



WAGON DOGS

Blahmet and returned with the white broom in his mouth. Fox terriers are favorites as wagon dogs. They are easily trained, cute, companionable, affectionate and willing. Many butchers, bakers, grocers and laundrymen have them and find them useful, especially in guarding the wagons while drivers are delivering parcels. They are of service, too, as watchdogs, for their ears are keen and their tongues sharp when strangers approach at night. Frequently they are made to work when they think they are playing, and not infrequently they prove of real value in preventing mischief.

A laundryman on Wrightwood avenue has a pair of the brightest of fox terriers and has taught them to haul small baskets of bundled clothing from the wrapping room into the office, where the packages are arranged alphabetically on the shelves for the convenience of the delivery clerk. The same dogs "run wild de machine," accompany the wagon, and once when a sneak thief snatched a big bundle of linen from the open rear of the wagon they left their posts, overtook the culprit and so impeded his progress that he was still in sight when the driver returned. The linen was recovered and the thief let off with a beating for which he will long remember that driver.

Not less valuable as wagon dogs are bull terriers, Skye terriers and what are generally known as Scotch terriers. The latter is a variety that seems to include all dogs that are small, shaggy and yellow. Sometimes they prove possessed of really wonderful intelligence, as was the case of the "wagon boss,"



THE SMOKING COACH DOG.

As a general thing small dumb companions are the choice of wagon drivers. Coal haulers and freighters of heavy materials affect large dogs, chiefly Newfoundlanders, but the terriers and even the pugs are chosen by the drivers of delivery wagons. A grocery man whose store is pretty well south on Washburn avenue has a pug to accompany the driver, and a good selection it is. The black snouted, pig tailed little fellow is as proud as a peacock and delights to attract attention to himself and the gaudy wagon by barking and deluging continuously while he is in sole charge of the rig. Furthermore, the pug is on terms of most intimate friendship with the horse, and while the driver is away amuses himself on the animal's back, running from his big friend's mane to tail and dancing all over him. The horse seems to be proud of his little chum, but when the pug's feet tickle his back he turns his head and shows his teeth in a display of mock anger. The boy who drives that particular wagon was asked what service the pug could perform.

"None that I know of," he said, "except to make a noise and keep de kids away from de wagon when I goes inland. He's company fur de horse, dough, and I ain't never scared of a runaway so long's de dog stays wild 'em." There are dogs, however, that do aid in the delivery of goods, and many a weary step they save their masters. A certain North Side milkman has such an assistant, a big red Irish setter that is at once a beauty, an aristocrat in pedigree and a treasure in service. A valuable part of this milkman's trade is the supplying of pure Jersey milk from his own cows to families in which there are babes and small children. This



THE GROCERY MAN'S DOG.

"baby milk" is put up in quart jars, with screw tops and wire bales or handles. The dog can easily carry one of these jars and really seems to take pleasure in doing his part of the work. No apartment building stairs are too high, steep or slippery to baffle him, and, having been taken twice over the baby route, he is perfection itself in the delivery of the packages.

What can scarcely be called a wagon dog and yet cannot be otherwise classified is a coach dog owned by a North Side furniture mover. The animal is extremely ordinary in appearance, but "pays for himself" many times over in habits. Spot actually smokes and drinks. He will smoke a pipe in his mouth and let the smoke curl into his nostrils and nostrils and seemingly find pleasure in the habit. He carries a surprising variety of household articles without injuring them—bundles of bedding, small rolls of carpet, light chairs and knick-knacks of various kinds—and in this way does much to help his boss and the other workers in denuding a flat house.

"That dog," said Mr. Ritchie, "will take an ordinary light chair down three pairs of stairs without bumping anything or anybody, hurting himself or scratching the varnish. A peculiar feature of his work is that he almost always selects for himself the articles he is to carry. Another oddity is that with bulky but light articles he goes down stairs head first, but with compact, heavy packages he goes tail first—backs down with them. He seems to feel that if he drops a heavy package it were best to drop it at short a distance as possible. He's worth about half a man in this business. Here, Spot! Go and get me the whisk broom!" And the dog trotted into the office of the establish-

AID TO THE FARMER.

