

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

### TOPICS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Grading Up Stock—Fancy Poultry Is Not Profitable—Quality of Maple Sap—Potato Culture—How to Market Stock—General Farm Notes.

#### Pure Bred Stock.

The breeds are the result of hundreds of years' patient work. It was half a century before Bakewell completed his experiments with the Cotswold sheep and since his time that breed has not only been improved but has also been made the foundation upon which the best mutton breeds of the present day have been produced. Every farmer knows how rapidly the trotting horses have increased their speed since the days of Hambletonian, and yet Hambletonian himself was the result of many years' breeding. When the great Boston Arabian, yet a son of Boston lowered the record of four miles to a point that was marvelous. Lexington, who performed this feat, became the source from which the best race horses of our time came. These results were due to the selection of the best for breeding purposes.

When a farmer has a flock or herd of mongrels it will pay him to grade up his stock by the use of pure-bred sires, but his aim should always be to procure something better. If he has pure breeds he must strictly adhere to them. The moment he attempts to cross one pure-bred lot with the use of males of some other breed he makes the first downward step. He obliterates pedigrees, and the tendency is then back to the mongrels. This may be particularly noticed with those who often attempt to improve the flocks of poultry by crossing two breeds that are entirely unlike. The result usually ends in two or three seasons, in a flock of mongrels possessing no uniformity whatever. The same will happen with animals. If a thoroughbred race horse and a trotter are crossed the value of the progeny is less than it would be if its parents were both from the same breed, and from the best strains of that breed.

Every breed has been bred on certain lines. The shorthorn is intended to produce beef in preference to milk and butter producing animal. Cross the two breeds and the result will be an animal that is not equal to the shorthorn for beef or to the Holstein for milk and butter. Both breeds have been lost in the experiment, so far as their dominant qualities are concerned, and nothing has been gained. The reason is that long lines of patient breeding for certain characteristics have rendered them fixed and inherent in the breed. But breed the mongrel with the use of the pure-bred male, and while the progeny will not equal the pure breed, yet it will far excel its mongrel parent, and by grading still further there is a persistent improvement. The farmer can thus effect a constant increase in quality, and add to the value of his stock every year.—Philadelphia Record.

#### Fancy Poultry Don't Pay.

There is no country where fancy poultry—mostly Asiatic—has had such a boom as in New England; and no country, unless it be England, can show such a shortage of home products. And now, after all this trial, seemingly not satisfied with these prolific Asiatics, poultry editors are treating us, says the Vermont Chronicle, with full accounts of the "merits" of many mongrel breeds, "superior to the Asiatics"—as we are constantly told by the editors themselves—and apparently better just in proportion as the Asiatic blood diminishes—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, etc.

Summing up all the experience of the past forty years, with the present great and increasing shortage of home-laid eggs in New England, necessitating such an immense importation from Canada and the West, he must be a very sanguine poultryman, indeed, who still adheres to the notion that Asiatic fowls have been of any benefit to America. Take the good old common hens of New England and give them the skilled care and attention that have been lavished on the Asiatics—keeping out the Asiatic blood—and the record would be vastly better. Had this been done, we would now be exporting instead of importing eggs by the million dozen. And we are sure that for market poultry, as well as for eggs we should today be vastly better off if no Asiatic fowl had never appeared on the American Continent.

#### How to Market Stock.

The most successful feeders for profit are very careful what kind of stock they buy. Nothing can be made of inferior animals past their prime, and to feed them never so well is very much like throwing money away. If there are a few poor specimens in a flock sell them quickly at whatever price can be got. To try to put them among a lot of good, well-fattened animals will depreciate the whole more than the others will bring. If there can be two classes made in selling be sure and make them, and dispose always of the poorest first. The same causes which made the best animals gain their superiority are likely to continue in operation as long as they live. Yet it is quite common among a certain class of poor farmers to let the butcher take his pick of their flock, thinking that with the reduction in number extra feeding will make the remainder as good as the first. It very rarely results thus. It

is usually not lack of feed, but lack of digestive power that makes the poorer animals in a flock out of condition. If an attempt is made to force more rich feed into these animals digestion is still further injured, and their condition becomes worse than before.—American Cultivator.

