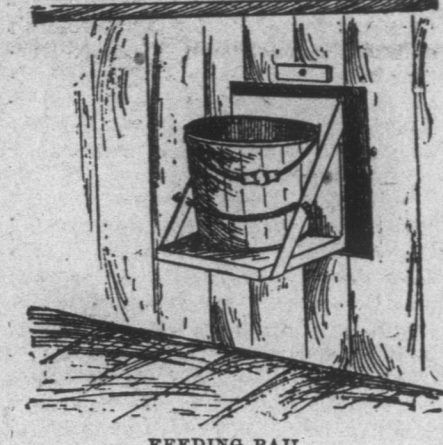


FACTS FOR FARMERS.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURISTS.

Much False Economy in Farming—Hen-House for Summer or Winter—Pail for Feeding Calves—Simple Device for Pulling Posts—Notes.

For Feeding Calves.
A trough fastened into a pen is not desirable for feeding calves, as it cannot be as thoroughly scalded out as it should be. Moreover, pouring milk into any receptacle in a pen in which there is a calf is hazardous business, the operation usually resulting in

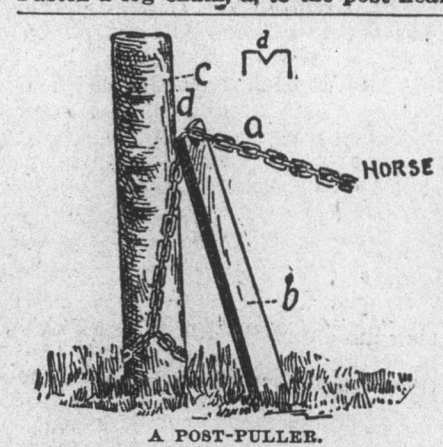


FEEDING PAIL.

spilled milk. An arrangement with a feeding pail is shown in the illustration from the American Agriculturist. The back board is hinged to the front of the pen and the holder swung a quarter of the way round and hooked, thus bringing the pail inside the pen. When removed, a button keeps the calf from getting his head out through the opening. Such a contrivance can easily be made by anyone handy with tools, and will be found a considerable saving of time as well as feed.

Tuberculin on Healthy Cows.
Careful tests were conducted by Prof. James Law last winter at Cornell Experiment Station. "Taking all in all, there is nothing in the records of temperature that would indicate, either at the time of the test or later, that tuberculin had in any way proved inimical to the general health. The decline in milk production which followed is claimed to have been not more than the natural falling off. No effect of tuberculin was observed on increase or decline of fat in the milk." Professor Law concludes: "So far as there is evidence before us, everything points to the harmlessness of a single test dose on a sound animal system, even if such dose were repeated several times."

For Pulling Posts.
A horse, boy and one man, with the device illustrated herewith, can pull up 250 posts a day. Take a 2-inch oak plank, b, 10 inches wide and 3 1/2 feet long, and cut a V-shaped notch in one end. Set this lifting plank against the post, c, as shown in the illustration. Fasten a log chain, a, to the post near



A POST-PULLER.

the ground, and pass it up over the end by allowing it to rest in the notch d at top. Hitch the horse to the chain, let him pull steadily, and the post comes out without difficulty. When the ground is very soft, as we often find it in early spring, the operator will experience considerable inconvenience in having the plank driven deeply into the mud by the great pressure. This can be obviated by placing a short, stout plank upon the ground in such a position that the lower end of the upright may rest upon it.—A. A. Rieff, Minnesota.

False Economy in Farming.
A man who understands his business is Farmer Streak, but somehow he never seems to get ahead very fast. He is considered a saving man, too. If a friction match is wasted, Streak will lament the loss, although it does not seem to worry him that wood enough for several cords of matches has been used each year in driving the sap from the green stove wood which half the time is the only kind he provides. A quarter's worth of powder for the boys to celebrate the glorious Fourth he considers a sinful waste, but ten times that amount consumed in his pipe is nothing of the kind, says the Massachusetts Ploughman. He makes the hay field as with a comb to secure the last wisp of hay, but he loses dollars in its value by cutting too late in the season. Of things bought at the store not so much as a pinch of salt is wasted, but last year he allowed to decay enough early apples to have paid his taxes, although the fruit would have sold readily in Boston. Papers, books and church dues he has never felt able to afford, but he has a little mortgage on his farm as the result of endorsing a note. That is Farmer Streak; careful with cents and careless with dollars. Do you know him?

