

THIEVES GET BUSY

FRED HILL IS TAKEN WITH GOODS AT LAPAZ, HIS ACCOMPLICE JESSE HAYES, HAS FLOWN.

Robbers gained entrance to the Phoenix Cigar store on Laporte street, owned by Charles McLaughlin, presumably late Sunday night, and departed with \$55 in cash, besides a couple of valuable pipes. The theft was not discovered until Monday morning. It was then found that the thief or thieves entered by one of the round windows, in the west end of the building. These windows were closed but not locked. Scratches on the bricks, and on the cue racks inside of the building, proved the manner of entrance and egress.

Only about \$4.00 in change, of the money stolen was in the register. The remainder was contained in a sack, which was deposited in a small secret drawer under the counter and supposedly known only to the clerks. It had been customary for Mr. McLaughlin to leave about this amount of money in the store, all of the time.

Fred Hill, the notorious Marshall county thief, has been captured with half of the Phoenix robbery booty on his person. He has confessed to the theft, but tries to put the blame on Jesse Hayes, another disreputable character, who has been in this city for some time.

The morning after the Phoenix cigar store was burglarized, Police man Daniel Jacoby, knowing that these two characters had been loafing around the bowling alley and opera house of late, at once suspected them of the theft. Upon investigation he found that both were missing from the city. Officials at South Bend and the surrounding towns were notified to watch for them. Later it was learned by telephone that a character answering to the description of Hill, was at Lapaz. Chas. McLaughlin and Constable Chas. Miles, immediately drove to Lapaz and found Hill at the Sheridan hotel in that town. He had \$24.80 on his person, and was smoking one of Mack's \$2.50 pipes. He owned up to the theft at once and told how the deed was done. Hill said that Jesse Hayes had been sleeping at Rockhill's livery barn Sunday night. Hill stayed with him. Late in the night Hayes left the barn, went into the opera house and secured a ladder with which he gained admittance into the cigar store through one of the small windows in the west end of the building. After securing the money Hayes came to the livery barn and divided the money with Hill. Hill says that this division was made before Lester Plummer who was employed at the barn. Hayes then took the \$250 a. m. Penna. train east, expecting to change cars at Warsaw, enroute to Bremen, Mich. where he has two brothers. Hill walked to Lapaz Monday morning and was about to take the evening train to South Bend.

Young Plummer says that both Hill and Hayes staid at the barn Sunday night, that they might have left about midnight, they were both there at 3:00 a. m. He denies that any money was divided in his presence.

Hill has been placed in jail, and efforts are being made to capture Hayes.

This robbery is only a fulfillment of what has been expected by many residents of this city. It shows the weakness of our police protection. It is only lucky that the theft did not amount to a larger sum. Furthermore it has been said by many that it would be a difficult task to find a policeman on the streets after 11 o'clock, and an impossibility after 4:30 a. m.

Odd Coincidence in Deaths.

A strange coincidence exists in the deaths Sunday night of Engineers P. D. Collins and Thomas Keefe of the Chicago and Northwestern, at Clinton, Iowa, veterans who entered the service of the company at Fulton, Ill., and who retired on pensions last October. Keefe had been with the company for fifty years, forty-two years as engineer on the Iowa line, and Collins had been for thirty-eight years on the Galena division. The men were lifelong friends, and during the last ten years of their railroad careers ran the same trains, Nos. 13 and 14 on their respective divisions. The death of each was due to internal cancer, Keefe dying suddenly after the receipt of the intelligence that his old friend could survive but a few hours. Keefe was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers forty years and treasurer of the local division for thirty years.

Sees Bright Future.

Cardinal Gibbons has expressed his opinion of the outlook for the new year in the following words: "The prospects for 1908 appear fair. The most reasonable way to judge of the future is by the light of the past, and we find that if Almighty God has inflicted upon us some trials the blessings he has vouchsafed I ways have exceeded them. This has been the experience in the years gone by, and, I think, we may rely upon the same goodness and protection in the one upon which we are now entering. There may be some things that probably will appear to certain minds discouraging, but under the will of Divine Providence I am sure we may hope for the best."

Fight for Fairbanks Clean and Dignified.

