AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

High Speed by New Engines.

Engine No. 178, one of the new ten-wheel passenger engines on the Big Four road, now running on the St. Louis division, on Monday ran a number of miles at a speed of a mile in forty-six seconds, and one mile, it is claimed, was run in forty-one seconds, the engine hauling six cars. Engineers Bennett and Bevington, both of whom are veterans in the service, say that they have not yet dared to test the full speed of this class of engines, but they are satisfied that they will haul ten cars seventy miles an hour without trouble. Wm. Turreff, superintendent of motive power of the Big Four, had these engines built after his own designs, and the builders express the opinion that they are capable of a higher speed than any engines yet turned out in any of the locomotive-works in this country. They have three pairs of driving wheels, five feet ten inches in diameter and will safely carry 180 pounds of steam; 165 pounds, however, is the pressure the engineers are now allowed to carry.

Personal, Local and General Notes.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City earned last month $130,011; increase over earnings in July, 1889, $38,449.

H. Bryant, agent of the Evansville & Indianapolis road at Saline, died on Monday. His successor will be appointed to-day.

V. T. Malott, receiver of the Chicago & Atlantic, returned from New York yesterday morning and left last night for Chicago.

It is stated that Chairman Goddard, of the Western Passenger Agents' Association, has been offered the general managership of the Lake Shore road.

Negotiations are pending looking to the consolidation of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley and the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas roads.

W. H. V. Rosing, formerly chief draughtsman of the Illinois Central, has been appointed master mechanic of the Chicago & Pontiac division of the Illinois Central.

George Bender, superintendent of the Chicago division of the Big Four system, left for Maine yesterday for a couple of weeks' rest, taking his family with him.

William Bartley, a well-known railroader, has been appointed commercial agent of the Missouri Pacific, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., vice Col. J. A. Woodson, resigned.

J. B. Foley, recently with the Columbus & Hocking Valley road, has been appointed general agent of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland road, with headquarters at Saginaw, Mich.

John King, president of the Erie; S. M. Felton, jr., first vice-president, and Gen. B. H. Bristow will be present at the foreclosure sale of the Chicago & Atlantic road, in this city, on the 12th.

The Baltimore & Ohio relief department disbursed in benefits last month $25,402. In the last twelve months this organization has disbursed to sick and disabled employes and in death benefits $2,307,592.

The Terre Haute & Indianapolis company is putting in two new switches, one two miles in length, and the other two miles and one-half, at Brazil, leading to new coal shafts which are now being sunk by coal operators.

Freight men say that if the proposed advance in rates on Western lines, Aug. 21, is effected, and rates are afterward maintained, it will offset any deficit in earnings which may follow the shortage of the corn crop in certain territory.

It is expected that the extension of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan road from Anderson to Rushville will be in physical condition to run freight trains over it by Sept. 10, but regular passenger trains will not be put on until Oct. 1.

The trunk lines are stamping a clause on their shipping receipts reading, "This is a temporary receipt, and is to be exchanged for the company's bill of lading, under terms of which the shipment is made and the shipment accepted by the carrier.

In the month of July 35,740 pieces of baggage were handled at the Union Station, 3,310 more than in July, 1889. The receipts from excess baggage reached $4,260, the largest revenue the companies have ever derived in one month from this source.

The Firemen's Magazine for August is out. Its editorials treat on several of the leading questions of the day. Two are on the labor question, one on politics, another on railway construction and foreclosure sales, another on the United States Senate.

James H. Woodard, formerly general agent of the Wabash at San Francisco, but who resigned and came East, expecting to remain here, a few weeks ago, has returned to California and accepted a position on the Southern Pacific road, with a handsome salary attached.

A surveying party is already locating a new line from St. Joseph, Mich., reaching out towards Grand Rapids, and there seems to be no question that the Vandalia is to be extended from its present northern terminus, St. Joseph, to Grand Rapids, over the line now being located.

The West Shore and the Hoosac Tunnel lines have divided territory, the Wabash railroad being the dividing line, the West Shore having everything north of the road and the Hoosac Tunnel line the Wabash road and everything south in the territory the two lines formerly covered.

On Saturday next the Big Four starts a special out of St. Louis, one out of Indianapolis, one out of Columbus and two out of Cincinnati, to carry the Grand Army of the Republic business for Boston. What specials will be needed on Sunday and Monday has not as yet been decided upon.

General Passenger Agent Beckley, of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan, was in the city yesterday. He states that the auditor's report shows that the passenger earnings of the C., W. & M. the first seven months of this year were 15 per cent. in excess of those of the corresponding period of 1889.

