

THE CULVER CITY HERALD.

At Lake Maxenkuckee.

VOL. IV.

CULVER CITY, INDIANA. FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 1, 1897.

NO. 13

YOUR BOY

Will probably need a new suit or a pair of pants for school. If money saving is an object bring him here. It's not alone the price but the many weeks of added service given you by a well made suit that counts. Our special,

"The Viking Suit,"

Is guaranteed and we take pleasure in recommending it. They are made in the following style—double seat and knee, taped seams, and guaranteed not to rip. Neat patterns and low prices.

Some Special Values in Odd Pants . .

J. C. Kuhn & Son,

PLYMOUTH.

CULVER CITY LOCALIZED

And Put in Good Form for the Benefit of the Herald's Numerous Readers.

Miss Edna Mosher is quite ill. Mrs. D. A. Bradley is much improved in health.

Henry Born has a partner in the blacksmith business.

Noah Haas and family, of Chicago, is visiting friends in town.

Miss Bell Roberts, of South Bend, visited friends in Culver last week.

Remember that Hon. H. G. Thayer lectures at Burr Oak next Sunday evening.

The Bourbon Fair Association will open its seventh annual exhibition Oct. 5th, and close Saturday Oct. 9th.

Rev. Father Thiele, of Monterey, was in town Thursday and gave this office a pleasant call.

Rev. Nethercutt, of Logansport, is preaching a series of sermons at the Maxenkuckee Christian Church.

Attorney Harlev Logan, of Plymouth, transacted business in Culver Tuesday.

Prof. Emery Scates took charge of the Maxenkuckee school Monday morning.

Last Sunday the Maxenkuckee Sunday school held a picnic in the Vandalia R. R. Park. A splendid time is reported.

Rev. F. G. Howard will conduct services at the M. E. Church next Sunday morning and evening at the usual hours.

D. G. Walter will take possession of the Cromley Meat Market about the first of November. He proposes to conduct a first-class market and keep constantly on hand the best the market affords.

By special invitation from Graham Earl, manager and proprietor of the Graham Earl Dramatic Co., Homer Nearpass gave several recitations Thursday evening, at Rochester, during the performance of said company.

Last Monday evening the train arriving at Culver at 8:15 south-bound, made its last trip for this season, and will not be run again until next spring. This leaves the people who live south of Plymouth with practically no accommodations. Now if a person desires to visit the county "hub," he can go north upon the 11:33 and return upon the 1:28 p. m. train south, or remain all night at Plymouth, returning to Culver upon the morning train. It is hoped that at least the company will allow the freight south, which arrives in Culver, (when on time,) at 6 o'clock to carry passengers, as that would be better than no train.

The Late Mr. H. H. Culver.

Everyone in this vicinity will ere now have heard of the death of Mr. H. H. Culver which occurred last Sunday at 2 p. m. at his residence in St. Louis. A sickness of several months had entirely undermined his splendid vitality, and it was feared that his removal a fortnight ago from the lake to St. Louis might have had results. For a day or two he rallied somewhat, but on Saturday night the worst was expected and his sons, Harry and Knight were hastily summoned from the lake to his death-bed. The funeral took place Tuesday 2 p. m. We understand that in accordance with the expressed wish of Mr. Culver, his remains may be ultimately brought here and interred near his cottage on the shore of the lake, and amid the scenes he loved so well. Mr. Culver was 57 years of age, comparatively not a long life, but one filled to overflowing with activity and achievement. In him has passed away one of the really great men of the country.

In conversing with Mr. Culver one realized very clearly what is meant by the often-used phrase, "personal magnetism," nor in his case was it hard to discover the sources of that power of attracting and holding the attention. There was in him a natural flow of eloquent speech, a vivid imagination and a genuine heartiness of manner of which everybody felt the fascination. No one who has met him will ever forget the sincerity and noble simplicity that characterized all his words and actions, the quick response to every emotion, the spontaneous humor and ready wit. Striking as were his natural powers of intellect, it was, above all, his large-heartedness and sympathetic kindness that one most admired and was attracted by.

With his wide range of mental powers it would be hard to name a sphere of action in which Mr. Culver could not have attained success. A more impressive talker we have never heard. He was brimful of eloquence, by turns fiery and impassioned, again humorous or pathetic. He seemed unconsciously to follow the poet's advice: "If you would move me, first be moved yourself." He was no idle talker, trimming phrases and balancing periods; his words came straight from his heart and he talked to convince and persuade. Nothing could be more picturesque and vivid than the language he employed. It was entirely free from conventional or artificial phrases, simple, direct and original. The constant stream of imagery revealed the wide experience of the man of affairs and his firm grasp of solid fact.

He had at command an inexhaustible stock of reminiscences which he would apply to the subject in hand with admirable skill. Nor less admirable were those pithy sentences, full of practical wisdom, with which he would "point a moral or adorn a tale." Among his favorite thoughts to which he used to return again and again, shaping them variously and placing them in various lights, were two which were characteristic of the man and the keynote of his success. These were: growth as the test of health in business and character, and the heart as being a more important factor of success in life than intellect. "Keep on growing, expanding," he would say with that emphatic outward sweep of his arms, "growth no matter how little, that's the main thing." "I believe," we once heard him say, "though a man is as eloquent as Webster and as great a general as Grant, he will come to nothing if his heart is not in the right place." Mr. Culver was not a reader of poets, else we should have suspected he was here quoting one of the greatest of them, whose wisdom was like his own, "home-made."

Mr. Culver was not content with merely winning success for himself; he aimed at encouraging and assisting others to do the same. We understand that few heads of large businesses have done so much for their employees in the way of pushing them

forward and urging them to win success by strenuous efforts. His relations with his employees were marked by the greatest kindness, and where he gave his confidence he gave it fully.

During the latter years of his life one of the interests which lay nearest his heart was the success of the Military Academy which bears his name. For it he spent his time, thought and labour, and there is a sense of pathos, if at the same time a sense of completeness, in his passing away just at the moment when his hopes in this direction were realized. He had never failed, he used to say with justifiable pride, in anything he attempted, and this achievement of his later years may be regarded as the crown of his life's labors.

It is impossible to fully estimate the influence for good of such a career as Mr. Culver's. It is typical of the success attainable in this country by natural ability and energy without any previous advantages of fortune or education. He was truly a self-made man, and by that is meant much more than a man who has made his fortune. Such a personality, robust powerful and many-sided, cannot exist without determining the careers of others that come in contact with it, and when such a personality "leans to virtue's side," as Mr. Culver's emphatically did, the wave of healthy influence will pulse and expand through generations yet to be. "The good that men do lives after them."

Dead, But Still Lives.

The above words thrill our souls with emotion. We feel, that, although the loving husband, father and philanthropic friend, has gone to join the innumerable hosts that have passed on before, that he has left deeds which will continue to live, an inspiration to every ambitious soul following in his track. In the death of Mr. H. H. Culver, the world has lost one of its giant intellects, which has scattered all along its pathway thought-jewels which will live and shine as long as the world stands. What "Bryant" in his "Leggert Memorial" says of his friend, is perfectly applicable to the man, whose untimely death has caused hundreds of his employees to shed tears of sorrow and thousands who came in business contact with him to deeply regret their loss:

Such life as his can ne'er be lost,
It blends with unborn blood,
And through the ceaseless flow of years
Moves with the mighty flood;
His life is ours, he lives in us,
We feel the potent thrill,
And through the coming centuries
The world shall feel it still.

Mr. Culver was a successful business man, a practical philanthropist and had an eventful life. He was born near New London, Ohio, in 1840. He received a common school education, and, upon reaching maturity, he and his brothers, Messrs. W. W. and L. L. Culver, came to the west to embark in business. They served for a time with the stove and hardware firm of McCreery & Co., of Springfield Ill. Afterwards they engaged in business at Mattoon, Ill. A few years later they went to Kansas City, where they engaged in the stove and range business. In 1873 they removed their business to St. Louis and established the firm now known as the Wrought Iron Range Company, with which the deceased was connected till the time of his death.

In 1864 Mr. Culver was united in marriage with Miss Emily J. Hand, of Maxenkuckee, who survives him. The family consists of five sons and one daughter. All are grown, and three of the sons are married.

The deceased was a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Tuscan Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Ascalon Commandery, Knights Templars and a member of Moolah Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrines. In religion he was a Methodist, being a member of the Culver City church. Besides his possessions elsewhere, he owned a mammoth farm upon the east side of the lake. He was a familiar figure in these parts, being a resident here during the summer months, occupying his beautiful cottage near the Academy.

Down through the course of time, since in the beginning, "Death" has triumphed over this mortal life, and that part of man formed of the dust of the ground, falls in the strife.

Though 'tis mortal to die, 'tis immortal to live, since "Death" is but an end to man's mortal strife. Yet, man, the noblest can live, ah! forever a peaceful life.

Down the way of all flesh our friend has gone; he's dead, "Death" has triumphed over his mortal will and silenced tongue and hand, but we hear his memory say, "Peace be still."

Most noble man was he, in act, in deed, in life, in brain, in heart, in all naturally great. In life's plain paths he walked, nor turned a "Lazarus" without his gate.

There'll a monument stand, It will be of good deeds that he so freely did for human kind. It will be his kind life, and his success and strife, and what by true manhood all men can find.

He Was Hot Under The Collar.

One Dr. Scott, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose son was fired from the Culver Military Academy for misdemeanor recently, was in town Monday, mad as a roaring lion, because the faculty did not think it proper to retain a boy whose bringing up had been so sadly neglected, that it is impossible to behave himself over three minutes at a time anywhere. But notwithstanding that the youngster was told to go back to pa-pa because he broke the rules of the school, the doctor believes the boy's side of the story and says he will have satisfaction. Well, we would advise this distinguished personage to go back to Cleveland and reflect, and when he realizes (which he will sooner or later,) that Col. Fleet is the soul of honor, and means business relative to enforcing certain fixed rules of the school, he will take his young hopeful in hand, and with the proper raw-hide, take the starch out of him. A father that will put his boy up against the veracity of such men as Col. Fleet, and his honorable faculty, should go and crawl into "his hole" and pull the hole in after him.

An Historical Sermon.

The congregation of the Reformed church had the privilege of a great treat in the sermon preached to them by the Rev. VanHorne, Sunday evening. The seating capacity of the church was taxed to its utmost limit. The Rev. gentleman's text was from the 2nd chapter of Ephesians:—"For he is our peace, who hath made whole one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us."

He first gave a short history of the progress of the Reformed church, in the last 150 years, and a description of the work done by the different reform denominations in both home and missionary work.

In the ancient times of the above text, the city of Ephesus was noted for its wonderful and beautiful temple of the Goddess Diana. He mentioned that it had been his privilege to visit the site of this famed city and temple, but now there was nothing of its former grandeur, but a few piles of rubbish, and a column here and there, where once Diana's praises had been sung all was now silent. In the great theatre were all contests had come off, now there were no races and no contestants, and thus all the greatness of this world vanishes in time.

He then told of the wall of partition between God and man, and how that wall has been broken down through the sacrifice of his beloved Son, Jesus Christ. He told how the Bible, our Sabbath, and our places of worship were monuments of this breaking down of the partition between God and man, but said there was a harder wall to break than that, and that was the wall between man and his fellow man. He mentioned the differences in the early church, of their disunion, and then coming down to our times, told of the unfriendliness, of the distrust in the society of times, of one man for another. How men thought that others turned their hand against them, thought every one was trying their best to cheat them and out do them, and how, in the church one member tried to place himself higher than some other member, who may be was poorer. He said all this was wrong. He said there should be no difference of taste in the christian church. In fact, this part of his discourse was a scathing rebuke to people who place themselves on a higher plane than others who do not belong to "Our Church." He then mentioned the wall between capital and labor, and spoke very learnedly on the subject, and came to the conclusion that differences would arise unless the Golden Rule was practically applied "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." The hardest of all the walls to crush is the wall between man and his conscience. It is hard to make a man believe he is a sinner and it is hard for a man to give up what he has been taught from childhood, for instance, it is hard to make a heathen believe the God he worships has no power. It is hard to overcome superstition and prejudice and to tell of the troubles of the missionary in Madagascar and China, of the years of hard work to obtain one convert to christianity but now there are hundreds, for the wall is broken down. The Rev. gentleman's sermon was full of pithy pointers which lots of the people should act upon, and then perhaps there would be more sociability among us and more real christianity and not the sham it now is.

For Sale.

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V. P. KIRK.

Fresh oysters every day at Avery's.

LOVE'S MISSION.

