

ATTEMPT TO STEM THE TIDE.



Republicans Are Resorting to All Kinds of Desperate Means.

Chicago correspondence:

The Republicans are resorting to all kinds of desperate measures to turn the tide that is running so strongly towards William Jennings Bryan and the Democratic party. The latest attempt—and one of the most despicable—to stem the tide is a direct misuse of the mails. The officials of the Democratic National Committee have received evidence that Republican postmasters and postal employees are not only tampering with letters sent from Democratic headquarters and delaying the delivery of campaign literature, but that letters and literature are being returned almost as soon as delivered to the postoffice address of the addresses.

Otto Doederlein, in charge of the German bureau of the national committee says hundreds of letters have been returned to his department stamped "Unclaimed," "Refused," and "Not Found." All letters sent out from Democratic National headquarters are identified as coming from Democratic headquarters by the following printed directions on the envelopes: "Return in five days to rooms 21-26, 306 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill."

Although the postal department boasts of its ability to trace addresses from the most meager descriptions, there is, it is said, a disposition on the part of postmasters in all parts of the country, particularly in the doubtful states, to take advantage of every technical error in the superscription.

So notorious has become the conduct of Republican postmasters in the treatment of Democratic mail matter that Democratic bureau chiefs have advised going away with return directions on envelopes used by the national committee. It is generally believed at Democratic headquarters that hundreds of thousands of Democratic documents have suffered at the hands of Republican postmasters.

William Lloyd Garrison, ex Governor George S. Boutwell and Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, all of Boston, and well known to the negroes of the United States, have issued an address to the colored people, advising them to renounce the Republican party as its national policy of imperialism is dangerous to the future of the colored race. The address has been given out by the National Democratic Committee.

H. H. Hanna, chairman of the executive committee of the Indianapolis Monetary convention, is in distress. He has been looking over the political situation and sees that the Republican party is in danger. His chief concern, however, is the permanence and promotion of the gold standard, and for success in that direction he declares, as an "honest non-partisan," that the Congressional outlook is unfavorable. Of late he has been sending out doleful letters urging appeals for contributions to save the standard and the party. In one of them he says:

"There is very great danger of the Bryanites securing control of the next Congress. There is every reason to expect they will gain three Representatives in North Carolina and serious risk of gaining one in Kentucky, two in Indiana, one in Missouri and one in Texas. There is possibility of loss in many other districts. But few districts are absolutely safe."

In another one of these privately addressed letters, H. H. Hanna still more dolefully writes: "We have made appeals to the general public for funds, but so far there has been very little response." The contracted expenses are already large, he says, and each delegate to the monetary convention is asked to secure subscriptions of \$25. Disraeli once exposed the political iniquities of an opponent by quoting from a letter which he described as a "plundering and blundering" one. The description aptly characterizes H. H. Hanna's epistolary appeals. He is learning that there is disheartening apathy in the ranks of Republicans. Indeed, from the fact that there has been "very little response" to his appeals, there must be something like positive disaffection if not downright revolt among those he would victimize. It is only a favored few that have profited by the pious pretense, vacillation and hypocrisy of the President, and the summing up of his character and acts is not such as to inspire enthusiasm.

Besides, it is patent that the "plundering and blundering" H. H. Hanna makes the gold standard and his "honest non-partisan" organization the excuse for partisanship which is none the less bitter because it is veiled.

Two great meetings were held in this city last week, and an indication of the trend of the best public thought and of the revolt from the policy and assumptions of what Mr. Olney well characterized as McKinleyism, their significance can hardly be overestimated. One of the big mass meetings was addressed by Senator Wellington of Maryland, who was chiefly instrumental in making that State Republican, and who has publicly charged the President with having lied to him on the Philippine question. The other was

held under the auspices of the Iroquois Club, one of the leading Democratic organizations of the country, from a social and financial standpoint, and which refused to support Bryan in 1896. The principal speakers at this gathering were Sigmund Zeisler, Judge Thomas A. Moran and S. S. Gregory. All of them are prominent in public life, and as gold Democrats helped the Republican party to victory four years ago. They have not changed their monetary convictions, but loving the republic more than currency schemes they have taken this stand without qualification or condition for Bryan.

