Mississippi, New York and Pennsylvania, and it is pointed out that in federal legislation the Representative of 71,696 persons in Michigan has like power with the Representative of 273,889 persons in New York. In place of the stability provided by the Constitution, one political party on gaining power in a State at once overturns the districts made by its opponent. Frequently the basis of representation has been changed in large States thrice in a decade. Ohio has been redistricted four times since the tenth census and the apportionment thereunder.

Finally, on the eve of a new census, intended by the Constitution to be the basis of a new apportionment, and consequent redistricting, Ohio and Maryland have been redistricted three months before the census occurs.

The effort to restrain the zeal of political factions by requiring that Representatives shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, has not restrained the State legislatures from stifling the voice of the minority party in each State by ingenious gerrymandering. Often it is contrived that one voter of the majority party equals three voters of the minority party in electing a Representative in Congress.

In Missouri, a compact State, the Fourteenth congressional district is 240 miles long and for half of its length only thirty-five miles wide. In Mississippi the Third district is 240 miles long, extending from the northern almost to the southern boundary of the State. The other districts intertwine in fantastic shapes. Louisiana also rivals Mississippi in this regard.

The maps of the last congressional redistricting in Indiana and Ohio are choice specimens of the art of gerrymandering. Florida has but two districts, but the division is as bad and unnatural as possible; in the First district inhabitants more than six hundred miles apart are constituents of the same Representative.

The Second district extends from the northwest to the southern extremity of the State, and at one place is only fifteen miles wide. The First district of Arkansas is 250 miles long, but for half its length it varies from eight to eighteen miles in width. Alabama, as gerrymandered, presents a map with grotesque districts. South Carolina in this practice is the chief sinner in the Union. Its districts cannot be described in words—a map is needed. Its territory is hardly contiguous. The Third and Fourth districts are strings tangled; the Seventh district is a loop; the map is a piece of crazy patch-work. The result is a crime committed by a State Legislature against Congress and the people.

VILLAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Twenty-Two Buildings Burned at Gilboa, N. Y.—Loss, Over $175,000.

GILBOA, N. Y., May 4.—This morning a fire broke out in the Arcade, a large wooden building in this village, and the flames quickly spread to adjoining buildings, which were soon enveloped in flames. There being no means of extinguishing fire, the whole village was at the mercy of the flames. The entire business portion of the town was destroyed, twenty-two buildings in all. Not a store is left in the town, and most of the stocks were destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $175,000; insurance estimated at about $50,000.

Destructive Forest Fires.

STILLWATER, Minn., May 4.—Millions of feet of pine are being consumed in the St. Croix valley by forest fires. For miles the air is so filled with smoke that breathing is almost impossible. Hundreds of men are at work plowing about their meadows to prevent the spread of the fires. The woodland cannot be saved, and the fire will cease only after exhausting its supply of combustibles. Many woodsmen have deserted their homes and gone southward.

HUDSON, Wis., May 4.—Reports to this point from New Richmond, Wis., are of the most alarming character. Forest fires are burning on three sides of the village, and the last dispatch stated that the depot of the Omaha company was on fire and asked that the Hudson fire department be rushed to that point at once.

HAZLEHURST, Wis., May 4.—This village had a narrow escape from destruction yesterday. Fire started in some lumber piles, and, driven by a terrific wind, bore down on the village, carrying everything before it. Ten dwellings were burned before it was got under control.

Valuable Etchings Destroyed.

NEWARK, N. J., May 4.—The residence of George W. Bramball, at South Orange, took fire this morning, causing a loss of $5,000 to the house. The greatest loss, however, was in etchings, of which Mr. Bramball had in his house one of the finest collections in the country, his pictures being valued at $50,000.

Variety Actress Shoots Herself.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 4.—What has the appearance of an attempt at suicide, but what is explained as simply a case of accidental shooting, occurred here this afternoon, the victim being Mrs. Liddie Rowe, a well-known variety actress, whose stage name is Lillie Arnold. The woman, with her husband, George H. Rowe, who is now playing an engagement at Rochester, was a member of the American Star Specialty and Novelty Company, that was stranded here, two weeks ago, by the desertion of the manager, John J. Murray. Since that time she has been staying with her sister, Nellie Bradley. Her marriage to Rowe took place at Norwich six weeks ago. In explanation of the shooting she says she was taking some lace out of a valise, and that a revolver got tangled up with the lace and went off. The bullet entered her left side, just below the heart, and lodged in the lung. She will probably die. Her story is discredited.

Fiendish Cruelty to a Horse.