THE WILSON TARIFF LAW PROMOTES HIS WELFARE.

Tends to Increase the Demand for American Produce—The Ohio Campaign to Be a National Spectacle of High Interest.

Agriculturists Benefited. A Washington correspondent recently stated that 75 per cent. of the country's exports consisted of farm products. The percentage has kept up remarkably well, considering the increase in exports of manufactures. Some of the latter are probably included as farm products. The line is one not easy to draw in all cases. Cheese and butter should certainly be classed with cattle, under the head of farm products. Lard, too, and lard oil, and oleomargarine with hogs. Then, why not canned beef with cattle, canned corn and cornmeal with corn, flour with wheat, and oatmeal with oats? Flour mills and canning factories are generally classed as manufacturing establishments.

Canned fruit and vegetables would have to be included and farm products of all kinds, no matter how treated. A step further and we find that woolen and cotton goods are as much the products of the American farm as the raw wool and cotton were, or the sheep and cotton plants that produced them. Cotton seed oil, olive oil, peanut oil and other vegetable oils would come under the same general head. Including all goods manufactured from articles and animals raised by farmers, considerably more than 75 per cent. of our exports consist of farm products. The farmer is more interested than any other person in promoting our foreign trade. It is particularly to his interest that our tariff laws favor this trade.

We sell every year about \$800,000,000 worth of goods to foreign countries. If but 75 per cent. of the whole represents farm products, the farmer's share is \$600,000,000. Reduce this still further one-third for cost of transportation, commissions and other expenses outside of the farm, and he has \$400,000,000 for his family, his farm hands and the neighbors he deals with.

The farmer's surplus product must be disposed of. The best and only way yet discovered to dispose of it is the one advocated by the friends of foreign trade. Laws that tend to increase the demand for American produce and goods manufactured from that produce benefit the manufacturer and producer as well as the consumer, and most of all, the American farmer. The Wilson tariff bill is law of this kind. The McKinley bill was not. The one is promoting while the other injured our foreign trade.—St. Louis Republic.

The Democrats of Ohio. Governor James E. Campbell is one of the ablest and brightest public men in the United States. His administration as Governor of Ohio was honest, clean and efficient. It was a contrast in everything of moment to the present administration of McKinley.

Governor Campbell has accepted the nomination for election to his former office, which the Democratic State convention at Springfield made unanimous and by acclamation with uncommon enthusiasm. He did not want to be a candidate. He refused repeatedly to be considered in connection with the nomination. But at last he acceded to the demands of the convention and accepted the order of which he was conscripted to be the campaign leader.

This nomination for Governor rounds out and places fairly before the people of Ohio the issues that are to be met at the election. On one hand is the McKinley-Forsaker-Bushnell combination—a compact of factions—a medley of false alarm and tariff politics—each party to the agreement trying to cheat and defeat the plans of his party associates and rivals. It is a scandalous and indecent display before the people. On the other hand, the Ohio Democrats are united. They have presented a candidate of the highest and purest personal character to lead in the contest for supremacy. The campaign will be a national spectacle of the highest interest, and the result will have a great influence on the nominations and the result at the polls in 1896.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Doctrine for Devils. Col. Alexander Gordon, of Gov. McKinley's staff, is probably in private life an honorable Christian gentleman. But as a Republican politician he finds it necessary to avow sentiments of which a Hottentot would be ashamed, and which are a disgrace to enlightened America. In an interview on the political situation in Ohio, Col. Gordon expressed himself in favor of Gov. McKinley as the next Republican Presidential candidate. Proceeding to give his views on the tariff, he said: "American industries should be patronized by Americans. If Americans were to deal with Americans all Europe would stagnate."