Mr. Zeisler, after referring to his position in the last Presidential contest, declared that imperialism was now the paramount issue, and said:

"I take no stock in the Republican cry of the danger of Bryan's financial views. But, if I did, I would infinitely prefer to see a derangement of our financial institutions than see trampled under foot all the traditions of our country and the breaking down of the ideals upon which our nation is founded. Shall it be said that we consider our pocketbooks of more value than the interests of generations yet unborn? Is it right to blot the stars from our flag and leave but the stripes? Is it right that the escutcheon of our grand republic should be stained, and that we should be found a filthy empire on the lines of that of George III.?"

Judge Moran scathingly referred to the policy of the administration towards the Philippine Islands and the cruelties and injustices imposed upon their people by the causeless war waged upon them. He cited authorities and historical facts to demonstrate that the position taken by McKinley and his advisers is not expansion, in the American sense of that word, "but is colonialism and imperialism pure and simple, and as such a violation of our Constitution, of the Declaration of Independence and of the fundamental principles of American institutions." In referring to the new attitude of the Republican party and Secretary Gage regarding the gold standard, and their fears for its safety, Judge Moran said:

"If it has not been secured the Republican party in convention assembled in Philadelphia has put in its platform a bare-faced lie. If it has not been secured by appropriate Congressional legislation, the Republican party is seeking a continuance in power on the trust reposed in it when it was last given power by the people."

He concluded his speech, as did Mr. Zeisler, by appealing to the people to put forth every effort towards the election of William Jennings Bryan, and so lead back the imperiled nation to the paths of national honor and virtue. S. S. Gregory, referring to the cry of Mark Hanna and the Republican footers that the sole issue is one of prosperity and the full dinner pail, denounced such hypocrisy as an insult to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people.

WILLIS J. ABBOT.

PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY.

Declaration of Independence Expresses What Democracy Stands For.

The fundamental principles of the Democratic party are best expressed in the Declaration of Independence. The Democracy stands for individual freedom, for equality of rights and opportunities, for political, religious and industrial liberty. Its trend has always been in the direction of popular government, although more than once its machinery has fallen into the hands of the enemies of the people and has been devoted to the interests of special classes. This had happened before the great re-birth of the party of Thomas Jefferson in 1896. That year witnessed a revolution in the party and the beginning of a revolution in the country. The Democracy again took solid ground upon the great principles of the Declaration and it has since held that ground with courage, with zeal and with lofty determination.

The Democratic platform in 1896 declared no new or strange doctrine. It but rested and reaffirmed old truths for which the party had stood in its best days and under its greatest leadership. The spirit of it was long before voiced in the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson and in the heroic policy of Andrew Jackson. It dealt with new phases of old questions; and in essence it marked the revolt of the tribute-payers against the tribute-takers.

In 1900 the Democracy stands again upon the old foundations. It is still the champion of equal rights. It is still the evangel of liberty. It still stands in solid phalanx against the forces of privilege. In 1896 the apparent issue involved the question of coinage; but the real issue was whether this country should continue to be governed by the people or whether it should give up its old ideals and become the submissive appendage of a grasping plutocracy.

The real issue is the same this year that it was four years ago. New manifestations have been developed, but it is still a question whether a class for a class shall control the country or

whether it shall be controlled by the people for the people. The ancient war between Hamilton and Jefferson is being fought again under the opposing standards of McKinley and Bryan. The latter stands as Jefferson stood for the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The former stands as Hamilton stood for government of a class, by a class, for a class.

The Democratic party believes that governments were instituted among men, not for the purpose of exploiting the masses and the enrichment of favorites, but for the purpose of securing to all their inalienable right to life, to liberty and to the pursuit of happiness. It believes that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. It therefore stands in unalterable and inflexible opposition to imperialism, which is the denial of the right of self-government. It holds that we cannot hold a subject colony without violating the fundamental principle of the republic; and it condemns as wicked and wanton a war that is being waged without legal authority for the overthrow of free government in a foreign land and the establishment thereof of sovereignty against the wishes and in defiance of the rights of its inhabitants.