BANGOR, Me., May 4.—The fiendish cruelty to a horse by some unknown miscreant has resulted in the killing of the animal to put him out of pain. The horse belonged to city undertaker Cole. He discovered that there was trouble with the horse's foot, and on examination found a nail driven into a tender part. The nail was removed, but the trouble returning, another nail was found there. Then it was found that a piece of the horse's tongue had been cut off, causing the horse intense pain, and preventing him from eating. But the most inhuman act was the driving of a small file into the horse's jaw, through the gum. The horse suffered so much that his owner caused him to be chloroformed.

His Wife Was Not Aristocratic Enough.

CLEVELAND, O., May 4.—A sensational divorce case in aristocratic circles was begun here yesterday. Four years ago, Estella Clark, a daughter of a coal merchant in good circumstances here, was married in secret to Wilson B. Chamberlain, a brother of Jennie Chamberlain, who recently married into the English aristocracy. A few days later the Chamberlains discovered the alliance and sent young Chamberlain to England, where he has been ever since. To-day his wife sued him for divorce and alimony on the ground of desertion.

Louisville "Bucket-Shop" Closed.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—A. G. McCampbell & Co., bucket-shop proprietors, closed their doors yesterday, and announced that they would be forced to suspend business on account of heavy losses on the "bull" market. The concern was supposed to be the soundest of its class in Louisville. The firm's Chicago and New York correspondents are not affected by the failure.

Abolishing Slavery.

MOBASSA, May 4.—Agent McKenzie, of the British East Africa Company, has issued a proclamation, which is indorsed by the the native governor and elders, declaring that henceforth no natives of tribes connected by treaty with the British company will be recognized as slaves, and further, that such natives will obtain their freedom without the payment of compensation.

Will Back Corbett Against Anyone.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Phil Dwyer, the well-known sportingman, has expressed a willingness to back James Corbett, of San Francisco, to fight any of the heavy-weight pugilists, including John L. Sullivan, for any amount up to $50,000. Mr. Dwyer says he is willing to back Sullivan against Kilrain, but he thinks Corbett can defeat Sullivan.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Arrived: Bothnia, from Liverpool; Umbria, from Liverpool; City of Chester, from Liverpool; La Bretagne, from Havre.

IN MEDITERRANEAN WATERS

Two of Our Crack War-Ships Robbed of Barnacles and Given a Coat of Paint.

Armaments of the Vessels Comprising the Squadron Complimented by an Italian Admiral—Singular Death of a Woman.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Two of the Vessels Scraped and Repainted—Visit from an Italian Admiral.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The following has been received from the correspondent accompanying the American squadron of evolution, dated Messina, Italy, April 20: At 4 A. M. the Boston left Messina for Malta, having come out of the dry-dock the night before with a fresh coat of paint on her bottom. The Atlanta entered the dry-dock this morning, and will probably be ready to proceed to Malta by Tuesday. The bottoms of the vessels were not by any means foul, but it is considered necessary to dock steel ships every six months, in order to overcome the danger of pitting from barnacles and other shell-fish. The Italian ironclads Dandolo and Duiland left the port early yesterday morning, and as the former passed the Atlanta the guard of the latter ship was paraded and the customary salutes were exchanged. On Tuesday morning the rear admiral commanding the Italian squadron, accompanied by his flag captain and staff, paid an official visit to the Atlanta and remained nearly an hour on board, manifesting great interest in her battery and general arrangement, which he considered most effective and utterly devoid of useless complications. Later in the day the admiral paid an official visit to the Boston, also.

An exciting boat race between the engineer forces of the Boston and Atlanta was rowed at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The Atlanta's crew was again victorious, winning easily by five boat-lengths. The Chicago and Yorktown arrived at Malta on the 17th, and will not leave until the squadron is ready to sail in company.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A Central American "Obeah" Causes a Woman to Die a Horrible Death.

PANAMA, April 25.—Some attention has been roused in the community of Colon by the alleged occurrence of a remarkable and fatal case of West Indian "obeah" or witchcraft. It is said two black women had fixed their affections on one gay Lothario of equally sable hue, who, on his part, seems to have played fast and loose with both. This conduct was naturally highly offensive to the one who controlled his domestic felicity, and she eventually concluded to consult the "obeah" man of the West Indian colony at Christophe Colon. This worthy for a fee provided his client with some mysterious preparation wherewith she was to anoint or bathe her hands, and then slap her rival on both cheeks. The programme was carried out fully. It is also said the prisoner's victim, up to then as hale and fine a specimen of negro femininity as may be found on the isthmus, sickened, both sides of her face began to rot away, and on the eighth day she died in most frightful agony. Such are the facts of the case. The "doctor," it is stated, endeavored to arrest his diabolical work with alleged antidotes, but failed. It is asserted that the disease has been diagnosed as charbon, a species of rot to which cattle are subject.