W. R. Woodard, formerly superintendent of the Monon, more recently superintendent of the Louisville Southern, has decided to remain with the latter, and his title hereafter will be general manager. To induce him to remain with the road the company made a handsome advance in his salary.

Receiver Marshall, of the Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago road, is in the city. He states that Judge Elliott, of the Common Pleas Court, Montgomery county, Ohio, will to-day probably order an appraisement to be made of the road. This done, he will then fix the date of its sale under foreclosure.

W. P. Townsend, representing the passenger department of the Baltimore & Ohio, Southwestern, is in the city, aiding General Agent Rhein, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, in his Grand Army of the Republic business. The sales of tickets yesterday justify them in saying that at least three hundred will go via this route.

The Big Four people are making extensive improvements on the St. Louis division in the way of filling trestles with dirt and gravel. Near St. Louis there is a trestle eight hundred feet in length; four hundred feet of this is to be filled this year, the remainder next year. At what is known as Kinder Point there is a long trestle now being filled.

E. W. Kittridge, assistant chief engineer of the Big Four lines, went to Columbus yesterday to meet Chief Engineer Irwin. They will at once take the preliminary steps for building the link projected between Springfield and Columbus, forty-three miles. The management say that they will have the link in shape to run trains over by Nov. 1.

The Hon. Joseph Price, of London, vice-president of the New York, Ontario & Western road, and who is also largely interested in a financial way with a number of other roads in this country, is this week inspecting some of the roads in which he is interested. Mr. Price is chairman of the English Association of American Bond and Share-holders; thus he represents many millions of investments in this country.

George Saul, general manager of the Mackey lines, was in the city for a few hours yesterday. To-day he will meet the employes at Vincennes and Evansville, to listen to their grievances. It has occupied fully two-thirds of his time of late to adjust wage and other questions over which some class of the employes on the road claimed to have grievances, and he told a friend yesterday that he was tiring of the whole business.

In speaking of the prosperity which has come to the Columbus & Hocking Valley road since C. C. Waite has managed its affairs, a friend says the luckiest star in the constellation appears to follow him in all his railroad undertakings. This road's coal traffic has never been equaled before. The Indianapolis car-works has recently built one thousand cars for the road, and the management is pushing the works for five hundred additional coal cars.

E. B. Walls, superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, is in the city. He states that of the fifty-two heavy passenger and freight engines which are to be built this year at Altoona, for the Southwestern system, thirty-two have been delivered and are now in service, and both the freight and passenger engines are credited with being among the finest locomotives, in every respect, running west of the Alleghenies.

An important meeting of representatives of boards of trade was held at Chicago yesterday to consider the question of the uniform bill of lading recently agreed upon by the railroads of the country. Representatives were present from Duluth, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Peoria, Boston, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. After an extended discussion, in which the new bill of lading came in for much animadversion, a committee was appointed to formulate a bill of lading in accordance with the views of the shippers. This will be presented for approval to-day.

The funeral of Arthur Byrn, the engineer of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road who was killed on Sunday in the Salt creek accident, took place at New Albany on Tuesday afternoon, and was attended by the employes in the shops and most of the men in the employ of the road whose headquarters are at New Albany. The ceremonies were conducted by the Masonic fraternity. The funeral of George Kohl, who was killed in the same accident, he being Byrn's fireman, took place yesterday at New Albany and was largely attended. James Tilford, the postal agent who was so terribly injured in the accident, died on Tuesday night, and will be buried in New Albany to-day. Robert Muir, engineer of the train going north, was removed Tuesday from Bedford to New Albany. Although his condition is serious, there is some hope that he will recover.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Residents of Indiana and Illinois Whose Claims Have Been Granted.

Pensions have been issued to the following residents of Indiana:

Original—William Jordan, Remington; Reuben Snider, Manhattan; Reuben Ward (deceased), Walkerton; Elijah Sparks, Colfax; Lewis P. Stone, Terre Haute; Henry M. Pierce, Turner; David A. Pierson, Coatsville; Richard J. Laboytau, Middletown; Henry Kennian, Drowersburg; John L. Warden, Goshen; James R. Thomas, Ladoga; George H. Morick Cambridge City; George F. Louger, Muncie; Augustin Riffel, South Bend; Samuel Jemison, Claypool; William H. Steal, Portland; Charles H. Porter, Greensburg; Chas. M. Taylor, Spencer; James W. Wells, Freelandville; Robert Updegroff, West Newton; George Kellener, Wickliffe; Samuel S. Wright, Balbic; Isaac Russell, Little York.

Increase—William H. Delts, Angola; Amos Hart, Folsomeville; Milford D. Adams, Franklin.

Reissue—Thomas Leatherland, North Manchester; John Wilson, Albion.