No aspirant for the Republican presidential nomination is making a more dignified campaign than Vice President Fairbanks. He may not win the nomination, but at the same time he is not likely to lose much sleep over the contest. Our Vice President is essentially a man of dignity and he has refused to enter into a mad scramble for delegates. He has made no effort to force himself upon the attention of the country. During the recess of Congress he has accepted some of the invitations to make public addresses that have come to him in the ordinary course, but he has not resorted to the well-known and oft-practiced method of having his friends arrange dinners and procure invitations for him. Nor do his enemies, if he has any, deny that when he has spoken he has spoken with good taste, dignity, and effectiveness. There is much favorable comment in Washington on the manner in which the Vice President has carried himself, as becomes his office and his character. In addition to being one of the best presiding officers the Senate has had in recent years, as a candidate for the presidency Mr. Fairbanks has so far escaped criticism and won only praise.

This does not mean that the Vice President and his friends have been idle. They have not. They have been at work. The truth is, and it may as well be told, more work has been done for Fairbanks than most people are aware of. But it has been quiet work. It has not been hunting delegates with a brass band. Mr. Fairbanks himself is a skillful practical politician. He knows what strings to pull and how to pull them. He has been assisted by a number of friends and agents who have quietly traveled about the country seeing this man and that man and dropping a little seed where it may sprout in June. Mr. Fairbanks has given particular attention to the South, and his efforts there have not been unproductive.—Record Herald.

Spending As Fast As Getting.

For several years every person willing to do any kind of work, easily found employment at good wages. Yet, notwithstanding this, we are told that there are now walking the streets of Chicago fully 75,000 men seeking work and begging to get something to eat. In New York 100,000 unemployed are reduced to a similar condition. What conclusions are to be drawn from this? Were these people spendthrifts when work was plentiful, or were prices of commodities run up so high by trust influences that very little could be saved? Those who have given such matters special attention unhesitatingly declare that in a majority of cases the spendthrift propensity was strongly developed during flush times; that laying up a little something for a rainy day was not thought of; that entirely too many squandered their earnings and lived altogether too high. Of course, crying over spilt milk, or chiding those who sours the mistakes of the recent past. But the lesson which recent events have taught ought to make a lasting impression, and lead to the adoption of saner methods. Some will never learn. But many can learn if they will only settle down to solid thinking and sensible acting.—South Bend Times.

Moral Standards Now High.

That the people of this nation in private and public life conduct business of all kinds on a higher moral plane than ever before was the belief expressed by Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa, in an address to the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn Sunday.

"At the beginning of the civil war a famous gambler named Pendleton, whose house was near the capitol, was the leader of the lobby," said Senator Dolliver. "His gambling-house was the vestibule of Congress. Senators and representatives met there, and their respective houses during the day and gathered under his roof at night."

"Within his gambling-house could be found nightly members of the cabinet, general of the army, admirals of the navy and diplomats. When Pendleton died, a few weeks before Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated for the first term, President Buchanan was one of the mourners at the funeral. His pallbearers were members of the cabinet and United States senators."

Second Thaw Trial Is On.

Harry K. Thaw Monday was placed on trial for the second time for the killing of Stanford White. In regard to the selection of the jury, the case is proceeding far more rapidly than did the first one. Nine men were found out of the first fifty-seven examined, who appeared to be satisfactory to both sides. They were placed in the jury box, but were not sworn, it being desired to obviate the embarrassment which followed the excusing of five jurors after they had taken the oath in the first trial. All nine men are subject to peremptory challenge, but judgment from the progress made it appears likely that the jury will be completed in much less time than was the first one. The examination of witnesses was conducted by District Attorney Jerome for the state and by Attorney Martin J. Latherton for the defense.

THE JURY DISAGREES.

Couldn't Conclude That Powers Was Implicated in Assassination of William Goebel.

After being out more than forty-eight hours the jury in the case of Caleb Powers, tried on a charge of complicity in the murder of William Goebel, Saturday reported for the second time that its members were unable to agree upon a verdict and was discharged by Judge Morris. This was the fourth trial of Powers. In two of the former trials Powers was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment and in the third trial he was also convicted and given a death sentence.

After the discharge of the jury court was adjourned until afternoon to hear the motion of the defense for a new trial.