Leaving out of consideration the fact that Europe is our best customer, that we sell her about \$700,000,000 worth of our surplus products each year, the wish to see that country stagnate is evidence of the heartless selfishness of protectionists in general. What is it that Col. Gordon, himself an Englishman, wants? He wishes to see European factories closed and the men and women who now get a living by selling things to exchange for our wheat, corn, meat and cotton turned out to starve. That is what industrial stagnation means, and it is the logical end of all high-tariff schemes. Could there be a more inhuman doctrine as a substitute for the Christian gospel of "Peace on earth; good will toward men?"

Wool Growers Happily Disappointed. Mr. L. M. Whildin, who has been for many years identified with the wool trade of Philadelphia, has just returned from a business trip to Montana, and is enthusiastic in his expressions of hopefulness concerning the business outlook in the West. In most sections he found good crops and good crop prospects, excellent pasturage, and farmers and business men generally in high spirits. "Wool-growers alone," said Mr. Whildin, "have received \$6,000,000 more for their wool than they expected to get, and will have just that much more to spend to the advantage of other industries."

er industries." Wool-trade testimony in proof of business revival is getting to be almost as common as were wool trade predictions of universal disaster a year ago.—Philadelphia Record.

Wrong All the Time. State Senator Clarence Lexow, New York, whose name is well known through his connection with the Lexow investigating committee, was recently interviewed by a reporter for the New York Tribune. Speaking on the numerous wage advances of the past year, Mr. Lexow said: "This matter of reported increases in wages is a temporary thing. If it is otherwise, then we are all wrong, and have been wrong all the time."

As every intelligent citizen knows, the movement for higher wages is not merely a temporary thing, but has been gradually growing ever since the Wilson tariff went into operation. From a few isolated cases it has spread all over the country, until even the New York Tribune was forced to confess two months ago that the number of workers who had their wages raised was really over a million. Since that time at least 400,000 more have secured increased pay, and there is no indication of a reaction.

Truly, as Senator Lexow says, the Republicans have been wrong all the time on this question. They pretended that protection raised wages, and that if the high tariff were reduced factories would be closed and wages cut down. But when put to the test of experience the protection theory failed on every point. The mills which were idle have all started up. New factories have been built all over the country, and wages have been increased. Thus have the facts confounded the silly theory that shutting out trade and imposing high taxes add to the prosperity of our people.

Revenue and the Tariff. The Republicans of Maryland come very near to placing themselves on the Democratic platform of revenue reform, declaring: "They favor such a system of impost duties as shall protect American industries and provide sufficient revenue for the expenses of government economically administered, so that in time of peace the national debt shall not be increased."

This is the very phraseology of the Democratic platform: "provide sufficient revenue for a government economically administered." The surplus revenue was so great that the Reed Congress ventured into all kinds of extravagances in order to dissipate it, and prevent a reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis. The fact is all men of all parties are getting tired of commercial restrictions and obstructions, and it is not probable that we will ever again have a war tariff; that is, a tariff warring on our industries and destroying our commerce. Free trade will open to America an era of unexampled prosperity.—Louisville Post.

Prosperous Tin Plate Industry. Talk about a higher duty on tin plate is rather tardy now, when the present rate of 1.2 cents per pound has been in force for a year with no injurious effect upon the industry in this country. Moreover, in spite of the dismal predictions of those who opposed the reduction of the duty from 2.2 cents to 1.2 cents per pound, the tin plate industry in the United States has grown under the new tariff as never before. "In and Terne, a Pittsburg publication, expresses the hope that the rate of duty will be increased to 1.75 cents 'as soon as the party favoring protective duties again comes into full power.' The eagerness of manufacturers to engage in the manufacture of tin plate under the present rate of duty shows how exorbitant and how excessive, even from the protectionist standpoint, was the duty of 2.2 cents per pound imposed by the tariff act of 1890. Those who are counting upon an increase in the duty on tin plate are deluding themselves with false hopes.—Philadelphia Record.