Original Widows, etc.—Melinda, widow of Thomas J. Shawhan, Windfall; Sallie A. Williamson, former widow of Wm. D. Morris, Trinity Springs; Evaline, widow of Isaac E. Smith, Indianapolis; Robert, father of Wm. Stockdale, Gentryville; Malissa, widow of Hiram Buchanan, Lam; minors of Philip H. Larne, Ackley; minors of Wm. D. Morris, Trinity Springs; Rachel P., widow of Charles E. McCarty, Redkey; Nancy J., widow of James W. Jones, Lebanon; Elizabeth A. Schmeltz, former widow of Reuben Ward, Walkerton; Lurena E. High, former widow of Philip H. Larne, Ackley; Eliza E. Royer, former widow of Joseph Kiger, Noblesville; Catherine E., widow of Luke Dewey, La Crosse; Elizabeth, widow of James Hoon, Morocco; Anna Cooper, former widow of Henry Miller, Wolcott; minors of Joseph Kiger, Noblesville; minors of Philip Scherer, Indianapolis.

TO RESIDENTS OF ILLINOIS.

Original—(Issue of July 14, 1899.) Jonathan C. Painter, Omega; Wilson Johnson, Secatorica; John W. Stanhill, Bolivia; Y. Sylvester, F. Otman, Wyoming; Aaron Logden, Calhoun; Foo Ingle, Yale; Marshall B. Gates, Keysport; Jacob Howitzeler (deceased), Warsaw; Alex. C. Mitchell, Charleston; Saml. Rudisill, Homer; Jos. H. Mattox, Paradise; Alex. Shu, Gladstone; Wm. L. Rogers (deceased), Greenville; Jas. W. Smith, Quincy; Terrence Nelson, Carthage; Isaac S. Russell, Chicago; Jas. C. Powers, Paris; Abner M. Peterson, Mattoon; Horace Powers, Erie; John M. Martin, Decatur; Wm. H. Metzner, Alexis; Wm. J. Wiggs, Berryville; Noah Williford (deceased), Harrisburg; Saml. L. Rogers, Mattoon; Wm. Maynor, Eddyville; Wm. R. Miller, Benton.

Increase—Isaac B. Harmon, Boody; Adam Herold, Perry; Chas. C. Whiteside, Buckhorn.

Original Widows, etc.—Mary L., widow of Jas. H. Carson, Burnt Prairie; Emma, widow of Isaac A. Melner, Donnellson; Emilie, widow of Anton U. Tiefer, Chicago; Maria, widow of Jacob Hertzler, Warsaw; Emily L., widow of Wm. S. Rodgers, Greenville; minors of John H. Coal, Grayville; minors of John R. Hodges, Russellville; minors of Philip M. Shear, Chicago.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity—For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., Aug. 7—Slightly warmer; generally fair weather.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 8 P. M.—Forecast till 8 P. M. Thursday:

For Indiana—Fair, followed by light local showers; warmer in northern, stationary temperature in southern portions; southeasterly winds.

For Illinois—Light local showers; southeasterly winds; stationary temperature, except in northeast portion warmer.

For Lower Michigan—Fair; slightly warmer; southeasterly winds.

For Wisconsin—Light local showers; southeasterly winds; warmer, except in extreme southwestern portion stationary temperature.

For Ohio—Warmer; fair; southeasterly winds.

For Minnesota—Fair, followed in northern portion by local showers; southerly winds; warmer in southeast, stationary temperature in northwest portion.

For North Dakota—Fair; cooler in northwest, stationary temperature in southeast portion; westerly winds.

For South Dakota—Fair; cooler in western, stationary temperature in eastern portion; southwesterly winds.

Observations at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A. M.	30.22	70	48	North.	Cloudless.	.....
7 P. M.	30.13	80	40	East	Cloudless.	.....

Maximum thermometer, 88; minimum thermometer, 58.

The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Aug. 6, 1890:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	75	0.11
Mean	73	0.00
Departure from normal	−2	−0.11
Excess or deficiency since Aug. 1	*34	*0.25
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	*408	*5.05

*Plus.

General Weather Conditions.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6, 7 P. M.

PRESSURE.—The pressure over the Atlantic coast States as far westward as Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama is high, west of which the pressure gradually decreases to North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, over which States a well-developed low area extends, with its centre, 29.60, near Minnedosa.

TEMPERATURE.—One hundred and two was recorded at Bismarck, N. D.; 90 in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Texas and Indian Territory; 80 from nearly all the States east of the Mississippi river; 70 from New York and Michigan.

PRECIPITATION.—Light rain fell in Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Wisconsin.

The Remedy as Bad as the Disease.