Judge Morris overruled the motion for bail. He fixed July 6 as the date for the next trial.

The jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. J. L. Price, the foreman, and J. W. Renaker, the Harrison county juror held out for conviction.

Powers was showered with congratulations. He said that he would make a statement later adding: "I am pleased."

There came near being an acquittal Saturday. Mr. Renaker made the proposition to Mr. Price to vote for acquittal. Price held out, although a sick man, and Renaker said he would vote with him. C. J. Marshall first voted for conviction but soon changed. The jurors were much wrought up, there being much ill feeling, and two of them shook Powers by the hand. Powers actually cried.

There was no money in the treasury fund with which to pay the jury.

The last chapters in one of the most tragic events in the history of Kentucky was reached Saturday on the completion of the four trials of former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, indicted eight years ago as accessory before the fact to the murder of William Goebel, Democratic contestant for governor. It has been one of the most stubbornly contested criminal trials in the history of the American jurisprudence.

The present trial has covered more than seven weeks, with forty-six actual days of court proceedings. There have been 177 witnesses examined 75 for the commonwealth and 101 for the defense. In addition three sets of depositions have been read and the testimony of six witnesses who died since the last trial, was admitted. Powers was the chief witness for the defense. Henry E. Yontsey, who is now a life convict, was the leading witness for the state.

The first trial was held in 1900; it resulted in conviction. The sentence was life imprisonment. This sentence and verdict were reversed by the court of appeals on the grounds of misconduct upon the part of Attorney Thomas C. Campbell during the trial judge in forcing too speedy a judgment and sentence in order to have it entered in the time provided by the criminal code.

The second trial came about a year later and resulted in a life sentence. This verdict was also set aside on the ground that Judge James C. Campbell had refused to vacate the bench upon a motion filed by the defense, supported by an affidavit charging him with partiality.

At the third trial, in 1903, Judge J. E. Robbins, of Mayfield, presided. It again resulted in a verdict of guilty, and this time the death penalty was imposed. Following this sentence the case was taken from the state courts by Judge M. J. Cochran of the United States district court, and the accused became a federal prisoner and was confined in the Newport jail. This was done on a motion that the federal courts take jurisdiction of the case under the constitution, a jurisdiction which Judge Cochran assumed. The case was carried to the supreme court of the United States, but by that tribunal was returned to the state courts, and Powers once more brought back to the jail at Georgetown.

The Aldrich Currency Bill.

Senator Aldrich has completed his emergency currency bill intended to prevent financial stringency and has introduced it in the senate. The bill has received the approval of the senate finance committee. It provides for the issuance of additional bank notes in times of emergency to the limit of \$250,000,000. Its retirement, when the emergency ceases, will be provided for by means of a 6 per cent tax on the entire issue. Approved state, county and municipal bonds are to form the security upon which the emergency notes may be issued.

Ex-Senator Stewart of Nevada says currency reform is the easiest thing in the world. Mr. Stewart held the same opinion of free silver. In a word, the way to inflate is to inflate.

The Democratic Situation.

Stokes Jackson and J. Kirby Risk each claim five committeemen in their race for chairman of the Democratic state committee. If one of the two committeemen not tied up votes for each of them it will leave a tie with Stevens voting for Barnhart "first last and all the time." If a compromise candidate is agreed upon by Mr. Stevens, the committeeman of the Thirteenth district will have no voice in the matter as he has to vote for Barnhart from start to finish.

Lawyer Found Guilty.

John Graves, of Warsaw, must spend thirty days in the county jail and pay a fine of \$100, a verdict of guilty having been returned against him on a charge of embezzling \$1,200 and a certificate of sale to forty acres of land belonging to the Arbutle-Ryan Harvesting Co. The trial occupied the entire week last week.

WALKERTON IS WET

REMONSTRATORS LOSE OUT IN SUPERIOR COURT DECISION.