Startling Costume Worn by Princess.

London Special to Pittsburg Dispatch.

Ladies may be interested to see a description of a rather startling costume worn by the Princess of Wales, on her visit to the Royal Academy to-day, with Prince George, the Princesses Victoria and Maud and a numerous suite. As described by the court news man, she wore a dress of golden brown summer cloth. Her skirt, which was long, and arrayed with no fullness in the front or at the sides, and with perfectly straight folds at the back, was bordered all around by a band of black velvet surmounted by a narrow line of similar material edged with gold braid. The bodice was outlined in a corresponding way, and the sleeves were almost flat on the shoulders and finished with cuffs of black velvet and gold braid.

She wore a bonnet of velvet, with satin surfaced foliage in varied harmonious tones of brown. The short velvet strings were fastened with a diamond pin. A long black curled ostrich feather completed the Princess's costume.

Treasure Hunters in the South Pacific.

VALPARAISO, April 15.—Another expedition will shortly leave this bay for Coco island, in the Pacific, on which it is believed an enormous amount of treasure is buried. Two or three expeditions have gone from Valparaiso on a similar errand, but they have proved profitless. Faith is still maintained, however, in the existence of the treasure, and about $10,000 has been obtained for the new experiment. The crews receive a certain salary, and will also get a fixed proportion of the treasure if any shall be found.

New Panama Canal Company.

PARIS, May 4.—The Temps says that the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company has appointed M. B. Wise to conduct negotiations looking to the formation of a new company, and that Mr. Wise goes on a mission to the government of Colombia to obtain an extension of the time of the concession in the interests of the new organization.

Uniting Russia and Germany by Marriage.

LONDON, May 5.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily News says that cordial correspondence has passed between Emperor William and the Czar respecting the betrothal of the Czarewitch to Princess Margaret, the sister of Emperor William. The German Emporer declines to allow his sister to join the Greek Church before marriage.

Cable Notes.

The Pope addressed three hundred German pilgrims, on Thursday, on the industrial question and the refusal of Germany to recognize the Old Catholics of Bavaria.

In the telegraph conference, Germany proposes two uniform rates of 12½ and 15 centimes per word between all European countries. Each country is to retain the telegraph revenue, as in the case of the postal revenue, only paying 60 centimes per message to each country through which a message passes.

General Grant's Remains.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Mrs. Grant, widow of General Grant, was asked, at her house, No. 3 East Sixty-sixth street, last night, if she had given, or was likely to give, her consent to the removal of the General's body to Arlington, Va., three miles from Washington. She said she had not heard of the proposal before, and until it was placed before her she did not care to discuss it. Dispatches from Washington say that Colonel Grant has written from Vienna to General Beal that he believed that if the request came through Congress there would be no opposition from the family.

Troubles of a Pennsylvania Bank.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., May 4.—The Montgomery National Bank is now said to be ready to meet all demands. A committee is examining the affairs of the Montgomery Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, but its condition will not be known until they complete their labors. The discrepancy is variously estimated at from $25,000 to $100,000. An assessment of capital stock may be necessary. Mr. Slingluff and his wife have transferred all their property to the company. Mr. Slingluff says the property assigned is worth $750,000.

Prof. Wiley on Sorghum Culture.

Springfield Union.

Professor Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture in his report of the government's sorghum experiments for 1889, indicates that something has been learned, and other things are to be learned, and that there are still reasons for encouragement, although the experiments were not a success. He shows that failure was due to avoidable causes in most cases, and that the area over which sorghum can be cultivated profitably must be limited to certain regions of Kansas and the northern portions of the Indian Territory. In most cases the manufacture of sugar failed for want of an ample supply of water. In some cases the failure was due to inexperience in the use of sugar machinery. Professor Wiley still holds that with proper caution and under favorable conditions sorghum sugar can be manufactured at a profit.

AFFLUENCE, WANT, MISERY, DEATH.

Varied Career of a Woman Who Was Once a Prominent Society Belle.

