

Politics of the Day

HARRISON IS INCONSISTENT.

THE Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, presided at a great mass meeting in the interest of the Presbyterian foreign missions held in New York city a few days ago. The ex-president made a brief address, in which he praised the aggressive work of the Presbyterian Church, and urged his hearers to consider their duty as church members and contribute liberally to the support of the Foreign Mission Board. In thus adding to extend the blessings of religion and civilization among the heathen the ex-president deserves the approval of all good citizens. No exception can possibly be taken to his approval of the agencies which have done so much to replace ignorance and barbarism with knowledge and enlightenment.

But as a believer in the gospel of McKinleyism, ex-President Harrison is very inconsistent in his advocacy of foreign missions. Suppose that in response to his appeal larger funds are procured and more missionaries sent to the pagan lands, and that those preachers succeed in converting a considerable number of the heathen. With Christian civilization will come a demand for clothes, agricultural implements, tools, etc. Trade will spring up and the newly civilized foreigners will want to buy goods from America. Of course they will have to pay for them with other goods which they will export. But imagine the surprise of the recent converts who have heard with gladness the message that all mankind are brothers, and that peace and good will come with Christianity, when their products reach our shores! They will find that ex-President Harrison and his Republican friends believe that the foreigner who sells his goods to our enemy, and is described as such by the Republican press. They will learn that instead of welcoming the men who came to exchange their products for ours, the protectionists want to shut out foreign goods with a high tariff wall. They will see trade prohibition extolled as a policy for civilized nations, and will be told that if they wish to prosper they must restrict the importation of goods into their country.

Under these conditions what would the late heathen be likely to think of the wide difference between the preaching and the practice of the ex-president and his party? Would they not be apt to say that American protection was very much like savage exclusiveness? Could they be blamed if they pointed out the absurdity of trying to spread the glorious doctrine of the brotherhood of man, so long as foreigners are looked upon as enemies to be fought with tariff wars? If the barbarians must prohibit trade in order to be prosperous, why, they would ask, have we not prospered in the thousands of years we have lived without intercourse with outside countries?

An attempt to answer these pertinent questions would expose the thoroughly anti-Christian and anti-social theories on which McKinleyism rests, and would show clearly that commerce and civilization go hand in hand in enlightening the dark places of the world. Preaching noble doctrines is good. Putting the same doctrines in practice in our institutions is far better.

No More McKinleyism.

Ex-Senator Edmunds does not favor an increase of the tariff by his party. He says "the industrial and commercial interests of the country are very sensitive on this subject," and consequently he thinks it would be better to seek needed increase of revenue in increased internal taxes. This is a practical admission that the '94 tariff is better for the country than a re-enactment of the McKinley law. The ex-Senator would not favor the retention of the present tariff if he did not believe a return of general prosperity was probable under it. It is far from being perfect, but it is far superior to the "robber tariff" which preceded it.

Edmunds has always been a stubborn Republican partisan, but he knows the country is moving steadily upward toward a new era of prosperity under the Democratic tariff, and he does not think it good Republican policy to meddle with it.

The predictions of the high taxes have failed lamentably. The country was plunged into the abyss of hard times while the McKinley law was in force, and it is climbing upwards into good times under the greatly reduced tariff enacted by the Democratic party.

The precedent of the low tariff period from 1846 to 1890 is in course of repetition. In 1846 the Democratic party, under the lead of Secretary Walker of President Polk's cabinet, adopted what Mr. Blaine called a "free trade tariff." When passed it was denounced by the opposition as fatal to the country's prosperity. The bad predictions were not realized. The country prospered under it, manufactures increased and commerce expanded. So satisfactory was the "free trade" tariff of 1846 that at the end of ten years all opposition to it ceased. Not one of the political parties in national conventions in 1856 mentioned the tariff, and in 1857, after the low tariff had been in force eleven years, it was made still lower, practically without opposition, Republican representatives of Eastern manufacturing States voting for the reduction.

Lower duties than the present tariff have been tried in this country and it flourished under them. When the present Democratic tariff is revised it will be downward.—Quincy (Ill.) Herald.

Export of Manufactured Goods.

