NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of Important Events at Home and Abroad Chronicled in the Issue of Dec. 28.

A San Francisco physician is said to have discovered a cure for cancer.

Berlin has a population of 1,574,485, an increase of 250,000 in five years.

Two hundred lives were lost by the burning of the steamship Shanghai, near Woo Hoo, China.

James Devine is under arrest at Harrodsburg, Ky., charged with attempting to kill his infant child.

Commissioner of Pensions Raum favors the proposed reduction of the fees of pension attorneys to $2.

A Dakota justice has ruled that Ignatius Donnelly's "Cryptogram" is a meritorious work, and that the cipher can be found in Shakspeare's plays, as claimed in the book.

A new silver dollar is to be created by the Pan-American Monetary Conference which assembles in Washington next week. It will circulate throughout the American republics.

A receiver has been appointed for the P. E. Stanley-Winston Real-estate Company, of Chicago. Stanley, the president, is charged with squandering $70,000 of the firm's money in speculating on the Board of Trade.

The Nursery stables of the late August Belmont were sold Saturday. Mike Dwyer bought Potomac at $25,000 and Raceland at $7,000. Phil Dwyer paid $5,600 for Prince Royal. The Hough Brothers bought La Tosca for $13,000. The total sales were nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

An explosion of a boiler in the sausage factory of Ben Loewenstein & Brothers, Cincinnati, damaged six small dwelling-houses; killed Jennie Grey, aged four years; fatally injured Mrs. Loewenstein, aged eighty-eight, and less seriously injured several other persons. William Longlutz, a butcher, who ran the engine, was arrested for running an engine without a license; also his employer, Ben Loewenstein. The loss to property is about $3,000.

From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.

Koch's Lymph Counterfeited.

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BERLIN, Dec. 27.—It has been discovered that a spurious imitation of Professor Koch's lymph is being manufactured, and a number of cases have been reported in which foreign medical men have been deceived into purchasing the bogus preparation. The agents of Professor Koch have been unable to discover the manufacturers of the counterfeit. The police are working on one case where the fraud was attempted upon Dublin physicians. A man who gave his name as Bough, and who pretended to be attached to the Koch clinic, opened communication with the doctors of the Dublin Hospital, offering to send them a quantity of the lymph on payment of a certain sum of money. The doctors in reply forward a check for £15, and told Bough to send the lymph. Bough also got £25 from another Irish doctor who was visiting Berlin. Later, however, the sender of the check, suspecting a swindle, telegraphed to stop payment. Bough had given the check to the manager of the hotel where he was stopping in payment of his bill. The manager informed the police, but Bough had decamped, leaving a quantity of plausible imitations of the Koch lymph.

The medical profession throughout the empire gets more and more indignant over the manner in which the lymph is distributed and Professor Koch's secrecy regarding its production. The medical associations of Brandenburg and other provinces have sent protests to the government against the secret manufacture of the Koch remedy, which, they say, is giving rise to scandal. The Breslau Medical Society sent to Professor Koch and also to Dr. Von Gossler, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, a resolution declaring that it works great injury to the profession at large to allow hospitals and privileged persons in private practice a monopoly of the lymph. Professor Koch, in an interview with an eminent English physician, who wanted the Professor to disclose the whole process, got angry at the proposal and declared that he had the right to do as he pleased with his discovery. The Tageblatt assails this position as scandalous, and says the rapacity of the Koch clique will certainly be severely criticised when Dr. Von Gossler moves in the Landtag a grant for Professor Koch and his assistants of 3,000,000 marks, with 15 per cent. on the annual sales of the lymph.

The treatment in the case of Wm. Degan, who came here in charge of Dr. Wm. A. Taltavall, of New York, has proved to be a failure. Degan has had four injections, the last two of which produced no reaction, and his symptoms are now the same as they were when he arrived here. He wishes to return home and will probably sail on Saturday next.