#### Growing Peas With Oats.

It has long been a practice with some farmers to grow the oat and pea crop together, sometimes cutting both while partly green and using for fodder, and occasionally allowing seed of both to ripen. The fact that the oat stalk helped hold up the vine was not the only, nor yet the greatest, advantage of this method of cropping. It has been always claimed that either for grain or hay these two crops combined produced a larger yield than either would alone. Science has come to the defense of this old-fashioned belief. It is known that the pea crop is one of those leguminous plants which, like clover, uses the nitrogen of the air to support itself. As this process of decomposing the atmosphere takes place in the soil, it is quite probable that the oat crop finds more nitrogen for its roots during its later growth from having the pea crop grown with it.

#### Manure Out Under the Eaves.

On far too many farms the old custom is still in vogue of throwing the manure out beneath the eaves, though in some instances it is only done because the owners are not quite ready to build new barns, when all this will be changed. Many people, says Hoard's Dairyman, forget the fact that plants do not eat, but drink. They can only appropriate the fertilizing elements in any plant food while it is in a liquid or dissolved state. Thus, it is seen not only are the liquid elements lost by passing down through the stable floors, as they do in many cases, but the rains still further rob the value of the solid portion by washing away the more soluble portions. Ninety per cent. of the potash—one of the most valuable of the ingredients of stable manure—is voided in the liquids.

#### Quality of Maple Sap.

All experienced maple sugar growers know that sap from some trees is much richer than it is from others, even of the same species. As is well known, soft maple gives sap not very sweet and not so easy to grain when making sugar. This may be partly because soft maples usually grow in low, wet grounds. We have always noted that maple trees on rich, high ground produced much and sweeter sap. Trees standing apart give more and better sap than those in a dense forest. This may be also because such trees are usually more branching. The maple tree that give the best and most sap of any tree we have ever known stood in a pasture where stock rested in its shade every summer. It was wide branched and extremely thrifty for many years.

#### Farm Notes.

The harrow and the roller are among the most important of the farm products. Without the liberal use of both the small grain crops can hardly be put in properly.

It is better to train grapevines in cold weather. If such work is postponed until the sap begins to flow the vines may then be injured by cutting them back severely.

In some classes of farm products over-production has not so much to do with the depression in prices as has poor quality. This applies equally to products so widely different as cattle and fruit.

It is a frequent, but erroneous impression that in planting strawberries it is necessary to have at least every other row set with the perfect flowering sorts. One row in six is quite ample for this purpose.

GRAPEVINES planted on heavy land are always the first to be attacked by mildew and rot. The roots cannot penetrate to any considerable depth. The best soil is a deep, well drained, sandy loam, where the roots can reach permanent moisture.

When the old hens begin to lay eggs of unusual size, such as double yolk eggs, it indicates that they have been overfed and are too fat. In such cases the grain ration must be reduced, and more green food and meat should be allowed.

ONE of the surest methods of conserving the fertility of the farm is to observe proper rotation of crops. No farmer can afford to neglect this, no matter how rich his land may be. Where it has been attempted the results have always been disastrous.

When sheep are allowed to go on scant feed for a month, or even a shorter time, there will be a weak place in the staple easily detected by the wool buyer. This greatly lessens the selling value of the sheep. Keep them in good condition for some time, but not too fat.

#### Toughest Town in the World.

A citizen of this city lately returned from a tour around the world describes Port Said at the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal as the wickedest place he ever visited. "During the five days I was detained there waiting for a steamer," said he, "I scarcely dared venture in the streets unattended, for assaults and robberies at midday were of the commonest occurrence. All nations are represented there, and the enmity between the Consuls is such that criminals are rarely brought to justice. The morning that I finally left the hotel I was horrified to find the body of a Norwegian sailor on the sidewalk with his throat cut from ear to ear and a rope around his neck, by means of which his assailants had evidently been dragging him about the streets. Nobody manifested sufficient interest in the event to even remove the body."—Philadelphia Record.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

#### Discord in Jacob's Family.

The lesson for Sunday, April 8, may be found in Gen. 37: 1-11.

#### INTRODUCTION.

Joseph: A new name in the record of the race, and a new beginning of days. Geikie, in his "Hours with the Bible," has well said: "The return of Jacob to Canaan was the first great step toward the formation of a Hebrew people. Hitherto there had been only individuals of the race, but with the return of Jacob it branched into numerous heads of the future tribes of Israel. The formal and solemn acceptance of the traditional faith of Abraham by these at Bethel, determined henceforth the history of Israel as identified with the perpetuation and spread among mankind of the great doctrine of the unity of God and of the high standard of life which was known as 'the way of Jehovah.' And now in a strange way this people is to be carried down to the place where to work out the divine behests, Joseph is, unwittingly, to be the John the Baptist of the forerunner of this great movement. For five weeks now we will deal with his wonderful life.

