

Friday Morning, September 24, 1899.

## Annual Exhibition.

The Annual Exhibition of the Franklin County Agricultural Society is now in progress on the Fair Grounds in Brookville. Our paper goes to press at noon on Wednesday, and it is therefore too soon to give the result of the Exhibition; but judging from the usual number of exhibitors on hand and the favorable state of the weather, there will be a very large attendance.

## Brookville College.

It is a source of gratification to the numerous friends of the College to hear of its prosperity. We are told that the Institution has opened more favorably than has been known during the past eight years, and the prospects are still most encouraging. We have often urged through our columns the importance of sustaining Brookville College, and we repeat now, let every lover of education rally around it. The inducements presented are unsurpassed, and the young people of our town and neighboring Counties are not looking to their own interest, when they go to other schools or fail to attend anywhere. We are glad to learn that the patronage from town better than usual. The people of Brookville can not properly know the value of the College, except they should be deprived of it.

It is the intention of the Faculty to organize a Normal Institute next week for the benefit of Teachers, and we have also heard it intimated that a Course of Lectures will be delivered during the year. The Musical Department is in the best of hands, and exercises in Vocal Music will soon commence.

Stand up to your own College, and give it such patronage as it merits.

## Another Authoritative Dispatch.

It is stated that strong hopes are still entertained by our Government that Spain will eventually accept some proposition which will secure the independence of Cuba. No fears are apprehended of a collision with Spain, as no cause for offense has been or will be offered. Minister Siskies' note, which caused so much comment, was simply a reminder that as Spain had formerly accepted the United States as a mediator between that country and Cuba, our Government was ready to enter upon negotiations. The Cubans have determined, sooner than submit to Spanish rule, to render the island untenable for the Spaniards, and will destroy all their crops rather than have them seized by their enemies and used as a means to carry on the war against them.

## Incomes to be Reassessed.

Commissioner Delano has determined to thoroughly sift the income assessments, and to this end has appointed a large number of assistant assessors, whose special duties will be to reassess incomes. The commissions have already been issued, and the work will commence in the large cities immediately.

## The Stump Extractor.

Several of these machines were on exhibition at the Ohio State Fair last week. The proprietor of one of them accepted a challenge that he could not extract a three foot green oak stump with his machine. If he did draw it he was to receive \$500, and also sell the machine. Nobody believed it could be done; but the machine set to work and the stump came out.

## The Currency Supply.

In consequence of the pressing demand everywhere made for some small notes and currency, the Treasury Department has made arrangements in New York for furnishing \$250,000 a day, beginning last Monday, in fractional currency. By the 1st of October the new one, two and ten dollar notes will be ready for issue, when the companies propose to furnish three hundred thousand dollars per day, and, if possible, increase that amount.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "We understand that the Pacific Mail Company intend to put on weekly steamers to China to import labor from that country. This they will do at a low price (the exact sum we are not now able to state), rendering it entirely feasible for Southern planters to procure hands directly from China, via the Pacific Railroad, which will co-operate with the Pacific Mail Company in the new project. The Pacific Mail Company will also, we understand, petition Congress for subsidies for a weekly instead of a monthly mail."

By the provisions of the new Constitution of Virginia, the Stay Law is abrogated, and the Legislature is prohibited from passing any law to stay the collection of debts. This will bring most of the land property of the State under the hammer of the Sheriff. A large portion of the judgments are in favor of Northern creditors against merchants, who in turn hold judgments against the farmers and planters.

Revenue cutters in New York are on the lookout for a Cuban expedition which is expected to sail in a day or two. Several small parties are already known to have left in schooners and fishing boats.

The State Fair begins next Monday.