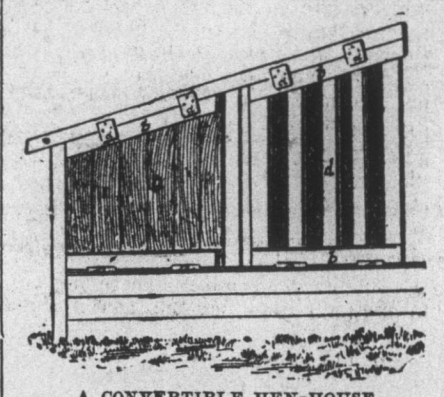
Culture of Beans.
The bean leaf is easily injured by contact with soil, and especially that which is wet. The blossom is still more sensitive, and it is almost impossible to cultivate after the bean has blossomed without getting some dirt on the blossom and making the beans rusty. If the work is thoroughly done up to blossoming time, the crop will ripen and will have few rusted beans. No work should be done in the bean field while the bean leaves are wet with either dews or rain.

The Potato Bug's Diet.
Many people who are not botanists do not imagine that the potato and the tomato are at all related. But the potato beetle is a thorough botanist, at

least as far as members of the solanum family are concerned. The egg plant is included in his deprecations, and gardeners who grow either tomatoes or egg plants near where the potato is grown must look out for the ravages of the beetle. The early potato vines die down early in July, and the horde of beetles from these are obliged to seek other plants on which to feed.

Farm House Ventilation.
The cellar must be ventilated directly into the base of the chimney. The kitchen chimney is best, for it always has a draft both summer and winter. This is easily arranged by having an opening eight inches square near the bottom, which will also serve as a means by which soot and ashes may be removed from the chimney. When repairing my house some years ago, I arranged it in this way, with the result that the cellar is entirely purified from the close and unwholesome air that seemed to pervade it before, especially during the winter season. In fact it accomplishes, to some extent, ventilation of the whole house, for by this means the cellar air never ascends to the rooms, but instead the air from the house is drawn downward into the cellar and finally passes out through the chimney.

A Summer or Winter Hen-House.
Here is a device for converting a summer henhouse into a winter one, and vice versa, which is simple, cheap and effective. The house is built in the usual way, the walls consisting largely of 1x3 vertical strips 2 inches apart. The device is for closing or opening these 2-inch cracks at pleasure. It is applied to an end wall, for example, as follows: Go inside the house, cut other 1x3 strips of proper length, set them up against and coinciding with the corresponding strips of the wall, the top end of each being cut to correspond with slope of roof, and lacking about 1 inch of reaching the rafter to which the wall strips are nailed. Fasten 8 or 10 of these strips

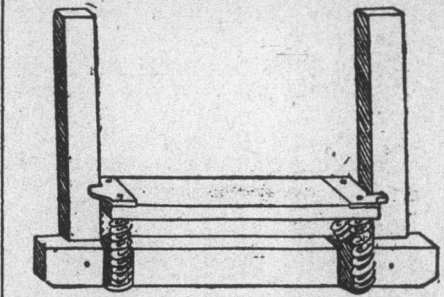


A CONVERTIBLE HEN-HOUSE.

securely into a frame or sash (see cut), by nailing the battens b along their ends at top and bottom. Then nail on the cleats a at top and bottom to hold the sash in place. The strips of the sash now coinciding with those of the wall, the 2-inch cracks between them are open, but by sliding the sash to the left 1 1/2 inches the cracks are closed. The sash c in cut is slid back or closed, d is open. The cracks may thus be closed or opened, entirely or partially, at pleasure, by sliding the sash back or forth.

Have a Few Sheep on the Farm.
Every farmer should have a few sheep in order to save much of the material grown that should be wasted. Sheep will eat a great many plants which cattle reject, and they graze close to the ground. Young and tender weeds are delicacies to sheep, and they therefore assist in ridding the fields of such pests. A small flock of mutton sheep should be kept, if for no better purpose than to supply the family with choice meat.