#### POINTS IN THE LESSON.

"And Jacob dwelt in the land where his father was: as a stranger. The language rewards close study. Literally, Jacob took his seat in the land where his father tarried as a sojourner. He established himself in Canaan; he made it his home. In other words, Jacob dwelt as a citizen where his father dwelt as a transient—a transient, at least, in the estimation of those around about.

"These are the generations of Jacob" is a little obscure. One would naturally expect to have the name of Jacob's sons follow. Instead we have the narrative of their doings. And this is really what is meant. Poet gives it, "the events of our common life," and he points to Jacob and his issue. And he instances the story of Noah at Gen. 6: 9 ("generations"), also of Moses and Aaron at Numbers 3: 1. Moses here turns from the account of Esau's posterity to that of the chosen family. The lexicon gives for a rendition of the word here translated "generations," family-history.

And Joseph brought up to his father their evil report; "better, the evil report of them (see Revision), or, even more literally, the rumor of their badness. It was probably current in the places which they frequented, and Joseph did not act the part of a mere tattler or tale-bearer, but rather of a repeater of what was the common talk among the people. Possibly, too, he may have been dispatched with the special errand to bring his father tidings. The Douay says he accused his brothers of a most wicked crime."

"They could not speak peaceably unto him," is, literally, they were not able to say peace (salams) unto him. Peace was the salutation of friends. They so hated him that they could not render him the ordinary salutations of good fellowship and courtesy. So far had their anger and jealousy proceeded.

#### HINTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

We have in Joseph's life a powerful lesson of God's providence. Joseph is the man of destiny. Who would have thought that the casting of this delicate boy into a pit would have worked out such mighty results. But here again man's extremity is God's opportunity; or rather man's straits are God's enlargements. Look back over your own lives. Has there not been many a Joseph experience there? Remember them.

"God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform. He plants his footsteps in the sea And rides above the storm."

"Blind unbelief is sure to err And scan his works in vain. God is his own interpreter, And he will make it plain."

The lesson which the International Committee have particularly chosen to emphasize in this portion of Joseph's life is that of conflict, the warring of opposite natures. Let us find here then some suggestions as to how to conduct ourself in this life so as to win the best conquest. There is a way of living which, while it necessarily means conflict with the world, signifies alliance with God and assured triumph in the end—God's providence with the Christian warrior. Peloulet suggestively names the case of Dr. Parkhurst in New York as a noteworthy instance of the warfare that must arise when private integrity takes its stand against public iniquity. As Dr. P. J. Gordon intimates, the plumb line throws all other lines into open derision. And yet "if God be for us, who is he that is against us?"

Unity of sentiment and the spirit of mutual forbearance should be cultivated in order to avoid discord. There is no better way to produce this than to have said and truly, "One is as Master, even Christ, and all are brethren," or in other words, "submitting yourselves one to another in the fear of God." This is understood to be the motive of the Boys' Brigade, which some have quite naturally supposed might possibly engender the belligerent spirit. On the contrary, as we ourselves know from some slight experience, the opposite is the result. Says Mr. Deming, "We give them military drill not to set them to fighting, but to keep them from fighting." Obedience to authority ought certainly to make for peace, and it does. The trouble with Joseph and his brethren was that they had "broken ranks," and did not know how to "keep step."

Next Lesson—"Joseph Sold Into Egypt"—Gen. 27: 23-35.

#### Grains of Gold.

CULTURE never made a saint. A STINGY man is never contented. FOLKS who hope are generally folks who help. NOTHING is heavier than a trouble that is borrowed. GENIUS may be swift, but perseverance has the surest feet. THERE can be no true politeness without the practice of self-denial. TO LIVE long for what we can see proves that we are shortsighted.

## HURRY IN WHEAT.

### PRICE GOES UP THREE CENTS A BUSHEL IN CHICAGO.

Startling Crop Damage Talk and a Hard-Freeze Coming Create a Panic Among Buyers—Enormous Business and Great Excitement on the Floor.