Chicago Times.

As to Kemmler, the humane idea in the change of what may be called the death-motor is wholly lost. The measure of his suffering has been heaped full to gratify experimental sentimentalism. He would have been spared much had he been stoned to death. This death-cure is thus far worse than the disease. The change will probably hasten the day of the abolition of capital punishment.

The Condition of General Spinner.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

It will bring deep sorrow to thousands in the Mohawk valley and his friends everywhere, that General Spinner, dictating a letter from Pablo Beach, Fla., July 26, says to a friend in Lewis county: "My condition is deplorable; pain intense and constant. I cannot see to write, and have only to wait for the end, which I hope is not far off."

Let It Be Tried.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

There would be some 150 Congressmen and Senators moving toward Washington if a resolution were introduced to stop their pay while absent without leave.

THE HAY-FEVER PLAGUE.

Sufferings of the Afflicted—An Association of Patients Formed at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Record.

Everybody and his next-door neighbor has heard in an indefinite way of that concentration of physical affliction commonly designated as hay-fever, but only the privilege of few who have spent the sultry August days amid the picturesque confines of Bethlehem, N. H., are in a position to know of the amount of blended eloquence and misery that spring from this midsummer malady.

Nestling among the purple hills of Hampshire, in Bethlehem village, fronting on the main street, is a quaint little Methodist church. Within its vine-clad walls, on the morning of the 26th day of the present month, there will assemble the half a thousand delegates to the seventeenth annual meeting of the United States Hay-fever Association.

This yearly gathering of sneezing humanity may well be called "a symphony of woe." To be a member of this unique association one must be the possessor of a well-defined attack of the fever, and at the same time be prepared to "endure the thousand and one remedies and cure" suggestions which are religiously tried at every session.

The effect of this time-honored affliction on the modern biped is curious, to say the least. When the sufferer is first introduced to the disease he or she indulges in the usual course of drugs.

Of course their treatment yields no relief, and the patient naturally relapses into a state of "wheezing despair." Then follows an interval of moist handkerchiefs and increased laundry bills, not to speak of prolonged fits of sneezing and sleepless nights. When this is passed the patient relapses into a state of "watery-eyed resignation," and then cheerfully pays the dues and blossoms out as a member in good standing of the Hay-fever Association.

After that life resolves itself into winters of anticipation and summers of somber realization. Every August is spent in Bethlehem listening to the confessions and asperations of other members, and the remaining eleven months are put in in busy preparation for "next year's meeting."

Originally the main object of the association was to devise some cure for the perpetual malady, but this is a thing of the past, and now the brethren and sisters simply assemble to exchange experiences and listen to eloquent descriptions of what might be. Bethlehem is the selected place simply because the mountain air and the favorable surroundings give the patient delegates temporary relief, and allow sufficient time between the sneezes and wheezes for the head men to make orations.

REVOLT NOT REVOLUTION.

Ex-Minister Thomas H. Nelson on Argentine Affairs.

Terre Haute News.

Colonel Nelson, who is familiar with South American affairs, in a brief interview with a News reporter this morning, said, in substance, that it would be a great disaster to the cause of popular government if the Argentine Republic, the foremost and most enterprising of the Spanish-American states, should be arrested in its magnificent career by a successful revolution. The attempted revolution seems to be merely a revolt against the administration of President Celman rather than an attempt to overthrow the government. No one demands a change in the system, or even a modification of the existing constitution.

The revolt is the result of a reaction against the reckless financial policy and personal favoritism of the administration, which is compared with the corrupt Tweed ring of New York.

The fact is, that the government and people have been rather too zealous and enterprising, and undertook more than could be accomplished. Wild speculations became universal and all sorts of extravagant concessions were obtained from the government, in the interests of desperate speculators.

A collapse of the public credit was inevitable. The crisis came when investors and capitalists refused to advance any more money. The revolt then followed. The Celman administration was held responsible for all the disastrous consequences of the ring rule.

Nevertheless, after several days of desultory fighting in the streets of Buenos Ayres, in which only the police and the soldiers were engaged, it appears that the government was triumphant and that the revolt is practically crushed.

It is possible but not probable that President Celman may resign and that ex-President Roca will again be placed at the head of affairs, but it is more than likely that there will be an entire change in the personnel and policy of the Cabinet and that rational legislation will soon restore the crippled resources and finances of the country.

RUSSIAN EDITORS.

Independence No Longer a Feature of the Press in the Realm of the Czar.

Blackwood's Magazine.