Dr. Pean, in a lecture at Paris to-day, at the St. Louis Hospital, on the result of the Koch cure upon diseases of the throat, stated that three patients had been given injections of the lymph for affections of the larnyx. One of the three had been completely cured. Another, who is suffering from tuberculosis combined with pulmonary lesions and laryngeal fistulæ, is progressing favorably, the fistulæ giving evidence of healing. The third patient, who had lost his voice, recovered it. No treatment other than the lymph had been used. It was, therefore, said Dr. Pean, clearly a remedy in effecting cures, although up to the present time it could not be claimed that any really permanent cures had been effected. It was, nevertheless, the case that a notable amelioration approaching cure had been achieved. Dr. Pean's statement made a profound impression upon the large audience of medical men present. The Veterinary Society has made an application to the municipal authorities of Paris for a subvention to assist in making experiments with the Koch remedy on diseased cattle.

Starvation in the Eastern Soudan.

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LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Daily News's correspondent at Suakim telegraphs to-day that the full magnitude of the famine that for eighteen months has ravaged the eastern Soudan can never be known. It is only where Europeans have been present that some detailed information has reached the outside world as to the terrible condition of the people. The extent of the affected region is very great; in fact, trustworthy native accounts indicate that there is not a town nor district from Egypt proper to Sennaar in the south, and from Darfoor in west, through Kordofan to the Nile provinces and east to the sea, that has not been, during the past year and a half, more than decimated by starvation. Not only the inhabitants of the plains have suffered, but misery has also reached the mountains from the Beni Ameri country to Abyssinia. The chief causes of the famine are described to be: First, the insecurity of property, the natives being on this account afraid to place too much ground under cultivation; second, the partial destruction by drought of crops in 1889, the supply of grain being very deficient, and, third, the total failure of the winter crops of 1889-90, the locusts having destroyed nearly every green thing. The cotton crops of Dorua and Duroor were also devoured. The inhabitants of the country had to rely on the coast ports for supplies which were released by the Egyptian government with a spare hand, causing unnecessary suffering to thousands of people. The oldest native inhabitant never saw the locusts so thick as they have been this year. The country was visited eight times by vast clouds of these rapacious insects.

The victims of famine are so numerous that it is not an exaggeration to say that some sub-tribes of the Hadendowas and Amarars have ceased to exist. The awful experience of people has not, however, lessened their determination to maintain their freedom. The greatest sufferers among the tribesmen have been the families of those who, in 1884 and 1885, arrayed themselves in battle against the English, colonial and Indian forces, and whose bones are still bleaching on the plains in silent protest against the English attempt to place the people again under Egyptian rule. Now many widows and children lie unburied beside these bread-winners, starvation having found them easy victims. In some places in the Soudan the poor classes were forced to eat cats, dogs, rats and lizards, all vegetable food having disappeared. There have also been many undoubted cases of cannibalism, freshly interred bodies of the dead having been exhumed to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Here and there a whole village is found deserted, with skeletons of dead remaining in some of the houses. The wealthy fared hardly better than the poor, as riches could not procure food that did not exist. To add to the terrors of the situation, smallpox broke out and spread over nearly the entire famine district. For the past two months there has been some improvement, and by spring the people will probably have regained their normal condition, but they will not forget that the British and Egyptian authorities, by closing the gates of Suakim against them, are responsible for much of their terrible sufferings.

An Extraordinary Murder.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Dec. 27.—A most brutal murder was committed last night at Bohemia, a small village about three miles north of here. The victim was Winnie Croupa, a cigar-maker, twenty-one years of age, the murderer being Frank Krutis, twenty-four years of age, also a cigar-maker. The details of the crime are most revolting, while the actions of the murderer since the commission of the deed are most extraordinary for one who is said to be perfectly sane. The murder was first made known by Krutis himself soon after its perpetration. About half past 9 o'clock in the evening Krutis walked into the house of Constable Sasheck and horrified that official by laying on the dining-table a human finger, at the same time saying: "Joe, I've killed Winnie Croupa, and I've brought you one of his fingers to prove it."

When he had recovered from his surprise he said: "What do you mean by fooling like this?"

Krutis then said: "I mean what I say; I've killed Winnie Croupa. He told lies about me in the village. He said I had run away from Riverhead to escape arrest and that a constable was coming after me, so I concluded to kill him. I met him on the road and cut his throat. He fell down in the snow and never spoke a word. I wanted to make sure that he would never speak again, so I cut his belly open and placed his bowels over his face. Then I cut off his finger for you."

