RESTORED TO HER HOME.

LITTLE ANNIE REDMOND FOUND

After a Long Search Had Ended Fruitlessly and Her Father Had Gone Crazy From Grief and Anxiety, She is Accidentally Discovered—Her Wanderings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Little Annie Redmond, an exceedingly bright, pretty child, kidnaped nearly a year ago, was accidentally restored to her home this evening, long after a search almost paralleling that for lost Charlie Ross had ended fruitlessly, and Annie's stalwart father had gone crazy from anxiety and grief. The kidnapers to-night were still at large, and their motive yet a mystery, but enough was known to make their capture probably only a matter of time.

The strangest feature of the case is the fact that the child has been in Chicago all the time, was at one time made the subject of court proceedings, and for two months past has been in a public institution. Her non-discovery, under these circumstances, is rendered all the more extraordinary by the fact that all the newspapers in the city have, time and again, devoted columns of space to the kidnaping, the most detailed descriptions have been scattered far and wide by the police, and the little one's picture is as familiar in Chicago as that of any public official in the city.

The discovery of Annie's whereabouts was a matter of the merest chance. A Mrs. Harper call with a lady friend at the home of the the friendless, on Wabash-ave. They were looking for a child to adopt and were invited into the kindergarten, where the children were engaged in their studies. Sitting at one of the desks was a remarkably handsome little girl, who immediately attracted the attention of Mrs. Harper. "Why," she exclaimed, "I certainly have seen that child before."

The little girl was called up and was asked her name by Mrs. Harper.

"My name is Flora Dell Gurley," she replied.

"What was your papa's name?"

"My right papa?" the child asked.

"Yes," said Mrs. Harper.

"My right papa's name is John Redmond."

"There!" exclaimed Mrs. Harper, very much excited. "I knew that was Annie Redmond who was stolen last summer. I lived for seven years right next door to them, on State-st., and I know this little girl well."

The police were at once notified, friends of the family summoned and the little girl positively identified as the long-lost Annie Redmond, about whom so much has been written and for whom such continued, but unavailing, search has been made. The mother, Mrs. Redmond, went in person to the home for the friendless and in person carried home the little treasure. The big blacksmith, John Redmond, little Annie's father, is confined in the Kankakee insane asylum. Messengers were at once dispatched to bring him to the city in the hope that a sight of his missing daughter would restore his shattered mind. Over and over to-night little Annie was telling in her childish way as much as possible of the story of her wanderings to neighbors and friends who crowded the rooms of the Redmonds, while Mrs. Redmond, prostrated by excitement, was secluded from the throng.

The child was known at the home of the friendless only by the name of Flora Gurley. She had been registered under that name by Officer Mitchell of the humane society who brought her to the home on Jan. 17. The officer said to-night: "I knew the child did not belong to the family called Gurley, but I had no idea it was the missing Annie Redmond. Jan. 18 I received a telephone message from the southern outskirts of the city to hurry down there and investigate a case of cruelty to a child. The person who telephoned was Mrs Lena W. Wilkie, the owner of the house on Throop-st., between Seventieth and Seventy-first-aves., where the Gurleys lived. Mrs. Wilkie said that Harvey U. Gurley had tied his litte girl in the basement, after whipping her, and had left her there for hours. I got out a warrant for Gurley, and next morning he was arraigned before Justice Underwood. The child was not brought into court. Mrs. Wilkie testified that she had heard the child's cries, and opening the cellar door, found the poor litle thing with two ropes across her back and shoulders and a big heavy ladder laid across her body. Mrs. Wilkie called to her assistance a neighbor, Mrs. Moore, and together they descended into the cellar. Mrs. Moore cut the child's bonds and sent her up stairs. Gurley pleaded that his wife was ill and near confinement and that it would be a terrible thing for him to be sent to the county jail. Justice Underwood took this circumstance into consideration and fined him $50 and suspended execution. I had been given the custody of the child by the justice, and hurriedly drove to Gurley's house and took the child from the man's wife and his mother and carried it at once to the home of the friendless. There the little one gave the name of Flora Bell Gurley, and was so registered. The actions of Gurley, his mother and his wife at this time confirmed my belief that they knew the child's right home and were possibly its abductors. They were anxious to know where it was being taken and wanted to know if they could regain possession of it in any way."

To-night when the police went to look for the supposed abductors it was found they had moved away immediately after Gurley's arrest.

Little Annie, when last seen before her disappearance, was on the sidewalk in front of her home and was being patted on the head by a woman about forty years old and shabbily dressed in black. Fully a dozen women answering this description were arrested by the police for the kidnaping, during the month following the crime, but were none satisfactorily identified.