If the United States have a right to overthrow the Filipino republic they have the right to overthrow any other republic or any other government they may select for a victim. They may go to Central America and to South America or to China or to Africa and under pretext of civilizing and christianizing the inhabitants they may destroy their governments and institutions and compel them to submit to American rule. The pretense that we bought from Spain the sovereignty of the Philippines in no sense saves us from the inherent wickedness of our assault upon the liberties of a foreign people. The latter had rights; and these rights were not owned by Spain. Spain therefore could not sell them. Nor could we buy them. What Spain sold was her outlawed claim to trample upon those rights. What we purchased was this claim; and the Republican party is asserting it with brute force in defiance of morals and law and the foundation principles of our own free institutions.

But the Democratic party stands for freedom at home as well as for freedom abroad. It is therefore in favor of trial by jury and against government by injunction. Trial by jury for hundreds of years has been considered the strongest defense of freemen. It is now challenged by the Republican party and in the name of law and order its overthrow is foreshadowed in judicial usurpation—the worst of tyrannies. Thomas Jefferson feared the encroachments of the judiciary in his time; and it was Marshall whose interpretation of the constitution was the first great triumph of imperialism over democracy. In later years the federal government has steadily encroached upon the liberties of the citizen; one by one the safeguards of freedom have been overborne; and now the common people must face the threat of irresponsible power exercised by the federal bench through the subtle machinery of the injunction.

If men have a right to themselves they have a right to use their own powers; and if they have a right to the use of their own powers, they have a right to the use of those things which they produce by the exercise of their powers. They have the right to work; they have a right to the things they make; and if this be so, they have the right to exchange the results of their labor with their neighbors or with any one they please. In other words, they have the right to trade; they have a right to buy where they can buy to the best advantage; to sell where they can secure the most for their product. The Republican party denies this principle. Under the false name of protection it compels workers to exchange the products of their labor in a market artificially restricted; to purchase in a market where free competition has been throttled by law for the benefit of certain favored classes. The result is a robbery of labor; it is compelled to accept the terms and conditions offered by the beneficiaries of the restrictive law.

The Democratic party stands for free competition and for the right of all men freely to exchange with each other the results of their toil. It is therefore opposed to trusts and to all devices for the killing or even the restriction of trade. A protective tariff is a declaration of war against trade; it is an invitation to combination and monopoly; it puts a premium upon engrossing and forestalling; it is the handmaid if not the mother of trusts.

An Encouraging Sign.

The Vermont and Maine elections make it certain that the Gold Democrats are very generally voting with their party again. That being the case, there are strong reasons for saying that Mr. Bryan, besides the Southern States, will get all of the states in which Mr. McKinley was victorious by a small majority in 1896. There are enough of those States to insure a majority of the electoral votes for Mr. Bryan—Savannah News.

Silence that Cuts Deep.

The silence of Tom Reed and Benjamin Harrison will persuade more of the old guard of the Republican party to vote against imperialism than the roarings of Roosevelt, the rantings of Grover and the vaudeville oratory of Jonathan Dolliver will befool into voting for the Hanna-McKinley policies of criminal aggression and trust fattening. Kansas City Times.

FINDS YOUTSEY GUILTY.

Jury Assesses His Punishment at Imprisonment for Life.

At Georgetown, Ky., Henry E. Youtsey was found guilty by a jury of murdering William Goebel. His punishment is fixed at imprisonment for life. At the request of Youtsey's lawyers the judgment has been arrested until next February. By that time, if his mental condition has not improved, he will be tried for lunacy. In the meantime he is to be confined at Frankfort, and in the meantime, also, his attorneys will prepare an appeal.

Perhaps never before in Kentucky was an unconscious man tried for his life. Doubtless never before was a verdict returned against a man who, at the very moment the decision was being read, lay in a stupor, more dead than alive, and with chances greatly against his recovery.

The court room was crowded, but none of Youtsey's attorneys were present. The prisoner's aged father and a number of other relations were in the sick room just off the court room. The verdict produced a fearful scene, as they had been hoping that the result would be acquittal. Youtsey was somewhat better Saturday, though unable to make himself understood. He will be sentenced by Judge Cantrell at the next term of court. A new trial will be asked for, and failing in this, an appeal will be taken.

CHRISTMAS BOXES TO GO FREE

Gifts for Soldiers Serving Abroad to Be Carried Without Charge.