Homestead Then and Now. Things were different three years ago this summer season in Allegheny County. Homestead was quite a center of disturbance, the McKinley style of protection was in full force and reduced wages were the rule. In the same section to-day the greatest advance in wages ever known was made just a week ago, when 3,000 puddlers in the first district of Pittsburgh were given a voluntary advance and 10,000 puddlers in all shared in the increase. Later on the same benefit will accrue to 30,000 finishers. This is by no means an isolated case. The industries under the new tariff law have taken on a life and vigor perfectly amazing to the calamity howlers and instances of wages advancing from 10 to 25 per cent are common news stories every day.—Philadelphia Times.

Amputation for Future Use. Every Democratic newspaper should preserve files of the later issues of its Republican contemporaries. More wholesome political truth has been told by the Republican organs in Pennsylvania during the factional warfare now going on than in years before. They are mines of valuable information. When Job prayed that his enemy might write a book he showed an abounding wisdom. The enemies of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania are writing two books; and a double measure of confusion to themselves and of profit to the people should be the natural result.—Philadelphia Record.

Good Advice from a Republican Paper. If there ever was a time when it seemed wise to let well enough alone with regard to the tariff and to avoid agitation when agitation could by no possibility have desirable results, that time is now, when the chief need of business is to be let alone and to be undisturbed by legislative contention certain to lead to nothing advantageous.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Tired of Tariff Taxation. Victoria, that most inveterately protectionist of all English colonies, is taking the back track and reducing her tariffs. Stiff as they were, they are modest by the side of McKinleyism, and even the rates of the Gorman act tower above them.—St. Paul Globe.

Wool Growers Will Please Note. Wool never was so low as it was under the McKinley tariff law. The Democrats made wool free, and it has regained its normal price with sales unprecedented in the history of the United States.—Springfield Register.

ALL ABOUT THE FARM

SUBJECTS INTERESTING TO RURAL READERS.

Number of Cows a Farm Will Keep—Women Make Successful Bee Raisers—Trough for Poultry—Tethering Horses and Cattle.

Improved Feed Trough for Poultry. Soft poultry food thrown on the ground or on a board is quickly trampled and defiled so that it is unfit to eat. Placing it in a shallow pan or trough helps the matter little, if any. The best way of feeding is to use covered pans or troughs which permit poultry to obtain the food and at the same time keep



TROUGH FOR SMALL CHICKS.

them out of it with their feet. For small chicks, a double trough is made of tin as shown in Fig. 1. It is 28 inches long and 3 inches wide, each half being 2 inches wide and 1 1/2 inches deep, with square ends soldered on. Tin is best as it is easily washed and kept clean. This trough set inside of the box, seen in Fig. 2, the same in width and length, inside, and 8 inches high. It has a hinged cover fastened down with a hook and handle to lift by. Each side is open and fitted with wire bars placed 2 inches apart, each end of these wires being bent at right angles, driven

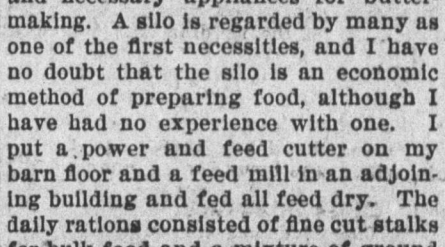


BOX FOR TROUGHS.

through the strips of wood and clinched. The food is placed in the trough by raising the cover of the box. A tight cover is necessary to protect the food when they jump on the box and make a roost of it, which they are certain to do. Feed at one time only what will be eaten clean and keep the trough well washed. Nothing is more productive of mouth, throat and bowel diseases in chicks than soiled and muddy food or a filthy feed trough.—Farm and Home.