## The Avondale Tragedy.

The Avondale mining disaster is horrible enough in itself without ascribing it to malice. If, however, there were grounds for believing it the result of a greater crime than culpable carelessness, the investigation should have been thorough and brought it out. A letter to the New York Times says:

Those who believed it incendiary before, believe so now. I am reliably informed that much testimony tending to strengthen this view could have been produced at the inquest, but it was not deemed advisable to do so, because it could in no way serve to lead to the apprehension of the criminal. The public know something by this time of mining jealousies, and troubles about "basis" and "strikes," and will understand why it was unwise to fan these acrimony. But that many persons believed the shaft to have been fired by an incendiary is as true as any statement made in connection with the tragedy, and the statement telegraphed from Wilkesbarre in the name of the Miners' Union that nobody believed in incendiaryism was sufficiently disproved by the sworn testimony before the Coroner. The suspicion of incendiaryism came from miners, was founded on the condition of the breeches. The owners knew perfectly well that if it should be proven that the fire could have originated in no other way than by the act of an incendiary, certain inferences would be drawn, which would misrepresent the industry, and indefinitely postpone the profitable production of coal. It is known as a fact that while the managers of the company were exceedingly anxious to show that the disaster was not the result of any negligence or unskillfulness on their part, they were fearful of the effects of the incendiary theory, and studiously kept it in the background.

Important news comes from South America, by way of Lisbon, to the effect that the Paraguayan war is at last ended. The allies, it is reported, have captured Asuncion, and Lopez has fled. A provisional Government has been established at Asuncion, and the gallant people that have continued to fight against odds most overwhelming have been compelled to lay down their arms.

It is expected at the Treasury Department that Mr. Boutwell will be able to show a reduction of \$60,000,000 in the public debt by December.

General Gresham having qualified as Judge of the United States District Court, Colonel T. C. Slaughter has been commissioned by Governor Baker as Agent of State.

Indications are that the public debt statement, to be issued on the first of October, will show very little, if any, reduction; payments for the present month having been very heavy.

The Maryland Democrats are making strenuous efforts to extend and prolong their supremacy. It is believed that they will soon openly welcome the colored people into their ranks.

Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, is accused of bolting the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, some eighteen years since, because he was a Catholic; fourteen years ago he trained with the Know Nothings; and nine years ago he bolted Stephen A. Douglas, and went for Breckinridge, the candidate for recession and rebellion. Now he turns up as a good enough Democratic candidate for defeat on the gubernatorial course.

Among the most recent movements for the importation of Chinamen that we have to chronicle, is the departure of a leading merchant of New Orleans for China, via New York and the Overland route to San Francisco. He goes out as the representative of a number of New Orleans commercial houses, to establish an agency at Hong Kong, Peking, or some other advantageous point. He will be accompanied by a Chinaman of experience in the business, and will visit the various agricultural districts of China, to find which will furnish the best and cheapest labor for the cotton and sugar fields of Louisiana.

DEMOCRAT'S YOUNG AMERICA.—This bright little Magazine is as full of good things, and as great a favorite with the children as ever. One of the causes of its popularity is because it enters right into the children's occupations and amusements, and makes itself a part of them. We recommend it to all parents who wish to procure a juvenile periodical which combines much and varied originality with amusement and great originality. \$1.50 per annum with a premium. Address 838 Broadway, N. Y.

THE LITTLE CORPORA, the brilliant Western Juvenile, (which claims to have a larger circulation than any other juvenile magazine in the world, and to be better worth the money than any other magazine,) announces that it will come free for Oct., Nov. and Dec. of this year to all new subscribers for the new year whose names and money are sent to the publishers before the last of October. Beautiful Premiums are offered for Clubs. Now is a good time to begin. Price, One Dollar a year; sample copy, 12 cents. Address Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Illinois.

DEMOCRAT'S MONTHLY.—The last number of this popular Magazine is always said to be the best. Certainly its enterprising publisher will sustain its brilliant reputation, and spare no effort or expense to render it the best parlor Magazine in America. How can he afford the expensive premiums he gives, in addition to the positive cost of such a periodical, for \$3.00 per year, is one of the mysteries of publishing. The magnificent picture by Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer, of the "Picnic," now

offered as a premium, both to members of clubs and single subscribers, we know to have sold for ten dollars per copy, and considered cheap at that. This is surely going to the extreme of liberality. Published at 838 Broadway, N. Y.