Springs for the Fruit Wagon.
In large commercial orchards it is well understood that the jolting of fruit when carried in the solid, springless box wagon causes injury, entailing great loss to the selling value of the fruit. The cut from Farm and Home illustrates a simple method of arranging springs with a wagon body sufficiently sensitive for the carrying of the most delicate fruit. The springs may be made of vertical coiled wire, securely fastened to the cross piece which is attached to the underside of the body of the wagon and held in place by uprights at the ends. Fruit



CARRYING FRUIT WITHOUT BRUISING.

may easily be drawn for miles and but little bruising occurs when thus supported and carried.

Notes.
The stable should be protected from flies and insects with wire screens. If this is done, the animals will secure more rest and afford a larger profit.

A kicking cow, or one that requires much labor and attention when being milked, should be gotten rid of. Such cows are nuisances and make the dairyman's work disagreeable.

Oats when cut in the milky stage (before the grain is ripe) make an excellent ration for horses. The nutritious matter is arrested in the stalks, and both straw and grain are relished.

A cow will shrink in her milk because of lack of a supply of drinking water sooner than from any other cause, and it may be safely stated that insufficient water when the cows are in the pasture is a very frequent occurrence on farms.

TOOLS DRAW TIGHTER.

CHICAGO POLICE THINK THEY WILL CONVICT HOLMES.

The Modern Bluebeard's Gaudy Tale Concerning Pitzel—Says the Latter Committed Suicide—The Mysterious "Mascot" Located in Arkansas.

Holmes Tells a Story.
H. H. Holmes tells to the Philadelphia police an entirely new version of his connection with Pitzel, who is supposed to have been murdered for his life insurance. He says the two had on foot a plan to defraud the insurance company; that while in Philadelphia Pitzel became dependent on financial difficulties, the sickness of his daughter in St. Louis, and other matters, and threatened to commit suicide. Holmes then avers that he jokingly remarked to Pitzel: "Well, your body is as good as any other, but I would not advise you to do anything rash." On the following day, Sunday, Holmes says he went to the Callowhill street house where Pitzel was stopping, and found a note telling him that the suicide had been accomplished. The letter pleaded that Holmes look after Pitzel's children, and suggested that there would be no difficulty in getting the insurance money from the Fidelity company, now that the dead body of Pitzel could be produced in evidence. Holmes then told of the appearance of the corpse, and said that he sat in the room with the body for over an hour. He finally made up his mind that since Pitzel had taken his life there would be no harm in destroying any evidence of suicide, so that he might be able to get the insurance on Pitzel's life without any difficulty.

Holmes has confessed that he thereupon dragged the dead body to the second floor, laid the corpse on the floor, pried open the mouth of the dead man with a pencil and poured in a quantity of explosive chemicals. He then, he says, placed a lighted match to the man's mouth, when the explosion which so horribly disfigured the corpse followed. To give the more forcible impression that Pitzel came to his death by an accident of explosion Holmes stated to the police that he got a pipe of Pitzel's, filled it with tobacco, lighted it, then blew out the flame, after



H. H. HOLMES, ALIAS H. H. HOLMES, AND HIS SUPPOSED VICTIMS.

the tobacco had been partly consumed, and placed the pipe beside the dead man's body.

Search in the basement of the Chicago house has revealed almost everything suggestive of dark crime except a corpse. Skeletons and bones were there, but these may have been procured from medical colleges or other sources; they furnish no proof of murder. More mysterious vials, tanks, retorts and kindred devices have been unearthed. And most important of all, there has been found in the Arkansas penitentiary a man who is said to have been closely associated with Holmes in his fraudulent life insurance deals and who assisted in the transfer of the missing Williams girls. This man is known by the name of Hatch, A. E. Allen, A. E. Bond, Caldwell and "Mascot," and it is thought was Holmes' confidential agent. He is serving a fifteen-year term for horse-stealing, and he is now 55 years old. He claims to know all about the disappearance of the Williams girls and the Pitzel children, but refuses to tell until he is pardoned for his present term and relieved of two more indictments for horse-stealing. Holmes not long ago asserted that the man Hatch took the Pitzel children to Toronto, in the company of Minnie Williams, and that if he could find him he could clear up the mystery of their death.