Love is the centre and circumference,
The cause and aim of all things; 'tis
the key
To sorrow and joy, and the recom-
pense
For all the ills that have been or
may be.

Love is the crown that glorifies, the
curse
That brands and burdens; it is life
and death;
It is the great law of the universe;
And nothing can exist without its
breath.

Love is the impulse which directs the
world,
And all things know it and obey its
power;
Man, in the maelstrom of his passions
whirled;
The bee, that takes the pollen to the
flower.

The earth, uplifting her bare pulsing
breast
To fervent kisses of the wooing sun;
Each but obeys creative's love's be-
hest
Which everywhere instinctively is
done.

Love is the only thing that pays for
birth,
Or makes death welcome. Oh, dear
God, above
This beautiful but sad perplexing
earth.
Pity the souls that know—or know
not—love.
ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

UNCLE JUDSON'S CRUST.

A dapper little man, with a silky yellow mustache which curled up jauntily at the ends, came out and closed the door softly behind him.

"Mr. Hardacre says he will see you in a few minutes. Will you be seated?" and the little man turned and began to rustle the papers on his desk as if he were very busy indeed.

Willis Everett dropped down in a chair close to the railing, fussed with his hat and watched for Judson Hardacre's door to open. He thought it was a rather cold reception for an uncle to give his nephew, and yet his mother had warned him what to expect.

"Your uncle Judson," she had said, "is very much devoted to his business. He has never in his life had time to give to his friends, and people say that he is crusty and hard-hearted, but I am sure that my brother Judson has as kind a heart as any man living, if only you can reach it."

Willis had come to his uncle as a last resort. He had just finished his junior year in college, and he knew that the completion of his own course would depend on his earnings during the summer. His father had been able to supply him with money, although not so liberally as he really needed for the first three years of his college life, but hard times had ruined his business, and it was all he could do to pay rent and grocers' bills, not to mention the provision of clothing for the younger children.

"I want to see you finish up with your class," he had said to Willis, "but it is out of the question for me to furnish the money. You will have to get out and see what you can do for yourself."

And Willis had tried his best to get a position. But he found that he was compelled to compete in this struggle for an opportunity to make a living with men older and more experienced than himself, who knew better what the employers required. One man said he would take Willis on trial, but he couldn't pay him anything for a few months; another said he had a position, but he wished to give it to a man who intended to remain with him permanently and work up in the business. And so they all put him off, and now he was watching for the door of his uncle's private office to open.

He had not seen his uncle in several years. He remembered the last meeting without any exuberance of pleasure. Uncle Judson had called on his mother one afternoon, and he had come in warm and excited from a tennis game.

"What's that thing you have got in your hand?" his uncle asked, after his mother had presented him.

"Why, a tennis racket."

"Sarah, can't you teach your children to go into better business than daddling around in white trousers with a toy bat?"

Even as Willis thought of it now, he felt his cheeks tingle with mingled mortification and anger.

"Mr. Hardacre is ready to see you," said the dapper little man.

Willis slipped quietly into the private office. He saw his uncle sitting at a handsome roll-top desk and glaring at him from under his shaggy gray brows. He had a square, lean face, with a determined chin and his hair was coarse and gray.

"Well, sir."

"I am in search of work," said Willis, somewhat falteringly; "father can't supply me with money for my last year in college and unless I can earn it I can't go."

"That's just what I told your

mother before she married Everett. Now that he has got a family of boys he can't educate 'em. But she wouldn't listen to any of my advice."

The hot blood surged into Willis' face. He couldn't bear this reference to his hard-working, noble-minded father, who had sacrificed everything in order that his boys might have their schooling.

"My father has done the best he could," Willis said, hotly, "and I can't listen to anything against him. If you have nothing I can do"—and Willis turned and started toward the door with his shoulders thrown back.

"There, there," said his uncle, with the trace of a grim smile curling his lips; "we'll let that drop. You say you want work—what can you do?"

"I'm just out of college," Willis said, "and I'll have to do 'most anything I can get to do."

"I suppose you are well up in tennis and football and leaping the pole, and all that sort of thing."

"Yes, sir," responded Willis, tempted again to turn and leave the room.

"Well, I don't happen to have any of those things in my business. You know, I am engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber. It's very prosaic—you can't wear white trousers—might get soiled."

Willis kept his temper, although every one of his uncle's words stung him to the quick.

"I understand all that," he said, "and I am willing to do anything from wood-sawing up that will enable me to save a little money."

"Wood-sawing, eh?" said Judson Hardacre, and the grim smile again curled his lips. "Let me see your hands."

Willis held out his hands—they were certainly rather small and white, although tennis playing had worn a few hard callouses on the right palm.

"I thought so," said Uncle Judson; "tennis hands, eh?"

"They may be soft now, but I assure you, Uncle Judson, I am not afraid of any kind of work which will help me finish my course."

At the sound of the unfamiliar words, "Uncle Judson," Judson Hardacre glanced up sharply, and then he said rather more gruffly than before:

"Well, I'll take you at your word. Times are dull, and I haven't much of anything else besides chopping and sawing."

Judson Hardacre pressed a button and a tall, quiet man with a pen thrust behind his ear stepped in to the room.

"Calkins, this is Willis Everett. He will go to work to-morrow morning at the Edwardsburg mill at \$30 a month. He will board at the company's hotel. Have him report to Matthews. Let me know each week how he is doing."

"I'm very much obliged to you," Willis faltered, hardly realizing that at last he had found a job.

"Don't thank me yet," said his uncle, almost gruffly; "you may not want to after you have been working for awhile."

Willis went home in high spirits.

"Mother, mother," he called; "I've got a job at last—and a job from Uncle Judson, too."

That afternoon Willis packed his satchel and took the train down the valley for Edwardsburg, where the Hardacre mills were located. It was about twenty-five miles from home, and he had never been in the place except on his bicycle, and he hardly knew where the mills were located. But he found them easily enough, and with them the foreman, Matthews—a big, red-faced, stoop-shouldered giant with a voice like a foghorn, Matthews read the letter, and then glanced at Willis keenly and half contemptuously.

"Well," he said; "be on hand at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning and I'll put you to work."

Willis found a place in the company's boarding house—a single bunk in an attic room with four other men. The walls were dingy, the floor was covered with coarse matting and the bedding did not look any too clean. One little cobwebby window commanded a view of a vast heap of sawdust and slabs. Supper was served on a long table covered with oilcloth, and the tea was brought in by men waiters who laughed and joked one another. The workmen came in with their sleeves rolled up, and ate almost in silence.

In the morning Willis was set to loading slabs from the waste pile into a box car which stood on a siding near at hand. One man handed them down from the pile, a second tossed them into the car and a third corded them up. Willis was given the easiest job—that of piling—but he was compelled to keep up with the other two. The slivers stuck into his soft palms and the jagged bark bruised his arms. Besides that it was a hot June day without a breath of air stirring in the car. For an hour or two he stood it pretty well, but before noon he began to feel that he should drop in his tracks, but he was determined never to give up. He was a cog in the machinery of the big mill, and he proposed to do his duty until he broke down. Never was sweeter music than the sound of the noon whistle. He wearily dropped the last slab and staggered into the dining-room of the boarding house. At first he was too tired to eat, but he managed to swallow a little dinner, and by 1 o'clock he felt better. But he knew he never

could last through the long afternoon at the same work, and it was with a deep feeling of relief that he heard Matthews order his crew from the car-loading to the sawdust chutes. Here he was required to stand knee-deep in soft sawdust at the end of the chute, where the waste of the mill came blowing out in a dusty cloud, and shovel for dear life to keep himself from being buried. It was hot, wearing work, and by the time the afternoon was finished Willis was thoroughly discouraged.

But he was naturally vigorous of body, and, although his uncle had made fun of his tennis and football, he knew now how much good strength they had added to his muscles. He awakened the next morning lame in every joint and with his hands almost raw with blisters.

"But I'll stick to it," he said, gritting his teeth; "I've got to get through college next year."

That day he was paired with a big, red-bearded Scotchman, and they were assigned to the work of trimming up some timbers with a long cross-cut saw. For a few hours Willis bent bravely back and forth. It was fearfully hard work, particularly because he did not understand the science of getting the greatest results from the least effort. Toward noon the big Scotchman, who had been watching him keenly, found that the saw would need filing. Willis never felt more grateful for anything in his life, and in the afternoon he was enough rested to continue the work.

And so it went on, day after day. Before the end of the second week Willis grew somewhat hardened, and although the work was still very hard, he did not grow painfully exhausted. He also found that the other men were good-hearted, kindly fellows and always ready to help him where they could. Before the middle of July Matthews, the big foreman, had given him the place of checker and scaler in the temporary absence of the regular checker. This was much easier work, and Willis did it with a quickness and thoroughness and kept his accounts so accurately that Matthews more than once grunted his satisfaction.

About this time Willis saw his uncle for the first time. Judson Hardacre came around with the superintendent, examining the work of the mill, and he must have seen Willis as he stood with his pad and pencil where the lumber shot from the whirling saws, but he gave no sign of recognition. It hurt Willis' sensitive nature, but he only set his teeth the harder.

"I'm making the money," he said to himself, "and I'm going back to college."

None of the men knew that he was Judson Hardacre's nephew. He had said nothing about it, preferring to stand on his own merits, and his uncle had been equally silent.

About the middle of September Willis resigned his job, much to the regret of the big foreman, who had come to like the clever, prompt young man.

"When you try to get a job somewhere else," he said, "just let me know and I'll give you a good recommendation."

It was said in a blunt, honest way, and no praise that Willis ever had received had sounded so sweet in his ears.

"By the way, Everett," said Matthews, as he paid over the last salary check, "Mr. Hardacre wished me to ask you to call and see him as soon as you get back to town."

Willis wondered why his uncle should care to have anything to do with him, but he called the next afternoon. He had grown brown of face and his hands were calloused and muscular. When he came in Judge Hardacre said, gruffly:

"Well, how much money have you saved this summer?"

"Nearly \$75."

"Is that enough to take you through college?"

"No, sir; but I shall start with it. Father thinks he can help me toward the end of the year."

"How did you like your work?"

"Parts of it I liked very well, Uncle Judson, but it was too hard for me at first."

At the words, "Uncle Judson," Judson Hardacre looked up sharply. It was not at all usual for any one to address him as a relative, and somehow the hard lines of his face softened and his shoulders shook a little, as if he were laughing somewhere inside.

"Well, my boy," he said, "you've showed yourself pretty plucky this summer. You've got the genuine Hardacre blood in you. Let me tell you, I've watched you a good deal more closely than you thought, and I like you, sir. Yes, I like you."

He held out one hand, and Willis, flushing red and then paling again with surprise and pleasure, grasped it warmly.

"Let's be friends," said the old man; "I haven't many of 'em, and I need a good one," and his voice took on a half-pitiful tone. Then he changed the subject.

"Here's a check for \$400. Get your last year of schooling and don't scrimp on the expenses. If you need more let me know. And when you get through come back here. I've got a good place for you in my office, where you will have a chance to work up."

Willis stammered his thanks and

stumbled, half-dazed, toward the doorway. His uppermost thought at that moment was:

"How happy my father will be."

As he reached the door his Uncle Judson called after him:

"And, say, just go ahead and play all the tennis and football you want to."

Uncle Judson's crust was broken.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS AND MANNERS.

Some Very Odd Practices That Are Observed in Different Lands.

It is lawful for any person to kill a grave robber in China the instant he is caught in the act.

Japanese workmen wear both in their caps and on their necks an inscription stating their business and the name of their employers.

The Chinese Government levies a regular tax on beggars and in turn gives them the privilege of begging in a certain district.

In Albania the men wear petticoats and the women trousers. The women do all the work and the men do all the heavy standing round.

Once every twenty years the ceremony of "Comparing the Standards" is gone through with in England. A part of the wall of the House of Commons is torn away, and the two originals of weight and measure, a small cube of platinum, weighing exactly sixteen ounces and a bronze yardstick carefully adjusted to thirty-six inches are taken out and compared with the same thing used in the Government Office of Weights and Measures. These comparisons are made in the presence of a company of gentlemen appointed for the purpose, among whom is the president of the Board of Trade. When the important ceremony is over and the weights are found to be accurately adjusted, the two precious pieces are again walled up, not to be disturbed again for twenty years. The last time they were taken out was in April, 1892, so it will be 1912 before they will be wanted again. Similarly at Washington, a standard bronze yard is let into the foundation walls of the Senate wing of the Capitol.

In German countries the "Dutch treat" prevails, and if a gentleman invites you to dine with him at a restaurant he expects you to pay for what you eat.

