

COL. W. HOLLOWAY CALLED BY DEATH

A Distinguished Native of Richmond Died Last Saturday Afternoon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 1.—After looking for the last time at the portrait of his old-time friend and employer, Governor Morton, and with a faint smile on his lips, William Robeson Holloway, 75 years old, well-known journalist and former consul to St. Petersburg and to Halifax, died Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Catherine B. Johnson, 131 East Pratt street, with whom he had made his home since the death of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Oliver P. Morton.

Col. Holloway was born at Richmond, Ind. He was the son of David P. Holloway, who for forty years was editor of the Richmond Palladium, was representative in the Legislature in 1843-44, state senator for one term, a member of the House of Representatives in 1854-56, commissioner of patents in 1861-66 and afterward a patent solicitor in Washington. His mother was Jane Ann Paulson and was of Swedish descent.

He practically was reared in a newspaper office and went to Cincinnati when a youth and was a compositor on the *Times* of that city from 1852 to 1857. He then returned to the Palladium at Richmond and the following year was married to Miss Eliza Burback, of Centerville, a sister of Mrs. Morton. The same year he published a history of Richmond and of the settlement of Wayne County. He studied law and was admitted to the Wayne County bar.

When Mr. Morton succeeded Henry S. Lane as Governor of Indiana, he appointed Col. Holloway his private secretary.

Postmaster of Indianapolis.

He was appointed postmaster of Indianapolis by President Grant in 1869 and served in that position through both of President Grant's terms and through that of President Hayes. With the assistance of Berry R. Sulgrave he brought together and published Holloway's Indianapolis, which still is recognized as an authority.

Following his services as postmaster he established the Indianapolis Times, a morning paper. He put out an evening edition of the paper, which was unsuccessful and which was discontinued after the fifth edition. This last newspaper venture was a failure and in 1886 the *Times* was merged with the Indianapolis Journal.

For two years Colonel Holloway was private secretary to Mayor Caleb S. Denney.

Col. Holloway was United States consul general at St. Petersburg from 1897 to 1904. On his return to the United States he accepted the consulship to Halifax, N. S., in the expectation that the climate there would benefit his health. He remained in Nova Scotia until 1907, when he returned to Indianapolis and made his home with Mrs. Morton until her death a few months later. He then removed to the home of Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Helen MacMahon, both daughters of one of his boyhood friends, the late Thomas Barnitt.

Muscles May Move Themselves.

Albert von Haller, a Swiss surgeon of the eighteenth century, was the first to point out that the muscles of our bodies have an automatic action. Before Haller's time it was believed that the muscles could not contract or swell up of themselves, but were drawn up by the nerves of volition. Haller discovered that this is not so, but that a muscle, if irritated, will draw itself together automatically, even when it is quite separated from the nerves, and this has since been proved to be true by a great number of experiments. So that, though it is true our nerves are the cause of our moving, because they excite the muscles and so cause them to contract, yet the real power of contraction is in the muscle itself. The body of man is full of wonders, not the least of which is this automatic power of contraction in all muscles. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Comma.

The point on which most writers are at odds with the composer is the comma. He is too fond of this particular punctuation point. He takes a delight in breaking up the flow of a sentence with his artificial pauses. We all say, "Why then did you do it?" in one breath. It is the composer who says, "Why, then, did you do it?" It is possible to be too hard on the comma. It has its undeniable uses. Edward Clodd in his memoir of Grant Allen tells the story of a composer who dissected very strongly from that writer's moral philosophy and had to "set up" an interview with Allen in which the sentence occurred, "He is happily married." He salved his conscience by printing it "He is, happily, married." —London Chronicle.

A Cheerful Liar.

One time the late ameer of Afghanistan asked the English diplomatic agent at his court to give a description amid a circle of Afghan boys of the largest gun in England. The Englishman described the 100 ton gun, and when he had finished the ameer observed to his admiring subjects, "I have seen a gun the carriage of which was as large as the gun which has just been described to you." It would never do for an ameer to be astonished, much less to confess himself beaten.

One Idea Developed.

Browning—How is your new club for the exchange and development of ideas getting along, old man? Greening—not as rapidly as we had expected. So far it has developed the idea in each member that he is the only man in the bunch who has any ideas worth while.—Chicago News.

SOME HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR JUST CLOSED

Jan. 2—In an attempt to arrest several alleged anarchists in London, 1,500 police and soldiers took active part.

3—The United States Supreme Court dismissed the Government's Panama-Canal libel suit against the *New York World*.

7—Reciprocity negotiations between the United States and Canada renewed at Washington, D. C.

8—The electric and telephone plant of Santiago, Chile, is destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to \$2,000,000.

11—The Chinese National Assembly is dissolved.

14—The State Department announces that complete agreement with Canada over the fisheries question has been reached.

17—A madman in the French Chamber fires two shots at Premier Briand, one of them striking M. Mirmam, Director of Public Relief.

18—Twenty-four Japanese anarchists, one of them a woman, are condemned to death for conspiracy to kill the Crown Prince.

20—The Commissioners of the United States and Canada reach a reciprocity agreement.

