

ENGLISH REFORMERS

Work of the Social Purity Organization Abroad and at Home.

India a Good Field for Missionary Labors - Six-Year-Old Girl and Nine-Year-Old Boy Acquitted of Bigamy.

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LONDON, Oct. 28.—The social purity agitation at present is redolent of disagreeable odors which are likely to pervade the air of both houses of Parliament immediately after the opening of the next session.

The society which has the empire under its supervision promises exceptional activity during the coming session. The British committee on the state of vice in India will open the ball on Wednesday at a convention to be held in the Westminster Town Hall.

All the leaders of the social purity organization will be there to urge on the work. Among those who will speak are James Stanfield, M. P., Lady Somerset, Frances Willard, editor of the Standard, who managed the modern Babylon exposition; Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, general reformer, and Hall Caine, the writer.

The social purity agitators have, opportunely, got hold of a notable case of infantile bigamy tried in the Court of Burmah-poor, Bengal. The accused girl was but six years old, the boy nine.

According to the Hindu custom of child betrothal the girl was already the wife of another boy. The nine-year-old boy, therefore, was indicted for bigamy in marrying her, and the parents of both were arraigned for abetting the youngsters in the offense.

For three days the tiny delinquents stood in the dock and wept for fear. Eventually the jury, overruling the Indian penal code, declared them not guilty, and the couple went home together without once having the smallest conception what all the trouble was about.

While the commission of the Indian authorities have a regular list of the attacks of the agitators in England, who will be obliged to turn their attention from questions concerning India. That they are ready for the change is shown in the county council yesterday when it defeated a proposal to grant to the Palace Theatre the sort of liquor license held by the Alhambra and Empire Music Halls in London.

The shareholders in the Palace Theatre, as well as Sir Augustus Harris, their manager, complain with reason that they thus have been deprived of privileges without which they cannot make their speculation pay.

In the debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Burns, labor member of Parliament, led the opposition to this proposal. He denounced it as tending to encourage the assembling of betting men, pugilists, gamblers and other objectionable persons.

was no danger of his losing his sight. Nevertheless, the Tory newspapers assert that Sir William is going blind.

PRESSED TO DEATH.

A Child Found Crushed in the Center of a Bale of Cotton.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 28.—One of the most peculiar as well as one of the most horrible accidents that ever occurred in the State has just come to light at Ada, Ark.

Several days ago the little child of Mr. J. H. Harkey, who operates a cotton gin at that place, mysteriously disappeared. After a long search for the missing child Mr. Harkey remembered that when last seen the little fellow was playing around the gin house.

He at once began ripping the ties from the bales of cotton in the gin yard and found the child crushed to death in the center of a bale which had been pressed a few days before. How the unfortunate child managed to fall in the cotton press unobserved is a mystery.

FRANCE GOING WILD

Her Lavish Reception of the Russians Has but One Meaning.

The Two Countries Are Now Indissolubly United by a Secret Compact and the War Cloud Widen.

(Copyrighted, 1893, by the Associated Press.) PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Russian fetes, which kept all the main thoroughfares of this city congested and the people who thronged them wildly joyful, and all the country from Lyons to Toulon in a ferment of excitement for over a week, have ended.

Before starting for Toulon President Carnot was visited by Czar Alexander and his family, the Grand Dukes Sergius, Governor of Moscow, and Paul. The Grand Dukes had been instructed by telegraph from the Czar, when at Darmstadt, after returning from visiting Queen Victoria at Balmoral, to come to Paris and call straightway at the Elysee and express to the President the heartfelt thanks of the Czar and Czarina at the magnificent, marvelous, astonishingly splendid and cordial reception which had been given to the Russian squadron at Toulon.

Admiral Avellan had reported to his Imperial Majesty that he would be overpowered with the spectacular beauty of the fetes, with the generosity of the people, with the illuminations, flower throwing, feasting, presents and magnetism of the great city, which had thrown off all reserve in demonstrating its feelings.

In acknowledgment of such hospitality the Czar instructed the Grand Dukes to throw into their expression of thanks all the feelings which a proper discharge of their mission would require.

Judge Stubbs Imprisons a Law-Breaking Saloon Keeper. Convicted Criminals Make a Dash for Liberty—Casket Company Makes an Assignment.

SENT TO THE "WORKS"

Judge Stubbs Imprisons a Law-Breaking Saloon Keeper.

Convicted Criminals Make a Dash for Liberty—Casket Company Makes an Assignment.

In Police Court, yesterday morning, Judge Stubbs gave unmistakable evidence of how he intended to deal with those saloon keepers who are found guilty of violating the law in regard to selling liquor at illegal hours.

George Keen was arraigned in the court for selling liquor after 11 o'clock. Sergeant Mefford and patrolmen Pope and Knauss all testified to having seen Keen draw the beer from the faucet at 11:45 and set it upon the bar for two women.

The officers entered the saloon the women could not be found, but they were in the room waiting for the judge to appear on the behalf of Keen. They testified that they had neither purchased nor drunk any beer at the time, but Keen did not deny drawing the beer.

In fixing the punishment Judge Stubbs said he had previously called attention to this class of violations of the law and in a case which had been referred to him he had imposed no workhouse sentence. He said he had been asked to withhold a workhouse sentence in this case but should not do it.

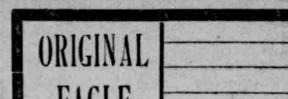
He considered this class of violations of the law very serious and thought that the law should be strictly enforced. He fined Keen \$10 and costs and sentenced him to ten days in the workhouse, at the same time he intimated he would be even more severe upon saloon keepers convicted of violating the law.

TRIFLED WITH A MESSENGER. Curious Prosecution Growing Out of Scuffle on a Car. Charles Baase, an employe of the Taylor & Smith harness establishment on South Meridian street, was bound over to the United States grand jury in the sum of \$200.