Little Annie to-night maintained that she was "steled" by Mrs. Gurley, meaning probably Gurley's mother. The little one appears to have been given pennies and candies, and told if she accompanied the woman a return home immediately would be in order. Thereafter the child says she washed dishes and scrubbed the floor, and every evening was sent for beat. Beatings without number and daily threats made her afraid to mention her real name. The Gurleys were continually moving. "I guess," said Annie to-night, "I guess they could not pay their rent. They always moved at night, and took me with them with a veil over my face."

While little Annie was relating her story, she paused every few moments to ask "where's papa?"

There were few dry eyes among the crowd of people in the room when late in the evening a big, broad-shouldered man slipped noiselessly through the door and stood for a moment in the background listening to the child's prattle. Suddenly there was a commotion. The big man was shoving people right and left, and, lifting little Annie, kissed her a hundred times. It was John Redmond, the father, just brought from the asylum and trembling with joy, but as sane as could be. Everybody cheered and laughed and cried. Mrs. Redmond was carried in, and husband, wife and little one were tonight the happiest trio in Chicago.

Another Republican "Short."

SPENCER, Feb. 10.—[Special.]—The republicans of this place make everything partisan and to subserve the interests of some ward politician. Even teachers in the public schools are almost wholly from the republican party. The school board and town officals are all republicans. The democrats have nothing whatever to say in the management of the schools here. In consequence of this narrow, partisan way of doing the business of the public, no one was much astonished when it leaked out, a day or two ago, that the town treasurer was short from two to three thousand dollars. It is understood that he has given over all his property to his bondsmen, and left several wholesale men at Indianapolis, from whom he had bought goods, "in the soup." The people here are getting their eyes open, and demand a change of administration and that the "books be opened." Verily, "all defaulters are not democrats."

A New Cabinet Officer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The president has approved the act to enlarge the powers and duties of the department of agriculture, and to create an executive department to be known as the department of agriculture, and this afternoon he sent to the senate the nomination of Norman J. Colman of Missouri to be secretary of agriculture.

An Unsatisfactory Fight.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 11.—Danny Needham, champion light-weight of the Northwest, and Pat Harrington of Boston fought to a finish at the Kelsons club yesterday. The fight was to have been fifteen rounds, for $500 a side, but came to a sudden end in the fifth round, when Needham settled his man with a terrific right-hander on the jaw. The fight was very unsatisfactory, as Needham had Harrington whipped in the first round.

A HEAVY ASSIGNMENT.

The Ohio & Western Coal and Iron Company Fails.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Ohio & Western coal and iron company filed an assignment in this city to-day to James A. Hall, without preferences. The New York office is at 11 Pine-st., and the principal office is at 8 Congress-st., Boston. The mines and furnaces are situated at Floodwood, Shawnee, Pene, Obiston and Monday, Ohio. The deed of assignment conveys to the assignee all the lands, furnaces, buildings and appurtenances of the company, subject to a mortgage to the Boston safe deposit and trust company. Affixed to the document are the signatures of Chester Criswold vice-president, and George C. Thomas, secretary. John M. Glidden, the president, was of the firm of Glidden & Curtis, of Boston, who failed last week, and their failure precipitated this assignment.

The Ohio & Western company is a re-organization of the Standard coal and iron company, which was sold out under foreclosure in 1883, and was bid in by D. M. Stanton, Thomas T. Mason and George Chapman, who held it as trustees pending the re-organization. This new company was incorporated under the laws of this state Oct. 25, 1883, with a capital stock of $5,000,000 and bonded debt of $8,500,000. According to the company's annual report of Jan. 16, the liabilities were $3,309,000, of which the bonded debt was $2,399,000 and the other debts, with collateral securities, $910,000. The assets consist of 7,000 acres of coal land in the Hocking valley valued at $400 or $500 per acre, about 300 houses, three large stores, 400 railroad cars, four miles of track, three coal mines fully equipped, four furnaces and a large amount of miscellaneous equipments.

The directors of the company are John M. Glidden, G. R. Chapman, Joseph W. Smith, F. K. Pendleton, Chester Griswold, S. L. Parrish, O. D. Lombard, C. S. Foote, James A. Hall and Thomas Cochran.

The Standard coal and iron company was the corporation about which there was considerable talk during the campaign of 1884 on account of James G. Blaine's connection with it.

BOULANGER'S INTENTIONS.