The question of whether or not the town of Walkerton shall be "dry" for the next two years was determined in a decision made Friday by Superior Judge Van Fleet, when he decided in favor of the applicant in the case of V. W. Hardenbrook, who had been refused a license for a commission and appealed. A remonstrance was the cause of the refusal and as a result of its failure to finally prevent the issuance of the license, costs to the amount of \$1500 will be left for the remonstrators to pay. The decision was based on the legality of taking names from a remonstrance and re-signing them prior to the hearing. No notice of an appeal has yet been given. Former State's Attorney George E. Clarke and J. D. Brooks appeared for the applicant, while Charles Drummond and Slick & Curtis represented the remonstrators.

The official correspondence with these pictures consists of a letter from the President to the secretary of war, Dec. 3, last, requesting him to secure legislation to make infantry captains mounted officers and establish remount depots, saying "both of these measures are essential to the improvement of horsemanship in the army."

Another letter from the President to the chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs transmits a report from Maj. Gen. Bell, chief of staff, explaining the photographs, the President saying:

"The field officers of our army can not be held exclusively responsible for the poor riding which has been frequently observed among them. The quality of our horses does not equal that of mounts used in foreign armies. Furthermore, though all infantry captains in European armies are mounted, an infantry officer in our service has little opportunity to practice riding until he becomes a field officer."

France is For Peace.

The French government is considerably exercised over the reports cable to some American newspapers last week in which it is represented as secretly desiring of a war between Japan and the United States and the destruction of the American fleet, with the ultimate object of witnessing the internalization of the Panama canal. A statement Monday says that nothing could be farther from the truth. France is the sincerest friend of both countries, and she is extremely desirous of seeing the present difficulties settled amicably. It was for this reason that France, as long ago as last spring, made an official tender of her good offices in case she could be of service.

On the other hand, a growing nervousness regarding the outcome is to be seen in diplomatic circles in Paris.

A representative of one of the great powers said in this connection: "While I am optimistic regarding the immigration question, unless there should be a recurrence of the unfortunate attacks upon Japanese in California, I am distinctly pessimistic concerning the settlement of the ultimate issue, that of commercial supremacy in the Pacific. America stands for the open door; she has stood quietly while Japan proceeded to monopolize Korea and Manchuria. When she seeks to enter China, as she will, America must either call a halt or abandon the doctrine of the open door, which has been the keystone of her policy in the East."

Pettibone Goes Free.

George A. Pettibone Saturday was found not guilty of complicity in the assassination of ex-Governor Frank Steiengberg, of Idaho. The jury deliberated from 8:50 o'clock Friday night until shortly before noon Saturday. Their deliberation continued through the night without a break for sleep.

After the verdict had been read, Pettibone was surrounded by friends and showered with congratulations. Pettibone had been so weak that he had to be carried into court, but the verdict seemed to give him new life. He had spent Friday night in a hospital and was taken back there from the court room Saturday.

Judge Wood's instructions had been considered more favorable to the state than were the instructions in the Haywood trial, but it was the general opinion after the verdict that the jury had freed Pettibone in the belief that Harry Orchard's tale of blood was not to be believed. The state concluded its arguments Friday evening and the defense followed its announced program of submitting the case without argument.

While no action has been taken in the Moyer case, it is certain that there will be no prosecution. Moyer will be released from bail at once and he and Pettibone will return to Denver.

Gets None of Thaw Wealth.

Announcement of the filing of the Countess of Yarmouth's suit for annulment of her marriage to the Earl of Yarmouth is perturbing England less on account of the scandal than as a result of the discovery that the marriage settlement was such as to render it impossible for the earl to retain any of the Thaw wealth.

The amount of the settlement has never been known except to members of the Thaw and Yarmouth families, but it is certain that it exceeded \$1,000,000, besides which the Countess has given her husband large sums to satisfy demands incurred through gratification of his expensive tastes.

Though the Yarmouth suit has been set down among the defended cases in the divorce court, it is not expected that there will be any serious resistance. Physicians, it is expected, will be the only witnesses.

Indiana Man Has Narrow Escape.

John M. Young, a Terre Haute man who recently went to Long Beach, California, had a narrow escape from serious injury late Monday evening at Dead Man's Island, when he was attacked by a huge devil fish which he had pried loose from the rocks. The octopus, which measured eight feet across, threw one of its tentacles around Young's right leg, and only by a quick stroke with his knife, which severed the tentacle near the central portion of the monster, was the Indiana man able to free himself.