An attorney went from Chicago to Little Rock to treat with the authorities of Arkansas for the release of the old man, and the strongest influence will be used to secure all he knows. One other man now held by the Chicago police is thought to know enough to convict Holmes. This is Pat Quinlan; but in convicting Holmes he will also convict himself, so he has the strongest incentive to keep his mouth shut. On the other hand, Hatch will have the reward of liberty for his disclosures, in case the latter are conclusive. So it is upon him that the police pin their faith.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Not a State Report Tells of Unfavorable Conditions.

The reports as to conditions of crops throughout the country and the general influence of weather on growth, cultivation and harvest are summarized by U. S. Department of Agriculture as follows: Illinois.—Exceedingly favorable week. Severe local storms northwest counties on Friday, damage not irreparable. Corn growing splendidly, roasting ears in early fields. Oats, wheat and rye threshing retarded. Late potatoes, garden vegetables and second crop clover, millet and fodder crops growing finely. Fruit abundant in central and southern sections. Fall plowing in same sections.

Wisconsin.—Heavy soaking rains have generally benefited corn and potatoes. Pastures again becoming green and milk supply increasing. Threshing and fall plowing now general. Cranberry promise a fair crop. Tobacco growing finely. Michigan.—Very beneficial showers in southern half of State, but not enough rain in northern half. Corn and potatoes generally improved, but pastures are still very poor. Oats harvest well along, straw short and yield of grain light.

Indiana.—Good growing weather, with several rains. Corn earing and growing more thick. Potatoes look well. Pastures recovering. Wheat and rye threshing done. Oats threshing continues. Fall plowing progresses rapidly. South Dakota.—Temperature averaged about normal. Fair to copious, though scattered, night showers benefited late crops, but more general rains needed.

Fine harvesting weather and wheat harvest advanced. Corn growing rapidly and potatoes and flax improving. Nebraska.—Small grain harvest nearly completed, and some threshing done; yield very heavy in northwestern section. Corn has continued to suffer from drought in southeastern section, where about one-half crop is now expected. Corn in north-central of State needs rain, but is not damaged; in southeastern part it continues good.

Kansas.—Abundant rains in west half of State, light rains in east half, greatly benefited all crops—wheat, permitting threshing and haying east. Harvest begun in western counties. Much corn dead in Dickinson, Cloud and Washington Counties for want of rain this season.

Iowa.—Temperature and sunshine about normal. Considerable damage to crops by local wind and hail storms. Oats harvest about completed and threshing in progress with heavy yields. Corn standing in progress with heavy yields. Corn standing in progress with heavy yields. Corn standing in progress with heavy yields.

Missouri.—Threshing, stacking and haying progressed rapidly under favorable conditions, except in eastern counties, where they were delayed by showers, with further damage to grain and hay. Corn is in roasting ear. Sorghum, millet, tobacco, potatoes and apples doing well. North Dakota.—Weather favorable, but considerable damage done by heavy hailstorms, and some damage by smut and rust. Harvesting wheat will begin this week. Rye and barley nearly all cut. Corn backward.

Kentucky.—Cool and cloudy with well distributed showers. Wheat and oats in shock damaged by heavy rains. Condition of corn exceptionally fine. Tobacco progressing finely and some complaint of too rapid growth. Pastures greatly improved by rains. Warmer dry weather needed.

Oklahoma.—Temperature and sunshine slightly above normal. Precipitation consisted of local rains badly distributed. Crops of all kinds made good growth. Rain will be needed next week.

Arkansas.—Crops somewhat improved, though showers have been too frequent for best results. Upland cotton very promising, but lowland cotton very poor stand and not fruiting well. Corn continues very fine generally. Fruit fine and plentiful.

Minnesota.—Week cool and dry, very favorable for harvesting and maturing grain. Threshing begun, barley big yield.

Potatoes excellent. Pastures and corn much improved. Haying nearly completed, yields generally light.

Close of the Harvey-Horr Debate.
While it is not likely that the Harvey-Horr debate has had the result of converting any one from his deep-rooted convictions it may, and undoubtedly has, broadened the views of many. The mere fact that Mr. Horr and Mr. Harvey could keep each other so busy in making replies is of some value as an indication that the subject is broad enough to admit of inspection from opposing sides.