#### Mad Scramble in the Pit.

There was a waking up of the wheat market the first hour Wednesday morning. A dispatch from Chicago, which said that the first half hour of the wheat belt the May price started at 58c, gained 1c in the first half hour, when all offerings ceased, and shortly after, excited and bid prices up 2c further in a few minutes. May from 58c to 60c. Tuesday night went to 61c. Corn for May was up 1c to 37 3/4c. Oats gained 1c to 31 1/2c. May. Pork gained 10c in sympathy. Receipts for the day were very light at 24 cars wheat, 96 corn, 113 oats. Hogs were posted at 29.00.

After months of weary waiting on the bull side of wheat, and after a depression such as never before recorded in the trade, there was a sharp upward in the market and a price of 2c in the speculative price in less than an hour. The great pit, which has been afflicted by that "tired feeling" for weeks and months, at once became the scene of great excitement. May wheat, which closed 58 3/4c, Tuesday night, started at 59c, and in a few minutes moved up to 59c, with no indication of the panic which followed. The Signal Service Agent put the touches on the weather map. The chart showed milder weather only in certain localities, while the Northwest, Iowa, Kansas, and other great States of the wheat belt had freezing weather. This was not all. The prediction was for a more severe freeze than on Monday over the whole wheat belt. This was alarming. At the same hour every house on the floor with country connections had dispatches telling of wheat already killed by the cold wave Sunday and Monday. Tuesday the trade was bullish on the theory that wheat was not injured. Cairo and St. Louis parties after sending out agents reported half the crop in Southern Illinois, Tennessee and Kentucky killed beyond doubt, as it was joined by the previous warm weather. All this came on the trade, which was heavily short. It was not the shortage of the big house, nor a dozen big houses. The scalpers were shot. The tailors after the bear plungers were short. Every big commission house had from 10 to 400 customers short, some small, some large lines. They all wanted wheat. In the face of this weather map and the alarming crop dispatches, there was no one to sell to them. There was nothing left but to bid for it. This started the panic among shorts. Then came another element of danger, the stop loss orders. Customers with ten, twenty or fifty thousand wheat short around 58c or 59c had protecting orders around 59c or 60c. When stop orders were reached commission men were well. On the market got by the stop order and the price lost was on the house. Big houses had all their broke buyers like fury. It was a wild scene and a great, bounding, bull market, with prices for shorts, big and little, right and left. The May price started at 58c, went to 5c gradually, went to 6c with shorts climbing over each other to get wheat sold at lower, went from 60c to 61c with commission houses buying on a tremendous scale to save their customers and themselves, and the panic which was on car led the price to 61c, or 2c over the close on Tuesday. July sold 60c and up to 63c. Partridge brokers sold wheat on the big advance, and the May price went back to 60c. On a second rally before midday the May sold 61c and was stopped by enormous selling by Baldwin Farm and others. The market became steady at 60c, 2c over Tuesday night. The light cars, 196 Minneapolis and Duluth, against 360 a cargo, added to the force of the buying.



CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Millions of Bushels Handled. Hundreds of brokers and speculators were wildly clawing the air and screaming for wheat, says the dispatch. They bid the market up on themselves furiously, and in less than five minutes the price was 61c, and July was 63c. From 59c to 61c hardly a trade was made. Everybody wanted to buy wheat, and nobody had any for sale. The mountains of supply were suddenly exhausted. The bears were thrown into a hopeless panic by their inability to get wheat. Nothing so frightens a speculator as to discover that he can neither buy nor sell, and when they roughly panic-stricken nobody can skip fractions in his bids like a tramped short seller. At such periods he wants the property and price cuts no figure.

#### Telegraphic Clashes.

AT BARBENTON, Pa., Andro Bartelli threw his baby into the stove because it cried. The Populists of North Dakota will hold a State Convention in June at Jamestown. BURGLARS carried away everything portable from the Gen. Grant cottage at Elberon, N. J.

IT is probable that the street car strike in Toledo, Ohio, will be settled by arbitration.

## BLAND BILL VETOED.

### PRESIDENT DECLINES TO ENDORSE THE MEASURE.

Bill Is Returned to the House Without His Approval—Seigniorage Might Be Coined on an Issue of Low Interest Bearing Bonds.