He Will Wed a St. Louis Lady When Divorced From His Present Wife.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—The *Republic* this morning announces that it has good reasons to believe that if Gen. Boulanger, the central political figure in France at present, obtains a divorce from his wife he will shortly thereafter marry the divorced wife of Joseph D. Lucas of this city. The lady in question was, before marriage, Miss Fannie McLaren, daughter of Col. Charles McLaren, one of the old and prominent citizens of St. Louis. Her union with Mr. Lucas, whose father, James H. Lucas, was the wealthiest man in this city before his death, was an unhappy one, and she obtained a divorce a year or two ago since when she has been in Europe and is now in Italy. She is a very handsome and accomplished woman, and first met the general in New York in 1881, at a reception given to the delegation of French notables who came to this country to participate in the celebration of the centennial of the battle of Yorktown. He is said to have been much impressed with her beauty on that occasion. Later he met her again in this city, and it is said that he has improved this acquaintance since Mrs. Lucas has been in Europe.

A HUSBAND'S CRUELTY.

He Leaves His Wife to Die in a Miserable Hovel Overrun With Rats.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11.—Julia Mahar, fifty-six years old, died this morning in a miserable hovel in Webster, of paralysis. The case is particularly horrible, as her husband had given the woman no care after she became incapable of doing any more work. The neighbors say she was left alone and rats ran about the hovel and gnawed away at the woman's extremities while she lay yet alive but unable to drive them away. The flesh was badly eaten from her thighs and the face had been attacked. The police learned of the matter and induced the neighbors to watch with the woman while life remained. Death came to her relief this morning.

TOLL-ROADS.

A Vigorous Protest Against Certain Proposed Legislation Regarding Them.

TO THE EDITOR—*Sir:* The desire that all toll-roads should be made free seems to be general throughout the state, and to accomplish that object several bills have been introduced in each house of the present general assembly. Two general methods are proposed. One is to authorize the board of commissioners of each county, whenever they deem it for the public interest, to purchase any or all toll-roads within their county, and to pay for them what they are fairly worth. The other is to reduce the rates of toll that can be charged so low that the owners must abandon them. No bill declares in terms such a purpose, but such is the inevitable result should such a bill be passed and become a law. One bill introduced in the house reduces the rates one-half. At the present rates the capital invested does not yield on an average more than 3 per cent., if that. It requires, on an average, more than one-half of the tolls to keep the roads in such repair as to authorize the collection of tolls, and many roads require a larger proportion. If the other half is taken away by the reduction of rates, nothing would be left to pay dividends. Three-fourths, if not a larger proportion of such roads would be rendered worthless, and necessarily abandoned. This would be confiscation in the most undisguised form.

Why should capital, invested in toll-roads, be confiscated rather than other species of property? No other investment of like amount has ever been made in the state that did more to improve the country and increase its prosperity. They were built at a time when, during portions of the year, it was impossible for the farmers to get to market with their produce, and it was done upon their urgent solicitation.

It is very evident that the capital of the owners of these roads made whatever difference exists between them as they now are and what they were before they were improved. Take away what has been put there and they would revert to their original condition. It takes no argument to show that such a proposition would have no advocates. No; those using these roads would rather pay toll than to do without them, and they would rather use them without paying toll on them if they could.

It cannot justly be said that tolls are too high. What, then, is the excuse for reducing them? One that is used is, that the owners will not sell at a fair price, but facts do not sustain that charge. They have not had an opportunity to sell. I venture the assumption that there is not one in the state that can not be bought to-day for less than it cost. But it will be said that tolls have been collected on them for many years, and that they are badly worn and should not bring what they cost. An answer to this is, that few, if any, have paid interest on the money invested, so that no part of the principal has been received, and all roads that have been kept in condition to authorize the collection of tolls, are better roads than when first constructed. Additional coatings of metal have been put upon them every year as they settle and become more compact, and they are better to-day than when made.

The only other argument in favor of the reduction of tolls is that the value of such property would thereby be greatly decreased, so that the public would get it for nothing, or at a price much less than its present value. It is but charitable to suppose that those holding this view do not comprehend the principle involved. The proposition is to take the property of the individual without just compensation, and give it to the public. Some of this species of property perhaps belongs to the millionaires and some to widows and orphans; but it is no less a violation of right, whether taken from the one or the other.

Another argument urged in favor of getting these roads for less than they are worth is that they are not in first hands. Many of them have been bought up at less than cost, and the holders should not be permitted to profit by their bargains. It is true that some roads have been sold, or the stock bought up, but very many have not. But why should the public be entitled to have a road for less than its value any more from the man who buys it at a bargain than from those who built it? It is the road they get, and is the road they should pay for, no matter from whom it is purchased. Is a farm worth any less because it is purchased at one-fourth its value? Why should a toll-road be?