Constable Sasheck asked him where he had left the body, and he volunteered to take him to the scene of the murder. Having called out four of the neighbors to accompany him, the constable started for the spot where the tragedy had taken place, the prisoner taking the lead. Krutis, as soon as he saw the body of his victim, said: "There he is. You see I told you the truth." It was indeed a horrible sight which met the gaze of the party, the dim rays of light from the lanterns which the men carried adding to the ghastliness of the scene. The body lay in a frame of blood-red snow, mutilated as the murderer had described. The right ear and the index finger of the left hand were missing.

A guard was left in charge of the body, and the constable started for this village with the murderer. As they neared the main street of Bohemia they were met by an excited crowd of men bent on meting out prompt justice according to Judge Lynch on the self-confessed murderer, and but for the courage of the constable the men would have made short work of Krutis. When searched in court the ear which was missing from Croupas's body was found in Krutis's pocket. He told Judge O'Brien that he had brought it for him. He also handed the Judge the knife, a large double-bladed pocket-knife, covered with blood-stains, with which he said he had killed Croupa. All the time Krutis conducted himself in the most unconcerned and stolid manner, apparently revelling in the thought of what he had done. He was taken to River Head jail this afternoon.

The Pope's Encyclical.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Advices from Rome state that the Pope has finished the draft of his encyclical upon the social question. His Holiness has been working upon the subject for over a year, and at his request the most competent economists and bishops of different countries, including America, have furnished memoranda. The Pope considers the question the greatest of the present time. The encyclical will be the crowning act of the Pope's work in this direction. The date of its publication has not yet been fixed. The Pope is in the habit of carefully correcting and polishing his writings. He will also consult with certain cardinals and prelates on the leading passages of his encyclical, but the Associated Press correspondent is enabled to give the substance of it now. The encyclical will review and expound the whole question affecting wage-workers. The document will comprise three parts. First, his Holiness will develop the general principles upon which social economy is founded, and the dominant idea of distributive justice which should regulate the intercourse of men and the spread of wealth. The Pope says that distributive and restorative justice is needed to prevent misery and sweating on one side and exorbitant riches and tyranny on the other. The second part comprises the origin and cause of the present condition of the social problem. On this point his Holiness takes a new thesis, first developed in his encyclical on socialism. The third part contains the views of the Pope regarding the remedies, beyond religious and moral influence, to be advocated. His Holiness expresses himself again in favor of intervention by the state within the limits previously set forth. He condemns capitalism as now organized and advocates a more equitable and just distribution of riches.

The encyclical will probably appear before Easter. The Pope works upon it nearly every day. He is convinced that papacy and the church should lead the present social and democratic movement, and will appeal to all conservative forces and to Protestants to aid in securing the safety of society. The Pope's physician says that his Holiness may live some time yet, as he has a robust constitution and is suffering from no infirmity.

Manifesto from German Socialists.

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BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The Socialist leaders issued a manifesto to-night. The document affirms the determination of the Socialist party to rally the peasants around the flag of socialistic reforms. It says that the life of the agricultural laborers is scarcely human, and that they are serfs in all but name. They are exposed to the tyranny of capital quite as much as are the Russian factory hands. The bright dawning of the new era shall bring rejoicing to the peasants as well as to the toilers in the cities, and they shall learn that they have a right to the beautiful earth, the fruits whereof they may not stretch forth their hands and enjoy. They must be taught that the patriarchal system is the mortal foe of the agricultural laborers. The peasant proprietor and aristocracy are becoming brandy distillers, and will make the peasants the slaves of machinery, as the town workers have already been made. The poetry of country life has departed, and can only be restored through the relieving of the peasants of the heavy burdens arising from their oppressed condition, and giving them a higher sense of existence. The manifesto concludes by asking the members of the party to contribute money to assist in the rural propaganda. Behind the declarations in the manifesto, which the government might disregard, are practical arrangements for lecture tours, the dissemination of Socialist leaflets, and the formation of rural branches, which are already having a disquieting effect upon the official mind. The nature of the manifesto was known to the government before its publication, and the matter was referred to the Emperor, who instructed that nothing should be done to suppress it.

Outrage by White Caps.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ALBANY, Dec. 27.—Harrison county was the scene of another brutal White Cap outrage Thursday night, and in this instance the cowardly night-riders, not satisfied with the brutal beating of a defenseless old man, added robbery to the crime of ku-kluxism.