## Something About Raising Rye.

The following article is copied from that staunch and reliable New York paper, *Heath and Home*. It will command the careful attention of our enterprising farmers:

After the hurry of July, the most important as well as the busiest month in the year, there is a season of comparative rest. The early harvest is secured, and the later is not ready, and between the one and the other there is a time for doing the numberless things that appertain to keeping the farm in order, beside adding to its value. The next crop that needs attention is rye, and the first thing to be considered is

## THE SOIL BEST SUITED.

This grain differs from most others in that there are some soils in which it will not grow, however well prepared or rich they are. It grows best in dry, sandy loam. It will grow in dry loam without sand; but it will not grow in wet loam or clay, however large the expenditure of manure or careful the culture. Having selected suitable land, the first thing is the

## PLOUGHING.

In ploughing for rye, the furrows should never be cut over four inches deep, especially if the land selected is pasture or meadow, to which no foreign enriching material is to be added. Our reason for this is that the roots of rye naturally run near the surface, and nothing in the shape of grass, or weeds, or the little sprinkling of manure that the cattle or sheep may have left, will benefit the grain in the least if it is put six inches under ground; whereas it will be all appropriated if it is not over three.

If the land is to be well enriched, and is naturally mellow, two inches more will, perhaps, not be of essential disadvantage; but shallow ploughing for rye, as a general rule, is the safest, as well as the best. Before the rye is sowed, the ploughed land should be subjected to a thorough

## HARROWING.

If the rye is sowed on the furrows, a portion of it, finding its way between them, will reach the depth of from three to four inches, and if the shoot ever sees the light, its journey will have exhausted its vitality, and the next spring it will never send up more than one or two stalks, if even that number; and in addition to this loss, the whole field will be in drills, which is not the best culture for this grain in New England, whatever it may be elsewhere. The ground should, therefore, be thoroughly harrowed—both ways is better than lapping half—and when thus prepared, it is ready for

## SOWING.

One bushel to the acre is the standard. A little more on poor lands is better than a little less, and if the land is rich, quite rich, three pecks will answer, though a bushel would be better.

In sowing, begin at the straight side of your field, next to the wall or fence. Before starting, take seven generous paces from the point where you are to begin, and at a right angle with the direction in which you are going, and set up a good stake, one that can be readily seen across the lot. Then, with rye sufficient to go a "bout"—if your field is not too large—in a pul or tight basket begin to sow a fair-sized handful every alternate step. When the opposite side is reached, set up another stake at exactly seven paces from the wall, or fence, or edge of your ploughed field, which will be the point of your departure on your return. Keep the stake on the opposite side of the lot in view when you start, and when it is reached, you will have scattered the seed over a space the length of your field, and seven paces wide. Repeat this process till the field is done, occasionally having an eye especially in the middle of the field, as to whether your grain is evenly scattered over the entire surface.

After sowing, it must be harrowed a second time, both ways, and then bushed, or, what is better, rolled. Not a few farmers neglect bushing, deeming that the harrowing process sufficiently covers the grain; but if it does, some of the grain is left near the top of the ridges, which, at the first heavy rain, will be washed away, and the seed will be scattered over the surface, or a bush, made of six or seven white birches, is used in the same way, the ground is left perfectly level, and each seed has a common and permanent starting-point.

## THE SEASON OF SOWING

should never be later than September 30th, although a few days either way from this date may not be of essential disadvantage. The stronger the hold on the soil that the grain gets in the autumn, the better it will stand the winter.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF THE CROP. Wherever the soil is suited to its growth, no crop yields a better return for the time and money expended. When the ground is not manured, pastured with sheep, perhaps, for four or five years, and then sowed with this grain, if the land is fair and the season fair, it will yield twenty bushels to the acre, beside a ton and a half of straw, that will more than pay for ploughing, the seed, getting in, cutting, and threshing. It may be made to yield fifty bushels. Putting the same manure on to the land (always, if suited to its growth) that you do to raise a crop of corn, you will get as many or more bushels to the acre; and, for all purposes, the one is worth as much as the other, and, if there is any difference, it is in favor of the rye. Take these figures:

## SOWN WITHOUT MANURE.

Ploughing an acre, man and team.....	\$2.00
Harrowing before sowing, twice over.....	1.50
Sowing.....	1.50
One bushel of seed.....	1.25
Harrowing after sowing, both ways.....	1.50
Bushing.....	1.50
Grading and stacking, next year.....	2.00
Carting to barn.....	1.25
Threshing.....	2.25
Total.....	\$12.25
Twenty bushels of rye, @ \$1.25.....	\$25.00
One and a half tons straw, @ \$10, at barn.....	15.00
Total.....	\$40.00
Cost, as above.....	13.25
Profit.....	\$26.75

Now, compare it with

SOWN WITH MANURE. Now, put twenty loads of good barnyard manure to acre, and you increase the production of rye (all things favorable) to at least thirty or thirty-five bushels. Say,

Thirty-two and one-half bushels, @ 1.25.....	\$40.62 1/2
Two tons of straw, @ \$10.....	20.00
Total.....	\$60.62 1/2

Giving a profit—if you add the cost of two days' labor carting the manure to the field to the \$13.25, making \$19.25—of \$41.37.

Now, compare it with

AN ACRE OF CORN.	
Ploughing, man and team.....	\$3.00
Harrowing.....	1.50
Carting manure, twenty loads.....	6.00
Planting, including spreading manure.....	0.50
Seed, four quarts.....	3.25
Hoeing, first time.....	2.50
Second time.....	2.50
Cutting up in the fall.....	2.50
Hauling.....	2.50
Carting fodder to barn.....	1.25
Shelling the corn.....	1.30
Total.....	\$29.00
Thirty-two and one-half bushels of corn, doubtful, @ \$1.25.....	\$40.62 1/2
Fodder, all it is worth.....	10.00
Total.....	\$50.62 1/2
Cost, as above.....	29.00
Difference.....	\$21.62 1/2
Profit on Rye.....	\$41.37
" " Corn.....	21.62 1/2
Difference.....	\$19.75

Since farm-help is so scarce and high, we believe that this grain could be substituted on all farms where it will grow for Indian corn, with a great relief to the mind of the farmer, as well as a most generous addition to his yearly profits.

## Items of State News.

Forepaugh's Menagerie will winter at Connersville again.

The tobacco crop in Southern Indiana is said to be the best for many years.

Since Friday last, there has not been a licensed liquor shop in Jasper county.

A few cases of small-pox at Jeffersonville.

The gasworks at Columbus will soon be in operation.

The colored people of Rising Sun will join those of Madison in celebrating the 22d of September.

This season the ague epidemic extends all along the valley of the Wabash.

At Richmond, last Wednesday morning a week ago, Mrs. Frank Bloom was found lying dead by the side of her husband.

The crop of hickory nuts, walnuts, pecans, &c., about Evansville, will be very large this fall.

The next annual meeting of the Indiana Conference will be held at Bloomington.

Judge Putnam, of Mitchell, fell from the window of a hotel at Lafayette, early on Friday morning, and was seriously, if not fatally, injured.

Near Indianapolis, a few days ago, James Tupper, while intoxicated, fell into a small creek, and with his face in water only three inches deep, was drowned.

At South Bend, a few days ago, a baker, named Fred. Munter, sat a pan of boiling water on the floor, when his little boy, not two years old, running about the shop while the father was busy in another part of it, fell into the scalding water and was so badly burned that he died the next day.

John Mendenhall went to Long Lake, Noble County, a few days ago, to fish, and in attempting to swim across to get a boat, got tangled in the grass and was drowned. He was sixty-three years old, and father of the County Treasurer, Isaac Mendenhall.

Last night a week ago, Warner Grave a farmer near Middleboro, was seized, bound and blindfolded by three or four persons, and his safe blown open and rifled of its contents; upward of four hundred dollars.

The Southeastern Indiana Conference voted in favor of lay delegation, only four votes being cast against it.

Seventy-four members of the First Baptist Church in Indianapolis have taken demissory letters, with a view to establish an independent church, at the corner of Noble and South streets.