In Greece they make two five-drachma bills by tearing one ten in two.

In Arabia they clean their teeth with a "tooth-stick"—a piece of root with the end frayed into a brush. Abraham was the first man to use the tooth-stick, according to the tradition.

In Russia a person must pass an examination to show that he has good command of the machine before he is allowed to ride a bicycle. Even then he must supply his machine in several places with a big tag bearing his number, as if it were a public cab. Moreover he must pay fees to the government for his fun.

In Germany if a traveller stays more than a month in a town the local authorities make him pay a tax.

In Paris a house-owner must pay a tax on every window in his house.

Let Us Be Broad.

A difference of opinion exists, more or less, when all questions are considered, between all men. And disagreements are apt to be the result, leading ultimately to dissensions. Let us try to avoid it.

Let us be patient. Let us not be too dogmatic in our opinions, for fear we may be guilty of that of which we may accuse others—of erring. Let us appeal to reason and be patient with others when they do not admit its logic. A man seldom if ever comprehends his error at once; nor as quickly admits it. But if you are not dogmatic, the truth in what you have said may, and probably will, occur to him afterwards.

And when discussing with others do not be sensitive. Put a kind interpretation on what is said; and if you cannot give it such a construction as that, then feel a compassion for the man and do not hold him responsible. Treat him as one who is seeking the truth, but embarrassed by prejudices. If both are charitable both will grow stronger and both will learn.—Patriot's Bulletin.

Son of a Siamese Twin.

W. L. Bunker, of Milan, Kan., who is said to have raised the largest wheat crop in Sumner County, is a son of one of the famous Siamese twins. When the twins had become rich they settled in North Carolina, bought two large plantations adjoining each other, and married two sisters. They divided their time between the two places, spending a day and a night on each alternately.

About 1836, ten or twelve years after the death of the twins, two of their boys came West and settled near Milan, where they still live.

W. L. Bunker has a large farm well stocked and fenced, and is wealthier than the average Kansas farmer. He is proud of his lineage, though he seldom mentions it. He is now about forty years old, and says he remembers well how the twins went about from one plantation to the other. He has a family of several children, and the home suggests a quiet refinement not often surpassed by the country place.

INDIANA INCIDENTS.

RECORD OF EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

Bank Swindlers Get Nothing from Princeton—Supposed Dead Man Comes to Life—Porter County Counterfeiters Caught—Fatal Cattle Disease.

Bank Swindlers Fail.

Bank swindlers tapped a telegraph wire between Grayville and Mount Carmel, Ill., and sent this message to the People's National Bank of Princeton: "Please express \$950 to David Fisher, Belmont, Ill., to-day. We missed train. We will remit. A. E. Fuller, Cashier." Cashier Wellborn declined to take risks, and wired for verification of the message. The telegraph office at Grayville reported that no telegram of that sort had been filed there, and a decoy parcel was sent to David Fisher at Belmont, Ill., in the hope of catching the swindlers. They had taken warning, and escaped without the \$950.

No Inquest for Him.

When William Buckley, of Kokomo, woke up the other morning he saw a long, sharp knife in the air above him. He also felt himself lying on a cold marble slab. Then he gave a yell loud enough to scare the coroner and his assistants into the belief that he was alive. Buckley was found the previous evening lying apparently dead on the sidewalk. Life was pronounced extinct by Health Officer Smith and the body was carried to the morgue, where the coroner and a corps of surgeons came in the morning to perform an autopsy. Buckley awakened and stopped the autopsy.

Makers of Bad Money Caught.

Major Carter of Indianapolis, Thomas B. Porter and L. L. Gallagher of Chicago, secret service men, assisted by Sheriff Green of Porter County, made one of the most important captures of counterfeiters in years. They arrested Henry A. W. Brown, a photographer of Valparaiso, and Theodore Hansen, a farmer's boy, capturing the entire outfit for making money, together with \$1, \$2, and \$5 bills of their work. Brown is said to be an anarchist and was intimate with Neebe and Parsons at the time of the Haymarket riots.

All Over the State.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons kinetoscope pictures, booked for Indiana theaters, have called down the wrath of Helen Gougar.

The poultry establishment and barn of E. R. Jaques & Son, at Lebanon, were destroyed by fire. Six hundred head of poultry were burned.

Unknown persons used dynamite to blow up the warehouses and stables of the Mackey-George Lumber and Mining Company at St. Croix.

The South Bend grand jury has indicted George West for robbing the South Bend National Bank of \$15,000. West is now a convict in the Michigan City penitentiary.

Hamton McCosky, from Kentucky, attempted to board a train in motion at Jeffersonville and was thrown beneath the wheels, receiving injuries which will prove fatal.

The working time of the 500 men in the Vandalia shops at Terre Haute was increased from eight to ten hours a day. This is the first time they have had the ten-hour day since 1893.

Frank E. Alexander of Chicago, W. S. Morton of Montpelier, A. L. Aylesworth and Ed Cox of Hartford City, Harley Snyder of Petersburg, William Cox of Indianapolis, and Judge Cox of Peru, formed the Indiana Oil Company, with \$50,000 capital.

The leaders of the cutters and flatteners who withdrew from the National Window Glass Workers' Association and the Knights of Labor three weeks ago in a body, issued calls for a national mass conference in Anderson for the purpose of effecting a national organization.

Kokomo Division, No. 6, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, has decided to disband and will enter no more drill contests. This famous division held the world's championship for a number of years, winning first place at the international tournament at Toronto, Canada, in 1886.

The Ingalls Land Company at Anderson has been placed in the hands of A. F. Bradley, as received on judgments rendered against Arthur B. Grover, the manager, who it is alleged, was transferring his property. The land company owns and covers the town of Ingalls, named after the Big Four president.

The Economist Ploy Company of South Bend has sold its entire plant and business to the Syracuse, N. Y., Chilled Ploy Company. Involved in the change is the assumption of the Economist Company's buildings by the Singer Manufacturing Company. In losing the big ploy concern, South Bend will gain a new industry which will amply compensate for the loss.

Indianapolis has determined to take the initiative in the controversy that is expected to arise with the street car company over the surrender of the streets under the law declaring all street car franchises void after 1901. It has been determined to file an amended complaint in the litigation now pending, asking the court to require the company to show by what right it uses the streets and to enjoin it from such use after Jan. 1, 1901.

James B. Wilson, of Indianapolis, editor of the People, who was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for publishing obscene literature, has been notified by the United States district attorney that he has eighteen months yet to serve. Wilson was convicted nearly two years ago, but took an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Eighteen months passed before the appeal was decided, and he claims his term of imprisonment begun with his sentence and not with his actual incarceration.

For One Year \$1.25
For Six Months .75
For Three Months .35

If paid promptly in advance a discount of 25 cents will be given on the year.

Obituary poetry 5 cents per line. Local advertisements 5 cents per line. Display advertising rates made known on application.

Cards of thanks will be published at 25 cents per inch.

City Locals.

J. J. Wilhelm, one of Knox's tonsorial artists was in town Thursday, and made this office a pleasant call.

Certainly you don't want to suffer with dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, sallow skin and loss of appetite. You have never tried DeWitt's Little Early Risers for these complaints or you would have been cured. They are small pills but great regulators. Culver City Drug Store.

Married by Esquire Morris, Wednesday evening, Sept. 29, at his residence, Miss Pearl Vreais of this city and Mr. Louis Bowman, of Logansport.

Running Sores, indolent ulcers and similar troubles, even though of many years' standing, may be cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It soothes, strengthens and heals. It is the great pile cure. Culver City Drug Store.

The Board of Health has passed an edict that no children belonging to families where children are afflicted with measles shall attend school, yet, said children without restraint promenade the streets and mingle with other children at their own free will. It seems to us that there is not much consistency in this.

If you have ever seen a little child in a paroxysm of whooping cough, or if you have been annoyed by a constant tickling in the throat, you can appreciate the value of One Minute Cough Cure, which gives quick relief. Culver City Drug Store.

Garn brothers, Culver City's celebrated paper hangers, are adorning the walls of Kreuzberger's building, now occupied by D. A. Bradley as a grocery and restaurant, with a new coat of paper.

The "Bicyclist's Best Friend" is a familiar name for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, always ready for emergencies. While a specific for piles, it also instantly relieves and cures cuts, bruises, salt rheum, eczema and all affections of the skin. It never fails. Culver City Drug Store.

The children's day exercises at the Reformed church have been postponed on account of sickness.

Small precautions often prevent great mischiefs. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are very small pills in size, but are most effective in preventing the most serious forms of liver and stomach troubles. They cure constipation and headache and regulate the bowels. Culver City Drug Store.

W. S. DuPea now occupies his new residence in Garn's addition.

Moments are useless if trifled away; and they are dangerously wasted if consumed by delay in cases where One Minute Cough Cure would bring immediate relief. Culver City Drug Store.

Mrs. R. A. Steere, of Chepachet, R. I., is visiting friends in this section. She is the very diminutive lady who formerly resided in the Osborn neighborhood.

To heal the broken and diseased tissue, to soothe the irritated surfaces, to instantly relieve and to permanently cure is the mission of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Culver City Drug Store.

No man or woman can enjoy life or accomplish much in this world while suffering from a torpid liver. DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the pills that cleanse that organ quickly. Culver City Drug Store.

There will be township teacher's institute at the Shaw school house next Saturday.

Arthur Morris, Wm. F. Hunt, Al Keen, Sanford Keen, Homer Nearpass and ye editor visited Rochester Thursday evening.

Geo. Bosart left at this office this week a sweet potato which was raised upon his farm, which weighed over three pounds. The potato was a genuine beauty. Who can beat it?

It is rumored that Frank Cromley will in a short time move to Kewanee. We regret to learn this as Frank is a good citizen.

It Saves the Croupy Children.

SEAFIEW, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given. BELLAM & O'BRIEN. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale at Culver City Drug Store.

WE call your attention to the fact that our line of Dry Goods are far superior in every way to any time previous. As to quality and prices, you will be surprised at what we can show you in dress goods. In fact our entire line of Dry Goods.

OUR SHOE STOCK is very complete. We will again place before the people THE CELEBRATED CHINESE CALF SHOE, both in Ladies' and Children's sizes. Every pair is warranted. Buy them and be convinced. E. B. VANSCHOIACK.

PROGRAM OF THE

Third Quarterly Convention

OF THE

UNION TOWNSHIP S. S. ASSOCIATION,

TO BE HELD IN THE

Washington Evangelical Church,
SATURDAY OCTOBER 16, 1897.

MORNING SESSION 9:30.

Song, Washington Evangelical Sabbath School
Devotion, Rev. Newman.
Song, Washington M. P. Sabbath School.
Preliminary Remarks, President F. C. Baker.

1. Aim of the International Lessons and how it can be reached and accomplished.
Opened by Grace Reformed Sabbath School, led by Henry Zechiel. Discussion, Rutland Evangelical Sabbath School, led by George Kline followed by Mrs. Ida Clifton, Maxenknee Christian Sabbath School.
Song, Washington Evangelical Sabbath School.

2. How I feel and act toward my fellow scholar and how I should feel and act toward him.
Opened by Washington Evangelical Sabbath School, led by Miss Edith Scheurman. Discussion, Burr Oak S. S., led by Mrs. Mary Smith, followed by Popular Grove S. S., led by Mr. Daniel Grube.

Song, Washington M. P. S. S. Noon and social hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION—CALL TO ORDER 1 P. M.

Devotion, Rev. Green.

3. Conference on Primary work.
Opened by Mrs. M. E. Hume. Discussion, all Primary Teachers.

Song, Washington Evangelical S. S.

4. The proper basis and mechanism of Sabbath School classification.
Opened by Zion Reformed S. S., led by Wm. Zechiel. Discussion, followed by Emanuel school, led by Jacob Kaley, by Washington M. P. S. S., led by G. W. Rettinghouse, followed by Maumet M. E. school, led by Miss Elizabeth Duddleson.

Song, Washington M. P. S. S.
Report of House to House canvass from Superintendents of Sabbath Schools.
Closing services.

Song, "God be with you till we meet again."
F. C. BAKER, President.
W. H. MATTHEWS, Sec'y and Treas.

Talk About Potatoes.

Well, Geo Kline, who lives upon the east side of the lake, takes the cake and captures the whole bakery when it comes to raising potatoes in this section. Last Thursday, he left at nearly a half bushel of said articles at this office, the largest weighing 1½ lbs. and the smallest three quarters of a pound. They are beauties and of excellent flavor, and very solid and firm. We would like to hear of the man that can beat them.

Some Things I Can Do.