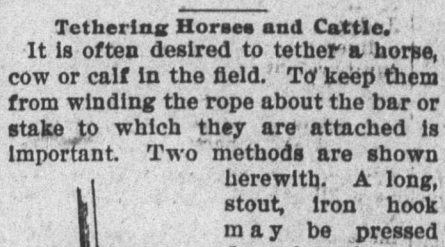
Cows a Farm Will Keep. The number of cows that may be profitably kept on an eighty-acre farm, for instance, depends upon the extent to which one wishes to make the dairy business a specialty. The number is only limited to a cow to an acre where the business is crowded, but I would not deem it advisable for a beginner to start in with more than fifteen or twenty cows. This number will warrant a person in the necessary expenditure of means in preparing stables and dairy and necessary appliances for butter-making. A silo is regarded by many as one of the first necessities, and I have no doubt that the silo is an economic method of preparing food, although I have had no experience with one. I put a power and feed cutter on my barn floor and a feed mill in an adjoining building and fed all feed dry. The daily ration consisted of fine cut stalks for bulk food and a mixture of ground feed, corn and oats, with bran and oil meal. The result was very satisfactory. Pure water slightly warmed in winter was always on tap, and regarded as a strict necessity. With the number of cows mentioned a separator may be profitably employed and reduce the labor of the care of the milk to a minimum.

Tethering Horses and Cattle. It is often desired to tether a horse, cow or calf in the field. To keep them from winding the rope about the bar or stake to which they are attached is important. Two methods are shown here. A long stout iron hook may be pressed down into the turf, there being a just curve enough in the part in the ground to keep it from pulling out, but not too much to prevent the hook from being



REVOLVING TETHER HOOK.

REVOLVING TETHER HOOK turned about in the soil, as shown in Fig. 1. The hook must be long enough and stout enough so that



HOOK TETHER.

it will not pull out through the turf. The device illustrated in Fig. 2 needs little explanation. The wooden affair that slips down over the iron bar, and that turns freely about it, must be of hard wood and short enough to stand the strain upon it. The pieces of plank may be bound with hoop iron around the edges for added strength. Even if the rope gets wound about this it will rewind when the animal pulls upon it.—American Agriculturist.

Turnips for Sheep. Turnips are sometimes grown on stubble land, as a catch crop for sheep, by broadcasting the seed. After the turnips are ready the sheep are turned on the land, and consume not only the turnips, but the young weeds. While it is not the most profitable way to produce turnips, yet it is claimed for the method that the only expense is to plow and harrow the land and the cost of the seed, no other cultivation being given.

Cottonseed Meal for Butter. Prof. A. Soule, of Texas, thus summarizes the effect of cotton seed meal on the butter: Cotton seed and its products increase and maintain the milk flow. It maintains the per cent. of fat in the milk. It enables churning to be done at higher temperature, thus largely taking the place of ice. Renders the butter harder to color, salt

evenly and print satisfactorily. Gives the butter a more greasy appearance, a stiff, waxy consistency, and a flat and somewhat tallowy taste. These defects, however, are not marked, and have been highly exaggerated by many, and since cotton seed and its products are so cheap and valuable as food for dairy cattle, it is poor economy not to use it more freely.

Bees on the Farm. What farmers are looking for to-day is something that will yield an income outside of their farm. Bees would make quite an item in the income of the farmer, and would be received from what is going to waste every year. Many an article could be bought with the honey for the bees. Honey can be readily sold in any market at thirteen to eighteen cents per pound.

Do not start on a large scale, but let your apiary grow. Start with about four or six swarms the first season, says Farm News. You may lose some skeps, but you must expect loss. Bees will die as well as horses or cattle, but perhaps not so often, and then there is not such a large sum invested. Take some reliable bee paper if you intend going in it very strong. Many a farmer's wife is in the bee business to stay. They find it a light employment, and many a little article has been purchased with the bees' money. Use the frame hives, as more money can be got from them than any other. Use one-pound sections, as they look neater and are in demand, as those who buy the sweet nectar like to have the combs so they can place them on the table and not cut them. Secure Italian bees, as they are the best workers and are more hardy. Bees must be protected from the cold of the Northern States. They can be wintered in cellars or buried in a dry place in the ground and ventilation given.

Windbreaks on Sandy Soil. In every long-settled locality where the soil is sandy farmers quickly learn, after the original forest is cleared away, to plant windbreaks to protect their soil from blowing away. Such windbreaks do good, says the American Cultivator, which more than offsets the waste of the land which they occupy. Not only is soil blown away after being plowed, but during the summer there are frequent violent sandstorms where the winds have full sweep, which uncover seeds and plants or blow sand against the foliage of plants, cutting and spoiling it. These windbreaks serve another important purpose in winter in keeping the snow evenly spread over the fields. They should be of evergreen wherever possible, so as to make a protection for winter as well as for the summer season.