20—Andrew Carnegie makes an additional gift of \$10,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute at Washington, D. C.

21—The voters of New Mexico ratify the proposed State Constitution.

23—Mme. Curie defeated for membership in the French Academy of Sciences.

26—The reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada is submitted to the legislative bodies of both countries.

30—The House passes the bill creating a permanent tariff board.

Feb. 1—The Governor of Isfahan, Persia, and his nephew shot by a Russian.

1—An explosion of many tons of dynamite and black powder at the Central Railroad of New Jersey freight terminal kills thirty workmen and causes enormous damage to property.

3—The centenary of Horace Greeley's birth is celebrated.

4—The Persian Minister of Finance killed by Armenians in the streets of Teheran.

6—King George formally opens the British Parliament.

9—The voters of Arizona ratify the proposed Constitution by a large majority.

10—It is announced in Washington that W. Morgan Shuster would be appointed treasurer-general of Persia to reorganize its finances.

11—The grand jury investigating vote-selling in Scioto County, Ohio, returns indictments against forty-one persons.

14—The House, by a vote of 221 to 92, passes the Canadian Reciprocity bill.

24—Briand cabinet in France resigns and is succeeded by one formed by M. Monis.

25—U. S. Senate ratifies the new treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan.

Mar. 7—President Taft orders troops to the Mexican border.

7—Secretary of the Interior Ballinger resigns and Walter Fisher of Chicago is appointed his successor.

13—In a speech in the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey endorses President Taft's Anglo-American arbitration scheme.

10—France adopts Greenwich time.

11—The trial of the Camorra leaders begins at Viterbo, Italy.

13—The United States Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the Corporation Tax law.

21—The tercentenary of the authorized version of the Bible is celebrated throughout England.

24—The members of the Mexican cabinet hand their resignations to President Diaz.

25—A fire in a shirtwaist factory in New York causes the death of 145 persons.

28—The Spanish cabinet approves the proposed measure regulating religious associations.

29—The Japanese Privy Council ratifies the commercial treaty with the United States.

31—The New York legislature, after a deadlock of ten weeks, elects Justice James A. O'Gorman (Dem.) to succeed Chauncey M. Dewey (Rep.) in the U. S. Senate.

Apr. 1—The Spanish cabinet under Premier Canaloas resigns after a decision upon the Ferret controversy, Sanalejas to form a new cabinet.

3—The U. S. Supreme court holds that under the Hepburn act the railroads must be actually independent of the coal companies.

4—The Sixty-second Congress meets in special session.

4—Ratifications of the Japanese-American commercial treaty are exchanged at Tokyo.

5—A surplus of \$30,000,000 is shown at the close of the Canadian fiscal year.

11—The passage by the French Senate of a measure abolishing territorial delimitations for the production of champagne leads to serious riots of the winegrowers in the department of Marne and elsewhere.

14—The resignation of David Jayne Hill as ambassador to Germany is announced at Washington.

15—The \$50,000,000 loan to China, participated in by American, British, French and German bankers, is signed at Peking.

21—The House passes the Canadian Reciprocity bill by a vote of 266 to 89.

22—The McNamara brothers and Ortie McManigal are arrested, charged with responsibility for the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building, in October, 1910.

27—A serious revolutionary outbreak occurs at Canton, China.

30—Fire destroys about one-third of the city of Bangor, Me., rendering thousands homeless and causing a property loss of more than \$2,500,000.

May 3—Five members of the Ohio General Assembly are indicted on the charge of soliciting bribes.

4—The Congress of International law, at Madrid, confirms the right to use aerial craft in war.

5—Ratifications of the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty are exchanged at Tokyo.

6—Three thousand women parade in New York City in furtherance of the cause of woman suffrage.

8—The Chinese Grand Council is abolished by imperial edict and a constitutional cabinet of ten members substituted.

9—The Supreme Court of Australia decides that Archduke John, who disappeared twenty years ago, is dead.

11—Francisco Madero, Jr., proclaims himself provisional president of Mexico and appoints a ministry.

15—A lockout of 40,000 workmen is declared at Copenhagen by the employers' federation, efforts to settle the difficulty having failed.

21—Henri M. Beriaux, French Minister of War, and Premier Monis are struck by an aeroplane at Issy-les-Moulineaux; the former is killed and the latter severely injured.

21—A treaty of peace is signed at Juarez between the Mexican government and the insurgents.

25—Porfirio Diaz resigns his office as President of Mexico and Francisco Leon de la Barra is chosen provisional President.

29—The U. S. Supreme Court decides that the American Tobacco Company is a combination in violation of the Sherman law, and orders its dissolution.

June 2—The first American stock, Atchison common, is quoted on the Paris Bourse.

7—A severe earthquake felt throughout Mexico causes the loss of 1200 lives.

12—The sixth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance begins at Stockholm.

13—W. Morgan Shuster, the American financier, is placed in control of Persia's finances.

14—Twenty thousand seamen go on strike at London, Liverpool, and other British and North Sea ports, demanding an increase in wages.