I can make your watch as good as new. I can make your clock run and keep time. I can sell you a suit of clothes \$3.00 cheaper than you can buy in Plymouth, quality considered. I can sell you photo buttons of yourself or friends for \$1.50 per doz. I can sell you an adjusted American watch in 15 year fitted case for \$20.00. Call and investigate, it will pay you.

CAMPBELL, the Jeweler.

The Prodigal's Return.

The prodigal son may return, but how about the prodigal daughter? As far as the world is concerned there is no mercy for the returning prodigal daughter. The son may wallow in the mire and filth of population, feed on the husks of sin and infamy, and if he will come back to the door of society, he is eagerly received within its portals, marriageable daughters smile and snigger sweetly at the moral leper, and fond mama's are gracious and kind in feeling their womanly duty to encourage the dear fellow to do better, now that he has sown his wild oats. But the repentant daughter! Ah, hush, breathe not her name in society. Keep her out, push her onward to suicide's grave, and say-

ing appeased your righteous indignation, return to petting and caressing the dear boy who has made a start to get back to the path of rectitude. Ten to one he never came back. He knows that he can wade up to his eyes in sin and still keep his place in society.

Couldn't Endure Popularity.

Although one of the most conspicuous railroad men in the country, the late President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Road, was perhaps the least known to the general public. The story is told that he went over to New York alone on business one day and was not known or recognized during the entire visit to the metropolis except by those whom he called on, and in two offices he had to introduce himself. Among his employees he was always quite as popular as Mr. Depew has credit of being among those of the New York Central, but Mr. Roberts was known to have made the remark that he was glad that he was not as well known as Mr. Depew.

"If I had as large a personal acquaintance as Mr. Depew," said he, "or if as many people knew me at sight I should not be able to endure it. As it is, however, I can go about as I please and no one points me out or criticizes me. They don't think me worth it, you see, so I am left in peace."

Chicago Excursion.

On Oct. 8th the Nickel Plate Road runs a Low Rate Excursion to Chicago account 26th anniversary of the Chicago Fire to be celebrated Oct. 9th. Tickets good on Special or regular trains. 13w2

A Cure for Bilious Colic.

RESOURCE, Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale at Culver City Drug Store.



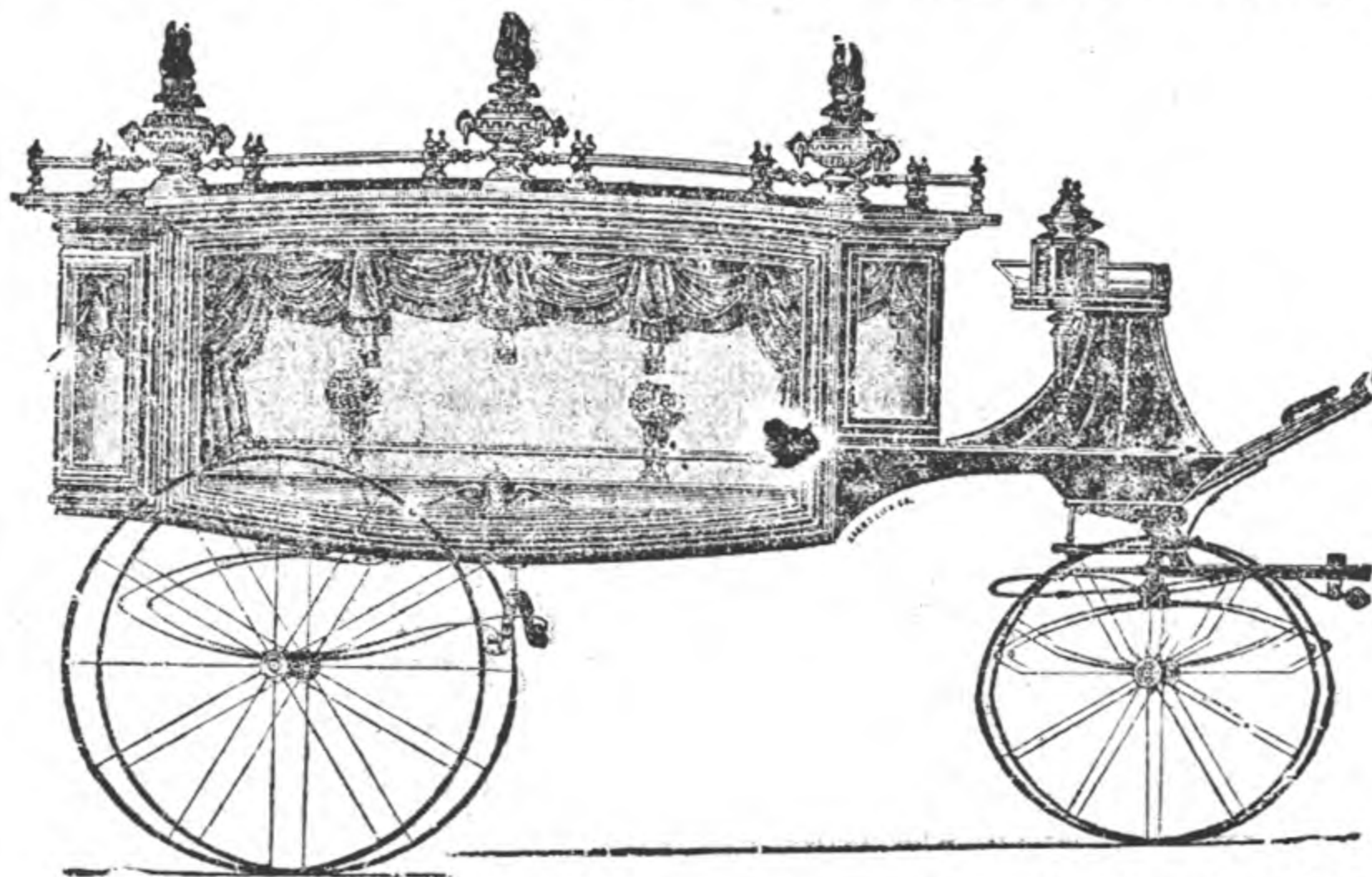
Hello There! —*—

Are You Aware of the Fact that S. Cavender, at Rutland, Ind. is still on deck with a full line of choice Groceries, Dry Goods, Tobaccos, Plow Shoes, Overalls, etc?

Remember! that he sells the best articles at the lowest living prices.

S. Cavender, Rutland, Ind.

W. S. EASTERDAY, Furniture & Undertaking.



This is the place to get your Furniture, Chairs, Cupboards, Safes, Writing Desks, Stands, Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Mattresses, Couches, Sofas, Easels, Mirrors, Picture Frames and Moulding, and a fine line of Rockers for the old and young. Do not forget the place.

MAIN STREET.

CULVER CITY, IND.

HAYES & SON,

PROPRIETORS OF

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.



First Class Horses, Buggies and Vehicles of every description. Can stable from 50 to 75 horses and shelter a number of Buggies.

Special Attention Paid to Traveling Men.

BARN ONE BLOCK WEST OF DEPOT.

CULVER, IND.

Hang on to Your DOLLARS

until you see our Solid Fact Bargains. We have opened the season with a stock of goods that beats the record for Beauty and Low Prices. We will close it with a big stock of and the best pleased lot of customers you ever saw. Be fair with yourself and see our Fall Stock. It presents an opportunity for economical buying that nobody can afford to miss.

Our Store is crowded with the Newest of New Styles, selected by Mr. Kloefer in New York, with Experienced care as to Quality.

THE RIGHT PLACE TO GET THE RIGHT GOODS AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

Popular Styles Latest Novelties, Standard Grades and Newest Attractions are all found in abundance in Every Department of an Elegant line

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Carpets, Fancy Goods, Notions, Etc.

at our Store only

Kloefer's New York Store.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

ADDITIONAL LOGGALS

ny White Rose Flower at Avery's
he Lake View hotel closed this
k.

offee! For choice bulk coffee
to Avery's.

r. Flagg, proprietor of the Argos
se, Argos, was transacting busi-
s in town Monday.

t. E. Anderson, of Ft. Wayne
in town last Friday sampling
Bursley's High Grade coffee.

C. Postlethwaite, of the Colon-
hotel, made Terre Haute a visit
week.

sk your grocer for Bursley's
h Grade coffee. Best and goes
farthest.

he M. E. church novelty supper
ch was held Wednesday evening
a decided success.

f you have any clothing to dye
cleaned, leave them at the Ex-
nge Barber Shop, Culver, Ind.

a number of our citizens are at-
tling the fair this week at Roches-

ow is the time to take a good hot
h. Stop at the Exchange Barber
p and Bath Rooms, under Culver
y Drug Store.

ilton Mawhorter, who has been
reling with a medicine company,
ived in town this week and will
t his parents two or three weeks.
board by day or week at Avery's
staurant.

Our equinoctial storm must have
ayed. It was due some days ago,
there are no signs of its approach.
ould be welcomed by all, as we
d rain very much.

For first class carpet weaving call
Mrs. Shewmaker, Culver, Ind.

When your neighbor comes to
row your HERALD this week, tell
he can buy a copy at the office
only three cents.

Choice fresh oysters by the can
dish at Avery's Restaurant.

October 29th has been appointed
Arbor day. Get your trees ready.

10 bars of Laundry Soap for 27c
at Avery's Grocery.

Oil has been struck at Peru, and
the city is in an intense state of ex-
citement.

We cannot help but believe that if
Mr. Culver had quietly remained at
his cottage on the east side of the
lake under the skillful treatment of
Dr. Rea, he would have been alive to-
day and on the road to permanen-
recovery. But he decided to return
to his city home and all hoped for
the best. But the long trip and
great activity of city life was greater
than he could bear in his physical
condition, hence the collapse and end.

The foot-ball game between War-
saw and Culver Military Academy
team, Saturday afternoon, resulted
in the first mentioned team being de-
feated 26 to 0.

We mailed a circular recently, re-
questing several hundred of our
subscribers to send in their subscrip-
tion, but up to date the returns have
been—nit. Now we do not wish to
force payment of delinquents, but
unless there is a decided response
we shall place the matter in the
hands of a collecting agency, who
will not only collect what is our
dues, but will throw the cost on the
subscriber. You know that you
honestly owe us for the HERALD.
You know that it must cost us hard
cash to furnish you the paper, hence,
if you have the least desire to be
honest and do what is right, you will
pay the printer. If a printer owes
a bill he is expected to respond at
once, but how can he respond unless
he receives his just dues.

A bad freight wreck occurred on the
Pittsburg road near Pierceton Mon-
day forenoon. One of the large
trains that the road has been running
to test the grades has been ditched
and thirty-four cars, loaded with
stone and bridge iron, were thrown
from the track. All trains were de-
layed several hours and the track
was not cleared until Tuesday morn-
ing.

The Marshal County Physicians
Association met Tuesday afternoon
at the Borton Institute, Plymouth.

John V. Astley & Son, of Plymouth
have just received a mammoth stock
of heating stoves, cook stoves etc.
They will positively save you big
money by calling on them and learn-
ing prices. Consequently, why pay
double price elsewhere for an inferior
article?

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?



HELLO CENTRAL!

... Give us ...

H. J. MEREDITH'S STORE.

Where is kept constantly on hand the choicest line
of groceries in Marshall county. In Queensware
he has a variety that will please the most fastid-
ious. In Tobaccos and Cigars, he keeps the very best
brands in the market. Then in canned goods,
"Great Walter Scott" and the shadow of "Chas.
Sumner," but he has a mammoth supply, and no
"Cheap John" brands either, they are the super-
fine or finer. Don't fail to give me Meredith's every
time I call.

GOOD-BYE.

Go To John V. Astley & Son.

PLY. CO. H. IND.

... For ...



Pumps,
Pipes, Points,
Oliver Plows,
Cook and
Heating
Stoves,
Paints, Oils,
etc.

"You son of a biscuit-eater" MY pair
is the best. I buy it of Astley & Son
Plymouth, and save 20 per cent on the
dollar.

All Hardware Cheaper Than Ever Before.

He Leads Them All.

Positively the Largest and most Select line of
Furniture in the county.



Sewing Machines of every grade repaired and Sundries
furnished for the same.

BICYCLE REPAIRING one of the great Specialties.

Undertaking AND Embalming
are the leading features of this establishment. Calls promptly attended
night or day.

DON'T MISS THE PLACE.

A. B. Wickizer.

PRICES AT ROCK BOTTOM.

ARGOS IND

We are Speaking of our New Fall Goods

Great Scott! What you have Missed.

One-half Wool Dress Goods 11 1-2c.

All Wool Dress Goods 25c up.