From the opening of the finance controversy there has been a general feeling that the public would be helped and enlightened by the collection of the arguments on both sides and the arraying of these arguments one against the other. Through Mr. Harvey and Mr. Horr each faction to the financial question has presented its case, and in such a way that the arguments pro and con come into immediate contact. The rules of debate forbid a contestant to submit an opinion for which he cannot immediately offer a logical explanation, the result being that there is little chance for the slurring of doubtful points and the suppression of adverse facts which are possible in a mere ex parte argument.

If, of course, he is regretted that the debaters buried their arguments in such an enormous mass of verbiage, but the arguments are there and may well repay the digging out. On the whole, a public which has shown a genuine desire to get enlightenment on the financial issue can hardly fail to find some profit in this general stirring up of the fundamental facts.



The Comic Side of The News.

Arizona comes to the front with a petrifried human heart. That's mighty hard to beat.

Mrs. Frank Leslie is coming home again. There will be general curiosity to learn his name.

Michigan has decided that for judicial purposes an oath administered by telephone is binding. That decision seems to be sound.

Cincinnati has a woman's street-cleaning machine. This woman who rules the world, and the broom is oftentimes her weapon.

Speaking of the silver movement the Chattanooga Times refers to "the sober second thought in Kentucky." Is there any such thing?

An Aard wolf in the New York zoological garden's "happy family" made a meal of three terrier pups the other day. That was indeed Aard.

The rubber trust announces that it will materially raise prices Sept. 1. In other words it purports to substitute an "o" for the "a" in its name.

For the first time in five years Kansas and Nebraska have all the rain they want. This is also the first year that "rainmakers" have kept out of those States.

A New York paper demands "some sort of invention which will make shipwrecks safe." That isn't a bad idea. But after it is secured we give notice now that we shall rise and demand an invention to make railway wrecks enjoyable.

LEFT BY THE G. O. P.

DEFICIT IS ONE OF THE REPUBLICANS' LEGACIES.

Treasury Embarrassments Caused by Mortgages of the Reed Congress—Calamity Howlers Don't Know They Are Dead—Prohibitive Duties.

Republican Deficit.
When Tanner said "God help the surplus," he fastened by confession on the Republican party all the blame for the deficit which Secretary Carlisle finds at the close of the fiscal year.

Treasury embarrassments caused by the mortgages of the Reed Congress predestined the panic of 1893 and the deficit of 1895. It was an embarrassed treasury which engendered the distrust of the Government's ability to continue redemption of currency notes. It was a McKinley tariff which hampered trade and prevented a normal increase of customs revenues. Long before Harrison vacated the White House every financier in America perceived that trouble was impending and that the Government must issue bonds or default in its payments. Harrison's Secretary of Treasury had the bonds ready, and only by sharp practice was able to drag along until the 4th of March, 1893.

Republican extravagance made a deficit and a panic, which, by reducing trade and revenue receipts, prevented the immediate success of Democratic efforts to administer the Government economically and honestly.

A Democratic tariff is encouraging trade. The Government's receipts are increasing. Wages are rising. Mines and factories are busy. The farmer is getting better prices. The merchant is selling more goods. Exports are more active. American securities are attracting purchasers. A Republican administration left financial confusion and universal gloom. The Democratic administration will leave confidence in the good faith of the Government, a balance in the treasury, a prosperous condition of business, and a hopeful people.

If the policy of the Harrison administration and the Fifty-first Congress had continued to this date, it would have increased the national debt by hundreds of millions. If it could, indeed, have avoided the disgrace of a suspension of specie payments.

We are dealing with a Republican deficit. Under Democratic management we shall wipe out and recuperate from its effects, as we overcame the Republican panic and restored the activity of business.—New Democrat, Georgetown, O.

Prohibitive Duties Yield No Revenue.
The New York Press insists that in order to secure more revenues the country must return to the McKinley tariff. At the same time that trade-hating organ demands the imposition of duties sufficiently high to "keep American markets for our own goods," and asserts that under Democratic rule "our market has been handed over to foreigners."