17—The \$50,000,000 3 per cent. Panama Canal bond issue is heavily oversubscribed.

19—The first Constituent Assembly of Portugal is opened.

20—President and Mrs. Taft celebrate their Silver wedding anniversary.

22—King George V. and Queen Mary are crowned in Westminster Abbey.

23—The Monis ministry in France resigns and J. Caillaux forms a new cabinet.

Federation, regardless of any outside interference. I cannot be lured aside from the path I have chosen, and into squabbles which would detract from the strength of our cause. I have heard very little concerning Mr. Frederick's charges, and wish I had heard none.

"I do not consider that they are worth attention. There seems to be a tendency to draw me into useless controversy on side issues of this question. I have been placed at that head of the Federation to steer its course through just such shoals as these. I believe that I am fulfilling my duty, and I will not tolerate any outside interference."

GOMPERS RESENTFUL Of the Attacks Being Made Upon Him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Setting aside the impeachment of his motives which was issued last night by District Attorney Fredericks of Los Angeles, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared his independence today, and in strong terms, announced his intention to follow that which pleased him the best.

"I propose to follow my own course in the conduct of the affairs of the

Federation, regardless of any outside interference. I cannot be lured aside from the path I have chosen, and into squabbles which would detract from the strength of our cause. I have heard very little concerning Mr. Frederick's charges, and wish I had heard none.

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UNMASKED INITIATORS Disguises of Fraternity Men Removed by Coeds.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Some of the secret society girls at Northwestern university have set their dainty feet down against being initiated by masked young men. More than that, the girls are in rebellion against appearing for the ordeal with their flowing and with old clothes on. Properly speaking, the rebellion is over and the young women won, but it is said they

have left a division in the ranks of the Upsilon Iota society.

Girl candidates found themselves confronted recently by five masked young men, who tied the girls' hands behind their backs and hung blenders over their eyes preparatory to the initiation program. Members who opposed the plans for the initiation made a dash for the captives. They snatched the blenders off their eyes and pulled the masks from the young men, who proved to be some fraternity members. The rites were then conferred. It is said the faculty will take no official notice of the incident.

There are only about half a dozen elevators, either passenger or freight, in all Japan.

Suppose Every Resolution For The New Year Was Carried Out?

Nearly every man and woman, and a good many children in this city staid up Sunday night to witness that interesting spectacle of Father Time using the hook on a departing year, and presenting to the public the infant 1912, and nearly all of them resolved themselves into a committee on resolutions.

Many of the resolutions were adopted with the fingers crossed, and most of them were very brittle and of the common or garden variety. However, there were some original ones—for instance one man resolved not to make any resolutions.

The majority of the resolutions, if carried out, are to financially embarrass the liquor traffic, the tobacco industry, the places of amusement, the confectionery stores, and to greatly increase the deposits in the banks and trust companies.

After carefully collecting today a number of the resolutions made last night as the bell rang in the new year, estimates were made showing the effect they will have on various lines of business. A table of results.

KILLS SON-IN-LAW \$400,000 IS RAISED

With \$21,000 Over by De Pauw University.

(National News Association)

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Mrs. Mary T. Gouda, charged with the murder of her son-in-law, Frederick Wesserlen, whose body was discovered in the heart of city, wrapped in oilcloth made a complete confession today, according to the police. Her motive is unknown.

DIES IN CHURCH

(Palladium Special)

MILTON, Ind., Jan. 1.—John T. Ayres, aged 69 years, a prominent farmer of this place, dropped dead at the Christian church services Sunday night. He had been a victim of heart trouble for some time and death was probably due to this cause. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Good Qualifications.

"Mrs. Teaser would make a great baseball catcher."

"What makes you think so?"

"Why, the other night she caught her husband stealing home and put him out"—Exchange.

True men and women are all physicalians to make us well.—A. Bartel.

Sound Producing Machine.

A compact sound producing machine for use in connection with moving pictures can be made to produce fifty-four different effects—woms, hoof beats, washing of surf, breaking of glass and many more.

Greetings!

From
O. E. DEERING
Auctioneer
Centerville, Indiana

The year of 1910 has been a most prosperous and satisfying year, having had 81 public sales in all. For this I wish to thank my many patrons, knowing that my work has been appreciated.

Upon this basis of knowing my work has been entirely satisfactory I solicit a continuance of same.

A Happy New Year To All

GOOD FARM for SALE

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 1912

AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, about one-half mile northwest of the town of Bethel, Wayne County, Indiana,

A FINE 50-ACRE FARM.

This land is practically all tillable, excepting about 1/2 acres in timber; no buildings on same. If you are looking for a good farm

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

TERMS—One-third cash in hand, one-third in nine months, and the remaining one-third in eighteen months from the day of sale; deferred payments to be secured by promissory notes payable in bank, bearing interest at 6% per annum from date, and attorney fees, waiving relief from valuation and appraisal laws, secured by a first mortgage upon the real estate; or, the purchaser may pay all of the purchase price in cash.

For further particulars, address,

C. E. ANDERSON, Executor,

BETHEL, INDIANA

SHIVELEY & SHIVELEY, Attorneys.