On the night mentioned John Cosby, who resides near Kendall's Landing, about thirty miles below this city, on the Ohio river, was awakened by some one knocking violently at his door. On answering the summons he was seized by three masked men and dragged into the yard. Eight others then entered the house and compelled the other members of the family to arise and go into the open air, and, though a snow-storm was raging at the time, no time was allowed for them to dress. The family consisted of Cosby, his wife, sister-in-law and two sons, all being present except one son. The Regulators compelled the party to walk several hundred yards in the snow with nothing except their night clothes to protect them from the chilling winds.

Reaching a small grove, the masked men tied each of their victims to trees and proceeded to administer a severe beating. Old man Cosby received seventy lashes on the bare back, and was left unconscious. The others were given fifty strokes with switches. Leaving the now almost dead unfortunates, the marauders returned to the house, which they thoroughly ransacked, but took nothing but what firearms they could find. The Cosbys are said to be a shiftless set of questionable characters, but this by no means justifies the severe treatment they received.

After the whipping the White Caps went to the residence of James Shafer in Scott township, Harrison county, and ordered him to make known the fact of their raid. The information was brought to this city by a neighbor of the Cosby family, and it is stated that the citizens in the vicinity of the place are greatly incensed at the outrage.

Hostile Indians Return to the Agency.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Dec. 27.—The news today indicates that the Indian troubles are about to be brought to a close without the sacrifice of any more lives. General Miles's advices of last evening that hostiles in the Bad Lands had listened to the logic and persuasion of General Brooke, Ogallala and Brule peace commissioners and were moving in toward Pine Ridge, were confirmed by General Brooke's dispatches to-day. The whole body of braves, squaws and papooses of the Brules, Cheyennes and northern Indians who have been enjoying several weeks' outing at the famous terrace of the Wall camps in the Bad Lands, killing and smoking beef, stealing horses and engaging in other exciting pastimes are now en route to the hospitable agency at Pine Ridge. General Brooke's messengers state that the party have already reached White river, and will to-night camp on White Clay creek at a point sixteen miles from the agency. Colonel Offel's scouts confirm this intelligence by reporting the camps in the Bad Lands deserted, though one dispatch says one of the camps was moved two miles southeast to avoid scouting parties or to secure better protection from the heavy winds of yesterday. This party is probably following the main body of the Indians. General Miles has issued orders to General Carr and Colonel Sanford, in command of the Western and northern sections of the cordon, to send in forces to carefully search the Bad Lands for straggling Indians, cached arms, etc., and to draw in toward the agency. "Now," remarked the General, this morning, "I want to know where Big Foot is. My last advices were that he was on Porcupine creek, but there is no definite news of him this morning."

Consuls Charged with Fraud.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Acting on information from the Treasury Department to the effect that irregularities were suspected in the consular authentication of Canadian goods imported into the United States during the past twelve months, the Secretary of State recently determined on a thorough investigation of the United States consular service in the Dominion of Canada. While it is impossible to obtain an official acknowledgment to that effect, it is understood that the extensive frauds were discovered in the shape of systematic under-valuation by consignors and in the wholesale collection of illegal costs by the consular officers. The amount of money involved in the transactions is said to be very large, but the exact sum cannot now be ascertained. Secretary Windom said, to-night, that if the charges were proved the guilty would be punished if there was any power in the law to do it. It is expected that the reports of those connected with the investigation will be summitted next week.

Tin Found in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 27.—Louis Giraud, a prominent civil engineer, has just come in from Llano to-day with specimens from the new tin discoveries just made, and which are creating much excitement. He brings the ore here to be assayed. It has been found in workable quantities on the Colorado river in Llano county, one hundred miles northwest of here, south of the famous Ballinger iron hill. The specimens are cassertite and the deposit covers a large extent. It lays near the iron fields and was passed by unrecognized by the miners. Prof. Comstock, assistant State Geologist, recently made the discovery of the ores and their value. New discoveries are being made daily, and sixty deposits have already been located.

Kuhns to Be Tried in Ohio.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 27.—Prosecuting Attorney Robinson and sheriff Viberg, of this city, returned to-night from Tiffin, O., where they went to ascertain what chance there is of fastening upon Mervin Kuhns, the Noble county desperado, the murder of Campau, the man found dead at Fostoria on the night of Nov. 17.