Within a very recent period—that is, among the more or less liberal period of from 1860-80—the Russian journalistic press was conducted by an able band of editors, who, more or less regardless of consequences, made it their business to denounce abuses, to attack ministers and to expose corruption in all the departments of the state. In spite of the censorship and all its machinery, in spite of the surveillance exercised by the late Count Tolstoi over the whole production of Russian opinion and thought, in spite of his constant desire to stifle all manifestation of liberal public opinion and to imbue others with his own ideas, in spite of all the hindrances and obstacles of which an account has been given, the newspaper press of Russia during the period just mentioned exercised a very great influence, which was perfectly independent of the government, whose acts it judged and criticised in the teeth of all the endeavors which were made to thwart and hamper its action. Far from its being dependent upon the government, the latter often saw its hand forced by the newspaper press, which it was supposed to rule despotically.

It must surely be deemed to have been greatly to the credit of this gallant band of editors that, hampered and worried by all sorts of vexatious regulations as they were, they succeeded in assisting their country so much in the task of reorganization and reform. This race of editors, however, has now completely disappeared. Katkoff was the last of the race, and it is scarcely probable that Russia will see another editor so gifted as he was, who will have such powerful support in the highest quarters. During the last six or seven years there has been a most marked deterioration in the tone of the newspaper press. Even the official press has not escaped this deterioration. The two official organs, the Rooski Invalide and the Official Journal, which used to publish leading articles, have both decayed into mere gazettes. In a word, the degradation of the Russian press is complete, and, as a consequence, the Russian censor has, generally speaking, a comparatively easy time of it.

TRAMPS AND A TORRENT.

How a Pair Took the Line-Tank Water for Creeks and Rivers.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Talking about tramps," said an old railroader last night, as he raised his legs on to the rail in the Central Hotel smoke-room and recalled the time when he operated the "regulator." "I came upon a curious pair on a run out East over the Pennsy. I was then running the day express. They jumped the train just as we were pulling out through the yards, and fixed themselves on the front platform of the baggage car. I was for putting them off, but the fireman, Jim Stockton it was, said he would soon dislodge them. Coming up to the Walls tank, Jim told me to look behind as we jerked up water. He dropped the scoop, and in a few seconds the tender tanks were filled and the surplus water shooting out over the rear in a regular torrent. When we had cleared the line tank we expected to hear the pair of travelers howl and beg to be put off. But they still hung on, though they must have been half drowned. Jim tried the same scheme at Millwood, and again at Sang Hollow, but the boys still remained on the platform. When we had pulled into Altoona Jim went back to unhitch the cord and hang up the red light to run down to the stable. The boys were still there, and he asked them how they felt.

"'Such a doggone railroad as this I never traveled on,' said No. 1.

"'Reckon these yere Eastern roads ain't half built,' said tramp No. 2.

"'Why, what's the matter with the road?' asked Jim.

"'Matter!' retorted No. 1, 'why, gol durn it, it's being runnin' through creeks and rivers ever since we started. Me and my pard thinks that next time we want to go East we'll travel on a road that has bridges here and there, anyhow.' And the pair asked to be carried to the stables to dry up a little. It was their first trip East and they didn't like it."

GREAT POLICE SYSTEM.

The New York Organization Superior in Many Respects to that of Paris.

New York Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

The report is spread abroad with some persistence that Mr. Murray, the superintendent of the New York police force, intends to resign. It is hardly credible. The chances are that Tammany Hall is exceedingly anxious to have Murray resign.

Tammany now controls the police board, and that is something that it has not done since the days of Tweed; but as long as Mr. Murray is at the head of the force it will not be very easy for the Tammany, or any other machine, to control the policemen during an election contest.

Murray is really a great executive officer, and he deserves fully the success which, in less than twenty years, carried him from a patrolman into the chair of the superintendent. Inspector Byrnes has a wider reputation than Murray, but it is no disparagement of the inspector's abilities to say that Mr. Murray has done some wonderful achievements in the way of ferreting out the perpetrators of crime, and it was his ability in this regard that brought him to the attention of the police board at first.

The story of how he unraveled the threads of a crime which had been committed in a large number of summer homes of wealthy people on Long Island sound, is as exciting and fascinating as any tale of Vidocq. Murray, however, unlike Byrnes, takes no pleasure in notoriety. If there is a weak point in the inspector's character it is his fondness, and, in fact his craving for public fame; whereas, Mr. Murray is almost shrinking, and really shows timidity at times about the publication of his name in connection with any police affair of great importance.

Together Murray and Byrnes have brought the police force of New York to a very high degree of discipline. The theory of each of them is that the best way to stop crime is to prevent it, and since they have been in their respective offices no great crime requiring patience and malice aforethought has been committed in this city.