The Tobacco Worm. One of the pests which consume a great deal of the tobacco raiser's time and materially affect the value of the crop is the tobacco worm. The moth deposits its eggs on the under side of



THE TOBACCO WORM.

the leaf, and, as they are small and light green in color, not many are discovered by the planter as he makes his daily rounds in search of worms. The growth of the worm is rapid, attaining from two to three inches in length in a few days. They are voracious feeders and soon injure the market value of a leaf.

Wheat Drills and Broadcast Seeders. On the Northwestern prairie soils shoe drills are now more used than hoe drills, according to Prof. W. M. Hays, of the Minnesota station. In some a press wheel follows the shoe. In others a chain covers the seed well. The best form has a heel so shaped as to make a V-shaped furrow, because the soft mud will not then clog the tube. For dry lands the press shoe drill does best, while the chain shoe drills are most suitable for moist, heavy lands. The hoe drills work best among cornstalks or trashy land. Broadcast seeders are still much used for early spring seeding, especially on moist soil which is liable after puddling and drying. On clay soils and in dry climates the drill is the best seeder for wheat.

Precautions Against Drought. Every time a rain falls all tilled land should be cultivated. There are many light rains through the summer which wet only the surface of the soil, and if this is not cultivated under, the moisture speedily evaporates and is lost. This cultivation also has another effect—in developing nitrates in the soil. Whatever vegetable matter is in the soil needs only to be brought into contact with oxygen to be decomposed and its mineral elements set free. There is also on soil that is cultivated frequently a deposit of moisture by the atmosphere which it contains, and this, being really a dew, always contains more ammonia than does ordinary rain water.

Fruit Evaporation. At no time of the year is the value of the fruit evaporator better appreciated than during hot weather. The early fruit keeps poorly, and unless marketed somewhat green can not be disposed of before it decays. But with an evaporator on the farm the fruit can be evaporated when it is at its best, and it will then be worth more than can be got for it by sending to sell on commission in the city. The cost of an evaporator can easily be saved by the saving of fruit in a single season that would be wasted if it were not used.

Clearing Land. Clearing new land is the most tedious and laborious work that can be done. No farmer should undertake to clear land without first procuring all the necessary implements for that purpose, such as stump-puller, grubbing hoes, etc., so as to economize the labor from the start. Dynamite should not be used unless in the hands of an experienced person.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE LAST WEEK.

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

Monter Happlings. MUNCIE is to have a new people's bank. ROYAL CENTER will spend \$4,000 in water-works.

Forest fires are doing great damage in the vicinity of Rigdon.

Anderson's milk men have formed a combine and advanced prices.

Milo Thomas' hardware store at Cornum is in ashes.—Loss, \$15,000.

Ed Wyman's little son was badly hurt in a runaway accident at Franklin.

The Commissioners of Jay County have contracted for a new infirmary building, to cost \$17,000.

James Burris, an old farmer living near Lebanon, was fatally stabbed by Burt Neese, aged 14.

James Kessler of Shelby County, is insane over the delusion that some one wants to kill him.

An unknown tramp was caught by a Vandavia train at Terre Haute and literally torn to pieces.

John Jack of Elwood, was probably fatally kicked in the throat by a horse which he was hitching.

Transference people of Elwood wish to prevent the sale of a county seat for a renewal of license when their present license expires.

Eva Byers walked from a Monon train in her sleep near Lowell. She fell under the wheels and her left leg was cut off. She will recover.

Near Parker, on the Big Four railroad, the body of an unknown man was found. He is believed to have been killed and placed on the track.

It was reported that an eighteen-foot box carried by a circus had escaped in Logansport, and that a reward was offered for its capture.

There will be two murder trials, one of which is the famous Dollie Helknap case, and also a county seat war at Seymour, the coming term of court.