Sufficient evidence was developed to convict Kuhns of the crime, and he will be turned over to the Buckeye authorities upon the arrival of a requisition from the Governor of Ohio. Should Kuhns by any means escape justice in Ohio, he will be brought back to Indiana and prosecuted for his numerous crimes in this State.

Little Left for Kean's Creditors.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The assets of Kean's bank have been further diminished by upward of one hundred thousand dollars. It looks much as if from 5 to 10 per cent. will be all the creditors will receive. Of the original figures of $270,000, or thereabouts, for bills receivable, $135,000 vanished early, it being found that large amounts of Kean's personal notes, accommodation paper of his friends and worthless claims were included. Now the expert accountant who has been going through the bills receivable reports that fully $80,000 consists of protested notes, whereof the makers are entirely insolvent. Many of these notes are long past due, some of them more than a year. In addition to this, $10,000 on deposit at the American Exchange Bank of New York has been applied on Kean's paper held by it. A Boston bank did the same thing with $3,500 in its vaults.

This evening attorney Mayer, for the depositors, said: "We had reckoned on saving about ninety thousand dollars' worth of that $100,000 worth of bonds floated in New York by Kean through Hatfield, the manager of the branch there. We won't get a dollar's worth of assets out of the deal, and I would be willing to take a quit claim deed from any of the banks, and think we were lucky to escape suit for the bonds. That's how the matter panned out."

Confessed to Stealing $82,000 in Stocks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—On the 30th of November James J. Hamilton, secretary of the Big Bend Mining Company, started from this city for his home in Seattle, Wash., having in his possession various stock certificates, the face value of which are over $82,000. While waiting for his train in the Pennsylvania depot, Jersey City, his valise, which contained the stocks and other papers of value, was stolen. The police were informed of the loss, and, by some very clever detective work, succeeded in tracing the thief to Philadelphia, where he was arrested on the 17th of December. The thief, who proved to be Harry Edwards, twenty-four years of age, of Camden, N. J., confessed his guilt, and was to-day brought to Jersey City to await trial. All property, excepting a bank-book belonging to Mr. Hamilton, has been recovered.

Depot Burned with Heavy Loss.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 27.—The freight depot of the Little Miami railroad burned at 8:30 o'clock to-night. The length of the building was fifteen car lengths—about six hundred feet, by about 125 feet wide. At the time of the fire it contained about forty-three car-loads of unloaded freight, though only four freight cars were in the depot. Among the freight were ninety barrels of whisky and thirty bales of cotton. The fire spread with great rapidity, and within half an hour the building was a total wreck. The loss is estimated at about $150,000. The loss on the building will be about $25,000, with no insurance.

Arm Torn from His Shoulder.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27.—Wm. Nelson, of the Knoxville handle factory, met with a horrible accident to-day. His sleeve caught in the machinery and his arm was torn from the shoulder and thrown ten feet across the room, while he fell heavily to the floor unconscious. The shaft was making 240 revolutions a minute. Despite the terrible wound the doctors think he may recover. He is twenty-one years old and married.

Farmer Charged with Arson.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Dec. 27.—John H. Phillips, a wealthy farmer, who in the past four years has suffered losses aggregating $17,000 by incendiary fires, is under arrest, charged with arson. It is alleged that Phillips is the "New Berlin firebug," as the individual was known, who terrorized the rural districts in that section and caused all insurance companies to withdraw, leaving the property of farmers unprotected.

Garfield's Son to Be Married.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—James R. Garfield, a son of the late President James A. Garfield, took out a license to-day in this city to marry Miss Helen Newell, a Chicago lady. Miss Newell is the daughter of John Newell, president of the Lake Shore road. Mr. Garfield's age is given at twenty-five and Miss Newell's as twenty-four.

Killed at a Crossing.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 27.—James McCain and Elizabeth Snowberger, while driving across the track, were struck by a north-bound extra freight train on the Vandalia, near Camden, about 8 o'clock this evening. McCain was instantly killed and the girl fatally injured.

Negroes as Targets in Arkansas.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Dec. 27.—Meagre details were received here to-day of a bloody affray at Swan Lake, in Africa, this county. Two negroes are reported dead and ten injured. The row originated at a dance and a target practice was kept up all night. No names are obtainable because of the excitement.