There is a much stronger argument in favor of increasing than reducing tolls. They were built to accommodate the public, and a large proportion of them at the present rates pay no dividends. Why not increase the tolls until they do? Toll-roads have been singled out for confiscation to-day, and to-morrow it may be something else. Where will this doctrine lead to? It is well to hesitate before taking such a step. The proposed reduction of tolls would bankrupt some of the owners. Should that be done? What is the difference to him whether his property is destroyed by legislation or by the fire of the incendiary? The result is the same, and it is hard to distinguish between the morality of them on principle. JUSTICE.

Indianapolis, Feb. 9.

Seventy-Seven Trotters Sold.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 11.—Brasfield & Co.'s horse sale disposed of seventy-seven trotting horses to-day, for a total of $28,020. Few animals only brought good prices, they being Belle Harold, by Belmont, dam by Harold, going to Claude Higgins, Lexington, Ky., for $1,350. Monie by Egbert McGregor, sold by John Dillard, going to H. S. Henry, Philadelphia, for $1,800. Ursai, by Red Wilkes, dam by pacing Abdallah, S. P. Salters, Duckers, Ga., 1,050.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ANOTHER WOMAN KILLED.

HER BODY HORRIBLY MUTILATED.

Evidences That the Deed Was Done by the Same Hand That Perpetrated the Recent Successive Horrors in White Chapel—Her Slayer Arrested.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Another woman murder and mutilation has been discovered and the probable murderer arrested. The murder is similar in its details to those committed in White Chapel. It is possible that the man arrested is the White Chapel fiend, "Jack the Ripper." The following are the circumstances, as far as made known by the police: A man and woman, names unknown, came to Dundee three weeks ago and took a small house. They said they came from London. Suspicion was directed against them from the beginning, and they were watched by detectives. Recently the woman disappeared. The detectives had not seen her leave the house and no traces could be found of her departure. Yesterday the man was arrested and the house searched, when a horrible discovery was made. A box in the basement was broken open by the police, and in it was found the body of the missing woman. Her head had been cut off, her legs amputated and her body cut open. The awful work bore all the appearance of having been done by the same hand that perpetrated the successive horrors in London. There is reason to believe that the man now in custody is he. On this subject, however, the police authorities maintain great reticence.

A dispatch from Dundee says that the murderer of the woman is W. H. Bury, the husband of the victim. Bury was a resident of White Chapel, London, and his antecedents, which have been traced, suggest that he is probably "Jack the Ripper," and that he is subject to fits of unconscious murder mania. The post-mortem examination held on the body of the Dundee victim proved that the woman had first been strangled and that her body had been mutilated, the abdomen being ripped open and the legs and arms twisted and broken.

Bury says that he left White Chapel three weeks ago. He refuses to say why he left and acknowledges that he had no business requiring his attention in Dundee. He says that he and his wife drank heavily last night before retiring and that he does not know how he got to bed. Upon awakening he says he found his wife lying upon the floor, with a rope around her neck. Actuated by a sudden mad impulse, for which he cannot account, he seized a knife and slashed the body. Upon reason returning he became alarmed and hastily crushed the body into the chest in which it was found, thinking to fly and make his escape. He found, however, that he could not leave his wife's remains, and he finally resolved to inform the police.

The theory of the police officials is that Bury's wife knew of facts connecting him with the east-end atrocities, and that she took him to Dundee in the hope of preventing a recurrence of the crimes.

Taken To Tralee Jail.

DUBLIN, Feb. 11.—Mr. William O'Brien was conveyed from the Clonmel to the Tralee jail this morning under a strong guard of military and police. At Clonmel the escort was attacked with stones by the crowd which had gathered to witness Mr. O'Brien's departure. The police charged the crowd, using their batons freely. At Tipperary a large crowd surrounded the railway station and resisted the efforts made to disperse it.

Upon arriving at Mallow, Mr. O'Brien objected to being transferred to a third-class railway carriage, saying that he never traveled in that way. He was finally forced into the carriage by four constables.

Panama Canal Negotiations.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—It is reported that the leading financial houses of this city are negotiating with the object of forming a new combination to complete the Panama canal and prevent its passing into the hands of foreigners.

ALTOGETHER INEXPLICABLE.

Another Journal That Can't Understand the Moore Business.

[Chicago News.]