Details of the exports of manufactures from the United States in the nine months ended Sept. 30, which have just been published by the Treasury Department, show material gains in the exports of manufactured iron, mineral oils, chemicals, leather and cotton as compared with the same period in the two preceding years. Machinery exported shows a gain of \$1,200,000; locomotives, \$650,000; agricultural implements, \$500,000, and miscellaneous iron

manufactures, \$1,000,000. Leather exports increased \$2,700,000, and mineral oils \$9,000,000. The total exports of manufactured products for the nine months were of the value of \$145,733,586, a gain over 1894 of nearly \$12,000,000. If the present rate of manufacturing exports is continued through the last quarter of the calendar year it will afford a total of \$194,500,000, which is more than \$10,000,000 higher than the record of any previous fiscal year.—Iron Age.

An Explanation that Does Not Explain.

Says the San Francisco Chronicle: "The protectionists have always had to meet the argument that wages are far higher in England under free trade than in the European countries which have a protective tariff. The answer is that in England the trades unions have been able to increase wages by uniting the workmen."

This is one of those awfully clever explanations which leave the problem as far as ever from solution. For if it is true that trades unions in England can increase wages, why cannot similar labor organizations in protectionist countries do likewise? It is certain that all the European nations have had trades unions for many years. How does it happen that they have not raised the wages of their members as high as those of England? And what is the reason that in England under protection, but with labor organizations, wages were far lower than they now are under free trade? If trades unions could by united action double wages, why not continue the process and quadruple them?

The facts are that wages depend mainly on the quantity of wealth produced by the workers, and that trades unions cannot permanently raise wages unless the economic conditions are favorable to the large production of commodities. Labor organizations are in many respects beneficial institutions, but they are powerless to effect any permanent improvement in the condition of their members so long as a pernicious tariff policy checks commerce, injures industry and decreases the markets for manufactured goods. With the emancipation of her industries through free trade England made it possible for her workmen to get higher pay. In protectionist European countries wages are still low. This is the gist of the question which vexes the Chronicle. There is no comfort in it for American protectionists.

A Little Off in Its History.

The organ of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Club joins the small-fry Republican editors who are valiantly threatening President Cleveland with all sorts of disapproval if he should veto a bill imposing higher tariff taxes, and shouts: "The people have now plainly declared that they want protection, and that they repudiate the policy of the President which has filled the land with ruin and wreck for more than two years."

The trouble with this view of the President's duty toward a Republican tariff measure, is that its basis is a falsehood. The Democratic tariff policy has not filled the country with a wreck and ruin for two years, for the simple reason that since it was adopted a little more than a year ago, a period of steadily increasing prosperity has replaced the "wreck and ruin" brought on by McKinleyism. In 1893, and the first half of 1894, when business was stagnant and industry idle, the Chinese doctrine of trade restriction was in full force, and doing its perfect work of closing factories and bankrupting merchants. If the people object to "wreck and ruin" they should certainly remember that it was brought on by Republican legislation and disappeared under a Democratic administration.

Besides, there is no evidence that the people want protection. President Cleveland was elected by an immense majority of voters who declared that they wanted protection swept away as quickly as possible. Other issues have since arisen on which a Republican Congress has been elected. But so long as a Democrat fills the presidential chair he represents the people's wishes on the tariff question. No protectionist bill can become law with his sanction.

What Defeated the Democrats.

The Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette and other protectionist journals insist that the defeat of the Democratic party is a repudiation of its tariff policy. A closer observation would show these critics that the party has fared worst in those localities where its representatives have been false to its tariff principles. The defeat of leaders who prevented the passage of such revenue laws as were promised by the Democrats in the campaign of 1892 and who sold out their party to the protectionists is the most conspicuous feature of the late elections. The result in 1895 is not dissimilar to that of 1890 and 1892 except in the fact that in one instance the Republican party was the sufferer and in the other the Democratic party. The Republicans obtained power in 1888 on a pledge of tariff revision in the interest of the masses. That pledge was violated by the passage of the odious measure of 1890. The tariff of 1894, though a measurable improvement upon the tariff of 1890, is full of cowardly compromises. It is not the measure the people had a right to expect. In their indignation they have thrust the Democrats out of power in Congress and put the Republicans back. It remains to be seen whether in the interim of popular repudiation the Republicans have learned anything.—Philadelphia Record.

Size for size, a thread of spider silk is decidedly tougher than a bar of steel. An ordinary thread will bear a weight of three grains. This is just about 50 per cent. stronger than a steel thread of the same thickness.

By the use of the mechanical devices now employed it is said that a workman can make the "bodies" for 400 hats a day. By the hand process he could prepare only four or five.

HELPFUL FARM HINTS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURIST AND STOCKMAN.

Simple and Convenient Form of Smoke House—A Novel Gate Fastener—When Pigs Should Be Marketed—How to Winter Bees—Farm Notes.