When the devil fish was finally subdued, Young started back toward Long Beach sufficed with excitement. The octopus, with seven tentacles remaining, is on exhibition at Long Beach, Cal.

Yankees Poor Riders.

Thirteen photographs from life, illustrative of hair-raising exploits in horsemanship, form the unique exhibit sent to Congress by direction of the President to accompany recommendations from himself and the chief of staff for the betterment of army riding. These pictures are intended to show how far ahead of American military men are European horsemen in the art of equestrianism.

One of the most thrilling pictures riding over a twenty-foot perpendicular cliff, the photographs being taken in series to illustrate the sagacity of the horse and the skill of the rider in maintaining a poise with the center of gravity in different stages of the descent. There are pictures of German student officers apparently leaping from hill to hill, of fat majors and lieutenant colonels of the same nationality wallowing through bogs and swamps and over hedges; of French constables riding; of the famous drag hunt of the German army, and stirring pictures of the bounds in full cry on boar hunting.

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There is a heavy rush at the telegraph office, in Brownstown, Jamaica with inquiries for the safety of relatives and friends and with messages giving assurances to anxious ones.

The superstitious ones among the inhabitants of the island, particularly the negroes, are in a panicky state of mind. January has been called the fatal month, since the great earthquake of last year.

The coincidence of a solar eclipse which was due Sunday, coming with an earthquake, had added to the fears.

Saturday morning's earthquake, which was violent, had a movement from east to west and lasted for more than twenty seconds. There was increasing vibration, which culminated in two sharp shocks.

Padewski's Close Call.

While being shaved by his valet, Padewski, the great Polish pianist, sustained a severe gash across his throat that narrowly missed being a fatal injury.

The valet was attending the temperamental virtuoso aboard his private car at Cincinnati, and was in the midst of the shaving operation when the vehicle was bumped by the freight engine. The jar sent the razor into the musician's throat, but an accidental turn of the valet's wrist prevented its sinking deeply. Considerable cuticle was removed.

The pianist was so affected by the accident that he had to lie down to recover his nerves.

Little Trouble in Munich.

The backbone of rioting in Munich is broken. Cars were run Sunday from early morning until dusk over all lines, and with the exception of a few scattering stone throwing attacks, which occurred on the outskirts the cars were unmolested, notwithstanding they were manned by imported strike breakers and unguarded so far as deputy sheriffs or troops were concerned.

Maj. Gen. W. J. McKee, in command of the troops, takes a cheerful view of the situation.

He said: "Things were much better and I feel sure there will be no further outbreaks, except those brought on by small boys."

Gold Output Shrinks.

The production of gold in the United States was \$4,753,401 less in 1907 than in 1906. The amount of silver produced was increased by over one million fine ounces.

Alaska's gold production fell off a little more than \$3,000,000, according to the preliminary report of the director of the mint, issued last week. Colorado led all the states in 1907, in gold production as it did in 1906. The amount, however, was reduced from nearly \$21,000,000 in 1906 to nearly \$21,000,000 in 1907.

Montana leads in the production of silver with 12,118,000 fine ounces, with Colorado and Utah only a few thousand ounces behind.

Hitchcock Asks More Money.

The annual report of First Assistant Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock has been made public. The revenue collected through the post-offices during the fiscal year 1906 amounted to about \$168,000,000, a gain of more than \$15,000,000, and the report states that this growth was continued in 1907 when the aggregate was \$183,000,000. In order to meet this continuous growth of his bureau Mr. Hitchcock makes an appeal for larger appropriations.

GARY IN SAD FLIGHT.

Goes Dry With Vengeance.

Gary has gone dry with a vengeance, and in addition is deprived of its electric lights, owing to an accident in the transformer in the Gary Water and Electric Light Plant. The accident occurred last Saturday afternoon and no repairs are promised until Wednesday.

In the meantime the Garyites are going about unwashed, and in their homes they are burning candles. The candle stock, too, threatens to run low, and nobody is prepared to burn coal oil lamps.

Dishes in the restaurants and in the hotels are piling up and the barber shops have closed down. The laundries, too, are out of business, and a car load of washings was expressed to Chicago Monday.