There is something altogether inexplicable in the conduct of the Connecticut Mutual life insurance managers in dealing with the embezzlement of their Indianapolis agent. The president of the company, warned two years ago that Moore was "crooked," took no steps to learn the truth for himself, but forwarded the letter of accusation to the man who is now proved to have been only too justly accused. Is this Col. Greene's practice in all similar cases.

Then, when the robbery could no longer be concealed, but burst into the light from its own magnitude and through no vigilance or even ordinary supervision by the administration, President Greene congratulates his directory that, notwithstanding this plunder of half a million, the company has a bigger balance of profits left than in any previous year. Who will vouch for the accuracy of this statement? Does Col. Greene himself know what the actual profits are, or how much should be deducted for other Moores not yet self-discovered as embezzlers?

And now, after Moore tells the story of his own crime, he is allowed, unmolested by any officer of the company, to settle his personal affairs with all the deliberation of a gentleman of leisure preparing for a vacation in Europe and in his own good time, without haste or anxiety, betakes himself to Canada. What does it all mean? What relations subsist between this colossal swindler and the managers of the company which inspired him to this bravado?

These are questions which the public is asking with the more concern since the assets of a life-insurance company are, or should be, more sacred and more carefully guarded than the funds of a bank, the contents of a till, or the "margins" of a speculator. They are the moneys held in trust for the families of its policy-holders, who, by thrift and forethought, seek to provide for their dependent ones when they may no longer do so by their own exertions.

How many other Moores are there handling these sacred deposits, speculating with them, squandering them? How many other agencies are allowed to run "wide open," with "implicit confidence," and without ordinary business supervision?

Above all, what were the grounds of immunity in this individual instance?

A Question for Honest Republicans.

[Rushville Jacksonian.]

Our republican friends who are regarded as honest are requested to note the fact that U. S. senators say they regard the nomination of Judge Claypool by the president for U. S. prosecuting attorney as a partisan one—one they cannot confirm. These honest republicans—we make no appeal to the other kind, will remember how faithfully Mr. Claypool prosecuted Coy and Bernhamer, who were democrats, and how the *Journal* paised him for it. Now that Dudley and other republican rascals ought to be indicted for violating the election law at the late election, republicans kick because Claypool, an honest man, is asked to prosecute them. What do you really and truly honest republicans think of this? Isn't your party controlled by rascals?

A Frostless Belt of Fruit Land.

[Charlotte (N. C.) Star.]

In Polk county is the thermal belt, or line of no frost. It has for years been mainly a curiosity, but now all the section in it is being rapidly planted in orchards. Fruit is a certainty there year after year. The famous "belt" is right along the mountain side, and in plain view for miles.

Benjamin is Silent.

[Courier-Journal.]

Benjamin the Silent is what some of Mr. Harrison's admirers call him. Benjamin is certainly silent as to what ought to be done with the men who stole the *Voice's* subscription list.

The Hessian Fly at Work.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Feb. 11.—The hessian fly is destroying the wheat crop in central Illinois. In some places whole fields have been destroyed. The dry, freezing weather is also aiding in the killing of the beat.

WOODS VS. THE LAW.

Dudley's Judge in Conflict With the Highest Courts of the Land.

TO THE EDITOR—*Sir:* Woods' reasoning in his last position on the Dudley blocks-of-five letter is opposed to the decisions in the supreme court of Illinois, backed by the supreme court of the United States. Woods holds that Dudley cannot be indicted for the blocks-of-five letter of advice to republican election bribers unless it can be shown that some one had acted upon that advice. Of course he means to say that the identical letter named in the indictment must be shown to have been acted upon by some republican briber before an indictment can be sustained.

Judge Gary's ruling in the anarchist cases, afterward sustained by the supreme court of Illinois, as well as by the supreme court of the United States, goes squarely to the very question. The defense held that it must be shown that the bomb-throwers acted upon the specific advice given by the anarchists at the lake front meetings, at battery D, and at the Haymarket meetings. In this they were quite safe, since it would be next to impossible to show that the murderous act was in consequence of the murderous advice. How much more difficult to exhibit any certain blocks-of-five letter, and prove that it was acted upon by a republican briber!

But in this case it was held that although it could not be shown that the bomb-thrower had ever heard one of the seven anarchists speak, nevertheless it might be proved generally that murderous advice had been given to a large number of people by the seven anarchists; and the subsequent murderous acts committed by the bomb-thrower were conclusively presumed to have been in consequence of such advice.

It was also held by the defense that the accused were entitled to separate trials—because it could not be shown that the bomb was thrown in consequence of the murderous advice of any one of the anarchists. But Judge Crary—sustained by the highest courts of the country—held that general evidence of a conspiracy was sufficient to put each and all of the anarchists upon their trial.