A Well-Arranged Smoke House.

The illustration, Fig. 1, shows a simple form of smokehouse, arranged so as to give direct action of smoke upon the meat or fish within, and yet free from the annoyance that comes from entering a smoke-filled room to replenish the fire. The house is square and of a size dependent upon the amount of material one may have yearly to cure by smoke. Ten feet square will be amply large for ordinary use. There is an entrance door on one side, and a small window near the top that can be



FIG. 1. GOOD FARM SMOKE HOUSE.

opened from the outside to quickly feed the inside from smoke. At the bottom of one side is a small door, from which extends a small track to the center of the room, in which slides a square piece of plank, moved by an iron rod with a hook on one end. On this plank is placed an old iron kettle, with four or five inches of earth in the bottom. On this the fire is to be built, when the kettle can be slid to the center of the room with the iron rod. It can be drawn to the small door at any time, to replenish the fire without entering the smoky room, or allowing the smoke to come out. The house has an earthen



FIG. 2. FIRE, KETTLE, AND TRACK.

floor and a tight foundation of stone or brick. The walls should be of matched boarding and roof shingled. The building is made more attractive in appearance if the latter is made slightly "dishing." Corrobs make an excellent smoldering fire, with an abundant evolution of smoke. Chips from the woodpile, with some earth and sawdust, if not too moist, also make a smoldering fire that answers very well.—American Agriculturist.

Ice Ponds.

The water should be let into the pond before the end of November. If the bottom of pond is full of weeds, cut them down and burn. The water should have a depth of eighteen inches, if possible, as the ice is much superior, being free from the sediment at the bottom of pond. If earth and leaves have washed into the pond, take them out with a two-horse steel scoop. With two active men and a strong team a good-sized pond can be effectively cleaned in two days' time. This earth, after it dries out, should be mixed with lime, in the proportion of one bushel of fresh lime to a carload of earth. Throw it up into a high, narrow rick, and let it season for several months. It makes a capital compost for meadows, pasture and for the garden. The bottom outlet from pond should be securely puddled with clay, as this is the weakest part in the breast of the dam. The breast of dam for a small pond is best made of clay. It should be fifteen feet wide at the bottom and four feet at the top. After the pond is full of water turn the water off and let it run round the pond. Still water quickly freezes, and water of a depth of twenty inches will freeze over and be fit to cut several days before ice that forms on deep water, or when the water is constantly agitated.

Feeding the Silage.

In feeding silage it is much better to always feed from the top, and the area of the feeding surface should not be much greater than five feet square for each cow fed, says the Agriculturist. It is a common mistake to have the feeding surface of the silage too large, and under these conditions the silage has time to heat and spoil to some extent. All heating of silage is at the expense of feeding value, and in good silos, after the first heating, the silage cools and remains cold to the touch for an indefinite time, unless again exposed to the air for several days. Silage should be fed after milking. Almost any substance possessing an odor at all marked has a tendency, when fed to the cows just before milking, to have it excreted with the milk at the time of milking. If, however, turnips or silage, etc., are fed after milking then the odors have time to escape from the blood of the cow, through the lungs, kidneys and skin, before it is again time to milk and the milk will not be tainted.

Pigs for Market.

At what weight should a pig be marketed? The more a pig weighs, the more food must be eaten to support life. The animal must first be kept alive, then any surplus of food goes to make growth, says the Orange County Farmer. The 300-pound pig has half as much again of bodily tissue to keep alive and to nourish as a 200-pound animal, and there is, consequently, a smaller proportion of the food left for inducing growth. There is, therefore, a time when the cost of keeping begins to exceed the value of the increase and profit ceases.

Poultry in Winter.

Greenery, water, grit are the essentials to successful poultry culture in winter, says the Agriculturist. Green rye or grass as long as it can be had, chopped roots and fresh vegetables, clover or corn silage will supply green food; hang a cabbage where the birds can pick at it. Fresh water is more necessary in winter and early spring

than in summer, when fowls can help themselves. Oyster shells make the best sharp grit, but are expensive inland, and broken crockery or glass may be used instead. Fall-sown rye makes splendid fresh feed in early spring, when the birds most need something of the kind to insure vigorous chicks; early sown oats will supply green feed after the rye is tough until the hens can be turned out to grass.

Sulphur in the Greenhouse.

