all solid. If she am avierage, an' in debt fur her las' spring hat, de sentiment am purty thin an'

## WON'T LAST LONGER DAN DE FIRST BILL FUR MEAT COMES IN.

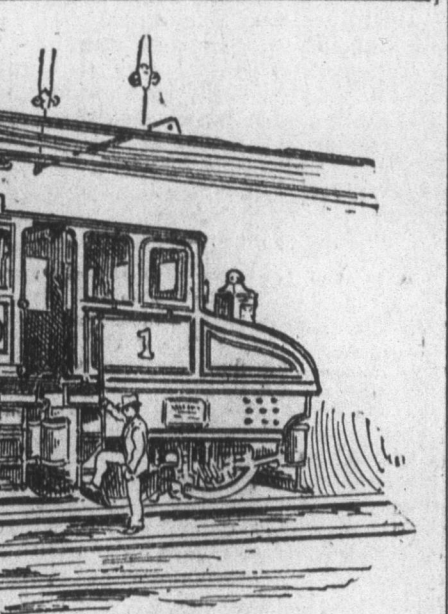
"My friends, sentiment writes poetry wid one han' an' tans de backs ob chill'en wid de oder. It guides our thoughts to frens ober de sea, an' sends ole clothes to relashups in Wisconsin. It makes us shed tears fur de dead, an' yit warns us to cut de undertaker's bill down 20 per cent. Sentiment tells us to luv our feller-men, an' yit whis-



"I'D RATHER BE DEAD DAN UNDER A \$10,000 MONUMENT."

pers to us to lock our doahs an' place torpedoes in our hen roosts. I have bin lookin' into de matter fur de las' 48 'yars, an' I has cum to de conclusion dat it was a wise thing to purvide de human race wid sentiment. If it had bin left out by any accident in de mixin' de bes' man among us wouldn't have got a bid if put up at auction along with a lot ob fence posts."

**What Do We Weigh?**  
A French doctor has pointed out that several fallacies are common with regard to the weight of the human body. The man who congratulates himself on



A MAMMOTH B. & O. ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

his gain of several pounds in weight over a given period may have no cause for rejoicing, for he may be under a delusion. Very few people, says this French investigator, have any correct idea of their own weight. As a rule, the correctness of his scale may be doubted, the weight of the clothing not taken into account, the time which has elapsed since eating, etc.

As a matter of fact, the weight of the body is continuously changing, owing to the innumerable influences. On a warm day after breakfast a man will lose more than a third of a pound per hour. Seventy per cent of the body consists of water, and thus its weight must vary with the transpiration of moisture. Therefore the inferences drawn from the loss or gain of a pound or two may be mistrusted. Fluctuations of a few ounces per day are a sign that the body is in a healthy state.—Chambers' Journal.

## TRY TO MAKE THEM.

Ingenious People Now Make Portraits by Hand Shadows.

The art of making shadow pictures by a peculiar arrangement of the hands has heretofore been confined to a sort



BISMARCK.

of indefinite representation of various objects, but just now, in Paris, it is said to be a fad to make actual portraits of well-known men.

Here, for example, is a representation of Bismarck and also one of Gladstone. The likeness is hardly equal to that noticed in a photograph, but when



GLADSTONE.

you consider the means by which the pictures are made, the result is surprisingly good.

Some amusement may be found in trying to make them, and if successful, an effort to represent other people might have an equally good result.

## An Old Lifeboat.

What is asserted to be the oldest lifeboat in existence is preserved at South Shields as a valued relic. It was built in 1830 and during more than fifty years of active service was instrumental in saving 1,023 persons.



## HOOSIER HAPPENINGS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

What Our Neighbors are Doing—Matters of General and Local Interest—Marriages and Deaths—Accidents and Crimes—Personal Pointers About Indianapolis.

### Minor State News.

A TELEPHONE rate war is on at Frankfort.  
MISHAWAKA is to have a new Christian church.  
JOHN HIDE of Staunton, was killed by a Vandalia train.

JOHN STEVEN'S barn, near Martinsville, was destroyed by lightning.  
MILO THOMAS' hardware store at Cornum is in ashes. Loss, \$15,000.

BEN LAPIDUS robbed four clothing stores in daylight at Madison, and nearly escaped.

MADISON County is infested with robbers. Supposed to have headquarters near Elwood.

The twenty-first anniversary of the old settlers and the soldiers reunion will be held at Quincy, Aug. 8.

A BARN belonging to Frank Owens, seven miles west of Monticello, was struck by lightning and destroyed.

The old settlers of Eaglestown will hold their twenty-fifth annual meeting in the grove near that place on Aug. 10.

At a picnic at Monroe City, recently, a colored woman 111 years of age was given the prize for being the oldest person on the grounds.  
EVERY business house in Brazil closed its doors during the funeral of County Clerk Wherie, who was accidentally shot by Hon. G. A. Knight.