KANSAS CITY, May 4.—Born of wealthy parents, nutured in luxury, a belle in society, married to a man of influence, a fall, ostracized and died in a hovel are the seven stages of the life of a once beautiful and refined woman. Mary Stone died in a rough board shanty several days ago, unattended except by an aged negress, by whom she was buried. Dr. Curtis found the woman lying upon a bed made of rough boards placed like carpenters' "horses," over which a horse-blanket was thrown, while old gunny-sacks, filled with hay, served as pillows. The woman was dying of malarial fever and pneumonia, caused by dissipation and want. She was formerly Mrs. Mary Livingstone. She was born in Peekskill, N. Y., in 1854. Her father was Samuel Dobson, a cousin of the Dobsons of Philadelphia, the great carpet manufacturers. She was reared in luxury, and, when a girl, was sent to the Wesleyan University, in Connecticut, where she was educated. Her parents moved to New York city after the war, and there she made her debut in society. She was married in 1873, in St. Stephen's Church, to William C. Livingstone, a young broker, and a member of one of the oldest and most respected Knickerbocker families. She had lived with her husband three years. Then he secured a divorce. It is stated that the cause of the suit was a scandal in which English officers and members of the nobility in Paris and Brussels were concerned. After the European scandal her parents disowned her, and with money furnished by Livingstone she lived a gay life in New York, Baltimore and Washington. In the latter place she married Dr. Fletcher, who had been connected with the regular army. Fletcher became a confirmed invalid, and went to Florida with his wife, where he died. He left his wife a large sum of money and considerable property. His will was contested and a compromise effected. Mrs. Fletcher went to Chicago, where she lived for several years. She then went to Washington and was an effective lobbyist, being connected with the Degolier pavement bill. After this she began to fall rapidly. She ran off with a wholesale clothing merchant, going to San Francisco, where she was deserted and left to shift for herself. She then took the name of Stone. In California she became addicted to drink and dropped still lower in the social scale. Her dying words were a request that her people might never know of her degradation. This was the story told by the woman as she lay between life and death. The day after her death she was buried in a pauper's grave.

MEDICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

Johns Hopkins University Offered $100,000 to Open the Doors of Its School of Medicine.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Through the efforts of Miss Mary Garrett and other influential ladies in this city a movement has been inaugurated looking to the admission of women to the Johnf Hopkins University School of Medicine. They have offered $100,000 to the trustees, on condition that they receive women on the same footing as men, provided they have had the necessary training and the medical education required of the sterner sex. The school is to be a national institution. Local committees have already been formed in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, made up of ladies of wealth and influence. The Baltimore branch has already organized. It is proposed to raise $50,000 here and $25,000 in each of the other cities. Miss Garrett started the subscription here with $10,000 and others are contributing from $250 to $1,000 each. Boston has already promised, and the Philadelphia ladies, among whom are Mesdames Drexel, and Lippincott, are now engaged in getting their quota. The professors now at the Johns Hopkins Hospital will have charge of the school. The object is to avoid the expense attending the cost of a thorough education in the European universities. Only graduates will be admitted to the Hopkins school, and they will have all the benefits of the great Hopkins Hospital.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Are Our Great Cities Ready to Submit to Government by the Liquor Traffic?

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, in the May Forum.

Now, it is because of these two facts—the immorality of the business and the liability to moral obtuseness in the rum-seller—that a government by rum-sellers is dreaded. No one interested in the justice of a suit wishes them on a jury. No one would have his own estate managed by them. No one would see them in responsible offices connected with education or religion. No one would have them control the railroad or telegraph interests of the community. No one would have them direct our banks. And yet, in spite of this universal distrust of rum-sellers as a class, political trickery and political prostitution put them into legislative and executive office in city and State. Party leaders stoop to this anomaly and party voters blindly obey them. What do we see in the city of New York to-day? Ten of the twenty-six members of the Board of Aldermen are rum-sellers. These ten, with four others who are like them, form a working majority to use their perverted moral sense in framing ordinances for the city. Their legislation has become a by-word, and is suggestive of "combines" and "boodle." No one supposes for a moment that they study the interests of the city, that they are moved by arguments of patriotism and public virtue, but every one knows that they seek the emoluments and political prestige of office, which are the loftiest considerations with which their minds are familiar. When any ceremonial is held to greet distinguished strangers, the city is ashamed that such as these represent it officially, and apologetic words have to be whispered to the guests. The city, manipulated by these low minds, is made to send like characters to the State Legislature, and our citizens are mortified at seeing in the chairs of the Senate and Assembly ignorant and vicious men, who cannot comprehend a moral purpose, and who are open always to the influence of a bribe. We have seen this power so successful in its strength as to carry a State election, and openly to boast that it rules and intends to rule the wealthiest State in the Union. This, if a true prophecy, means the destruction of all moral barriers and the establishment of criminal chaos. It means general corruption and the reign of injustice and oppression. It means the triumph of rogues and roguery over truth and righteousness. Are we ready for this?