Outing of all kinds, and at lowest liv-
ing prices. They are going. Call
early if you want a good selection.

PORTER & CO.

"CRYENE" PUTS BABY TO SLEEP.

IS NOT A SOOTHING SYRUP

BUT IS

THE IDEAL REMEDY FOR



ROSS
RYING
ONCIPATED
OLY
CHILDREN.

C NTAINS
NO
OPTIVATES
POISONS
OR
DELETARIOUS
SUBSTANCES.

CRYENE lets pa-pa and ma-ma sleep. ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS

For sale at CULVER CITY DRUG STORE.

"We re Ouyttalked Often--Outdone Neer."

30 DAY GRAND OPENING FALL SALE.

We start to-day and continue for 30 day, a grand special sale
on all goods in our store, at prices that no competition can meet.

We are showing some of the gaudest bargains in Men's, Boy's
and Children's Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods,
as you will see anywhere in Indiana.

NO SHAM. NO DECEIT

in our ads or business.

Our honor back of every guarantee. All we ask is a call from
you—we will be pleased to show our goods and prices.

Take Advantage of Our
Special Opening Sale.

M LAUER & SON, The One-Price Outfitters.

Plymouth, Ind

SOME
MORE
GOOD
THINGS.

The big hit made by us

precludes our mentioning any detailed attraction.

Busy
Busy
Busy

because our line is one of the largest
in the city.
because our clothing fits and is tailored
properly.
because we are saving money for our
customers on men and boy's clothing.

Our Leader In Suits.

No. 1.

Material all wool, made of Perfect

Stock, no Shoddy, colors perfect, at \$5.75.

No. 2.

A handsome collection of fine Che-

viots, Plaids and Overplaids, Nobby Styles, Perfect in make and
Trimming. A usual \$8.50 value. Many styles at \$6.50 and lower.

Our Line of Children's
Clothing

is now complete.

Look at our Mammoth Line of
Hats when in town.

* Ball & Carabin.

PLYMOUTH, IND

—ROSS * HOUSE—

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Only First-Class House in the City. Rates Reasonable

Special rates given to Marshall county citizens, who come in numbers.

Hacks to and from all trains.

J. B. Bowell, Proprietor.

CULVER CITY HERALD.

CULVER CITY, . . . INDIANA.

MOB IN NEW ORLEANS

CITIZENS TRY TO BURN A SCHOOL BUILDING.

Police and Firemen Finally Drive Back the Crowd and Save the Structure—G. A. R. Commander Will Accept No Salary.

Was to Be Used for Patients. Efficient work by the New Orleans fire department in face of the attacks of a mob enabled the department to save the main portion of the Beauregard school building. Only the annexes of the structure were reduced to ashes. The alarm was sounded at 12:30 a. m. After a mass meeting of citizens held Wednesday night a riotous crowd gathered around the building and openly threatened that at the first opportunity they would fire it. Sister Agnes and a number of sisters of charity, together with help from the hospital, had been putting the building in order for the reception of yellow fever patients. The school board, meantime, had removed from the building every desk and other article of furniture and the hospital people had moved into the building cots and other necessary adjuncts. Surgeon Bloom of the hospital, the sisters and others had been warned that they would better leave the building. They did so, and threaded their way through a dense crowd of panic-stricken citizens. Then a small force of police was ordered to the scene. But the mob, bent on incendiarism, was sharper than the guards, and while the police were engaged in attempting to quell the riotous crowd in front of the building men with a five-gallon can of oil proceeded to the rear and soon had the building in flames.

CHAOS IN GUATEMALA.

Insurgents in Possession of Chomperico and San Felipe. A letter from the City of Guatemala has been received. The writer declares that everything, at the time of writing, was in a state of chaos. Barrios, he says, has lost his head from fright, and in a delirium of terror is imprisoning and shooting all who evince the slightest leaning toward the insurgent cause. Loans are collected by force and death is the penalty for refusing financial assistance to the dictator. Barrios himself is in constant fear of assassination. Two hundred soldiers sleep in the palace day and night, and he is constantly attended by a guard of picked men.

GOBIN'S POPULAR CHANGE.

Grand Army Commander and Employees to Serve Without Salary. The recently elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, General J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, Pa., has made a decidedly popular move at the outset of his administration in the general order to the effect that in the interest of economy he and his employees would serve without salary. For years the commander-in-chief has drawn \$2,000 annually from the exchequer of the order, the adjutant general a similar sum and the quartermaster general \$1,200 per annum. It is not regarded as probable that future administrations will go back to the salary system.

FORMING A WINDOW GLASS TRUST

Organization with a Capital of \$20,000,000 Being Perfected. Representatives of window glass manufacturers from all parts of the country have been in session at Pittsburg for the purpose of completing a plan by which the window glass manufacturers of the country will be formed into one organization, which will be known as the American Window Glass Association. The new combination represents a capital of \$20,000,000, and includes all of the principal plants of the United States. The output of the consolidated concern is estimated at \$10,000,000 worth of glass a year.

Standing of the Clubs.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Boston . . . 90	37 Brooklyn . . . 58
Baltimore . . 87	37 Pittsburg . . . 56
New York . . . 80	46 Chicago . . . 55
Cincinnati . . 70	54 Philadelphia . . 54
Cleveland . . 66	60 Louisville . . 51
Washington . 58	67 St. Louis . . . 27

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

W. L.	W. L.
Minneapolis . 98	37 Detroit . . . 72
Columbus . . 89	47 Minneapolis . 44
St. Paul . . . 86	51 Kansas City . 40
Milwaukee . . 85	52 Grnd Rapids . 35

Wisconsin Brewery Burned.

Fire destroyed the brewhouse of the John Gund Brewing Company's plant at LaCrosse, Wis. Nothing but the bare walls of one of the most extensive malting and brewing establishments in the Northwest now remain. The malthouse contained several car loads of malt and about 5,000 bushels of barley, which was totally destroyed. The cold storage contained about 12,000 barrels of beer, which is also destroyed. The total loss will exceed \$300,000, about half of which is covered by insurance in various old line companies. The plant will be rebuilt as soon as the debris can be cleared away.

Trolley Line Over the Mountains.

Chicago men will build a trolley line thirty miles long over the mountains from Canon City to Cripple Creek, Colo., at a cost of \$800,000.

Fear Trouble in Guatemala.

The British flag ship Imperice has been ordered to sail for San Jose, Guatemala, serious trouble being apprehended.

FORGETFULNESS KILLS FIVE.

Wreck Said to Be Due to an Engineer's Blunder.

Five killed, three injured and one narrow escape is the result of a head-on collision on the Wisconsin Central Railway between two freight trains at Howard, Wis. The freights were Nos. 21, west bound, loaded with general merchandise, and 24, east bound, loaded chiefly with flour from Minneapolis. Ten cars of freight, together with both locomotives, were derailed and ditched and more or less damaged. The track was soon cleared of debris and no through trains were delayed. The west-bound freight, No. 21, was delayed somewhat and passed Irvine considerably behind time. It is supposed that the engineer, being behind, forgot that he was to pass No. 24 near that point and was consequently running through at the usual speed. No telegraph orders were involved, as both trains were regulars and trainmen had standing orders regarding the passing. Charles Horn, conductor of No. 21, claims that he still had one minute to make the switch before the scheduled time of No. 24. Train No. 24 had the right of way and was in charge of Conductor Washington, of Minneapolis.

EXPLODED A BOMB.

Meeting of Two Emperors Marred by Hostile Demonstration.

Emperor William of Germany has arrived at Budapest and was welcomed by Emperor Franz Joseph, the cabinet ministers and the civil and military authorities. It is said as Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph were leaving the station a sharp detonation was heard, which was followed by a thick cloud of dust and smoke. The crowd took fright, broke through the military cordon and swarmed around the imperial carriages. Emperor Francis Joseph was greatly agitated and shouted to the police to keep the people back. Some arrests are reported, but owing to the silence maintained by the officers it is difficult to ascertain details of the affair. The Neue Wiener Journal was confiscated this evening for publishing telegrams as to the occurrence.

BUYS 15,000 ACRES OF COAL LAND.

Illinois Central Makes a Big Purchase in Alabama.

The Illinois Central Railroad, through its agents, has purchased 15,000 acres of coal lands in Marion and Walker Counties, Alabama, and will open mines upon them at once for the purpose of obtaining coal to supply the road with fuel. The lands are located on the line of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, about ninety-five miles from Holly Springs, Miss., where that road intercepts the Illinois Central, and on them is a vein of coal from three to four feet thick. The deal involves about \$100,000.

Violated the Paris Awards.

The publication by the British Government of the blue book on the fur seal conference has greatly annoyed the State Department at Washington because, while Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch in answer to Mr. Sherman's celebrated dispatch of May 10 is given publicity, the department up to this time has not received a copy of this dispatch, and does not seem to know of its existence except through the newspapers. Inasmuch as the British press has so freely criticized what it has been pleased to call "shirt-sleeve diplomacy," and has read the State Department many a homily on the necessity of observing diplomatic proprieties, the department thinks it curious, to say the least, that a dispatch should be made public before it has been received by the government to which it is addressed. But this is not the least curious thing about this diplomatic episode. In the first place, it is unusual, not to say irregular, that a dispatch addressed by the State Department to the foreign office (the only medium of communication between the two governments) should be answered by the colonial office. State Department officials understand why Lord Salisbury has not replied to Mr. Sherman's dispatch. Some time ago a New York paper gave what purported to be the text of that dispatch, but which were really merely the conclusions from a recital of the facts. These facts show conclusively that Great Britain has persistently and willfully violated the spirit and intent of the Paris award, and constitute the strongest indictment ever drawn by one nation against another. This is the reason, a Washington correspondent says, why Lord Salisbury has never answered except "by anticipation" Mr. Sherman's dispatch.

Now Luetgert's Turn.

The prosecution has closed its case against Adolf L. Luetgert, on trial in Chicago for wife murder. All the State has to say in proof that Mrs. Luetgert was murdered in the sausage factory the night of May 1 and that her husband was the murderer has been said. The defense moved for acquittal, on the ground that the corpus delicti has not been established; that it has not been proved that Mrs. Luetgert has been murdered, or that she is even dead, and, therefore, no crime of murder has been proved. That motion was overruled, and the plans of defense will be revealed as its testimony is adduced. The theory that a woman's body was destroyed in the vat as alleged will be attacked by expert testimony, the identification of the bones will be assailed and it may be the defense will produce witnesses who will swear they saw the woman alive since midnight of May 1. It will be sufficient for the defense to raise a doubt over the proof offered by the State. Attorneys Vincent and Phalen say they have a complete defense.

Third Pigeon Dispatch.

A dispatch received in Copenhagen from Hamnerfest, the northernmost town of Europe in Norway, says that the whaling ship Falk has brought there the third pigeon dispatch from Prof. Andree, who left the island of Tromsøe in a balloon on July 11 last in an attempt to cross the polar regions.

Honor to an Old Craft.

The frigate Constitution ("Old Ironsides," from Portsmouth navy yard, has arrived off Charlestown navy yard. She will remain there until Oct. 21, when the centennial of her launching will be duly celebrated.

MEN AND MUNITIONS.

COST TO SPAIN OF PRESENT INSURRECTION.

Troubles in Cuba and the Philippine Islands Sent Many Soldiers to Their Graves and Caused the Expenditure of Huge Sums of Money.

An Official Statement.

An official statement has been issued in Madrid showing the numbers of men and the quantities of munitions of war sent to Cuba and the Philippine Islands during the insurrections which are in progress in those quarters. Between November, 1895, and May 1897, the Spanish Government sent to Cuba 181,738 soldiers and 6,261 officers, of whom forty were generals; 212,542 guns, 320,406 kilogrammes of powder, 92,088,670 cartridges, 16,712 swords, 91 cannons, 12 mitrailleuses and 29,500 shells. Since the outbreak of the present revolution in the Philippines the government has sent 27,650 soldiers and 881 officers, of whom 9 were generals; 43,100 guns, 24 cannons, 24,910 kilogrammes of powder, 21,726,585 cartridges and 30,604 shells.

SHORTAGE OF RUSSIAN WHEAT.

So Small Is the Crop that There Will Be None for Export.

But little wheat will be shipped from Russia during the season of 1897-98 for the simple reason that there is little available for export. The failure of the wheat crops in Austro-Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria has brought buyers into Russia from those countries and the wheat will go to them by rail. How much of this wheat Russia can afford to let go is a question now being discussed. While hints are thrown out that the export of cereals may be altogether prohibited, it is believed these have no foundation and that the Russian Government will never again make the mistake it did in the famine year of prohibiting exports.