It does not appear that the Press understands the real nature of the protection swindle which it advocates. For in favoring a tariff high enough to shut out foreign goods and keep our markets for ourselves, it loses sight of its claim that a high tariff is necessary in order to raise large revenue. If it is sound public policy to keep out foreign goods by a prohibitive law, how is it possible to obtain any revenue from duties on goods? On the other hand, if foreign products come in in spite of duties of from 50 to 120 per cent, how is the home producer benefited? If foreign goods are sold instead of those manufactured at home, it does not matter that their price may be increased by added customs duties, so long as they take the place of domestic products. The short-sighted manufacturer who wants protection so that it will prevent outside competition, will not be satisfied with anything less than the total exclusion of foreign goods. But if a tariff is constructed on those lines how will it yield large revenues?

It must be apparent to every intelligent citizen that the two reasons which the Press gives for returning to McKinleyism directly contradict each other. A high tariff either excludes foreign goods, in which case no revenue is derived, or else it admits them to our markets. It cannot prevent competition and at the same time provide for public expenses. It is either a barrier to commerce or a fraudulent pretense to benefit our home industries. In either case it is an exploded superstition.

Splendid Results from "Free Wool."
The great impulse and quickening which the Wilson "free wool" tariff and lower duties have given to American manufacturers of woollen fabrics are daily becoming more and more evident.

The demand for American raw wools under the new tariff has so increased that the price has risen about two cents per pound. During the eleven months ending with May last \$18,231,341 pounds of wool (eleven-twelfths of which were by the Wilson law free of duty) were imported to meet the new and large demand of our expanding woollen industries. This vast amount exceeded by 136,000,000 pounds the imports of the corresponding period of the previous year. In nine months ending May last \$1,320,453 pounds of clothing were imported.

The American people will save on their clothing and other woollen goods tens of millions of dollars every year through the operation of the Wilson tariff. Manufacturers are placed by it in the best position they ever occupied. Already labor has begun to profit by the Wilson tariff, and in forty woolen mills wages have been reported advanced. "Protectionists" are dazed and dismayed by these splendid results of free trade in wool.

Don't Know That They Are Dead.
The calamity wailers who are trying to convince the American people that the country is suffering from the blight of free trade do not seem to realize that their lament falls on closed ears. Their willful blindness to the wonderful improvement in trade and industry which has followed the adoption of the Wilson tariff resembles the perversity of a miner who had fallen down a shaft. Thinking that the unfortunate man was

dead, his comrades placed him in a coffin and started to carry him to the graveyard. On the way the supposed corpse pushed off the coffin lid and, sitting up, asked: "Where am I?" "Whist, ye blackguard," was the reply, "don't you know when you're dead?"

The McKinleyites who were laid out in 1892 are foolish enough to think that the defeat of the Democrats last fall means the revival of the high tariff corpse. But the elections of 1894 merely showed that the people were disgusted with Democratic delay in abolishing protection, and now that the result of less than a year of tariff reform has been to restore the prosperity which McKinleyism blighted, there will be no more talk from the late lamented.

Abandoning McKinleyism.
The Chicago Tribune, one of the leading Republican organs of the West, refuses to join with its high tariff contemporaries in their claim for the restoration of McKinleyism. In a recent editorial that paper shows that it realizes that the drift of public sentiment is against returning to protection, and advocates an increase in internal revenue taxation to meet any deficit in the public revenues. The Tribune's conversion to sound economic doctrines is further emphasized by its statement that there is no way in which the revenues can be so easily increased as through direct taxes.

This change of position on the part of a Republican paper is important as evidence that the logic of Democratic good times is convincing the people that any further agitation for high tariffs and trade restrictions would be injurious to the business interests of the country. Newspapers reflect the sentiments of their readers and patrons, and if a prominent Chicago daily finds it expedient to oppose Republican tariff tinkering, it shows that the business men of that city are satisfied to let well alone. Of course the narrow partisan papers, which are paid to spread lies by the monopolists who were benefited by McKinleyism, will continue to peddle what their owners dictate. But the independent press is finding that the tide of commercial prosperity is running too strong to check it by demands for the high taxes and commerce restriction which caused the panic of 1893-94. It therefore avoids the tariff question or favors tariff reform. In either case these papers furnish proof of the wisdom of the Democratic policy.