A photograph or daguerreotype of the late Governor Whitecomb, of Indiana, is wanted at the Executive Department of State for the artist to paint his portrait by.

Mrs. Milton Kimberlin, of Lexington, died on the 13th instant, from the effects of running a rusty nail into the sole of her foot.

Connersville has sent forth one United States Senator, Hon. Oliver H. Smith, and four Congressmen, Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Hon. Samuel W. Parker, Hon. Jonathan McCarty, and Hon. Andrew Kennedy.

Horses and mules, of superior quality, are plenty in the southern counties of the State. Buyers are traveling through the country purchasing all that are offered at prices ranging from \$70 to \$175 for horses, and \$75 to \$150 for mules, the range of price being governed by quality and age.

On Saturday, a short distance above Williamson's Landing, and nearly opposite Henderson, Kentucky, while Daniel Richardson and Silas P. Casey were "poling" a small flatboat up stream, they got into a dispute, when the former struck the latter over the head with a gun-barrel, from the effects of which Casey died shortly afterward.

The band of alleged horse-thieves arrested some weeks ago, in Daviess County, on the evidence of one Stephenson, who claimed to have been one of their number, who had repented, were acquitted last Saturday, the Judge having instructed the jury that before they could bring in a verdict of guilty, Stephenson's evidence should be corroborated by some other reliable witness, and it was not.

ped off of the platform of the horse-power and had his foot caught in the machinery, which mangled it terribly, partially tearing it off at the first joint. So tightly was the foot caught in the machinery that the latter had to be taken apart before the sufferer could be relieved from his fearful and painful position, and it stopped the four horses attached to the machine. On Thursday Doctor William Gillespie, assisted by Doctors Summers and Sage, of East Enterprise, and Vanosol, of Allenville, amputated the leg below the knee. At last accounts the unfortunate man was doing well, under the circumstances.

Saturday afternoon a shocking affair occurred at Richmond, which resulted in the death of Harry Todd, a bright lad of fifteen, whose parents reside in the city. Harry went out for a few hours hunting with two companions, and, feeling tired, wandered from the others and laid down by a tree to rest. One of the boys coming towards him, mistook a lock of hair which could be seen at the foot of the tree for a squirrel, and fired, the shot taking effect in Harry's temple, and killing him almost instantly. The boys were the best of friends.

A terrible accident happened a few days ago in Jefferson township, Allen county, a few miles east of New Haven. Haden Wilkins was managing a threshing machine, when his foot slipping was caught in one of the wheels, which drew the whole limb to the machinery, in which it was mutilated in a horrible manner. Amputation was found to be necessary, and the operation was performed on the spot. The unfortunate man is doing quite as well as could be expected under the trying circumstances.

Charles Bultman was terribly mangled by the machinery in Williamson's mill, Vincennes, Monday morning. One of his legs has been amputated, but it is thought he can not recover from the effects of his injuries.

About five o'clock Monday evening, a little girl, six years old, daughter of John Williams, a puddler at the rolling mill, Indianapolis, while standing on a bridge over the canal, playing with a dog in the water, lost her balance and was drowned. Her mother came up just in time to see her little hands as they were thrown up toward her for the last time.

Anthony Gharaty, a blacksmith at Rushville, while attempting to shoe a vicious horse, last Wednesday, was instantly killed by a kick from the animal.

On Monday afternoon a workman named Patrick Gill was killed on the railroad track, near the Central freight depot, in Indianapolis. He was repairing the bed at the time, and as a freight train was slowly backing up he was shouted at to get out of the way, but unfortunately stepped the wrong way and was horribly mutilated. He was about twenty-seven years of age, and married.

Nearly one half the type setting on the Paris literary papers is done by women.

Senator Morton will speak in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 7th of October.

The journey of Vice President Colfax from Columbia to San Francisco was a continuous oration, and the trip one of unmitigated pleasure. Mr. Colfax will attend the sittings of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, and start for home about the 4th prox.