Who Set the Fashions?

Philadelphia Times.

Singular as it sounds, few store-keepers in any line, or even dress-makers or milliners, know what is the style, the absolutely correct thing, especially early in the season. They sometimes say they do, but they don't. They only know what fashionable folks, or those they think fashionable, buy. Fashion is simply what the majority of people of the best taste adopt, and hatters, tailors, milliners or dress-makers do not regulate what is going to be worn.

Wanted to Join Barnum's Show.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Four boys from Cleveland, O., named Charles McDougal, Fred Conway, Thomas Holman and Michael Murphy, who had "beat" their way to this city to join Barnum's show, were held at the Harlem police court to-day to await instructions from their parents.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Wernle Orphans' Home Festival at Richmond Attended by Many Persons.

Marion "Sports" Bet Rashly on an Unknown Sprinter—Car Inspector Killed—Damage Suits Against the Pennsylvania Road.

INDIANA.

Large Attendance at the Wernle Orphans' Home Festival at Richmond.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, May 4.—The eleventh annual festival occurred at Wernle Orphans' Home to-day, and the attendance was very large. The synod of the Lutheran Church, by which it is operated, comprises seven of the Middle and Northwestern States, from which representatives came to participate in the exercises, while thousands of people came on excursion trains run from Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Dayton, Hamilton, Piqua, Union City and Kokomo. The 103 inmates were preached to, and feasted, and about $1,000 was received toward their support by feeding the multitude of visitors.

Good Nominations at Elkhart.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, May 4.—The Republican caucus made their nominations Friday evening for the municipal election to take place next Tuesday, and the result was far more satisfactory than was anticipated by the most sanguine. Strafford Maxon was nominated for Mayor, George H. Fister for clerk, Jacob Jacobson for treasurer, and Abraham Dills for city marshal. Previous to the convention there was a great deal of friction between the regular Republicans and an organization known as the "Republican branch of the Workingmen's Protective Association," but the nominations last evening bridged all differences, and a rousing victory is confidently expected.

Stricken with Paralysis.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, May 4.—Sanford Jacobs, who recently brough suit against the J., M. & I. railroad for $10,000 damages for injuries which he received in a wreck of a gravel train at Clifford Station, in February last, came to this city yesterday to consult his attorney, Jno. C. Orr, and while in his office was stricken with paralysis and lingered in a convulsion for several hours, the result of injuries received. He was conveyed to his residence, where he is now in a critical condition. This is the fifth $10,000 suit growing out of this accident.

Marion "Sports" Fleeced by a Sprinter.

LOGANSPORT, May 4.—Two weeks ago a sprinter giving his name as St. Clair, from Wisconsin, arrived here and went into training. A match for a purse of $1,000 was arranged between St. Clair and a man to be backed by sporting men of Marion. The Marion men to-day produced their sprinter, whose name is given as Jent, but who is said to be Gibbons, an English professional. St. Clair won the 100-yards race easily in ten and a quarter seconds. Two thousand dollars changed hands on the result. Both men are supposed to be "ringers."

Car Inspector Crushed to Death.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, May 4.—L. E. Hursch, car inspector for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, in this city, was caught between two cars this morning and crushed to death. It was fully fifteen minutes before the unfortunate man could be taken from between the cars, and he was all this time suffering intense agony. Hursch leaves a large family.

Suit for $10,000 Damages.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, May 4.—In the Circuit Court here yesterday Wm. Henry, administrator of the estate of Charles Clark, deceased, brought suit against the Pennsylvania Company, operating the J., M. & I. railroad, for $10,000 damages for the killing of decedent at Thornburg Station, on the Cambridge City branch, in January last.

Minor Notes.

C. M. Rock & Bros.' saw-mill at Charlottesville, Hancock county, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $3,000.

There are 10,904 children, of school age, in Montgomery county. Last year the number was given at 10,534.

George Zinn, of Goshen, was fatally injured by being crushed by the cross-bar of a gateway through which he was driving. He was a wealthy retired farmer.

Mrs. Harriet Cunningham, of Knightstown, is in possession of one of the oldest pianos in this country. It was made especially for Prof. Henry Hertz, in 1749, to use at the London Exposition.

Mr. Mathew Lindsay died at his home at Farmland, Saturday night, after a long illness. Mr. Lindsay was a prosperous and well-known citizen, and made thousands of his money on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Frank Mingor, held in the Lagrange jail for murder, succeeded in sawing two bars of his cell and had everything planned to escape, but the grand jury inspected the jail just about that time and his scheme was spoiled.