Wages in America.
The American monopolist revives the high tariff chestnut that in twenty-six Republican States wages in 1890 averaged \$1.33 per day, while in eighteen Democratic States wages averaged only 57 cents per day, and claims that this is evidence of the beneficent effects of protection. The fact that the alleged statistics are untrustworthy is not of much importance, for cooked figures are the principal stock in trade of the high tariff jugglers. But the monopolist's statement is in itself the clearest proof of the falsity of the claim that high tariffs make high wages. For it is certain that the great and glorious McKinley tariff was the same all over this country. The workmen in Alabama and Vermont were protected just as much as those of Massachusetts or Illinois. There was no difference between the burdens of taxation laid on California and on New York. Yet the rate of wages varied in every State of the Union, though not according to their political complexion, as stated by the monopolist. Why? The protectionists who pretend that wages depend on tariffs, have never tried to explain how it comes about that the same high tariff policy produces such varying results in different States. Not only that, but in the same States, for wages in various parts of New York State, for instance, differ as widely as they do in Georgia and Pennsylvania. Will not some protectionist come forward and clear up this mystery? If not, the natural inference will be that protection does not and cannot raise wages, and that the pretense that it does is a piece of demagoguery by which the working people were deluded into voting for the high taxation policy.

Two Hearts that Beat as Two.
Foraker took the stump in McKinley's campaign in 1891, though he prayed every day that McKinley might be defeated. The Governor will make a showing for the party's sake; but he will be against Foraker for Senator, and Foraker will be against McKinley for President. The Governor would prefer Brice to Foraker for the first named office, and rather than support McKinley for President Foraker would vote for Wade Hampton of South Carolina, Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky, Joe Wheeler, the "rebel" cavalry leader of Alabama, Grover Cleveland of Buzzard's Bay, or the devil.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The People Have Seen Light.
This country grew rich under the McKinley law for awhile, and the fact deceived those who knew no better. But the people are now beginning to understand that the country increased in wealth not because of protection, but in spite of it. They see that the \$1,000,000,000 taken annually from the earnings of the people to enrich the trusts and favorites was a draft upon the bone and sinew of labor. They understand now that this money serves as a fund by which earners may buy comforts for their families, and thus increase the volume of business among tradesmen.—Kansas City Times.

Responsibilities Not to Be Shirked.
The people are delegating too much power to individuals. We are exalting officialism to an undue degree. Citizenship means more than voting and paying taxes. We cannot shirk our responsibilities or unload them upon men chosen to official position.—St. Louis Republic.

Yes, It "Razes" Wages.
"Protection raises wages," wrote the Republican tariff liar. But the intelligent compositor set it up "Protection razes wages," and his free trade friends congratulated the editor on his eclipse into truthfulness.

Something New in History.
Ex-Gov. Foraker says "there will be no treachery in the Ohio delegation to the next Republican national convention." If true, that certainly will be something out of the ordinary.—Toledo Bee.

INDIANA INCIDENTS.

SOBER OR STARTLING, FAITHFULLY RECORDED.

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

Condensed state news.

GOSHEN people are about to secure a boiler manufactory in their city.

WHITE cap notices are being served on many persons in Daviess County.

GRANT COUNTY now claims to have three of the largest oil wells in the State.

The business portion of Kent, near Madison, was wiped out by flames.

PETER WIEBER was fatally burned by a gas explosion at an Anderson glass factory.

WAKARUSA is jubilant over the prospect of getting a buggy and wagon factory.

WALTER WILKINS, 15, was thrown from a coal near Shelbyville, and fatally injured.

EARL FOREMAN was instantly killed at Goshen, by falling in front of a wagon loaded with stone.

A 10-YEAR-OLD boy at South Bend exploded a cartridge with a stone. He only has one hand now.

CHAS. BURGER, aged 18, fell into a chute in the sewer pipe works at Brazil and was smothered to death.

WM. DOUGLASS, aged 21, committed suicide with laudanum under the floor of the dining hall at the Wabash fair grounds.

THREE prisoners in the Madison jail escaped by sawing out several iron bars in a window and lowering themselves to the jail yard.

A TEAM driven by John Defard and Joseph Baum, of Frankfort, was struck by a passenger train. Baum's injuries may prove fatal.

ALL fruit growers agree that southern Indiana's apple crop, this season, will be the heaviest and the best that has been raised for many years.

NAY & ADAMS' sawmill, together with a large amount of lumber and logs were burned at Max, eight miles west of Lebanon. Loss, \$5,000; no insurance.