Applying these rulings to Dudley's case it will be seen that it may be proved in general that Dudley advised a number of republican bribers to buy votes in blocks-of-five. And it is sufficient to put him upon his trial if it can be shown that he advised many republican bribers to buy votes, and that one, or more, republican bribers bought votes.

This is the plain meaning of these decisions after the most elaborate legal discussions of the points involved.

It is not necessary to show that bribing was done upon and by reason of the advice. That it was so done is now a conclusive presumption. Terre Haute Feb. 9. WABASH.

ARE THEY AFRAID?

Why Are School Officials Silent About the Text Book Trust?

TO THE EDITOR—*Sir:* Is it not a significant fact that of the 11,000 or 12,000 teachers of Indiana not one is found to oppose openly and boldly the shamefully extortionate monopoly of school text books? Can it be that teachers have no interest in the school book question? Can it be true that they believe school books cost no more than "other similar commodities?" Every well-stocked book counter in the state has numbers of neat, bright, beautiful, well-bound copies of the best books in literature, which may be purchased at 30, 40 or 50 cents. Can a teacher purchase one of the bright and substantial copies of Scott, Burns or Irving for 50 cents, and believe it higher in price than the board-back electric geography at a dollar and forty or sixty cents?

Do the teachers believe that the state cannot procure talent sufficient to write as good a set of books as it is now using? If they do, then it is a change of teachers rather than a change of text books that is needed. The claim that a similarity of school books in the several counties of the state is detrimental to the schools, and therefore the state ought not select the books, is supremely silly, when we note the fact that one firm furnishes the books for eight-ninths of the counties to-day. Are we not, then, forced to the conclusion that teachers and superintendents favor the school-book monopoly because they are afraid of its power? And if this be true, is it not time that the power that can control, not conscienceless, stupid "blocks of five," from whom we can reasonably expect nothing better than servile obedience to the power which gives them meat and bread, but an intelligent, model class of men, be destroyed?

Do I overestimate the power of the book trusts? Let the *Indiana School Journal*, said to be the best paying journal of its kind west of the Alleghenies and one which prides itself on its ability and honor, oppose book trusts for the next sixty days and it will be financially dead in twelve months. This the editor knows and the editor is human. Let the state superintendent raise his hand against this power and the visions of glory and financial prosperity which now lie before him will vanish as if by magic, and in two years he will again take up the ferule in some obscure corner of Boone county. And so on down the line until the rear rank is reached. Let our legislators be not deceived as to the silence of teachers and county superintendents, or even as to the active interest a few of them take in the continuance of the present system of school book supply. One square look at the real situation will reveal the hidden cause of the present action or non-action of teachers and superintendents. Query: Why does it happen that just now one of the leading professors of one of the leading colleges of Indiana is sending printed circulars to teachers asking their views as to the cheapness of school books compared to "other similar commodities?" Is it simply a coincidence, or is it in the interest of monopoly? Doubtless the learned professor believes he is promoting the best interests of education by this polling process; but book trusts are wiry, strategetic, and in the matters which pertain to the "mammon of unrighteousness" are more than a match for even "learned" professors. Give the "round table" at which you sat while writing that circular, professor, a close scrutiny, and, to your astonishment, you may discover the subtile presence of an etherial something which blinds your mental optics to the real status of the school-book question. In the battle now pending no prominent teachers or county superintendents need be expected in the ranks of the people. They are human and they are afraid. The point I make is, let none be deceived as to the reason of this silence on the part of the many or as to the extraordinary activity on the part of the few on the side of trusts. If it is not the fear of loss of position or salary which prevents teachers and superintendents from taking up their positions in the line of text-book reform, let some of the more prominent ones step to the front, and through the columns of THE SENTINEL give a reason for the faith that is in them." A little public discussion will do good. Come up to the mark, gentlemen—you who favor a continuance of the present system of the book supply. You need fear nothing but argument from those who favor reform. ANTI-BOOK TRUST. Feb. 9.

They Don't Practice What They Preach.

TO THE EDITOR—*Sir:* Ford, Whallon and Lucas, replying to certain ministers of Richmond in regard to some proposed temperance legislation, say: "While we at all times stand ready to indorse and support any temperance movement that can be made harmonious to the supreme purpose of suppressing and totally annihilating the accursed traffic," etc.

The foregoing quotation, although vague and uncertain, is rather peculiar, coming as it does from men who prefer party to temperance, as evidenced by the fact that they all voted for Harrison and free whisky. Such hypocrisy is especially reprehensible when practiced by men who pose as conservators of of the public morals, and at the same time vote with those who are engaged in the "accursed traffic." Perhaps this is "harmonious to the supreme purpose," but the laity will fail to see it in that light.