Harry, the seven-year-old son of John Drake, fell into a vat of boiling water at the slaughter-house of Pike & James, at Knightstown, and was frightfully scalded about the arms and chest before he could be removed.

Plymouth Republicans have nominated C. H. Cullen for water-works trustee, H. C. Buck for treasurer, and the following councilmen: First ward, Charles Rosenbury; Second ward, Thomas Houton; Third ward, C. D. Chaney.

William Nucum, under two years' sentence for highway robbery, who broke jail at Marion the second time ten days ago, was captured Saturday at Kankakee, Ill. He will be taken to the penitentiary to-day. Nucum is only eighteen years old.

The Salvation Army at Muncie met to try William Tweedy, a new recruit, on charges of gambling and profanity. In the course of the hearing Tweedy and "Capt." Evans endeavored to try conclusions with chairs and things. Considerable damage was done to the furniture of the barracks and heads of the members.

The Southern Indiana Fish and Game Protective Association has received notice from Newton Simmons, of the government hatchery, Sandusky, O., that a car-load of pike and perch will be shipped to New Albany some time during the present week, for distribution in the Muddy Fork at New Providence, Silver creek, Blue river and Indian creek.

The Republicans of Noblesville by primary election have nominated the following city ticket: Mayor, J. W. Smith; clerk, U. B. McKenzie; marshal, Frank P. Barnett; treasurer, John Bouchert; assessor, R. G. Lucas; councilmen, First ward, W. C. Vance; Second, Charles Michels; Third, George Stevenson. The primary called out a full vote and much interest was manifested in the result.

ILLINOIS.

Annual Commencement Exercises of the Monticello High-School.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONTICELLO, May 4.—The annual meeting of the Monticello alumni and commencement exercises of the High-school class of 1890 were held at Roades's Opera-house. Saturday. The opening address was by President William Lodge. Addresses were delivered by Miss Media Holt, James Lodge, James McIntosh, Miss Sadie Holmes, Mrs. Flo Miller, Miss Myrtle Kirkpatrick, Prof. C. C. Walsh and ex-Superintendent G. A. Burgess. The new members were received into the alumni society.

Brief Mention.

Jesse Davis, a leading farmer, died near Catlin yesterday morning, aged sixty-seven.

Ida Warren, aged twenty-two, of Sullivan, was sentenced Thursday to fourteen years in prison for killing her child.

Mike Lynch, who shot and killed police officer William S. Hallaran, in Chicago, July 17, 1887, and was afterwards sentenced to Joliet for thirty-five years, has been declared to be violently insane and taken to the asylum at Kankakee. Lynch has been developing symptoms of insanity for several weeks past, and has threatened to kill his fellow-convicts.

The conference of the southern Illinois branch of the German Evangelical Synod of North America is in session at Quincy.

R. C. Graham, the stockman, of Mexico, Mo., who was struck by a train at Bloomington, Tuesday, died Saturday night. His remains were taken to his home.

Governor Fifer has issued a requisition on the Governor of New York for the surrender of Charles V. Henkel, wanted in Chicago on a charge of larceny and embezzlement.

Thomas Jestio, an Italian, had his back and legs filled with buckshot while trying to break into the residence of S. Danielson, at Joliet. He is at St. Joseph's Hospital in a precarious condition.

Adjutant-general Vance issued commissions to the following as officers of Company C, Third Infantry, stationed at Freeport, Ill.: Captain, Elias P. Fauble; first lieutenant, Charles B. King; second lieutenant, Robert Schwarz.

THE KRUPP SYSTEM.

How the Great German Manufacturer Helps His Employes to Be Comfortable.

New York Sun.

Dr. Von Jodlbauer, a Bavarian official with a strong prejudice in favor of industrial paternalism, has been lecturing in Munich recently about the benefits which the great Krupp has conferred on the people of Essen of late years. Forty years ago Essen had but 3,000 inhabitants.

"Steam machinery, the railways, the telegraph and the modern mode of warfare," said Dr. Jodlbauer, "have altered all the conditions of life there since then. In the year 1883 there worked in the establishments of this one man 19,605 men. They had 13,083 children in the obligatory school years and 32,693 other persons dependent on them for support. * * * In Krupp's works there were 65,381 persons. Most of them had immigrated to Essen. They lacked much that they had been accustomed to—schools, churches, hospitals, and the like. It is evident that such a condition of affairs must have evil results. The increase of Essen's population increased the price of land. The owners of the land grew rich. The workingmen's quarters were expensive, crowded and unwholesome. The lack of living room pushed the men into the saloons, which rose in number from three to seventy. The middlemen and money-lenders were multiplied six-fold. The discontent swelled with the accumulation of debts. The increasing evils of the situation led to the reform. In 1854 Krupp introduced a death and illness fund. It cost the workingman 2 per cent. of his wages, and the factory paid the rest. The total annual number of illnesses is now 21,000; the amount of the insurance fund, $300,000.