Seventy Drowned at Fiume.

A special dispatch from Vienna says that seventy persons were drowned as a result of the collision at Fiume between the steamer Ika, a local passenger vessel, and the British steamer Tiria, which was leaving that port as the Ika was entering. The latter sunk in two minutes, and in full view of thousands of people who crowded to the piers.

Heath's Prediction.

First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath is spending a week at his home in Muncie, Ind., with his parents and with Mrs. Heath. In an interview Mr. Heath predicts that before spring Hawaii will be annexed; that the Cuban war will be settled by arbitration, and that the understanding between nations looking to more coinage of silver is still in view.

Great Surgical Operation.

A wonderful surgical operation has been performed by Drs. Parsons and McCaughan of the Children's Hospital at St. Louis upon 9-year-old Lillie Stamenius. They constructed for her a palate and a nose and upper lip. Her face was deformed and the surgeons saw but one way to remedy it; that was an operation, which was none.

Crowd of Cripples.

The first national convention of cripples will be held in St. Louis in the Exposition Building and it is expected that there will be fully 6,000 delegates in attendance when the meeting is called to order, every man of whom will be crippled in some manner or other. If he is not he will not be entitled to a seat in the hall.

Arrested a Dangerous Crank.

Joseph Bloomfield Jackson, a dangerous crank from Meriden, Conn., was arrested at the door of the White House in Washington after an unsuccessful effort to enter the executive mansion. Jackson was heavily armed, and has made mysterious boasts as to what he was going to do to a high official of the government.

Wealth Coming West.

Money continues to be ordered from the banks and the sub-treasury in New York to pay the wheat growers of the South and West. The sub-treasury has received orders to ship \$275,000 in currency to the South and the Northwest. The money will be sent from Washington. The banks sent about \$1,000,000.

Will Wait Until Spring.

The steamer Queen, from Alaska, brought back eighty miners to Victoria, B. C., who decided to wait until the spring before proceeding to the Klondike. Winter has set in in earnest in the White and Chilkoot passes, there being four feet of snow on the summits, and ice is forming in the small streams.

Election in Cuba.

According to advices from Puerto Principe, Bartolome Maceo has been elected vice president of the Cuban republic, Gen. Maximo Gomez minister of war and Calixto Garcia has been appointed major general. Gen. Gomez remaining commander in chief of the army of liberation.

More Sailors Are Needed.

The necessity of increasing the personnel of the navy will be presented to Congress in the forthcoming reports of bureau chiefs of the Navy Department. Both officers and men are needed to man the large number of ships now in commission.

Peary in Port.

Lieut. Peary and his party have reached Sydney, B. C., from North Greenland on board the bark Hope. All on board are well. The Hope will coal there and then proceed to New York, where she will land the huge Cape York meteorite.

Great Editor Seriously Ill.

Charles A. Dana, the aged editor, is seriously ill at his summer home, West Island, Glen Cove. He does not regain his strength as was hoped, and is troubled greatly with nausea, lack of appetite and insomnia.

FAR WORSE THAN SLAVES.

Mine Operator Devlin Sides with the Illinois Miners.

Charles J. Devlin, one of the largest coal mine operators in the United States, says he will not countenance a further reduction in the wages of Illinois miners. Mr. Devlin claims to have reliable information that Illinois operators will endeavor to reduce the scale below the Columbus agreement. Says Mr. Devlin: "The miners of Illinois should get a price equal to the Columbus scale. The price which they were forced to accept last May and which they refused to continue work on is not enough to keep body and soul together. The average miner with steady work can not earn more than \$1 per day the year around. Slavery for the miners would be preferable to the wages they were getting, for in slavery they would get enough to eat and drink and wear, while under present conditions and prices they are forced to work for they can not buy provisions enough, let alone clothe themselves and families. Since they came out the prices of provisions have advanced, particularly flour, to not less than \$1 per 100." Mr. Devlin says the cause of the miners is a just one.

PENSION DEFICIT DECREASED.

Estimated Excess of Expenditures Will Not Exceed \$7,000,000.

"While the expenditures for pensions may exceed the appropriation for the current fiscal year, the deficit will not be so great as the payment of \$40,000,000 for the quarter ending this month would indicate," said Commissioner of Pensions Evans. "I estimate that the total payments for the year will not exceed \$147,500,000. That is not an appalling excess by any means, the appropriation for the year being \$141,263,880. There are something like 200,000 old claims pending before the bureau, which will be acted upon as rapidly as we can get to them. There has been and still continues a remarkable increase in the number of new applications."

Militia in Readiness.

The Hazleton, Pa., strike situation may be summarized thus: Over 10,000 men are still out, with no apparent prospect of settlement; sporadic outbreaks of violence are occurring near the outlying collieries and the withdrawal of troops is not only without consideration, but the guard lines of several of the camps are being constantly strengthened, and the wisdom of bringing more cavalry is being discussed. It was said that if the soldiers are kept there much longer the Sheridan troop of Tyrone, attached to the Second brigade, will be ordered out. A captain of General Gobin's staff is authority for the statement that an uneasy feeling prevails at headquarters in consequence of the little outbreaks of the past few days and the indication they hold of the underlying disturbance. The brigade commander admitted that the action of the raiding women was giving him much perplexity. He does not care to use force against them and has instructed the soldiers in case of necessity to use only the flats of their sabers upon the amazons. The story reached the general that many men were in the attacking crowds disguised as women.

British in Hot Battle.

British troops suffered severe losses in a battle with the rebellious Mohmands. One hundred and forty in the Second brigade of General Sir Bindon Blood's division were either killed or wounded. The Mohmand loss was also heavy, but it is impossible to state to what extent the rebellious natives suffered.

German Torpedo Boat Sinks.

Torpedo boat No. 26 has capsized and sunk near the first lighthouse off Cuxhaven. Eight of her crew, including her commander, Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, were drowned.

Hinschaw Loses Hope.

Rev. William H. Hinschaw has been returned to his old place at the Indiana State prison. He returns satisfied that the case will not be reopened.

Churches Lend Aid.

All of the churches in Pueblo, Col., Sunday night took up collections for the suffering coal miners of the East.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; new potatoes, 50c to 65c per bushel.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2 white, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 98c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 47c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 48c to 49c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 29c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; clover seed, \$3.55 to \$3.60.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 89c to 91c; corn, No. 3, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 1, 47c to 48c; barley, No. 2, 35c to 43c; pork, mess, \$8.00 to \$8.50.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 winter, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c.
New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c; butter, creamery, 15c to 21c; eggs, Western, 17c to 18c.

DEFENSE OUTLINED.

Ex-Judge Vincent's Opening Statement in the Luetgert Trial.

Ex-Judge Vincent sprung a surprise on the prosecution in the Luetgert murder trial at Chicago in his opening statement by reference to a man named Robert Davey, who, he said, was the original medium through which all of Luetgert's trouble arose and whose actions resulted in Luetgert's being arraigned before the bar of justice charged with murder.

"A little over a year ago Satan in the shape of a medium-sized, well-dressed and educated Englishman named Robert Davey came to Luetgert and was the cause of all this trouble," said ex-Judge Vincent. "This man came with forged letters of introduction representing himself as a man of great means. Luetgert has always carried his heart on his sleeve, as you will see when he goes on the witness stand."

This was the first official notice that Luetgert would testify in his own behalf and the announcement was received with a show of interest by the prosecution and the spectators. "Davey told Luetgert he could be the sausage king of the world," went on ex-Judge Vincent. "And Luetgert believed him, for Davey was an artist in painting glowing pictures of wealth and fame. He told Luetgert he represented an English syndicate, and that a company would be organized with a capital of \$500,000 and bonds for an additional \$400,000 would be issued. The company would be known as the A. L. Luetgert Sausage and Packing Company, Davey said, and Luetgert would be given \$200,000 cash and \$100,000 worth of stock. Out of the cash he could pay off \$50,000 of indebtedness which was covered by a mortgage on his factory."

"Mrs. Luetgert was delighted over the visions of wealth revealed by Davey's picture and Luetgert, uneducated, honest and without suspicion, was pleased over the prospect of ranking with the Armours, the Swifts and Nelson Morris in the meat world. Davey had expenses during the time he was negotiating with Luetgert, whom he had induced to close his factory, preparatory to the change which was to have taken place January 1, 1897. He called upon Luetgert for money and got it—in all about \$25,000. Finally, Davey told Luetgert the money and bonds were in the custody of the Continental Bond Company of New York. Luetgert and Judge Goodrich, to whom Luetgert had told his story, went to New York. But none of the bankers or bond companies of that city had ever heard of Davey. Luetgert had been swindled."

The attorney told of Luetgert's struggles after this. How his business had been injured by the closing of the factory and in addition to the loss of \$25,000 to Davey he lost by the failure of E. S. Dreger & Co.'s bank. Then he borrowed \$20,000 from Foreman Bros., bankers, placing another mortgage on his factory. Finally the failure came and the disaster drove Mrs. Luetgert to the verge of insanity. Later the woman became insane, the lawyer said, and wandered away.

The life of Luetgert* was briefly sketched. He arrived in America thirty-two years ago without a dollar, counsel said, and by industry and thrift had built up an enormous business. He made 3,000,000 pounds of sausage a year and sold it all over the country and Europe. Often there were 100,000 pounds of meat in the factory at one time and the sales from the factory to local consumers averaged \$150 per day. Nineteen years ago Luetgert married Miss Louise Bicknese, the woman he is said to have killed. She was his second wife. They had four children—two boys and two girls—the latter are now dead. Ex-Judge Vincent denied that the couple lived unhappily. He said their lives were not a continuous honeymoon, but the couple lived as happily as people in their station usually do.

Attorney Vincent startled the prosecution by the magnitude of two of his claims. That Mrs. Luetgert is alive, he said, he would prove by witnesses who have seen her since May 1, and he would also prove that the bones found in the vat were not human and were put there by the police authorities. As for the rings claimed to be Mrs. Luetgert's, the attorney said he would show that they were not hers, and that she had never seen them. The attorney's speech made an impression on those in the courtroom.

TROOPS RUSHING IN.

Soldiers from Japan Begin to Invade Hawaiian Islands.

If the stories told by the passengers and crew of the steamship City of Pekin, which arrived in San Francisco from Hong Kong via Honolulu, be true a state of affairs exists in Hawaii which demands the attention of the State Department. When the City of Pekin arrived at Honolulu the attention of the other passengers on board that steamer was attracted by the remarkably symmetrical movements of 174 Japanese steerage passengers who were disembarking. Although classed as laborers, their well-drilled and military appearance was too palpable to escape observation and occasioned considerable comment. The Japanese were apparently under the command of a veteran sergeant and divided into squads of twenty under noncommissioned officers.

During the voyage a military discipline was observed which created comment among the other steerage passengers and steamer's crew, and many conjectures were hazarded as to the meaning of their being shipped to the islands. It was generally believed that they were sent to the islands for the purpose of forcibly resisting annexation if necessary. Rumors of the presence of the Mikado's soldiers are not new on the islands, and it is said that over 1,000 well-drilled men have already been landed there and 400 veterans of the Japan-China war are expected upon the next steamer.

Ostriches, which are supposed to flourish only in very warm climates, have been raised successfully in Southern Russia, the feathers being of good quality and the birds healthy.

FAIL TO REACH YUKON

SIXTY FORTUNE-HUNTERS RETURN FROM DYEA.

Bring Discouraging Reports of the Condition of Affairs on the Trails Over the Divide—Company to Ship Dogs to Alaska.

New Route Into Alaska.

Sixty fortune-hunters who were engaged in an ineffectual attempt to cross the divide from Dyea and Skagway into the Yukon gold fields via the White and Chilkoot passes returned to Seattle on the steamships Rosalie and Willamette. They report a distressing state of affairs along the trails. Less than 1,000 of the 7,000 persons who sought to go over these routes have been successful. Among the Rosalie's passengers was Sylvester Scovel. He left his wife encamped at Lake Lindeman. In a few days Mr. Scovel, who, with the assistance of a New York paper, has been assisting the miners to put the trail in better condition, will return to Skagway and push on to Dawson City. His mission back, he says, is to confer with his paper relative to matters of a private nature.

Mr. Scovel is of the opinion that the Skagway trail can never be made a practicable route. It is now in such a condition that possibly 2,000 persons will get across, but not in advance of the freeze-up of the Yukon. They will endeavor to pass the winter on the lakes, so as to make a rush for the Klondike district as early as possible in the spring. The heavier outfits are going over the White pass, the total cost of packing being about 60 cents a pound. Horses which were so valuable for packing purposes, the returning gold-seekers report, have come to be a drug on the market. Many are dying from starvation, their owners refusing to buy feed at the exorbitant prices.