Sulphur is of the greatest service in the greenhouse. It is invaluable, according to the Philadelphia Ledger, against mildews and a great help against the red spider. The common way for using it is to mix with an equal bulk of air-slaked lime, and with water, oil or milk mixed to a paste with which to paint the heating surfaces of the house. There are other methods of using sulphur, as placing the flour of sulphur on tin plates on the heating pipes, or saturating cotton rags with melted sulphur, letting them dry, then laying them over the heating surface and moistening them. Either is unobjectionable.

Raising Pheasants.

If the ordinary person were to take up pheasant raising as a hobby he would vote every variety delicate—that is, unless he possessed great patience and an almost unlimited capacity for work, says the Germantown Telegraph. Playing mother to a dozen or more young pheasants, in which there is an inborn desire to eat every hour or so, and whose appetites crave such tidbits as grubs or grubs and insect eggs from old tree trunks, is an occupation which keeps one on the jump or dig most of his time.

A New Milk Separator.

A machine, which separates the milk and churns the butter at one operation, pasteurizing the milk before it is separated, won a medal at the British Dairy Show. This machine, of course, makes sweet, fresh, unsalted butter, which is so unpopular in the American market that similar machines, known as the butter extractor and accumulator, which have been perfected by an American manufacturer, are no longer made. A successful milking machine was also exhibited at the show.

Seed Sweet Corn.

Sweet corn can be readily saved for seed, even while green, if the ear is cut from the stalk and hung up to dry. It is still better if exposed, with the husk stripped from it, but attached to the butt, to a temperature of 120 degrees. Sweet corn has so much more moisture than other corn that it is difficult to get it dry before freezing weather, unless care is taken to expose it to a heated atmosphere after stripping the husk from it.

Fertilize the Fruit Garden.

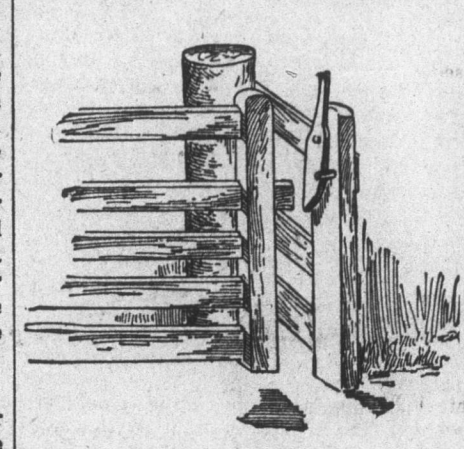
I believe naturally good fruit soil can be made more productive by the application of sheep manure, hen manure and wood ashes; that orchards should be cultivated, some crop raised that does not sap the soil badly, with, perhaps, a year or two in grass, until the trees are well established. Small fruits should receive more attention on the farm and all varieties that can be grown should have a place.

Wintering Bees.

My conclusion is that upward ventilation appears to increase somewhat the tendency to an accumulation of feces, says a writer in the Bee Journal, and also, at least in this experiment, to decrease the strength of the colony, and if this appearance is real, we may conclude that the upward movement of the air disquiets the bees and causes a larger proportion than otherwise would to leave the cluster and perish.

A Novel Gate Fastener.

The fastening illustrated below may be adapted to almost any description of farm gate; it easily made and the most sagacious and mischievous horse



NOVEL GATE LATCH.

or cow would find it very difficult to open. The gate bar next to the top is made so long as to project through the upright, or a special piece may be fastened there for the purpose. A piece of wood ten to fifteen inches long and shaped as shown in the illustration, is fastened by a bolt or wooden pin to the inside of the post. A second pin is driven into the post. When the gate shuts, the fastener falls into position by its own weight.—Farm and Home.

Keep the Silo Far from the Stable.

A mistake which has brought the silo into disrepute is in building it in connection with the cow stable, into which the door opens for convenience. This door, left open, allows the gases, which should be carried off through a ventilator, to vitiate the air which the cow must breathe.

Fall-Sown Rye.

Fall-sown rye on light loam soil makes an excellent crop to plow under in spring. Do this just before corn planting, add a little potash salts and dissolved bone black, and without the use of expensive nitrogen you will be pretty sure to make a good corn crop.

Distributing Weeds by Thresher.

If your neighborhood is infested with any kind of noxious weed, see that the threshing machine is well cleaned before it comes to your farm. In going about from place to place it is one of the worst distributors of weed seeds.

Shelter for Stock.

Shelter better than food in proportion to cost. A shed that protects the animals in winter against the cold wind lessens loss of warmth from the bodies and reduces the amount of food that would otherwise be required.