"In 1854 Krupp also established a pension fund, which now amounts to $500,000. The annual pensions are about $25,000, and increase $7,500 every year. The workingman's contribution to the pension fund is 1 per cent. of his wages, to which the factory adds its share of the burden. The average monthly pension is $13 for the man himself and $7.25 for his widow.

"In 1867 the factory began negotiating life insurance policies for the workingmen. In 1882 1,788 persons were insured for $675,000, that is, about $375 each. The cost of insurance was 80 cents for every $25.

"The administration of all the funds was paid for by the factory, and was participated in by the workingmen. The administrative committee consists of a president and a member chosen by the factory, and four members chosen by the general convention. Refusal of an election to the committee is punishable with a fine of $2.50.

"As mentioned, the factory workingmen must pay 2 per cent. to the illness and death fund, 1 per cent to the pension fund and 3½ per cent. for life insurance, if they wish to leave their families with a good income at their deaths. Beyond the 2 per cent., therefore, which the factory pays, the various funds absorb 6½ per cent of the workingman's annual wages, that is, about twenty-three days of his labor. * * * This burden is heavy. It is considerably lightened by the arrangement that he gets all the necessaries of life, like clothes, food and house furniture at low prices from the central distributing concern. This concern is conducted by the factory, buys in large quantities, and sells almost at cost for cash. It includes a bakery, a slaughter-house, shoe, cloth and furniture warerooms, a coffee-roasting machine with an enormous daily capacity, and a petroleum store-house for seventy barrels.

"Krupp began erecting workingmen's houses at his own expense in 1863. After twenty years he had 3,208 houses, with 16,200 occupants. The tenants got gas at cost, and water for 37 cents per year. The rents return no profits on the invested capital, but only a low rate of interest. Krupp helps any employe who wishes to build and own a house. Since 1889 he has had a fund of $125,000, on which any of his workingmen, married and under fifty, can draw for the purpose. The applicant must show that he has been three years in Krupp's service, and has an annual income of at least $750. He must pay $75 down and the rest of the loan in twenty-five yearly installments, with 3 per cent. interest. The workingman must then live in his own house and own no other. * * * The cost of the preliminary work on the house and the plans are paid by Krupp.

"The public schools, with their twenty classes, get their rooms free from the factory. The factory also supports a private school with sixteen classes, and a housekeepers' school, with cheap dinners for motherless children, and five industrial schools with female instructors.

The increasing size of the city, and the consequent competition for land and houses, results in neither higher rents nor notice to leave for the workingmen in the factory. The workingmen do not live in their own houses yet, but the acquirement of their houses has been rendered comparatively easy for them."

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS SOUTH.

A Region Which Owes Its Prosperity to a Protective Tariff.

Philadelphia Press.

There is no part of the country which is probably watching the preparation and passage of a tariff bill through Congress with greater interest than the industrial South. It means to that section more than it does to any other. The towns which are springing up there, the manufacturing establishments that are building and the constantly increasing flow of capital in that direction are evidences of the effects of protection and of the need of continuing that policy. A badly framed tariff-bill would quickly check this industrial growth, and turn the tide of prosperity which is now pressing upon that section.

To those who have not kept themselves informed as to the industrial changes wrought in recent years in that broad belt of country known as the old border States and the northern counties of Alabama and Georgia, a visit is like a change to magic land. A new spirit has come over the people and the whole neighborhoods have been quickened into new life. Factories and furnaces dot the landscape and the mines that laid untouched for centuries are giving up their hidden stores of wealth. Free trade could never have brought this change, or could have brought it only after generations of waiting. But protection is making it possible to the man of to-day, and saving to the Nation untold millions in wealth and in years of waiting.

The neighborhood which is feeling the impulse of this new life the more strongly is comprised in a circle covering northern Georgia, northeastern Alabama and southeastern Tennessee and Kentucky. This region seems destined to become to the Southern States what Pennsylvania has been to the North and East. Its soil is rich, its climate genial, and its mineral resources boundless. It is within this neighborhood that most of the industrial progress made in the South during the last few years has been witnessed. Atlanta, Birmingham, Gadsden, Decatur and Chattanooga are examples of the transformation which has taken place in this region. But the development has not been confined to the towns and cities. The farmer has shared in it as well as the manufacturer.