THE City Council of West Indianapolis unanimously passed a resolution offering a reward of \$500 for any information leading to arrest of the murderer of little Ida Gehard.

WILLIAM ECKENMAN, the 19-year-old son of Louis Eckerman of Terre Haute, has been missing for several months, and from information received it is believed he was drowned in Lake Michigan, while working on a Chicago boat.

JOHN DUNN, employed at the Kenneth quarries, took a walk on the Panhandle track, and while in the act of stopping to light a pipe was struck by the Chicago express and instantly killed. Dunn was 45 years old. The accident occurred near Kenneth station, four miles from Logansport.

While fishing with a seineing party, on the Wabash River south of Williamsport, William Keefe fell from a boat and was drowned. It is supposed he became entangled in the seine, as the young man did not rise after sinking. No help could be rendered him. He was a respected young farmer living near Williamsport.

CHARLES LUCAS, foreman of the engine crew at the new Monon shops, Lafayette, was killed recently. He was setting the brake on a gravel car, and the stem broke, throwing him between the cars. His right arm was severed above the elbow, and the top of his head was cut off above the eyes. Mr. Lucas was a brother-in-law of W. H. McNeil, General Manager of the road. The remains were sent to his home at State Line, Ind., for burial.

DANIEL BRITTENHAM, a farmer, living two miles south of Windfall, was seriously if not fatally injured by having his arm caught in the wheels of a threshing machine. He was working on the machine, when his shirt sleeve caught in the cog of the wheels near his elbow. He made a desperate effort to rid himself by tearing away from the sleeve, but the material was too strong, and his arm was drawn into the cog, catching near the elbow of the left arm, grinding the flesh on one side of the arm to a pulp to the bone. In trying to extricate himself he threw his hand further into the machinery, cutting off the palm of the hand and three fingers.

A. D. HENSLEY and other farmers of Liberty Township, Howard county, were made the victims of the old tin box swindle last week. A man named John Schmidt, a horse buyer, went to Hensley several days ago, engaged boarding and Mr. Hensley's assistance in buying horses, purchasing a large number of animals, some being paid for and some not. Schmidt brought with him a tin box which he said contained \$2,000 in cash, which he kept at the Hensley home while buying and shipping. The other day Schmidt mysteriously disappeared and has not since been heard of. The defrauded farmers took the tin box to Kokomo, expecting to make whole out of the \$2,000 it was supposed to contain, but when Sheriff Sumption cut it open with a hatchet there was revealed to sight two ordinary clay bricks, nothing more.

ONE of the boldest robberies ever perpetrated in that section of the country occurred the other night within a stone's throw of the city limits of Union City. The residence of David Potter, just north-west of the city limits, was the scene. Mr. Potter was aroused about 2 o'clock by a loud crash. He jumped from his bed and was confronted by four men with red handkerchiefs over their faces. Mr. Potter was seized and bound, his wife and son were similarly treated. Mr. Potter had taken a large quantity of wheat to town the day before, and it is supposed the robbers entered for the purpose of getting the money he received. However, they found nothing but a certificate of deposit from one of the banks. The robbers left with but a small sum and a gold watch. Mr. Potter was bound with wire and his flesh was cruelly cut. The marauders came in buggies and left in that way. The doors were burst in with fence rails.

COMMODORE McCAMMON, aged 41, was struck by a south-bound freight train on the Evansville road and instantly killed. The accident occurred at Speed's Station, eight miles north of Jeffersonville. McCammon leaves a wife and three children in destitute circumstances.

ERNEST BREIDENBACH was driving from a neighbor's house to his home when his wife and four-months-old baby were in some way thrown from the buggy. The wife's neck was broken and she died instantly, and the baby was so badly injured that it is thought it will die. The tragedy is supposed to have been caused by reckless driving by Breidenbach.

JOSEPH ARBUCKLE, a mail carrier between Ord Springs and Deputy, was engaged in a running race, a few miles east of Crothersville, when his horse stumbled, throwing him to the ground. Before he had time to get up, he was trampled under the hoofs of one of his associates' horses. He was carried to his home, where he died.

VICTOR H. SMITH, aged 17, who lives with his brother, seven miles northeast of Seymour, was killed.