Losses to Lake Shipping.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27.—The past season has been unusually disastrous to the shipping on the great lakes. From a tabulated statement compiled by the Journal it is learned that sixteen steamers, whose total tonnage was 5,915 tons and whose value was $356,500, were lost. Twenty-seven schooners and barges, valued at $278,000, and with a tonnage of 8,585 tons, were also lost, as well as twelve tugs, valued at $79,000, and of 520 tons burden, making the total number of vessels lost fifty-five, with an aggregate tonnage of 15,020 tons and a financial loss of $713,000.

Two Brothers Shot in a Row.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Michael Flavin and his brother Frank were shot to-night in a fight with Harrison Berry, and the latter's brother Thomas. Michael Flavin died shortly afterwards. Frank's wounds also are dangerous. All four men are packing-house employes and had been drinking. A quarrel over a girl they met at a dance led to the fight and that ended in the shooting.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Residents of Indiana and Illinois Whose Claims Have Been Allowed.

Pensions have been granted the following-named Indianians:

Original Invalid—Absalom Farlow, Kokomo; George W. Brown, Mishawaka; Victor M. Best, Elizaville; John T. Taylor, Eagletown; George Hough, Brownsburg; Harrison Snow, Cowan; Jas. H. Crabb, Burnett; Chas. E. Howard, Valparaiso; Chas. Fritz, Evansville; Chas. Goodman, Indianapolis; Aaron Conklin, Elwood; Andrew J. Fleener, Needmore; John R. Fisher, Farmland; Alfred Paul, Pettit; George W. Hartsell, Hope; Theodore R. Best, Seymour; Luke Tuttle, Pleasant Lake; John W. Tice, Adams; Geo. C. Bull, Remington; Thos. E. Webb, Camden; Samuel Brandenberry, Nashville; Thos. Fritch, Martinsville; John Donohoe, Hayden; Geo. W. Lykins, Yorktown; Frederick B. Wilson, Covington; Abraham H. Herniy, Crawfordsville.

Increase—Yarrow King, Laconia; Jerome Owell, Ludlow; Wm. H. McVey, Groveland; Jos. T. Earl, Battle-ground; Jeremiah S. Day, Madison; Wm. Faulkner, Clayton; Frank S. Crapp, Lafayette; Daniel Duncan, Wright's Corner; Adison Rogers, Clayton; James Dobbins, Franklin; John C. Gruwell, La Fontaine; Thos. Victor, Clinton; Joshua R. Essex, Crown Point; Wm. Heineman, Lafayette; Charles H. Thompson, De Motte; Isaac Smith, Eugene; John A. Vernon, Fairland; Lewis H. Hillholland, New Albany; Philip Gouser, Worthington; Aaron Cutshall, Austin; Joseph C. Bennett, Otisco; Alex. C. McDaniel, Jamestown; William Innis, Milroy; George W. Bringham, Lafayette; Jos. L. Smith, Richmond; Daniel Russell, La Gro; John H Lary, Grant; Jas. M. Bell, Jewell; Jacob A. Butler, New Haven; Nathan Dawson, Sweetser; Wm. Lankford, Martinsville; Elias Badger, Kokomo; Bradley Porter, South Babosh; John Guthrie, Albion; Daniel W. Osborn, Brazil; Allen McCoy, Zionsville; Samuel C. Chasteen, Faulkner; Isaac Amos, Indianapolis; Joseph Shaffer, Neff; William Campbell, North Vernon; Chas. C. Wilson, Greenfield; Henry D. Bartholomew, Greencastle; Thos. Roby, Washington; Edmund Worrall, Moorefield; Ira H. Stafford, Newtown; Jas. Kees, Harlan; Geo. W. Grover, Kilicore; Thos. F. Fickle, Royal Center.

Reissue—Jas. Middleton, Servia; Elam Robbins, Liberty Mills; Selden E. C. Bliss, Colfax.

Reissue and Increase—James M. Donaldson, Hillsboro.

Original Widows, etc.—Mahala, widow of Jas. W. Stark, Crothersville; Elizabeth A., widow of Wm. Poulton, Indianapolis; Mary C., widow of Ephraim Redman, South Whitley; minors of Geo. W. Hartzell, Hope.