John B. Sachm, of Fayette county, is lying at the point of death from injuries sustained on a barbed wire fence while trying to check a runaway team.

The Columbus Stove and Range Company has decided to locate at Clero. The capital stock of the company is \$25,000, and the plant will give employment to 150 men.

The thirty-third annual reunion of the Seventy-fifth and One Hundred and First Indiana Regiments and the Nineteenth Indiana Battery occurs at Warren Oct. 3 and 4.

James Devan, an old farmer of Montgomery County, who does not believe in banks, was knocked down and robbed of \$129. Several months ago he was assaulted and robbed of \$100.

Charles Roach, 22 years old, employed by his father, William Roach, near Huntington, while feeding stock, fell through a hole in the snow, striking on his head and dying of his injuries.

Charles Morris, aged 23, a member of a party of hunters from Wilkesville, Ohio, died at Crawfordsville from the effects of a gunshot which he received while engaged in a scuffle over a gun with a companion.

The window-glass factories of Elwood, Orestes and Franklin, five in number, not included in the window-glass combine, are making arrangements to start up at full capacity. They will employ about 1,500 men.

E. M. Shurt, a prominent Grand Army man, met with a serious accident at the car works at Jeffersonville. A boring pin flew from a machine which he was running, striking him on the right arm, almost tearing the member from the body.

The Postal Telegraph Company has begun building its line south from Terre Haute to Evansville and expects to be in operation by the middle of next month. The Long Distance Telephone Company has recently completed its line to the same city.

Jacob Reich and his two sons were tried to death by a vicious bull near Wyaloma. Mr. Reich was severely injured and trampled to death. His sons went to his rescue and were also mangled. The younger son was impaled on the bull's horns.

The anti-saloon element has been successful in remonstrating against the saloons in Bloomfield. A number of petitioners have been secured and the saloons will have to go. The movement has also been successful in Jefferson, Grant, and Jackson Townships.

In North and South Dakota, whither hundreds of farm laborers from Indiana flocked in the hope of securing employment in the harvest fields, and to the board, the supply of hands far exceeds the demand, and around Fargo alone a thousand or more men are homeless.

Thieves entered the room of Harry Mason, ticket agent of the Big Four railroad at Greensburg, secured a gold watch, \$7 in money from a pocket, and fled to the depot, half a block away, entered the office through the ladies' reception-room, unlocked the safe and stole \$87.

Mrs. Mary Richy's son and daughter, aged 2 1/2 years, were drowned in a small stream three miles southwest of Southport. The heavy rain caused the stream in that neighborhood to become swollen and the children wandered to the stream and are supposed to have been playing in the water and fallen in. Their bodies were recovered.

Engineer Patrick Siera and Fireman Charles Larimore, of the engine which was pulling a heavy freight train near Monticello, suddenly saw a red light loom up ahead. There was a fog, which prevented clear vision, and Shea shut off, and he and his fireman jumped. Both men were severely injured. The red light proved to belong to a train which they were slowly following.

Lemuel Warner of Burlington, found his daughter at Peru in company with Charles Adams, a street faker, whom she claims to have married. The couple failed to show the marriage license, and the father is convinced his daughter has been deceived. She softened when told that her mother was dying, and returned home.

James Delaney of Converse, filed suit for \$10,000 damages against the Peerless Glass Works and William Reighner. In 1894 Delaney was arrested on charges of setting fire to the glass works at Converse, but after being held ten days was dismissed, and now charges false imprisonment.

A horse-thief, who secured a fine animal belonging to Joseph McDowell, living near Logansport, and a buggy owned by George Bingham in the same neighborhood, was traced to Monticello, where a detective was placed on the trail.

A laborer, the property of ex-Senator William Kennedy, who resides in Daviess County, some two miles west of Logansport, was burned. Four valuable horses were burned. The barn was one of the finest in the county. It was filled with grain, hay, farming implements and machinery. Loss, \$2,000; insurance, \$700. Origin of fire unknown, but supposed to have caught by spontaneous combustion from decomposing clover hay imperfectly cured.