A Forty-Acre Holding.

Forty acres of land is more than the average farmer can handle to the best advantage. Intensive methods should be the watchword.

FACTS ABOUT THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.



MAP SHOWING PRINCIPAL CITIES WHERE THE SHOCK WAS FELT.

Principal cities where shock was felt. Route of earthquake from south to the north and northeast.

Initial point and southern extreme, Comayagua and Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Northern extreme, Green Bay, Wis. Western extreme, Beatrice, Neb. Eastern extreme, Cleveland, Ohio. Last point where shock was felt in North America, Chatham, Ont.

From Chatham the seismic shock made its way across the Atlantic to Rome and Naples, where its last wave was felt.

X Charleston, Mo., seismic focus, where shock was severest, causing the earth to open and water and sand to gush forth. Time of shock—Great seismic disturbance at midnight, Oct. 16, at Tegucigalpa and Comayagua, Honduras. Earthquake at 5:07 a. m., Oct. 31, at Chicago, New Orleans and all points in Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio River valleys. Earthquake at 5:10 a. m., Nov. 1, at Rome and Naples.

A LOW-PRICED PHONOGRAPH.

One Recently Brought Out by a Paris Instrument Maker.

The phonograph designed and perfected by Edison is large and rather costly. Besides, it has an electric motor to turn the wax cylinder upon which the impression of the voice is made.

To supply the demand for a less expensive instrument, a man in Paris has put on the market the one here illustrated. This machine is worked by hand, though no change has been made in the manner of recording the sounds, the agents used being a vibrating drum, a pointed stylus and a cylinder of wax. It is said the articulation in the new instrument is fully as good as in the Edison machine. The cost is about \$80 in our money.



A NEW PHONOGRAPH.

Gigantic Lizards.

One must stretch his fancy almost to the breaking point to imagine a lizard 100 feet in length, but that such a creature formerly existed in various parts of the United States there is not the least doubt. The remains of such enormous reptiles have been found in Colorado, Arizona, Oregon, Montana, South Dakota, Maryland, Virginia and the two Carolinas. They belonged to a family of extinct reptiles known to the geologists as dinosaurs, and the remains found in the marl beds of the four last States mentioned above prove that the Western varieties were much the larger. Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, found dinosaur remains in Colorado from which he restored a skeleton upward of 125 feet in length. The largest found in the Eastern marl beds was less than fifty feet in length.

Fingal's Cave.

Fingal's cave is one of the most remarkable natural grottoes in Europe. It is situated on the Island of Staffa, about seven miles off the coast of Mull, Scotland. The cavern is 227 feet deep, 42 feet wide at the entrance and 62 feet high at the opening at time of low tide. This has a great deal to do with the size and dimensions of Fingal's cave, because it is eminently a sea grotto. The ocean's waters are always the floor of the cavern. At time of very lowest tide there is twenty feet of water in the cave. It can be readily entered by means of small boats at all times except at the hour of extreme high tide. In Europe Fingal's cave is considered the greatest British wonder.

In a game of ball among deaf mutes the proficiency of fingers is perfectly awful to observe.

FOUR CHICAGO GIRLS ABROAD.

Are Giving Concerts and Winning Flattering Commendations in Musical Circles.



MISS RITA LAWTON. MISS NOVA WILLIAMS. MISS WINIFRED NIGHTINGALE. MISS BELLE BREWSTER.

RECORD OF THE WEEK

INDIANA INCIDENTS. TERSELY TOLD.

Lamentable Mistake Made by Henry Warren—Sad Fate of Lovers—Indiana's Largest Woman Dead—Horrible Practices of an Elkhardt Farmer.

Shouts an Innocent Man.

Henry Warren, a wealthy Pittsburg farmer, shot and killed a man supposed to be a robber, who was attempting to go through his barn, but on investigation it was found that he had made a serious mistake and taken the life of a harmless and inoffensive character. Warren is greatly affected over the killing, but as yet no action has been taken by the authorities.

Hidden Gold Is Found.

Joel Commons, of Parke County, who died recently, instead of being very poor, as was always supposed, had nearly \$8,000 in gold. His wife did not know he had accumulated the money until just before he died. He did not definitely describe its hiding place, and as what he had already been found was widely scattered it is possible there is more yet to be found. During the war he realized a good premium on some gold, and this caused him to hold the yellow metal in high esteem. A number of gold coins have been found in old, battered cans and jars placed in out of the way corners about the farm.

Young Couple Killed by a Train.