Seek Gold in Copper River.

One of the most interesting expeditions that have yet gone to the gold fields of Alaska or the Northwest territory left Port Townsend last week in a twenty-ton schooner called the Janus, headed direct for the Copper River country. The party is in charge of a man named George J. Rinnacks, who has spent all of five years in the Copper River country and has brought out large sums of money at different times, aggregating fully \$200,000. The other members of the expedition are mostly Californians. The party is incorporated as the "Oakland Mining and Trading Company" and starts out under a copartnership agreement that binds them to remain together for two years. Their schooner was purchased at a cost of \$1,500, and they put on board \$2,900, worth of provisions and supplies. In addition to this each man is supplied with two repeating rifles and 500 rounds of ammunition; also two revolvers.

The schooner Janus is headed direct for Port Hidalgo lagoon, which is a new route for entering Alaska, the Janus party being the first to go in this way. A landing will be made at a point called Turnigar, at the head of the lagoon, a place where no boat has yet landed, and which in reality has no official name. In order to reach this lagoon it is necessary to sail through the narrow passage between Seal rocks and Cape Hinchumbrook—a dangerous undertaking, on account of the shoals and treacherous currents. This passage leads into Prince William sound, with open sea sailing until Snug Corner cove is reached, when another narrow body of water must be sailed through, with Bligh's island on the left. Here the lagoon is entered and the journey to Turnigar is continued. This lagoon is a narrow neck of water, at places very shallow, which makes it difficult of navigation.

The Janus party expects to reach Turnigar within thirty days. On the way north the schooner will call at Juneau and Sitka to take on board thirty dogs that will be used to transport the supplies overland from Turnigar to the Copper River, which will be reached at a point just above Beaver River. From this place the general direction of the river will be followed northward, and it will be crossed three times, the final destination of the expedition being Tonsina creek. Six members of the party will be left on Tonsina creek, where Rinnack's partner, Michael O'Donnell, is now holding their claims and doing some work, and the others will be sent eastward to a tributary of the White River, where it is claimed that location can be made that will not only rival but surpass the famous Klondike.

Copper River Indians.

Van Burin, a second partner of Rinnack's, says the Indians found near the mouth of Copper River are perfectly harmless, but those found a little farther up are quarrelsome and aggressive. He claims that the scheme to send an armed force of miners to the Copper River for the purpose of driving out the Indians is impracticable. The Indians, he says, are themselves well armed, to begin with, and are good shots. They occupy such formidable positions in the deep gorges and ravines through which the Copper River runs that they could slay an army of white men, no matter how well armed, by rolling rocks and boulders down on their heads from above in any one of a half-dozen places that must be gone through in going up the river.

"The largest strikes made by my partner, O'Donnell, and myself, said Mr. Rinnack, "were in placer diggings on Teikhell river, Alta creek, Beaver river and Tonsina creek. The largest clean-up made in one day was at Tonsina creek, when \$3,100 was washed out. One pan yielded \$310. I do not care to state how much we have taken out of the Copper river country altogether. You can put it down at \$200,000. I have with me here papers and receipts showing that it was at least that much."

High Officers Taken.

Eduardo Velasquez, chief of police of City of Mexico; Lieut. Cabreta, assistant chief of detectives; and Commandant Mauro Sanchez were arrested and taken to prison and placed in solitary confinement by order of the fifth criminal judge,

to whom had also been turned over twenty-one prisoners arrested for entering the municipal building on the night of the recent lynching of the man who attacked President Diaz.

If the police authorities are proved criminally negligent in guarding the prisoners they will undoubtedly be severely punished, and whoever took part in killing the prisoner will be held for murder, even if they were merely passively acting as investigators of the crime.

PASTOR WILL SEEK GOLD.

Rev. Frank P. Vrooman, Tired of Ministry, Will Go to Klondike.

Rev. Frank Buffington Vrooman, assistant pastor of the People's Church, Chicago, has confirmed the report that he will go to the Klondike. He has decided to leave the ministry of the gospel so as to be able to devote his entire time to the race after Mammon. As one of the promoters of a company to be capitalized for \$10,000,000, the preacher recently



REV. F. B. VROOMAN.

made a trip to St. Louis to prepare for an expedition to the Yukon.

In shaking the dust of a clerical career from his feet Mr. Vrooman takes the opportunity to remark upon the unremunerativeness of the profession he is leaving. He says that he received only \$25 from the People's Church in the time he served it. It is his opinion that being a clergyman is too expensive a luxury for him and he is tired of it. Mr. Vrooman's controversy with the Presbyterian church and his acceptance of the position of assistant to Dr. Thomas are matters of recent history.

PLAYING WITH DEATH.

England Irritated by the Bad Management in India.

Popular irritation increases in England over the conduct of the campaign against the tribesmen in India. There is a cry for such another man as Lord Roberts of Kandahar to crush the growing revolt. In government circles there prevails a feeling of gratitude that parliament is not in session. They know that embarrassing questions would be asked touching the recent reverses, and that Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, would find himself sorely puzzled to explain the culpable dilatoriness that has marked the actions of the India Government.

People say that officials danced and banqueted at Simla while the rebellion was hourly gaining in force. It took days for Lord Elgin and his entourage to grasp the situation. They believed at first that the tribesmen would disperse upon viewing the red coats of the British punitive force—that it would be hardly necessary to fire a shot. These dreams have been shattered in a tragic manner.

A dozen officers and scores of the rank and file have fallen before the unerring aim of the Afridis, Orakzais, Mahmonds and other wild dwellers of the frontier. Many posts have been captured and destroyed, and the fearful work is still progressing. News comes that the lower Mohmands, whose habitat is south of Peshawar, have submitted and have agreed to pay a heavy fine and to surrender their arms, but these are only a few of the thousands who are now fighting against British rule.

COMMISSIONERS ACCEPT.

Several Plans Offered for Solution of Financial Problem.

All of the appointees of the sound money commission have signified their acceptance. Several plans have already been prepared for submission to the commission. One of these looks to the retirement of the greenbacks, as suggested in Secretary Carlisle's last report, while another is in effect to retire all bank notes under \$5, substituting instead silver. Still another proposition looks to a gradual extinguishment of the national debt, which necessarily will modify the present banking system, and that the government authorize the organization of national banks, the same to deposit a sum equal to their capital stock in gold or silver.

Chairman Hanna is anxious that suggestions be made to the commission, promising to each careful consideration, as in the preparation of the proposed new financial system every means should be employed to create something which will commend itself to public confidence.

GOV. MOUNT IN DEAD EARNEST.

Says He Will Insist on the Indictment of the Osgood Lynchers.

Gov. Mount announces that if the present Ripley County grand jury fails to indict the men who participated in the Versailles lynching, he will send Attorney General Ketcham to the county to conduct an inquiry before a new jury. There will be no relaxation of effort, he says, until the lynchers have been punished. The Governor says he still has confidence in the present jury, but he wishes it understood that he is deeply in earnest in this effort to have the lynchers punished.

A dispatch from Osgood says several persons have suddenly disappeared from that place, and the impression prevails that all the ringleaders in the lynching will leave the State as soon as they find that the grand jury is close after them.

Floods in the vicinity of Val de Pras, Spain, on the Jabalon River, have done a great deal of injury.

FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

PESTILENCE SEEMS TO BE WELL IN HAND.

Cool Weather Favorable to the Infected Districts—One Tariff Bill Section Is Dead—Statement by Ratchford on the Strike—Hawaii for Annexation

Is of a Mild Type.

The yellow fever scourge cannot be said to be spreading, but it clings tenaciously when it once gets a foothold. Eighteen new cases were reported at New Orleans, but all are of a mild type. The cases at New Orleans now number 52, which is very few among a population of 280,000. The deaths continue to show an extraordinary small percentage, only five deaths having occurred among 52 patients. Of course there is enough fever in New Orleans to arouse apprehension there and to continue the dismay in other portions of the South. At Mobile the disease is quite ugly, 11 new cases being reported on Saturday, 11 on Sunday, but only 2 on Monday because the weather has taken a favorable turn. The cold wave in the Northwest seems to have spread its disinfecting wings over that city. There are no new cases at Ocean Springs, but the distress of the inhabitants in that little burg is sore. The town is so strictly quarantined that both food and medicine are very scarce.

Cairo is recovering from its alarm. All the local physicians stoutly declare that the two cases at the marine hospital are not yellow fever, but a type of sharp malarial fever so common in the autumn among those who live upon the southwestern rivers. This opinion, if confirmed by subsequent events, will knock out Dr. Guiteras of Pennsylvania, whom the government had employed at heavy expense as the greatest yellow fever expert in the United States. Dr. Guiteras is not the first expert who has found himself minus by subsequent developments. Nevertheless Cairo will omit no precautions against the yellow fever, and therefore it has quarantined against Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi.

The South expects to wait for the first frost before the yellow fever is thoroughly stamped out, but it is hardly probable that a sharp frost will be felt below the Tennessee line before the last of November. The postoffice department is in a quandary. Many of the towns in the Gulf States have quarantined against all mail matter, even after it has been fumigated. This shows the condition of alarm which prevails in many sections of the South. Now and then an incident is published which tends to show that the yellow fever can be



UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

communicated through the mail. It is related that a person in Mobile received a letter from a friend in Ocean Springs. The letter was written in a room where a yellow fever patient was in bed, and the person who received the letter was attacked by the fever. All these facts are not authenticated, but their publication widens the dismay and tends to make the people believe that the yellow fever town should be treated as the outcasts of the world.

According to the statements of a physician who had experience in the plague of 1878, when from ninety to 100 persons died every day for months, the fever is in itself not nearly so dangerous as the panic which accompanies it. If the people would not become overcome by fear more of them would be saved. He says that probably 10 per cent. of all those who have the disease are likely to succumb to the fever itself, but when the plague is accompanied with excitement and panic the death rate runs up to 30 or 40 per cent. of all those who show the symptoms at all.

When people have become inured to the scenes of the disease and death and can look upon them without a feeling of panic or unusual excitement, the greater part of the danger passes away, and so it is that after any community has experienced disease for a short time the ravages are abated. If, when the first symptoms appear, the patient is given a hot foot bath and a strong dose of castor oil and put to bed where he can sweat out the poison, the great chances are that he will recover within a short time. The disease is at its height nine days after the first symptoms appear.

The presence of yellow jack in New Orleans and the consequent quarantine is killing the business of that city now. This is just the season of the whole year when the shipping trade is at its height and the precautions of the health department will be a crushing blow to the interests of the merchants.

TREATY RATIFIED.

Hawaiian Senate Adopts Annexation Measure.

The treaty of annexation with the United States has been ratified unanimously by the Hawaiian Senate, sitting in extraordinary session. There was but one opinion on the subject, and the result was that the vote on the ratification was unanimous.

There was never any difference of opinion as to what the Senate would do. This body was elected after the revolution with the one idea of working for the annexation of the islands to the United States. From the time in 1893, when the queen was dethroned, there has been no

subject on which there was more unanimity and there has been nobody with more of the feeling than the Senate.

The meeting at which the ratification of the treaty took place was the most largely attended of any in the history of the government, not excepting the trying time of revolution. There were always in the senate chamber large crowds of the best people of the islands, for the call for an extra session was made the call likewise for an assembling at the capital of the leading people from all the islands, and the social side of the republic was at its best.

As soon as the fact was made known that the Senate had agreed to the ratification there was great enthusiasm all through the city. It had been planned to make the occasion the excuse for the most elaborate ceremonies that have been carried out since the republic came into power. There was nothing lacking to the appropriate celebration and the people joined in the ceremonies and jollification freely.

SECTION 22 IS KILLED.

Attorney General McKenna Holds It to Be Inoperative.

The long opinion of the attorney general upon the operation of section 22 of the tariff law was made public Tuesday after being considered for a second time by the President and his cabinet, and after Senator Elkins of West Virginia and Mr. Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis had made a most determined but futile effort to persuade the President and the attorney general to accept their construction of the law.

The attorney general construes the section as not imposing a discriminating duty upon foreign merchandise imported in bond through contiguous countries, and holds that section 4228 of the revised statutes has not been repealed. Therefore, goods purchased abroad and imported in bond by way of Canada or coming to ports of the United States in British bottoms will not be subject to a discriminating duty of 10 per cent.