## The Archbishop and the Schools.

In the matter of the proposed conference between the School Board and the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church, to see if an arrangement can be made by which the children of Catholics can be brought into the public schools, a memorandum was presented from the Archbishop last night, laying down two general propositions, one being, in substance, that Catholics can not give up the control of the education of their children wholly to the State, and the other that they can not consent that education shall be wholly separated from the religious instruction which they hold essential, and stating that if an arrangement can be made recognized these rights of conscience as they are recognized in some other named countries, they will be glad to enter into it. This, it will be noted, is a question distinct from that of the removal of the Bible from the public schools, which the Catholic organ says they have no interest in.

It was also stated verbally that the Archbishop desired the Conference Committee continued till his return from the Ecumenical Council, to see if that would make any modification of the existing regulations of the church, which, as our readers have observed in the Pope's Encyclical and Syllabus of Errors, forbids the sending of Catholic children to non-Catholic schools. It appears by the Archbishop's statement of general principles that he is not looking to a compromise by way of abolishing all religious instructions from the public schools, but rather to some arrangement by which religious instruction may be imparted and the rights of conscience regarded. It is evident also from the demonstration lately made that Protestants will not consent to abolish all religious instruction from the public schools. Whether the matter can be arranged, so that each can have their own religious instruction in the schools, will be the shape of the question when it next comes up. The committee was discharged, but this only makes way for the appointment of a better one when the time comes.—[Gazette.]

The time for holding the election in the State of Texas has been extended over four days, at the request of General Reynolds, who represented that under the local law there is but one voting precinct in a county, and the counties being large, it would be impossible for the voters to reach the precinct, in many instances, in one day in time to vote. The same ruling will be extended to Mississippi, upon a similar request from General Ames. The Administration intends to have a full and fair election.—[Journal.]

## Conference Appointments.

INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT.  
R. D. Robinson, Presiding Elder.  
Indianapolis—Roberts Chapel—F. C. Holaday.  
Asbury Chapel—S. T. Gillett.  
Trinity Church—J. M. Crawford.  
Grace Church—J. H. Mendenhall.  
Third Street—M. L. Wells.  
Castleton—J. C. White, Asa Sleeth.  
Lawrence—Samuel Pinkerton.  
Southport—Samuel C. Noble.  
Greenwood—T. W. Jones.  
Sugar Creek—D. C. Benjamin.  
Fairland—A. H. Root.  
Nineveh—S. Tinker, J. H. Martin.  
Shelbyville—L. Dolph.  
Marietta—B. F. Cooper.  
Franklin—J. H. Losier.  
Houston—To be supplied by E. H. Farr.  
John W. Locke, Professor Indiana Asbury University, and member of Asbury Quarterly Conference.

CONNERSVILLE DISTRICT.  
F. A. Hester, Presiding Elder.  
Connersville—J. S. Tevis.  
Laurel—George W. Pye.  
Columbia—James McLaw, one to be supplied.  
Milton—William Maupia.  
Liberty—M. Mitchell.  
Bloomington—G. M. H. Mullen.  
Fairfield—E. W. Burrus.  
Brookville—T. H. Lynch.  
Mt. Carmel—F. S. Turk.  
New Trenton—To be supplied by S. H. Whitmore.  
Milton—L. Havens, and one to be supplied by J. S. Alley.  
Rushville—A. N. Marlatt.  
Carthage—George W. Winchester and J. A. Sargent.  
J. P. D. John, President Brookville College, member of the Brookville Quarterly Conference.

LAWRENCEBURG DISTRICT.  
J. P. Lathrop, Presiding Elder.  
Lawrenceburg—G. P. Jenkins.  
Aurora—E. Tinsley.  
Wilmington—D. A. Robertson.  
Dillsboro—S. B. Fulkenburg.  
Moore's Hill—S. Tineber.  
Manchester—R. Roberts.  
Guilford—John A. Maxwell.  
Bellevue—To be supplied; Benjamin Plummer.  
New Pennington—R. A. Lemaster.  
Greensburg—First Church, R. M. Barnes; Centenary, G. L. Curtis.  
Milford—F. S. Woodcock.  
Mt. Paul—John S. Winchester.  
Walton—Jesse Miller.  
Hops—S. Longdon.  
Joseph Cotton, Agent of Moore's Hill College, member of Moore's Hill Quarterly Conference.  
T. G. Beharrell, Agent Preachers' Aid Society, member of Moore's Hill Quarterly Conference.