The North has a vital interest in this quickening of the life-blood of the South. A share of the capital which has made it possible has gone from here, and some of the energy and brains which are directing this new development received their training in the North. There is also a peculiar satisfaction in seeing the South prosper under the influence of the same revenue policy which has brought wealth and comfort to the North, and which the South rejected so long. But, more than all, this industrial progress is pleasing to the North because there has come in its wake, and will come in a larger degree in the future, that liberty in political thought and action which is essential to the life of a free and progressive nation.

TOOK MR. HOWELLS'S ADVICE.

A Woman Who Unexpectedly Got Even with the Novelist at a Boston Dinner Party.

Chicago Tribune.

Women as a rule do not enjoy Mr. W. D. Howells's minute vivisection of their peculiar little idiosyncracies and weaknesses. They object to the women he depicts on general principles. As one of them expressed it the other day: "There may be and undoubtedly are exactly such tiresome women in the world as he gives us, but I should avoid them in life if I encountered them, and object to being bored by them in books. It may be interesting to people to read three-page treatises on the way a woman drops her shears when she is sewing, but it isn't to me. I would rather read of the exceptional woman, if there is one, who didn't drop her shears, for I might learn from her."

Doubtless the writer's fair critics will be interested in the discomfiture he may have experienced from this little incident. It was at a great dinner in Boston, and a well-known woman writer sat beside the novelist. Some one called on her for a speech, and, woman-like, she refused to respond.

"O, you must say something," Mr. Howells insisted. "Get up and say the first thing that comes in your head."

The lady rose at this instigation and said slowly: "I can't make a speech. I never could; but Mr. Howells told me to say the first thing that came into my head, and so I will say, Mr. Howells, where in the world do you find the perfectly atrocious women you give us in your books?" and, under cover of the laugh which followed, the embarrassed lady escaped.

Standing of the Civil Service.

New York Independent.

It would be in the last degree unwise for the Republican party either to repeal or cripple the civil-service-reform act. The spoils-hunters of the party, of course, are opposed to it because it bars their way to the public crib; but the masses of the people are in favor of it and would resent any action intended to impede its operation.

It is said that when the report of the Civil-service Commission comes before the House some one of the bills that have been introduced for the repeal of the act will be brought up and pressed to a vote, and it is claimed that a larger number will vote squarely for repeal than voted last week in favor of the process of starving out. We do not think so. We believe that if the vote last week had been a yea and nay vote, the number voting to strike out the appropriation would have been smaller than it was.

A crusade against the reform system is a crusade against the principles of common sense applied to the problems of government. The fact that men who are competent to discharge the duties of office should have a larger chance in appointment to office than those whose only claim is partisan service is so plain that it needs no argument to enforce it. The reason that Congressmen oppose it is because of the pressure upon them to find places for those who have done them political service. The vote last week shows that this class of Representatives is in the minority very decidedly. We take great comfort in this fact and are assured, with Mr. McKinley, Mr. Butterworth and others, that civil-service reform is here to stay, and that no political party that opposes it will stay or ought to stay.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

From Indianapolis Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

East—West—South—North.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. { d 4:30 a m. d 2:55 p m. d 5:30 p m.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. and d 10:20 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:50 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:40 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 10:35 am., d 12:20 am.; arrive from Chicago, d 4:05 pm.; d 3:55 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 4:00 am., 7:35 am., d 4:10 pm., 5:20 pm. Arrive from Louisville, 9:50 am., d 10:30 am., 5:50 pm., d 12:15 am.

Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:25 am., 4:10 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo, 10:30 am., 5:12 pm.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday.

VANDALIA LINE—SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:

Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 pm, 7.00 pm.

Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm.

Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 7:45 pm, 5:20 pm.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am.

Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains. For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or H. R. DERING, Assistant General Passenger Agent

MONON ROUTE. THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 2—Chicago Express, daily ex. Sunday.....7:30 am
Arrive in Chicago 2:30 pm

No. 32—Chicago Lim., Pullman Vestibuled coaches, parlor and dining car, daily.....11:10 am
Arrive in Chicago 5:00 pm.

No. 34—Chicago Night Ex., Pullman Vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily..... 1:15 am
Arrive in Chicago 7:35 am.

No. 18—Monon Ac., daily..... 6:00 pm

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 31—Vestibule..... 3:55 pm
No. 33—Vestibule..... 3:55 am
No. 1—Night Express..... 8:35 am

Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., daily.

Ticket Offices—No. 26 South Illinois street and at Union Station.

National Tube-Works

Wrought-Iron Pipe

— FOR —

Gas, Steam & Water