People walk about on the streets in the evening carrying lanterns and often fail to recognize each other owing to the unfamiliar appearance of some of their dirty friends. Thomas E. Knotts, the president of the town, is the only man who has a pump on his premises and it has been kept working overtime. The saloon keepers are the only ones who have been profiting by the water famine.

At the Gary Hotel all employees are given buckets an hour before meal time and sent to Lake Michigan a half mile away, in order to carry water.

Earthquake Shakes Island of Jamaica.

A heavy earthquake shock was felt throughout the island of Jamaica Saturday morning. It is expected much damage was done.

Stewartstown was the chief sufferer in the North. The Episcopal church which had been badly shaken in the big quake of last year, was reduced to debris. Other buildings in the town were damaged.

There are reports that much harm was done in Kingston and other points on the south shore.

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Tuberculosis Hospital Discussed in Report.

The project of a tuberculosis hospital is discussed by Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the State Board of Health, in his annual report, and high tribute is paid to the legislation by which money was appropriated to start this enterprise. There are a number of private tuberculosis hospitals in the State. These are patronized by residents of the State, and in addition many Indiana patients take treatment in hospitals in the East. Dr. Hurty, however, believes that a State hospital supplied with sufficient money for all necessary equipment will be a boon to the people of Indiana.

"A State tuberculosis hospital is in sight," says the annual report of the Health Board. "After years of effort on the part of many citizens who desired to promote the economic affairs and happiness of the State, a law has been passed creating a hospital where a few hundred lives may annually be saved from the all-devouring consumption. The Assembly of 1907 provided an appropriation for the purchase of a site, but left to the succeeding Assembly the duty of giving a proper sum for buildings and for maintenance. Ten thousand persons will die of the disease in the meantime, but finally the rescue work will begin. It will be a proud day for Indiana when it begins the work of saving precious young people from the most destructive of known preventable diseases."

Dr. Hurty, in discussing the tuberculosis malady, emphasizes the economic as well as the humane side of the situation. He calls attention to the fact that the expense of tuberculosis in Indiana during the last years has been almost \$50,000 a day, to say nothing of the sorrow it has cost an able-bodied man who has been left.

One notable fact in connection with tuberculosis statistics in Indiana during the last year is that the death of women has exceeded the death of men. The number of mothers between the age of eighteen and forty who died in 1906 was 917 while there were only 255 fathers of this age. Comparative figures of this kind have not been compiled for 1907, but it is known the death of women exceeded the death of men. It is also shown that of the total number of consumption deaths in 1907, 76 per cent were in the age period of fifteen to fifty years, the most useful period in life.

Women for the Postoffice.

Senator Clay of Georgia is entirely in the right in opposing the discharge of women postmasters in the smaller offices in the South. The village post office is coveted by storekeepers, who wish to have it in the country store to attract customers. It also has its political importance, and the post office is often the gathering place of the local politicians, where they exchange views and agree upon men and neighborhood affairs and delegates to county conventions and what not. Because of these gatherings and the smoky atmosphere of the many country stores, the postoffice domiciled therein is not always the most attractive place for women and children to go for their letters. When the postmaster is a woman everything is different. Some storekeeper has usually been deprived of the office and misses it in his business. It is no longer a congenial place for the district politicians to assemble and smoke. But it is clean and fit for women to enter. The mail matter is disposed of in an orderly way. There is always some one present to wait upon people, and as an almost invariable rule, there is the strictest honesty and accuracy in accounting for the government funds. The office of rural postmaster is one which can be filled most acceptably by women, and usually without taking them from their home duties. These appointments ought not to be restricted to men. The more women employed in them the better for the public and for the government.—Baltimore Sun.

To Marry "Sight Unseen."

Emil Lauritzen of Winsted, Conn., is going to Joplin, Mo., to marry Miss Louise Adcock, whom he has never seen. Miss Adcock, whose father is a prominent poultry fancier, wrote her name on an egg that was among those going to market. The egg came East and reached Lauritzen's bakery by way of a cold storage plant. He wrote to Miss Adcock and she replied to his letter. Correspondence went on until marriage was proposed. Miss Adcock accepted him, but her father insisted that he should come to Joplin before the wedding was positively agreed upon. He