The opinion is a disappointment to some owners of American merchant vessels and to those interested in the transcontinental railroads of the United States. There is no doubt that it was the intention of the framers of section 22 as it became a law to discriminate against the Canadian railroads and foreign ships. Senator Elkins, who claims to be partly responsible for the added words which called forth the opinion, admits as much, and exerted his influence to the utmost to convince the President and the attorney general that such was the intention of Congress.

The methods adopted by the advocates of the discriminating duties are said to be in a way responsible for their failure. Fearing to make their object too plain while the tariff bill was under discussion

they framed a clause which they believed would have the desired effect and then had it inserted in the section while the measure was in conference. Senator Elkins has for some time advocated a bill to impose a discriminating duty upon merchandise imported in vessels of foreign register, his object being to encourage and build up the American merchant marine. Realizing that such a measure could not be passed at the last session he endeavored to accomplish his object by having the substance of his bill incorporated in section 22.

The Pacific railroads and allied lines desiring to divert to themselves the bonded merchandise intended for the United States now carried over the Canadian Pacific railroad are said to be responsible for the other new words in the section. Having failed to impress their views of the meaning of the law upon the President and the attorney general these interests will carry the question into Congress, and will attempt at the next session to have the tariff law amended so as to incorporate the discriminating features they desire. It is understood that the opinion of the attorney general is entirely satisfactory to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

END OF THE GENERAL STRIKE.

President Ratchford Reviews the Victory of the Coal Miners.

M. D. Ratchford, President of the United Mine Workers of America, has given out the following authorized statement:

About 75,000 miners have resumed work in the bituminous coal fields of the central states. The strike generally has ended. This is the middle of the twelfth week of its duration. The mining situation is not likely to become disturbed again until the beginning of next year, at which time we hope to be able to settle wage differences amicably and without the necessity of a strike.

It is well understood that the fight will continue from the present time in all fields and against all operators who refuse to meet the rates. The greatest trouble will be found in West Virginia and a portion of Illinois. I am still hopeful, however, that the producers in those fields will conform to the change and put their mines in operation. Failing to do this, we will fight them as we have done until the beginning of next year, at which time it is said their present contracts will expire.

I am well satisfied with the agreement reached and feel that it is the greatest victory gained by trade unions for years. Of course, the victory is not altogether one of the miners. While they have done the striking, trade unions and organized bodies have supplied the necessities without which the miners could not possibly succeed. It is a victory for organized labor and not for any particular trade, and we want our friends who have helped us to feel that it is their victory as well as ours. I feel very grateful for the assistance given us by the American Federation of Labor and the kindly disposition shown us at all times by Mr. Gompers and the members of his executive committee.

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ODD FELLOWS AT SPRINGFIELD.

Sovereign Body of the Order Meets in Illinois Capital.

The opening session of the sovereign grand lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was held Monday morning in Representatives' Hall, Springfield, Ill., and was introduced with appropriate ceremonies, taking the form of a public reception, in which the hospitalities of the State, city and the grand bodies of Odd Fellows of Illinois were extended by their proper representatives. Gen. Alfred Orendorff, past grand representative of Illinois, called the meeting to order. Seated upon the speakers' platform were Gov. Tanner, Mayor Wheeler, Grand Representative J. Otis Humphrey, Grand Sire Fred Carleton of Austin, Texas; Grand Master George C. Rankin of Monmouth, Ill.; Grand Patriarch J. D. Murphy of Bushnell; and Mrs. May D. Stone of Vandalia, President of the Illinois Rebekah assembly.

Gov. Tanner was the first speaker. He spoke in the highest praise of Odd-Fellowship and bade the visitors a hearty welcome to the city and State. Mayor Wheeler spoke briefly, extending a hearty welcome on behalf of the city, and Grand



ODDFELLOWS' BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD.

Patriarch J. D. Murphy followed. Grand Master George C. Rankin spoke for the Odd Fellows of Illinois and Mrs. May D. Stone gave welcome in the name of the Rebekahs.

Response to these was made by Grand Sire Fred Carleton, who paid tribute to the State of Illinois, its greatness as a producer of wealth, a center of population, education and the banner State of Odd-Fellowship. He named the great men who had made the State illustrious. The genius of Odd-Fellowship is that it binds all races and creeds together. The Grand Sire said that this was not the first time this body had been welcomed by the Governor of a State, but it was the first time it had been welcomed by a Governor as a brother Odd Fellow.

The regular session of the sovereign grand lodge was then convened by Grand Sire Carleton. The appointive officers and committees were named and a large number of resolutions presented and referred without reading. In the afternoon the local Rebekah lodges gave a very largely attended reception in honor of the visiting Rebekah degree members and the sovereign grand lodge.

Tuesday afternoon a fine parade of Odd Fellows was given under command of General J. P. Elliott of Chicago, commander in chief of the Patriarchs Militant, and consisting of the Illinois National Guard, commands, cantons of Patriarchs Militant and subordinate encampments and lodges escorting the representatives to the sovereign grand lodge. Following this was a prize drill of Patriarchs Militant. Canton Muncie, No. 4, of Muncie, Ind., won the first prize, \$300, in class A, and Canton McKee, No. 28, of Terre Haute, Ind., won the first prize, \$150, in class B. They had no competitors.

At night the past grand representatives held a reunion in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, at which addresses were made by Grand Representatives W. G. Nye, of Minneapolis; Lucius H. Fuller, of Putnam, Conn.; and Stillwell H. Russell, of Dallas, Texas.

HITS BOARDS OF TRADE.

Possible Effect of the Decision Made by Judge Foster.

Judge Foster's decision in the United States District Court at Topeka, in which he held that the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange was a trust, organized in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, may result in closing all the live stock, grain and produce exchanges of the country.

The decision, if it is upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, to which it will be appealed, will be of the utmost importance, for it will class all exchanges which are organized on the same lines as the Kansas City institution as unlawful combinations in restraint of commerce.

Washington attorneys are uncertain as to the scope of the decision, for the reason that there may have been some peculiarity about the organization and methods of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange which does not apply to other exchanges. As it is understood, however, this exchange is similar to others in which live stock, grain, cotton, farm produce and petroleum are dealt in, and if the Supreme Court of the United States should uphold Judge Foster's decision these institutions would have to close their doors or change their organization and methods.

Fierce Fight in India.

Simla, advises say that the Haddah Mullah, with a large and well organized force of insurgent tribesmen, attacked the camp of Gen. Sir Bindon Blood. Fierce fighting, which lasted five hours, followed. Gen. Woodhouse was severely wounded.

In 1876 there were 13,728 physicians in the German empire. In 1887 the number was 15,824, and in 1896 it was about 24,000; no official count has been made since 1887.

Visit the Schools.

Parents, visit the schools! You think this is impossible? For most fathers yes; but for mothers—every mother can spare one half day each month if she will but think so. What is there of greater importance than our schools? Nothing.

If a child feels that his parents take an interest in the daily exercises of the schools, that child's own interest will be greater.

Don't have a "set" day; just drop in any time and surprise your own youngster in some of his pranks, or be surprised at his studiousness and quiet behavior. Don't go in the spirit of criticism. Better stay away than add that to the already thorny path of the average teacher. Go as a friend, as one really interested in the regular—not the "show"—exercises of the school, and see if your children and all others are not better for your visit.

Try it once.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pains," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros' Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism, I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale at Culver City Drug Store.

To the Public.

I wish to impress upon the minds of the people, the fact that the best goods are the cheapest. Hence if you are in need of carpet chain buy of Porter & Co., as they keep the best on the market in Culver City at almost wholesale prices, thus saving me time and worry.

W. WILFERT, Weaver.

A Cure for Bilious Colic.

RESOURCE, Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relieve when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale at Culver City Drug Store.

It Saves the Croupy Children.

SEAVIEW, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—KELLAM & OCKREY. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale at Culver City Drug Store.

FOR SALE.—A very desirable property on west shore Lake Maxinkuckee. Handsome large residence and barn. Good water and wind mill. Just the thing for those desiring to keep boarders, or for those desiring a summer home at the lake. Terms very reasonable, in fact will be sold at a sacrifice. Enquire at this office, or address J. H. ZECHIEL, Culver, Ind.

Chicago Excursion.

On Oct. 8th the Nickel Plate Road runs a Low Rate Excursion to Chicago account 26th anniversary of the Chicago Fire to be celebrated Oct. 9th. Tickets good on Special or regular trains. 13w2

One Of Two Ways.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatments of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours: a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. All druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention the CULVER CITY HERALD and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Take the Nickel Plate Excursion to Chicago Oct. 8th. 13w2

Chicago Excursion.

Via Nickel Plate Road Oct. 8, regular and special trains. 13w2

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Is the place for your HARNESS GOODS.

A large stock to select from. Heavy and light Harness, Nets, Harness Oil, Axle Grease, Trunks, Satchels, Dusters, Brushes, etc.

Live and Let Live, is my principles.

Thanking you for your liberal patronage and desiring a continuance of same

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HORSES BOARDED BY DAY OR WEEK.

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All kinds of Roofing and Eave Troughing promptly attended to.

Cleaning and Repairing Gasoline Stores a Specialty.

Terms Reasonable.

CULVER, CITY - - IND.

--VANDALIA LINE--

TIME TABLE.

In effect June 20, 1897, trains will leave Culver City, Ind., as follows:

For the North.

No. 6, Ex. Sun. for St. Joseph, 11:33 a. m.
" 2, Ex. Sun. for St. Joseph, 9:43 p. m.
" 14, Ex. Sun. for St. Joseph, 7:14 a. m.
" 16, Sunday only, for St. Joseph, 8:02 a. m.

No. 6 has through parlor car Indianapolis to South Bend via Colfax.
No. 2 has through sleeper St. Louis to Mackinaw.

For the South.

No. 5, Ex. Sun. for Terre Haute, 5:45 a. m.
" 3, Ex. Sun. for Terre Haute, 1:26 p. m.
" 15, Ex. Sun. for Logansport, 7:56 p. m.

No. 15 has through parlor car to South Bend to Indianapolis via Colfax.
No. 3 has through sleeper Mackinaw to St. Louis.

For complete Time Card, giving all trains and stations, and for full information as to rates, through cars, etc., address J. Shugrue, agent, Culver, Ind., or E. A. Ford, general passenger agent, St. Louis, Mo.



Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class day coaches on through trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

East: read down.				West: read up.			
Le.	Ar.	Le.	Ar.	Le.	Ar.	Le.	Ar.
11:00	12:30	10:30	3:00	9:00	7:56	4:20	1:40
11:45	12:45	11:00	3:45	10:10	9:10	5:30	2:50
12:15	1:15	11:30	4:15	11:00	10:00	6:20	3:40
12:45	1:45	12:00	4:45	11:30	10:30	6:50	4:10
1:15	2:15	12:30	5:15	12:00	11:00	7:20	4:40
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			11:45	6:30	5:30		
			12:15	7:00	6:00		
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Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.
Daily except Sunday. Daily except Monday.
Local freight eastbound between Stony Island and Knox, only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; westbound, only on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 through to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 5, 3 and 1 to Chicago. Meals are served in up-to-date Dining Stations and Unexcelled Dining Cars at opportune meal hours. Baggage checked to destination. On inquiry you will find our rates are always lower than via other lines, service considered.
For rates and full information address B. C. Horner, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O., or Local Ticket Agent.

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Rates of interest depends on class of security and term of loan. Partial payments allowed on term loans. All legal business given prompt attention.

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H. A. DEEDS, Dentist.

From the office of F. M. Burket, Plymouth, Ind., will be at Dr. Rea's office, Culver City each Friday and Saturday. Remember the date. 12m3

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

Get insured before you have a fire. Notice the fine list of Insurance Companies represented right here in Culver City:

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* Live and Let Live is My Motto. *
Highest Prices Paid for all Kinds of Grain. CULVER, IND.
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G. M. OBORN, Vice President.
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OUR M T TO

"Where there's a will, there's a way."

Things Are Coming Down!

Said a bright girl to her "chap—her own," as a dude who was trying to stare at her, with one eye-glass, struck a banana peeling. Of course it was wrong for anybody to put a banana peeling on the side-walk, but this was put just in the right spot. "EVERYTHING IS DOWN" even to a dude and his mustache. *Clothing is about the lowest of anything. We are actually selling a suit of decent cassimere for \$4.50 to fit a decent man.* We are selling pants—men's pants—men's cassimere pants for \$1.00 now. We are selling some of the best wearing cassimere pants—all wool pants—good styles—good GOODS—for \$1.50. We are selling worsted pants in very distinguished styles for \$2.50. There will never be a time when goods will be cheaper, or a time when you need to have them cheap as badly as you do now.

We are on the east side of Michigan St.

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