#### Would Rob Us of Our Gold.

President Cleveland has vetoed the Bland bill. Long before the House was called to order Thursday morning the news had spread over the floor that the seigniorage bill had been vetoed, and later, according to a Washington dispatch, when the positive announcement was made it caused it to excitement. The President's objections to the bill, in brief, are that the bill is loosely drawn and would rob us of our gold. He says he believes the coinage of the billion seigniorage might be safely and advantageously done by authority were given the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds at a low rate of interest. He expresses a hope for a comprehensive adjustment of our monetary affairs in a short time in a way to accord to silver its proper place in our currency.

In his veto message the President says: "My strong desire to avoid disagreement with these in both houses of Congress who have supported this bill would lead me to approve it if I could believe that the public good would not be thereby endangered, and that such action on my part would be a proper discharge of official duty."

"Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation is either wise or opportune, my conception of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold forbids the indulgence of my personal desire and inexorably confines me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment and pointed out by a sincere purpose to protect and promote the general interests of our people."

The financial disturbance which swept over the country during the last year was unparalleled in its severity and disastrous consequences. There seemed to be almost an entire displacement of faith in our financial ability and a loss of confidence in our fiscal policy. Among those who attempted to assign causes for our distress it was generally conceded that the operation of a provision of law then in force which required the Government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver bullion and issue its notes in payment thereof was either entirely or to a large extent responsible for our condition.

This led to the repeal, on Nov. 1, 1893, of this statutory provision. We had, however, fallen so low in the depths of despair and timidity, and apprehension had so completely gained control in financial circles, that our rapid re-organization could not be reasonably expected. Our recovery has, nevertheless, steadily progressed, and though less than five months have elapsed since the repeal of the mischievous silver purchase requirement, wholesome improvement is unmistakably apparent. Confidence in our absolute solvency is to such an extent reinstated, and in our disposition to adhere to sound financial methods is so far restored as to produce the most encouraging results, both at home and abroad.

The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion, and the tide of foreign investment has again started in our direction. Our recovery being so well under way nothing should be done to check our onward march, and we must not forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are just emerging.

Therefore that if the bill under consideration should become a law it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions adopted by our recent repeal of the provision forcing silver bullion purchases; that it would weaken if it did not destroy returning faith and confidence in our sound financial tendencies, and that as a consequence our progress to renewed business health would be unfortunately checked and a return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened.

#### Ill-Advised and Dangerous.

I am convinced that this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation, treasury notes which are legal tender for all debts, public and private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver, at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates, which, whatever may be their character and description, will have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result, and as an immediate effect, the treasury notes will naturally depreciate in value and desirability. The fact that gold can be realized upon them, and the further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the Treasury, must tend to their withdrawal from general circulation, to be immediately presented for gold redemption or to be hoarded for presentation at a more convenient season. The sequel of both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding reduction of gold in the Treasury.

The argument has been made that these bills will not occur at all, because a long time must elapse before the coinage of anything but the seigniorage can be entered upon. If the physical effects of the execution of the second section of this bill are not to be realized until a year or more this may furnish a strong reason why it should not be passed so much in advance; but the postponement of its actual operation cannot prevent the fear and loss of confidence and nervous prostration which would immediately follow its passage and bring about its worst consequences.

#### Overflow of News.

PROF. JONES, of Portage la Prairie, was frozen to death in a snow storm. DR. O'REILLY, of Detroit, has been summoned to Paris to testify in the Parnell fund contest.

GEORGE MILLER, a New York saloon-keeper, is under arrest charged with poisoning his wife.

FIRE wiped out the village of Money Point, Va., causing a loss of \$30,000. Only six houses are left.

By the explosion of a paraffine lamp, in a London dwelling-house five persons were burned to death.

MILT JOHNSON was murdered at Joliet on the Chicago canal. He is the tenth victim in two weeks.

LILLIAN WILLIS killed her father at Homer, Ga., in defense of her mother, and was acquitted by a jury.

R. C. BRICKER, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, vice Stone, deceased.

REV. JAMES G. RYAN, a pioneer Catholic priest, of Nebraska, died very suddenly at his residence in Omaha.

## INDIANA STATE NEWS.

### OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties and General News Notes of the State.

#### Hooier Happenings.

JOSEPH HENDERSON was badly injured at Muncie by falling timbers while his house was burning.

LOTTIE ELLIS, the 7-year old daughter of George Ellis of Eaton, fatally shot herself with an old revolver.

RECEIVER KRISHER of the First National Bank of North Manchester, has announced his second dividend of 20 per cent.

MRS. JOSEPH WORKS of Muncie, was badly injured by a team of horses attached to fire engine No. 2 running away after attending a fire.