Miss Sophia Heucher and Simon Bohrer, a young couple who were soon to be married, were walking on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad on their way to a dance at Arcola. They stepped off the south track to avoid an east-bound express train, and did not notice the approach behind them of a belated west-bound fast mail train which was running very fast. The locomotive struck and knocked both over 100 feet in the air, killing them instantly. They were members of prosperous families in Abolt Township.

Feeds Dead Horses to His Hogs.

Complaint of a serious nature has been filed with the Elkhardt Board of Health against Casper Lipshitz. He is charged with feeding the carcasses of horses to his hogs and then disposing of them upon the market. Eighteen dead horses were found strewn promiscuously upon his premises, which the hogs devoured. Some of the dead animals had lain there for months. Lipshitz claimed he did not sell his hogs in Elkhardt, but shipped them to Chicago.

Fell from a Trapeze.

At a variety performance at Mozart Hall in Jeffersonville John Morris and Melvin Bennett were engaged to do a double trapeze turn. No sooner had they elevated themselves into the traps than Bennett lost his hold and before Morris could grasp him he fell a distance of thirty feet to the stage. Bennett was picked up unconscious and badly injured about the head and shoulders.

Death of a Heavy Woman.

Mrs. David Lamb, the largest woman in the State of Indiana, was buried at her old home in New Middleton. Mrs. Lamb weighed 500 pounds. No coffin could be found to fit the corpse, nor hearse to carry it. Mrs. Lamb was very poor, but refused numerous tempting offers to accompany shops.

All Over the State.

The annual statement of the ninety-eight State banks in Indiana, compiled by the State Auditor, shows that the total resources of these banks are \$15,081,343.52. They have a combined capital stock of \$4,799,400, their loans and discounts amount to \$10,727,630.07, and their cash on hand at the end of the fiscal year was \$1,506,351.88. The demand deposits on hand amounted to \$3,880,681.47, and the time deposits were \$481,144.50. During the year eight new banks were established.

Julius Diven made a ruling in the Superior Court at Anderson that is of much importance in cases of cities and towns, where factories are located by the sale of lots. It has been the custom in many places to sell the required number of lots, and then have a general drawing to select the same. Persons had to accept the number of the lot drawn, regardless of its position and value. In a case of this kind in Franklin county, the case failed to pay the installment, and suit was brought. It was ruled that the form was nothing less than gambling, and, therefore, the contracts could not be carried out by the city.

It developed Monday that Louis E. Rheinhold, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years from Indianapolis in 1891, was pardoned by Governor Matthews Oct. 12 and has been a free man since that time. Rheinhold was an attorney and defended a gang of burglars who were convicted. They then turned upon him and declared that he had been cognizant of their burglaries and had laid the plans for the most of their crimes, but had not actually participated in them. The Governor pardoned him on the recommendation of the prosecutor, and others, who declare that the punishment was excessive.

The investigation of James Shepp, Ollie Hall, and Thomas Duffy, of the Muncie fire department, by the Mayor and members of the City Council, has been partially completed. James McCarty, a boy, principal witness for the prosecutor, who alleges that he and Charles Sheets were harbored by the accused because of their willingness to steal chickens and other stuff, told his story to the investigating committee, giving a list of petty thieves alleged to have been committed by himself and the firemen. The boy's mother showed where goods had been purchased on her credit and taken to the firemen, this story being corroborated by the groceryman. The story told by McCarty is denounced by Shepp, and the accused claim that the boy is lying to unload his offenses on them. The defense is yet to present its case.

Oliver Martin, who was arrested for having set Geneva on fire, pleaded insanity, and at a court of physicians held at Decatur it was decided to send him to the Richmond asylum. Another incendiary fire has occurred at Geneva since he has been in custody.

Typhoid fever seems to have taken a death hold on the family of Paul Gase, just north of Decatur. The eldest daughter died Saturday evening, the mother Sunday, and another child Monday. Four more children of the family are suffering from the disease and their lives are despaired of.

At South Bend a gang of tramps held up one of their number and after going through his clothes threw him in front of a Lake Shore passenger train. The man is badly injured and may die. James McMan, transient, has been arrested for complicity in the affair.

John Thompson, a harmless, eccentric old man, who had been in the court-house at Greensburg, was found dead at the foot of the stairway, he having fallen and broken his neck. "Billy" Thompson, a local beggar, lives in the court-house basement, and it is said that Thompson was on his way to "out" "Billy" out, which he frequently did when he felt. The deceased was 60 years old.