When these men of God learn to be consistent they will be able to make some headway in "annihilating the accursed traffic" and not give us another exhibition of "saints and saloon-keepers" voting the same ticket. PROHIBITIONIST.

Indianapolis, Feb. 9.

It Was a Plain Lie.

TO THE EDITOR—*Sir:* This morning's Indianapolis *Journal* quoted me as saying that I had knocked patients down while an attendant at the hospital for the insane. I wish to say, in justice to myself, as well as to the credit of the hospital, that the author of that statement is a liar. I never knocked down nor saw any patient knocked down by any attendant or other employe during the seven months I was employed at the hospital. Respectfully yours,

Franklin, Feb. 9. C. B. OWENS.

Serious Stabbing Affray.

ORANGEVILLE, O., Feb. 11.—During a drunkan brawl on Saturday night two Greenville men assaulted a citizen of Orangeville. The latter drew a knife and stabbed his assailants—Jess Hamilton under the heart and Philip Maston in the jaw. Hamilton may die. The man with the knife had two ribs and his collar bone broken. All three were arrested to await the result of their injuries.

The Law Constitutional.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 11.—The Wallace election law, which is modeled after the Australian, and applies to the city of Louisville, was to-day decided to be constitutional. It had been argued at great length. State Circuit Judge Jackson and Equity Judge Toney delivered a joint opinion.

A Congressional Nomination.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 11.—The democracy of the Fourth congressional district to-day nominated on the second ballot the Hon. R. P. C. Wilson of Platt county, to fill the vacancy in the Fifty-first congress caused by the death of James N. Burnes for the short term in the Fiftieth congress.

For Brain Fag

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Dr. W. H. Fisher, Le Sueur, Minn., says: "I find it very serviceable in nervous debility, sexual weakness, brain fag, excessive use of tobacco, as a drink in fevers, and in some urinary troubles. It is a grand good remedy in all cases where I have used it."

THE PORTER BOOM.

Putnam County Republicans Anxious That Porter Be in the Cabinet.

TO THE EDITOR—*Sir:* Your correspondent has been taking the pulse of quite a number of leading republicans of this city in regard to the recognition of the Hon. Albert G. Porter by the incoming administration, and finds that there is quite a feeling in the ranks of the republican party in old Putnam of having Mr. Porter in the cabinet. DePauw university and all its influences are being turned in that direction. Mr. Porter graduated from its halls away back in the forties. The organization of the party and all the republican machine generally are being brought to bear in the interest of the astute and benign ex-governor. Unquestionably he is the popular favorite here, and the members of the g. o. p. are preparing to make a raid on the general in his behalf.

"Who's the man from Indiana for the cabinet?" I asked Maj. John G. Dunbar, erstwhile chairman of the republican county central committee, this morning. "Porter, of course," came the response. He is the only leader left since Harrison's elevation, and the most available man mentioned for the place."

"What is your opinion" I asked of Henry Metzger, secretary of the school board. "Put me down for Porter. He made the most magnificent race for governor this state has ever seen. Last summer he made forty or fifty speeches over the state, and he deserves as his recognition a seat in Mr. Harrison's cabinet."

For commissioner of pensions the choice seems to have settled on the versatile and rabble-rousing Corporal Tanner, who, in more ways than one, "stumped it" through Indiana last fall. Tanner set out to capture Col. Matson's scalp, and really did the campaign work expected of Hovey. At this place he was very severe in his strictures on Matson, while Hovey sat back in his chair and enjoyed the joke. As a reward for his services Tanner is now demanding the commissionership of pensions. Tanner seems to be the favorite here—notwithstanding the fact that Jim Johnson of Rockville has his weather eye set on the place, with Fred Knefler and Mose McLean of Indianapolis to hear from. But you may put old Putnam down for Porter and Tanner.

Greencastle, Feb. 9. PUTNAM.

COMMUNICATIONS BOILED DOWN.

"J. R." writes from Zionsville in reply to a recent letter from "A Daviess County Reformer" on the subject of roads. "J. R." says the way to have good roads is to get your neighbors to turn out with you and make them. "J. R." walks two and one-half miles to church, and thinks that is better than to stay at home and write suggestions to the legislature. He favors a system of compulsory registration and compulsory voting, and compelling every voter to show his tax receipt.