They have established what is called a dead-line in the lower part of town, and over that line no professional criminal dares go unless he has received the consent of one or the other of them. Below Fulton street in business hours no expert pickpocket, no sneak thief, no burglar of criminal repute, is now permitted to go until after the banks and offices are closed for the day. In addition to that it is probable that the spy system, which was created by Byrnes, and is encouraged by Murray, is more perfect than that which the Parisian police have established. It is so extended that criminals here do not dare to work in gangs for fear that some one of them may be a spy of the inspector's. It is so perfect that, when a few months ago a murder was committed in New Haven, Byrnes laid his hand upon the murderer within two hours after his arrival in New York, because this murderer's mistress was also one of Byrnes's spies, who had revealed to the great detective the criminal.

Mr. Murray is an enthusiastic total abstinence man. He has swallowed but one drink of liquor in all his life, and that was administered to him during a sickness. He would not have taken it then had he known what was offered to him.

It is rather astonishing, in view of his total abstinence habits and his firm belief that liquor is ruinous to health, while the abstinence is preservative of health, to find that Mr. Murray is threatened with paralysis and is a sufferer from gout, and it may be that ill health has caused the rumors of his resignation to circulate.

A QUESTION OF PROPRIETY.

How a Shop Girl Who Lives with Another May Receive a Gentleman.

Ladies' Home Journal.

One of my girls is busy all day long—busy in the shop, or perhaps in the counting-house or studio. When evening comes she goes to what you call home, freshens herself up a bit, eats her dinner, and then she waits for him to come. Home to her, just now, means a hall bed-room in which there is a tiny folding bed, one or two chairs, a bureau and a washstand.

At home she has been taught that her bed-room was a sacred place into which no man shall enter. In the same house with her are many more girls placed exactly as she is, and they laugh at her timidity about seeing a young man in her room. Sometimes the laughter has its effect, and she plunges in boldly and asks him to come up to her little haven of rest. She thinks this is better than going out with him and taking a walk. But every now and then she sits down and wonders if she is doing right, and, if she isn't, what she ought to do. She is a girl just like yours and mine, and she is a brave one, because she has faced the world honorably and taken care of herself. She is a healthy girl, mentally and physically, and it is right that she should wish to keep her men friends and have a pleasant time with them.

This seems the solution of the question. Let her make her little nest as pretty as possible; put the books, that she has saved money to buy, on top of the mantel that hides under it her bed. The photographs of those she loves may decorate the little table, and on the bureau all the belongings that a womanly girl collects may be put here and there wherever it seems best. A tiny screen may be folded closely about the washstand, and then let it not be a question of one hostess, but of two, for let her ask the girl who thinks as she does, to come down and entertain her friends. It's true that this may make a bit of a crowd in the room; it's true that some of the visits may be shortened because of the crowd, but when a visitor goes away with the feeling that he regrets that the time has been so short he is very apt to come soon again.

If you like, make one or two evenings in the week when you and your friend are to be at home, in the little hall-room, and you will be surprised to find, bright girls as you are, how popular you will make your little evenings, and how you will impress upon the mind of the special man what a good home-maker you are. I do not believe that the girls who see one man alone in their own rooms are anything but thoughless; but the wise girl is the one who learns that, beside her own pure heart, the best protection she can have against disagreeable remarks about thoughtless behavior is a woman friend who thinks like her and who is equally as anxious, while having a good time, to keep her name free from reproach.

THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The Details of His Death—His Mother's Desire to Have Them Perverted.

Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter.

I have recently had a very interesting interview with an English gentleman who was present in Zululand at the time of the death of the Prince Imperial, and who knew the young gentleman well, besides being personally acquainted with all the details of the castastrophe. He was not much impressed by the character and manners of the ill-fated Prince himself, describing him to me as a very full-fledged specimen of the most obnoxious type of a fast young Parisian society man. Besides which, he was possessed with an overwhelming idea of his own importance, and insisted always on taking command of every expedition in which he was included.

The fatal fray in which the unfortunate youth lost his life, owed its whole success for the Zulus to the fact of the Prince's party being taken by surprise. Everybody ran away on the sudden attack of the savages, and it was owing to a broken girth that the Prince failed to make his escape with the others. There were only five Zulus concerned in the attack, and they all belonged to one family—a father, his three sons, and his son-in-law. They stripped the body of their victim, leaving nothing behind but a gold locket suspended around his neck, and which the Zulus thought contained a charm.

My informant told me that, for him, the most trying part of the whole business was the interview which the Empress Eugenie insisted upon having with him after he returned to England. She asked the most minute questions about the Prince's death, being especially anxious to know if the fatal wounds were not dealt him it front. But, unfortunately, they were all in his back. Then she wanted to be told that he had died fighting for England, and the Englishman was compelled to assure her that such was not the case. "But, at least, Mr. X, you can say it was," was the unhappy mother's suggestion. It did not occur to her, poor lady, that an English gentleman has a natural objection to telling lies on any subject whatever.