TO RESIDENTS OF ILLINOIS.

Original Invalid—Jas. W. Howard, Danville; George W. Gustin, Assumption; David Clark, Reynolds; Leboens B. Radd, Wheaton; Aaron Hart, Monticello; Alex. Yates, Long Branch; John Dittman, Alton; Isaac N. Duncan, Forrester; George Longwell, Hamilton; Jas. Knetzar, Moline; Amos L. Howerton, Marshall; William Shauer, Lincoln; Patterson H. Gillison, Fairfield; Wm. B.Ively, Hord; Isaac M. Taylor, Noble; Benj. Thrasaher, Griggsville; Wm. S. Smith, Altamont; Thomas Donley, Arcola; Wm. A. Johnson, Cohn.

Restoration and Increase—William A. Jones, Cobden.

Increase—Charles C. Gavin, Oakwood; Joseph R. Caskey, Girard; Alfred M. Showalter, Allendale; Wm. H. Brooks, Falmouth; Benjamin H. Ormiston, West York; Stephen H. Powell, Toluca; Richard P. Tracey, Sidney; Emanuel Berry, Carmi; Jacob Snell, Oneida; Josephus Stewart, Marshall; Simon P. Seas, Farriston; Jackson Calvin, Time; David McWilliams, Olney; William T. McHatton, Camden; Daniel M. Heard; McLeansboro; Joseph Caddore, Wateska; Lorenzo D. Caste, Marshall.

Reissue—Richard Adair, Simpson; John H. Yonaka, West Salem.

Original Widows, etc.—Minors of Wm. Pool, Norris City; Mary P., widow of Joseph Blount, Byron; Clement S., father of Ambrose M. Orr, Roland.

SOLVED IN A DREAM.

An Electrician Discovers a "Break" in a Fire-Alarm Line While Sleeping.

New Haven (Conn.) Special.

James Grant, an electrician, who is assistant to Supt. William C. Smith, of the New Haven fire-alarm telegraph service, two weeks ago located a break in one of the insulated cables in a very unusual manner, and after long continued efforts in the ordinary direction had failed. The break had existed for nearly a month, and during that time the fire-alarm bells of the city rang at intervals in a very eccentric manner. A suspicion prevailed that the scientific students at Yale had developed a new practical joke and were in some way causing the fire-bells to ring. A week ago Saturday night a single stroke on the bells aroused the firemen at about 1 o'clock, and sent the horses at every station hurrying to their places at the engines and wagons. James Grant, at No. 7, jumped up with the others, and was disgusted to find that the stroke had been caused by the same old trouble which he and the other electricians were unable to discover. Mr. Grant went out and made a brief and unsatisfactory investigation, and then he returned to his bed and went to sleep. While sleeping he dreamed that the trouble was at box 541. When he awoke he remembered his dream, and at first gave little thought to it. But the idea that there might be something in the dream gradually forced itself upon him, and he concluded that the vicinity of box 541 might as well be examined as any other part of the system. He reported his dream to Mr. Smith, the superentendent, and was laughed at. The superintendent afterward thought, however, that there might be some coincidence, and the next day he, with Grant and others, inspected the wires at box 541. This box is located at the top of aristocratic Prospect hill, in rather a remote part of the city, which would probably have never occurred to fireman Grant as a place where a break in the wires might be expected if he had not dreamed of it. Less than one hundred feet away a disconnection in one of the insulated wires was discovered. The wire was broken in such a way that the ends were pushed together at intervals. This was enough to cause all of the eccentricity, but Superintendent Smith was skeptical and resolved to see whether any more ringing followed before he accepted this break as the one which caused all the trouble. Not an unaccountable stroke has since been heard.

Not Big Enough.

Washington Post.

She had determined to give her husband a Christmas present that he would appreciate, so she purchased one of those fancy little silver pocket-flasks for liquor. He found it beside his plate on the morning of Christmas and was as appreciative as he ought to be, and she was happy in the thought that she had demonstrated how liberal she was in her ideas, and how far she felt she could trust him. When he got to the office he laid it on the desk and took a good long look at it.

"Christmas present?" said a man who had called on him.

"Yes," he replied. "It is from my wife. I don't see what in the world she thought I wanted with cologne. If it was about three times as big as it is I could use it to carry whisky in, couldn't I?"

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