T. J. Cherry of Shelbyville, Ind., writes advocating the adoption of a system of compulsory registration and compulsory voting. He favors a secret ballot; the admission of but one voter to the election room at a time; the pr hibiting of ticket peddling; the polling of townships, counties, etc. He would have the registration begin sixty days before any general election and allow ten days to complete the same, the registration to be made by township trustees. Any legal voter who fails to vote, unless prevented by sickness, to be fined not less than $25 nor more than $50.

Mr. James B. Ryan writes urging the people of Shelby and Decatur counties to vote for Mr. Cort Ewing for joint senator. "Mr. Ewing's father was," says Mr. Ryan, associated with me at St. Louis as the friend of Thomas A. Hendricks. There are no dishonest Ewings in Decatur county. Democrats of Shelby and Decatur counties, go to the voting places and vote for Cortez Ewing. I am getting old enough to command, but will not do so, but will ask my friend Ray and his friends to rally their people and step into line and all vote for Cortez Ewing for senator, and elect him."

"Zera" writes from Wadesville, Ind., asking if a man is a candidate before the people for the office of state senator, and is also a candidate before the court of justice for the penitentiary, and is elected to both places, which he would take. In this case THE SENTINEL will say the penitentiary would take precedence. "Zera" says: "THE SENTINEL we believe to be doing a splendid work for the people, in urging our legislators to devise some means by which the voters of Indiana can be raised out of the cesspool of slime that they are now floundering in. Go on with the good work, and while you are urging this reform you might also urge our legislators to not lose sight of the democratic idea of economy and equal and exact justice to all, with special privileges to none." "Zera" declares that one of the first duties of the legislature is to reduce official fees and salaries to a fair business basis, so that the temptations to the use of boodle in politics will not be so great.

A Professor "White-Capped."

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 11.—About 11 o'clock Friday night D. Hensel, a French professor who had received several "White Cap" notices warning him to change his ways, and charging that he had made himself obnoxious on several occasions and was an habitual drunkard, was attacked on the street by three men, thrown to the ground and beaten with a heavy stick. Three teeth were knocked down his throat, his nose broken, his head severely bruised in several places and he was otherwise injured. He will be laid up for some time.

Axworthy Doing Well.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 11.—Thomas Axworthy, the city treasurer of Cleveland, who decamped from there last fall after appropriating half a million dollars, has bought a large block of real estate at Sault Ste. Marie, Out. A friend of his says Axworthy leaves Toronto in a few days.

A Gentile Victory.

OGDEN, U. T., Feb. 11.—The gentiles were successful in the municipal election, which was held here to-day. It was their first victory over the Mormons in the history of this city and in the territory. There is great rejoicing and the city is wild with excitement to-night.

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It prevents the accumulation of dandruff, cleanses the scalp, and restores a natural color to gray hair. Have you received Ayer's Almanac for the new year?

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl-st., New York.

The correct way is to buy goods from the manufacturer when possible. The Elkhart Carriage and Harness manufacturing company of Elkhart, Ind., have no agents. They make first-class goods, ship anywhere, privilege to examine. See advertisement.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Chamber of Torture

Is the apartment to which the unhappy sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism is confined. If, ere the crisis of pain is reached, that fine preventive, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is used by persons of a rheumatic tendency, much unnecessary suffering is avoided. Nervines, anodynes and sedatives, while having none but a specific effect, are yet very desirable at times. Yet can they produce no lasting effect upon rheumatism, because they have no power to eliminate from the blood the rheumatic virus. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does this, and checks at the outset a disease which, if allowed to gain headway, it is next to impossible to dislodge or to do more than relieve. Rheumatism, it should be remembered, is a disease with a fatal tendency from its proneness to attack the heart. A resort to the Bitters should, therefore, be prompt. Dyspepsia, kidney complaint, malaria and nervousness are relieved by it.

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For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
CURES—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation.
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Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, $7.00
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Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price.
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In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

PLAYS Dialogues, Tableaux, Speakers, for School, Club & Parlor. Best out. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Chicago, Ill.

Let It Help You.

Shortsighted, and to be pitied, is the woman who rejects this wonderful article—PEARLINE. Inconsiderate the one who does not supply her servants with it. Its popularity—immense sale and the hundreds of imitations—all tell of its usefulness; besides, it's old enough to have died long since were it at all dangerous to fabric or hands. On the contrary, in doing away with most of the rubbing it saves the worst of the wear.

Use it without soap—It is economical.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations which they claim to be Pearline, or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—they are not, and besides are dangerous. PEARLINE is never peddled, but sold by all good grocers. Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

YOSEMITE MAMMOTH
WAX BEAN
One-third natural size.