Permanency of the Natural-Gas Supply.

Professor Orton.

I have made some very extensive examinations in all of the gas fields in Ohio, and my opinion is that the supply is failing very rapidly. The theory that the gas is being constantly made by the natural subterranean forces has long since been exploded, and it is now a known fact that as soon as a well is exhausted there is no longer hope of it being replenished. Wells that I examined three years ago when they showed a pressure of 376 pounds, now register 219 to 248 pounds. The pressure usually falls thirty or forty pounds soon after a well is drilled in, and then it holds stationary at that point for several months, after which time it decreases very rapidly, and particularly is this true when the pressure gets below 300 pounds. I examined one well to-day and think it is a fair sample. Three years ago it was producing between five and six million cubic feet; to-day it registers one million, and was showing salt water in large quantities. The city of Findlay is to-day unable to furnish gas for its manufacturers; one rolling-mill alone uses 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, and their pressure decreased at the rate of four pounds per week during the last year. Their pressure last August was 285 pounds, and last month it was down to 275 pounds, while in Findlay proper, the old field, it was only 170 pounds. The situation is certainly very alarming, and I have always advised the people to husband their resources, but they insisted on calling me an alarmist. They do not realize the gravity of the situation.

Why There Will Be No Trouble.

Washington Post.

The cable announces that no trouble is anticipated at the inauguration of Peru's new President. They evidently have no Pennsylvania militia in Peru.

"IT is a fact" that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt rheum and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite and gives strength to every part of the system. Try it.

EXTRA FROM WASHINGTON

An Open War Declared

Every Human Being Within the Limits of Civilization Involved.

BATTLES FOUGHT IN OUR MIDST

The Gun Wa Chinese Herb Remedy Co.'s Remedies Arraved Against our Common Enemy, Disease, and they are Victorious in Every Battle!

WASHINGTON, D., C., Aug. 4, 1890.

Gun Wa Herb Remedy Co.:

I cannot tell you how happy I felt upon the receipt of your last lot of remedies. I am looking splendid—the very picture of health—and weigh 126 pounds. Now, this is a great increase, for when starting with your treatment I weighed only 108 pounds. If my friends in Indianapolis saw me now they would not know me. O what pleasure it is to sit at one's table and be able to eat anything—such a change from my old dyspeptic condition. My catarrh is nearly cured, and my father, mother and husband, as well as myself, send best wishes. May your remedies continue to relieve the sick, as they have me, for a thousand years to come. Your everlasting friend.

MRS. MARY RITZ,
No. 19 P street, N. E.

THE GUN WA
Chinese Herb Remedy Co.'s Remedies

Are sold ONLY at the Company's Parlors, 25 West Washington street.

— THEY CURE —

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Tape Worm, Piles, Malaria, Nervous Diseases of all kinds.

Consultation and advice FREE. If the remedies will help you they will be sold you; if not, you will be frankly told so.

There are several parlors, and the business is conducted with the utmost privacy, as the feelings of the afflicted are considered.

☞ Persons at a distance who cannot call are invited to correspond. The various remedies can be sent safely and secure from observation, by mail or express, to all parts of the country.

The Gun Wa Chinese Herb Purifier Cures Secondary Blood Poisoning.

PARLORS OPEN—9 to 12 m., 1 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m.

GUN WA
Chinese Herb Remedy Company,
No. 25 West Washington Street,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

NOTICE!

Owing to the great abuse of sprinkling privileges granted by the Water Company, notice is hereby given by said company that parties allowing their sprinklers to run longer than the three hours allowed per day, or sprinkling during fire pressure, or sprinkling a greater distance than paid for, will have water turned off and each case reported for prosecution. Before turning on water again one dollar must be paid in each case. INDIANAPOLIS WATER CO.

Notice to Contractors.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4, 1890.

Bids will be received at the office of the Auditor of State for the removal of the limestone ledge in the Kankakee river, near Momence, Ill., until 12 o'clock, noon, Sept. 1, 1890, in accordance with the plans and specifications adopted and approved by the board of commissioners of said work. Said plans and specifications are in the possession of the Auditor of State of Indiana, and are subject to examination at his office in the State-house at Indianapolis, by any party or parties desiring to bid on said work. The contract will be let in accordance with the terms and stipulations of the act authorizing said work, approved March 7, 1889, and the resolutions adopted by the Board of Commissioners July 31, 1890. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. BRUCE CARR, Auditor of State.