Christmas packages for American soldiers serving abroad will be transported by the government free of charge from either San Francisco or New York. This was done last year, and proved popular. Those in charge of the army transports, however, say that senders of boxes should understand that perishable articles, such as fruit and plum puddings, and fragile packages, such as preserves, should not be included.

Boxes should not exceed twenty-five or thirty pounds in weight. They should be plainly marked with the name, company and regiment of the soldier, and be sent in care of the superintendent of the United States army transport service, either at San Francisco or New York.

A transport leaves New York for the Philippines on Nov. 5, and will take Christmas packages, but it will require fifty days to make the trip, whereas the voyage across the Pacific is shorter. Express or freight charges should be prepaid to San Francisco or New York. Packages for soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico should be sent via New York.



The proclamation of peace in South Africa is still to be promulgated. The war is apparently ended as far as regular campaigning is concerned, but small bands of Boers continue to harass the British troops. Railroad communication is frequently interrupted by the destruction of the roadbed by Boer raiders, and telegraph wires are often cut. Of course, this is not war, but it is so near to it that Lord Roberts' army still has plenty to do. Lord Roberts' departure for England is also delayed. A week ago it was expected that Lord Roberts would succeed Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief of the British army. During the week, however, new complications seem to have arisen. Sir Redvers Buller, who had been slated for the chief command in South Africa, is preparing to go to England, and the London newspapers print, under reservation, the story that he is to be the new commander-in-chief. Lord Roberts, it being stated, having declined because the War Department refused to give him a free hand in instituting army reforms.

The affairs of the Ottoman empire are rapidly going from bad to worse, and it is evident that a crisis cannot long be deferred. During the week the Turkish legation at Madrid was closed, the ambassador discharging his secretaries, attaches and servants and quitting his post because of unpaid salaries. The Turkish flag is coming down from many European consulates. The most prominent and progressive Turks are fugitives in Europe, fearing the wrath of the Sultan, Osman Pasha, a relative of the dead general of that name escaping during the last week. Turkey is making no progress in commerce, industry, agriculture or mining. The land taxes are so heavy that the farmers cannot pay them from the products of the soil. The mines of coal, copper, iron, lead, silver, salt and alum are unworked because of restrictive laws. Europe's day of settlement with the Sultan cannot long be delayed, and when that day comes the Sultan will disappear as a disturbing factor in old world politics.

China has taken the initiative in opening negotiations with the powers for a settlement of the complications arising from the Boxer revolt. Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang have addressed to the foreign envoys a circular note suggesting a basis for the beginning of negotiations. They express regret for the anti-foreign outrages and concede in advance China's liability to pay indemnity. They ask a cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the allied army. France has already rejected the proposals, and the powers will doubtless follow the example. In his note Mr. Pinchen, the French ambassador, insists that all negotiations will be held in abeyance as long as the heads of the leaders of the anti-foreign revolt remain untried. This is a direct return to the original demands of Germany and may delay negotiations.

The health of King Oscar of Sweden has given great uneasiness to his people during the last week, although the latest advices are encouraging. At the same time the crown prince, Gustavus, will take the oath before the Storting and govern as regent. It is feared that King Oscar will never be fully restored to health, and his death is confidently expected within a short time. In the present strained relations between Sweden and Norway the death of King Oscar and the accession of Prince Gustavus will be almost an international calamity.

TOTAL OF PUPILS 16,738,362.

Statistics Given by United States Commissioner of Education.

The annual report of the United States commissioner of education for the fiscal year ended June 30 last gives the figures for the fiscal year 1898-99 as the latest statistics obtainable. It shows that the grand total of pupils in all schools, elementary, secondary and higher, public and private, for the year ended July 1, 1899, was 16,738,362, of which the number enrolled in the common schools, elementary and secondary was 15,138,715. Twenty and one-half per cent of the entire population was enrolled in the public elementary schools and high schools.

There were 35,458 pupils in attendance in all departments of the colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts under the act of Congress approved Aug. 30, 1890, in aid of such institutions. The total income of these institutions, distributed among the various States, amounted to \$6,193,016, of which \$1,769,716 was derived from acts of Congress, \$2,570,427 was appropriated by the several States and territories and the remainder was derived from fees, invested funds and other miscellaneous sources.