MADISON DISTRICT.  
W. Terrell, Presiding Elder.  
Madison—Trinity Church, W. T. Sanders.  
Madison—Weesley Chapel, S. S. McMahon.  
Vernon—F. S. Potts.  
Moorfield—A. L. Roop.  
Mount Sterling—R. B. Baldwin, H. Morrow.  
Patriot—H. Harris.  
Rising Sun—W. W. Snyder.  
Hartford—Isaac Turner.  
Versailles—L. M. Reeves, O. S. Harrison.  
Canaan—Gideon M. Barber, W. H. Burton.

Paris—(To be supplied).  
Vernon—J. P. Peil, W. O. Pierce.  
North Vernon—E. H. Wood.  
Westport—W. S. Mahan, one to be supplied.  
Delaware—J. B. Sparks.

JEFFERSONVILLE DISTRICT.  
E. G. Wood, Presiding Elder.  
Jeffersonville—Wall Street, J. C. Chaffer.  
Port Fulton, W. A. Thompson.  
Union—J. W. Melander.  
Charlestown—A. B. Hester.  
New Washington—T. S. Brooks.  
Kent—G. W. Dement.  
Vienna—William Pummell.  
Wooler—R. E. O'Byrne.  
Seymour—W. Harrison.  
Brownstown—T. B. McClain.  
Jonesville—M. Black, T. H. Gerard.  
Columbus—L. G. Adkinson.  
Taylorsville—A. H. Tevis.  
Edinburg—John K. Pye.  
Sellersburg—to be supplied by P. H. Bortoff.

Hagerly—R. L. Kenear.  
Clear Springs—To be supplied by James Regan.  
J. W. Sullivan, Chaplain to Southern State Prison, member of Wall Street Quarterly Conference.

## The Election Law.

Some of our election friends in different parts of the State, having worried themselves about the constitutionality of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature providing for biennial elections, Governor Baker has addressed a letter upon the subject to a friend of his, a copy of which is elsewhere published. It will be found to be a complete and conclusive defense of the act, leaving no possible room to doubt its constitutionality or the effect of its provisions. The opinion of Governor Baker upon a constitutional question will not be received by men of all parties without hesitancy, and we may consider the probability of a contest of the Election Law before the courts too remote to provoke further comment.—[Journal.]

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, United States Senator from Indiana, has consented to deliver the opening lecture in the Franklin Lyceum course next month. Senator Morton adds to the reputation of great administrative and legislative ability that of a finished orator. Few men in the public service rival him in the vigor of his style, in power of rich and varied illustrations, and in fullness of information. We are not informed of the subject of his discourse, but we risk nothing in saying that his treatment of it, both in manner and in matter, will abundantly reward the cultivated audience that will listen to it.—[Providence Journal.]

## Abrams Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 19.  
Judge Wilson yesterday afternoon overruled the motion for a new trial in the Abrams case, and sentenced him to imprisonment for life, according to the verdict of the jury. He still protested his innocence, and desired to be sent to the Southern Prison, but the Judge had no discretionary power in the matter, and he will be sent to Michigan City.

## Geographical Democracy.

It is a little significant that in every State where a campaign is in progress which promises to be at all closely contested, the full force of the Democracy is expended against the pending Constitutional amendments as being the latest embodiment of the everlasting "nigger" question, a problem against which the tubercle old organization has been butting for a score of years and with an unvarying measure of success or failure, as it may be pleased to term it. In State after State the Republican majority is so overwhelming that no appeal can be made to this unmanly prejudice, as in Massachusetts, Iowa and Wisconsin, we find the party either acquiescing with or ignoring the Amendment. In Massachusetts John Quincy Adams is nominated; in Iowa a resolution opposing the Amendment is