Notice—To Whom it May Concern

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Trustees of the town of Brightwood will meet in Brightwood, at their regular place of meeting, Monday night, August 11, 1890, to hear any and all grievances, and all other matters pertaining to said improvement of Putnam street, which improvement final report has been made to the Board of Trustees of the town of Brightwood, which final report is now on file with the clerk of said town of Brightwood, for examination and inspection.

By order of the Board.
JOHN F. KELLER, Town Clerk.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATKINS E. C. & CO., Manufacturer and Repairers of CIRCULAR, CROSS CUT, BAND, and all other SAWS. Belting, Emery Wheels and Mill Supplies. Illinois street, one square south Union Station.

SAWS BELTING and EMERY WHEELS. Specialties of W. B. Barry Saw & Supply Co. 132 & 134 S. Penn. st. All kinds of Saws repaired.

SMITH'S LAUNDRY WORKS 57 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST. Gents' clothing cleaned, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses cleaned and dyed.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Manufacturers of BINDERS, REAPERS AND MOWERS. Headquarters for Indiana, McCormick Block, Indianapolis, Ind. J. B. HEYWOOD, Manager.

COMSTOCK & COONSE, WOOD, CHAIN and WOODEN FORCE PUMPS. Dealers in Iron Pipe, Driven-well Points and all Driven-well Supplies. 197 and 199 S. Meridian st.

ACCORDION PLAITING, By MISS COBB. Price, 37½c per Yard. ROOM 9, Bazar Building, opposite Bates House.

T. H. DAVIDSON, DENTIST. A set of the very best Teeth, on Rubber, for $8 and $10. Teeth without plates, or crown and bridge work, a specialty. Vitalized Air administered. OFFICE—24½ East Washington street, opposite New York Store.

Nordyke & Marmon Co. Estab. 1851. FOUNDERS and MACHINISTS. Mill and Elevator Builders, Indianapolis, Ind. Roller Mills, Millgearing, Belting, Bolting-cloth, Grain-cleaning Machinery, Middlings-purifier, Portable Mills, etc., etc. Take street-cars for stockyards.

INDIANAPOLIS STOVE CO. Manufacturers of STOVES AND HOLLOW-WARE, 85 and 87 South Meridian street.

E. H. WELLS 43 N. ILL. ST. 5 CT. STRAIGHT WELLS MADE EQUALS THE AVERAGE 10 CENT CIGAR

LUMBER, SHINGLES, ETC. HENRY COBURN, dealers in all kinds of Building Material, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Frames. Veranda work a specialty. PLANING-MILL AND YARD—Kentucky avenue and Mississippi street.

McGILLIARD & DARK, Oldest and Largest Fire Insurance General Agency in Indianapolis. Office—Thorpe Block, 83 and 85 East Market street.

LUMBER. E. H. ELDRIDGE & CO., Shingles, Sash Doors and Blinds, COR. ALABAMA AND MARYLAND STS.

M. B. WILSON, Prest. W. D. EWING, Cashier. JOSEPHUS COLLETT, Vice-president. THE CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND. CAPITAL.....$300,000. Business intrusted to our care will receive careful attention at lowest rates.

PENSIONS

New Laws, New Rulings. Every soldier or soldier's widow should send to the Old Established Claim Agency of P. H. FITZGERALD and get his 12-page pamphlet on War Claims and copy of new law. Mailed free. P. H. FITZGERALD, 68½ East Market street, Indianapolis, Ind.

BICYCLES A large stock, from $35 to $135. Second-hand Wheels taken in exchange for new ones. We do all kinds of REPAIRING, ENAMELING and NICKEL-PLATING. A full line of Spalding's Base-ball goods. Send for CATALOG. Agents wanted in every town. HAY & WILLITS, 113 W. Washington st., Indianapolis, (Opposite State-house.)

NEW YORK STEAM DENTAL CO. From $4, $5, $6, $8, $10, to $50 per set. All kinds of fine dental work at reduced prices. Fine gold filling at $1 and upward. Silver amalgam, 50 cts. and 75 cts. Teeth extracted for 25 cts. Teeth extracted without pain. All work warranted as represented. Fifteen years' experience. A. P. HERRON, Manager. Rooms 3 and 4, Grand Opera-house.

ADAMANT WALL PLASTER. The new, cheapest and best Wall Plaster known to the trade. Manufactory at 106 West Maryland st. INDIANA ADAMANT PLASTER CO.

BRILL'S STEAM DYE-WORKS. 36 & 38 Mass. ave. and 95 N. Ill. st. Gents' Clothes cleaned, dyed and repaired. Ladies' Dresses cleaned and dyed. Velvets and