WHILE blasting in a stone quarry, near Bedford, August Eiker was thrown several feet into the air. The charge almost dismembered him.

THE Anderson branch of the American Strawboard Company has been leased to C. W. Fairbanks, President of the Terre Haute Brewing Company.

AT Redkey, the 18-year old son of Eli Hobbs, of Muncie, fell from a building and was instantly killed. The young man was a carpenter by occupation.

MAN named Thomas Edwards, who claims to be a brother of Sir Robert Edwards, the famous London surgeon, is in jail at New Albany charged with begging.

BURGERS were detected in the act of robbing a clothing store at Cambridge City. They fled, and the owner shot at, wounded one of them and captured him.

PEACHES in Southern Indiana were entirely killed before the recent cold spell. It has killed cherries, blackberries, early apples, and early vegetables.

THE mails at South Bend have been systematically robbed for the past few months. Large quantities of money have been stolen and there is not the slightest clue to the criminals.

WILLIAM T. KELLEY, a glass worker, was struck by a locomotive on the Cloverleaf at Marion and killed instantly. He was a married man, 35 years old. His family lives in Pittsburgh.

DANIEL KEYS of Crawfordville, was badly injured by a stallion taking him up by an arm and throwing him to the ground. The horse in attempting to stamp him fell and the man escaped.

A WAGON load of fine fish were sold in Goshen, the other day, at four cents a pound. They had the appearance of a young salmon, and the owner said they had been taken out of the St. Joe river in two hauls.

THE Madison County Agricultural Association was recently organized at Alexandria with a capital stock of \$25,000 divided into 800 shares of \$25 each. Eleven directors have been chosen and the work on the grounds will be rapidly pushed.

AT Goshen, Thomas H. Daily died suddenly in a dentist's operating chair after an application of cocaine preparatory to the extraction of a tooth. He was cashier of the City National Bank and prominent in politics and the city's business interests.

AN unknown man was struck and killed by a suburban train at New Albany. Nothing was found on him that would disclose his identity except an old dance ticket and a pair of iron "knuckles." He was about 25 years old and weighed about 165 pounds.

AT the residence of Kelly Dixon, two miles south of Union City, Goldie Dixon, a 6-year old daughter, lost her life. The child's clothing caught fire from the kitchen stove and blazed up around her almost instantly. She suffered until next morning, when death came.

A HOUSE belonging to Albert Youell burned and Youell had gone over to the place to see that the fire did not communicate to his barn. While standing by the ruins the brick chimney suddenly collapsed, burying Youell in the debris. His skull was fractured, and death resulted in a few moments.

IT is said that Fel River, near Clay City, is lined with men who are fishing illegally. They use traps, seines and dynamite. One man has constructed a flood gate at the entrance to a kind of slough, and when the river rises the fish rush in. The gate prevents them from getting free, so that when the water goes down thousands of pounds are caught.

A DESPERATE attempt was made by the prisoners in the county jail at Vincennes, to escape by murdering Deputy Sheriff Lon Hahn. As Mr. Hahn entered on his usual inspection John Hill, by preconcerted arrangement, sprung up from behind the jail door, where he had been crouched awaiting the opportunity, and dealt the officer a blow with a club, knocking him down. It happened that Mr. Hahn fell against the door and slammed it shut, thus stopping all the prisoners who were in position to make a dash for liberty. Mr. Hahn was carried out and two physicians called to attend him. He is in a critical condition.

A SENSATION was created at Bloomington, recently, by the confession of Mrs. Hulda H. Hicks, living near that city, in which she stated that her husband, James R. Hicks, killed her 10-day-old child two years ago last January and threatened her life if she revealed the secret. She alleges that one night about 11 o'clock she was awakened and found that Hicks had choked the infant and broken its neck, alleging as the reason that it was not his own child. Hicks heard of the confession and made his escape. He was indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree. He is 30 years old and his wife is about twenty-four.

A DEAF mute was killed by a train on the Michigan division of the Big Four near Sodas. He was walking directly toward the engine and paid no attention to the bell and warning whistle.

MRS. LEWIS HYMAN, wife of a prominent farmer near Poplar Grove, became mentally unbalanced through religious enthusiasm and made a desperate attempt to commit suicide. She rose from her bed at midnight and, in her night clothes, walked a mile and threw herself into Deer Creek. When found life was almost extinct, but she will recover.