Under the supervision of the bureau twenty-five public schools are maintained in Alaska, with a total enrollment of 1,723 pupils. The report reviews the school work in the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii. The total attendance in the Manila schools was 5,706 Sept. 30, 1899, against a school population of some 25,000. In Cuba in March, 1900, there were 131 boards of education, 3,099 schools in operation, with 3,500 teachers and 130,000 children enrolled. In 1899 there had been only 200 schools; attendance, 4,000. The expenditures up to the end of March, 1900, had been \$3,500,000, the school fund being taken from the customs receipts, and the estimate for 1900 was \$4,000,000. In Porto Rico, for the first term of 1899-1900, the school enrollment was 15,440 boys, 8,052 girls; total, 24,492; average daily attendance, 20,103; population of the island, 957,779. In Hawaii the total number of public and private schools is 169, with a total enrollment of 15,490, including a large proportion of foreigners, each nationality having its own teacher.



Revision of Chicago's registration gives 402,833 votes.

Mr. Bryan made sixteen speeches in Illinois, ending at Joliet.

Bryan made seven speeches in Maryland, ending at Baltimore.

Ten men were arrested in New York City for illegal registration.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin has been campaigning in Kentucky.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin made his first speech of the campaign at Watertown, Wis.

Legislators in Kentucky failed to agree on commissioner to fill vacancy in State Election Board.

The National Civil Service Reform League declined to accept Carl Schurz's resignation as president.

William L. Taylor, Attorney General of Indiana, addressed 1,200 railroad and factory men at Wabash, Ind.

Republican campaign managers claim McKinley's plurality in Illinois will be 75,000 outside of Cook County.

C. A. Towne of Minnesota addressed two large meetings at Centralia, Ill., in behalf of the Democratic ticket.

Congressmen Hopkins and Warner and Judge Bartlett Tripp addressed a large Republican meeting at Clinton, Ill.

The New York Tribune estimates that \$75,000 will be spent on pinks to be worn in the New York sound money parade.

Senator Hanna has denied a statement that he had offered \$100,000 to Charles A. Towne to join the Republican party.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith was the chief orator at a mass meeting of Yale students in New Haven.

John Wananaker, former Postmaster General, made his first political address in two years at a meeting in Philadelphia.

Col. Alfred Moore Waddell, candidate to succeed Marion Butler of North Carolina in the United States Senate, has withdrawn from the race.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana spoke in the Library Hall at Louisville while Bourke Cockran was delivering a Bryan speech at the Auditorium.

Scholar William P. Frye of Maine in a Republican meeting at Camden, N. J., warned Republicans that overconfidence might result in the election of Bryan.

Speaker Henderson of the House headed a big Yates parade at Springfield, Ill., and afterwards addressed a big meeting in Representative Hall at the Capitol.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of Indiana, who has been converted to Democracy, returned to Chicago from Nebraska and told Chairman Jones that Bryan would certainly carry the State.

Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, addressed crowds at Wheeling, Benwood, Moundsville, New Martinsville, Sistersville, Waverly and Parkersburg, W. Va.

George Fred Williams of Massachusetts delivered a philippic against imperialism before a large audience at Covington, Ky. He also vigorously attacked Senator Hanna as the representative of the moneyed class.

The laws of West Virginia require the Governor to issue a proclamation sixty days before an election. This year Gov. Adkins overlooked that duty and did not issue the usual notice until Oct. 4, although he dated it back a month. This irregularity is known to everybody, and has been generally discussed in the newspapers. The Republicans make light of it, but the Democrats are collecting evidence to be used in the election. In case President McKinley shall have a narrow margin, they claim that the Governor's failure to comply with the law will invalidate the election.

RECORD OF THE WEEK

INDIANA INCIDENTS—TERSELY TOLD.

State Wins Railroad Tax Case—Vicissitudes of a Young Farmer's Love Affairs—Shoots His Beloved's Son—Hidden Treasure Revealed by Dying Man.

Judge Carter in the Superior Court at Indianapolis handed down his opinion in the suit by the State of Indiana to recover nearly \$3,000,000 from the Vandalia Railroad. He holds that the State is entitled to recover \$745,154.65 instead of nearly four times that sum, which was demanded. This action was based on the provisions of a special charter granted to the railroad company which built the Vandalia road from Terre Haute to Indianapolis. The charter provided that any excess of profits earned by the company, after repaying the stockholders all that they had invested with 10 per cent interest and a dividend of 15 per cent per annum and setting aside a sufficient reserve fund, should be paid over to the State. The company operated under this charter about fourteen years.