FRANK E. HALL, of the Standard oil company, was murdered at Whiting, and his body placed on the B. & O. tracks. He was robbed of his watch and \$600 in cash.

WM. M. DAVIS, near Franklin, swallowed carbolic acid for cough medicine and will die. His brother, who made the mistake by handing him the acid, is crazed with grief.

DEATH came in a peculiar manner to David Troyer of Peru. He was sitting on the porch at his home, and his nephew, Hiram, was trying a revolver in a shed. The weapon was fired and the ball passed through the boards and entered Mr. Troyer's head.

WILLIE HOOVER, 7-year-old son of A. A. Hoover, principal of the Ohio side schools at Union City, met with a painful accident recently. While playing around Snooks' tile factory he, in some manner, got caught in the ten-foot fly-wheel, cutting several large veins in his head.  
The contract of the Amazon Hosiery Company will expire at the Northern Prison December 1, and the board has been informed that the company will make other arrangements. This will throw about 200 men out of work. Secretary Hicknell, of the Board of State Charities, believes that the only remedy lies with the Legislature. The next General Assembly, he thinks, will be compelled to solve the problem of furnishing employment to the prisoners.

FIRE at Tyrone, destroyed the general store, saloon, billiard hall and liquor storage house of James Gee, also two dwellings and an outhouse. Loss, \$25,000. The whisky was stored in barrels in the second story and James Gee took the bungs out of two barrels and lighted a match to inspect them. They exploded and caused the fire. Mr. Gee is so badly burned as to require medical attention. John Berry, his clerk, was seriously but not fatally burned in rescuing Mr. Gee.

PATENTS have been granted to Indiana inventors as follows: Elias C. Atkins, Indianapolis, and N. H. Roberts, Pasadena, Cal., rotary plow; John T. and S. W. Collins, Kokomo, bank counter and feeder; John H. Eicher, Greencastle, electro-medical apparatus; Sebastian C. Guthrie, Evansville, dispensing case or cabinet; Anton Hulman, Terre Haute, shutter fastener; James J. Koyes, Peru, basket; Britton Poulson, Fort Wayne, road grader; Rudolph H. Rippling, Aurora, extension table.

The estimates of State Statistician Thompson as to the wheat crop in Indiana are that his ante-harvest figure of 20,000,000 bushels was not far from right. He thinks that one-fourth the crop will be required for seed, and one-half consumption, which will leave only 5,000,000 bushels for sale, as compared to 35,000,000 bushels last year. Fred P. Rush, authority on the wheat crop, says the yield in the State is not more than 18,000,000 bushels, or about 40 per cent of the average crop. He says the wheat will grade 40 per cent.

A DOZEN or more old soldiers of Clinton County are making arrangements to attend the dedicatory ceremonies on the Chickamauga battlefield, to be held Sept. 19 and 20. They propose to travel the entire distance with team and covered wagons and will start on their journey the first day of August, taking their time to it, hunting and fishing on the way and having a good time generally. Their outfit will be elaborately painted in the colors of "Old Glory," with the names of the companies and regiments in which each of the party served during the war, printed where it can be conveniently read by comrades on the way.

NEARLY every day the Governor and other state officers are besieged by convicts returned to Indianapolis for release under the new law, and there are many pitiful scenes as the discharged men beg for food and clothing, so that they may go out in the world and make their own living. Frequently they are sent home still wearing the prison shirt with the prison number stamped on it and the poorest and shabbiest clothing, and under such circumstances they find every door closed against them. When released they are not provided with money, and this adds to the forlornness of the situation. The more the operations of the new law are noted the more generally is it condemned as an utterly heartless and a most wretched enactment. Its effect will be to drive men back into crime.

DAVID GAGEN, a well-known farmer residing north of Thornton, dropped dead at dinner, in O'Rear's restaurant. His dinner had just been placed before him, when he was noticed to lean suddenly forward and when assistance reached him he was beyond the power of medical skill. The deceased was aged 48 years and was unmarried. This death takes another member from a family whose history is closely interwoven with that of Boone and Montgomery counties. Zachariah Gagen, the father of the deceased, was one of the pioneer settlers of Montgomery County. Later, with his family, he removed to Thornton.

The farmers at Madison County are considering ways to combat a new pest in the shape of wild lettuce, which is rapidly overrunning fields and farm lands, and is spreading at an astonishing rate. In many places it threatens to crowd out growing crops in a year or two, and is far worse than the famous Canada thistle. It is hard to kill, as cutting it off does not destroy it. It then sends out several sprouts from the roots and is worse than ever. It reaches maturity soon and its seed ripens rapidly and the stock will cure up even if it is cut green. They are so light and airy that the wind easily scatters them over large areas and but little progress is made in killing it off. An organized effort is to be made by the farmers to get rid of it if possible.