Ends Life with a Bullet.

An attempt at suicide, a wedding and a second and successful effort at suicide is the record of Frank Daniels, a young farmer south of Peru, in a few months' time. He fell in love with a young woman of his neighborhood. He was too young to get a license and his uncle refused consent. He became desperate and sought relief by poison. His relatives saved him, with a physician's aid, and then, relenting, got him a marriage license. The wedding took place at once and all has been well seemingly, but the suicidal mania returned and he ended all with a bullet.

Woman Forger at Muncie.

A stylishly dressed woman, giving the name of Mrs. James McCormack, attempted to cash a forged check for \$1,000 at all of the Muncie banks and escaped while the check was being investigated. Mrs. McCormack told a plausible story of selling real estate to W. B. Cooley, president of the National Bank at Hartford City, and showed a letter and check bearing what was alleged to be Cooley's signature. The check was questioned at the Merchants' National Bank.

Love-Lorn Girl En's Life.

Because Arthur Williams married another woman Lillie Viper committed suicide at Lebanon by taking morphine. Shortly after the poison was taken her family discovered her condition and summoned medical assistance. Before her death Miss Viper requested that Williams' photograph be pinned on her breast and a ring, which she said was an engagement ring, be placed on the third finger of her left hand.

Shoots Son of Woman He Loved.

John L. Williams of Salem, ex-auditor of Washington County, shot and fatally wounded Marion Mayfield. Mayfield had objected to Williams paying attention to his mother, Mrs. William Mayfield, and, finding him away, when Williams shot him in the abdomen. The wounded man was 22 years of age and lived with his wife and mother. Williams is 60 years of age.

Dying Man Reveals Hoard.

When physicians told him that he had not long to live Adam Knapp, a wealthy resident of New Albany, told Stephen Day, a friend, to tear away a board from the mantelpiece and he would find \$2,000 in bills secreted there. Then Knapp stated he had about \$10,000 in gold buried in a big kettle in the cellar. In bureau drawers \$500 in currency was found. The total sum was \$13,485.

State News in Brief.

Della Scott, 3, Peru, scalded to death. Postoffice at Wadena was robbed of \$200.

Hat full of counterfeit dollars found near Shelbyville.

Michael Snyder, 85, Shelby County pioneer, is dead.

Richard Moorman, 83, Wayne County pioneer, is dead.

An independent citizens' party has been organized in Pulaski County.

John Scherer, 18, Howard County, was trampled to death by a horse.

Robert Hempke, 18, Anderson, was accidentally shot by his brother William.

Union Traction Company, Marion, has reduced the rate on two lines to one cent.

Beautiful residence of D. A. Hank, Logansport, was besmeared with tar paint.

Leslie Higgins, Redkey, was crushed to death by the flywheel in a gas pumping station.

John Schwallier, Jeffersonville restaurant keeper, has a "daddy dollar," 700 years old.

Sarah Combs, Wilkinson, died from blood poisoning as the result of a small scratch on her hand.

Reunion of the Ninth Indiana at Elwood. Judge D. W. Comstock, Indianapolis, was elected president.

A runaway horse belonging to William Schman, Covington, jumped off a hill into a tree top and had to be lifted out with a derrick.

Jury in the case of William A. Fuller, charged with killing James M. Torrence, Jennings County, disagreed. Second disagreement.

The 2-year-old son of John Ellis, Greencastle, breathes through a silver tube. He had the croup and the tube was inserted in his windpipe to prevent his choking to death.

While searching in the wreck on the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad the charred remains of a man were found and identified as the body of Robert E. Jerusalem, a merchant of Vincennes.

Daylight robberies are frequent in Marion.

Cigar-makers' strike at Rushville settled. James Derbyshire, 83, Laurel, is the oldest Old Fellow in the State.

Gov. Mount has received the deed to the sixteen acres of land in Spencer County, surrounding the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the mother of Abraham Lincoln. The deed conveys the land from the county commissioners of Spencer County to the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial Association, of which the Governor is president.