Baase was charged with interfering with John Hess, a young man employed as a special messenger by the postoffice department. Baase was arrested Friday on complaint of the government employe, who charged him with attempting to delay him in his mission of delivering a special letter.

CRIMINALS SENTENCED. Three of Them Make a Dash for Liberty and Are Caught. Judge Cox yesterday passed sentence upon Leo Rogers, Ed Leshar and Sig Carlos, convicted of robbery last week.

The jury fixed their punishment at three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. As they were being taken to the jail after the trial, handcuffed together, three of the prisoners made a dash for liberty, but were captured by Deputy Sheriff Bruce after he had fired several shots at them.



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We carry the choicest stock of Clothing in Indiana. We deal exclusively in honest, well-made, well-fitting, well-wearing goods—and

We Quote the Lowest Prices On Any Store in the State

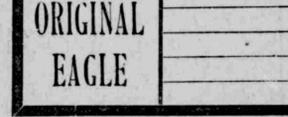
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See our \$10 strictly all-wool Black Cheviot Suits, single and double-breasted Sacks. See our \$10, \$12 and \$15 Overcoats. Positively \$3 to \$5 saved on every coat bought in our house. Examine our

Children's Suits. Our \$5 All-Wool Suits excel anything shown at like prices in Indiana. Our assortment of Suits and Overcoats is incomparable.

ORIGINAL EAGLE 5 and 7 West Washington Street POSTSCRIPTUM: A leader in our Hat Department are handsome Fall Style Hats, worth \$2.50 and \$3, which we sell at \$1.68. Hat Department, 16 S. Meridian Street.



ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, ASSIGNEE 97 & 99 East Washington St., and 14 & 16 South Delaware St.

This Mammoth Stock of HOUSE FURNISHINGS must be sold regardless of profits. Cost scarcely considered. Now is the time to secure your Furniture, Carpets and Stoves at ONE-HALF the customary price.

Look at our figures and judge for yourself: CARPET DEPT.—All-Wool Extra Super, 57c per yard. All-Wool, 38c and 53c per yard.

A good Carpet 10c, 15c, 25c per yard. PORTIERES—Our \$15 Chenille Curtains selling for \$5.95. Everything in this line from cheapest to best.

PARLOR FURNITURE—At \$13, \$15, \$30, \$35, \$50 to \$150. Also Upholstered Chairs and Rockers. A great variety.

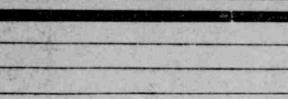
WRITING DESKS—At from \$15 to \$35. We have an elegant line of Combination Writing Desks and Bookcases, all of the latest patterns, which we offer at ruinously low prices.

STOVES—We have a fine stock in this department, including a full line of the Favorite Cook and Heating Stoves.

FOLDING BEDS—The Hodell and other first-class beds—\$8, \$25, \$28, \$33, \$42, \$57.

Also, Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets, Lace Curtains, Rugs, Oilcloths, Clocks, Pictures, Bicycles, Lamps, etc., all of which will be sold at correspondingly low prices. Come at once as the sale will last but a few days longer.

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the line of the Union forts, which they could enfilade with an annoying fire. It became necessary to capture these intrenched positions, and this was the task which was assigned to Lieutenant-Colonel Meikel with his regiment and the First United States Sharpshooters.

The Union and rebel forts were not over 350 yards apart, and the two intrenched picket lines were so near together that the men were accustomed to toss bits of brick from one to the other. The troops of the division were put under arms to support the gallant movement of Colonel Meikel. If successful, it would be a most brilliant achievement, but if it failed death or capture would be the result.

The orders which Colonel Meikel received were to capture in his hands in a minute from the time his command made the rush, not a gun being fired. His men were in the rebel picket trenches, turning them against the enemy before their capture was known to the rebel leaders. If this blunder had later on the gallant Meikel lost his life while trying to rectify the mistake. Of his death General Mott speaks thus in his report of the affair: "It is with deep regret I have to report the death of Lieut. Col. George W. Meikel, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers. He fell on Saturday morning, on the ground wrested by him from the enemy with marked ability and his usual gallantry, and died with the consoling feeling of a victory, the most arduous and important part of which was due to his generous efforts."

Lieutenant Colonel Meikel went into the service from Indianapolis as first lieutenant, and at once attained a reliable reputation as a faithful and gallant soldier. The whole division was under arms behind

the breastworks and in the forts while Colonel Meikel was capturing the picket line. Every man who was waiting that night for the knowledge of what would be the result of the gallant movement of Colonel Meikel, and who followed the brilliant coup of Colonel Meikel. The rebels evidently expected an assault upon their main lines, and filled the air about Fort Hell, it seemed, with all sorts of bursting shells from a Napoleon field piece to a ten-inch mortar. The Union response was no less vigorous, and both would have been present exhibitions of fireworks for the spectators had they not been intensely engaged in hugging the ground.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS. Residents of Indiana and Illinois Whose Claims Have Been Allowed. Pensions have been granted the following named Indiana: Original—Isaac Sence, Young America; Philip M. Smith, Thornton, Restoration and release—John M. Collett, Deerfield, Indiana; Richard F. Poole, Atica, Release; Thomas J. Ferguson, Darwin, Original widows, etc.—Mary G. Walters, Indianapolis; Matilda Mulvine, Roanoke; Sarah Ann Chamberlain, minors of Joshua P. Chamberlain, Land; Jennie Richardson, Veedersburg; Nancy Williams, Kokomo; minors of Archie or Archibald A. Eaton, New Lebanon; Katharina Busche, Fort Wayne.

TO RESTORERS OF ILLINOIS. Original—William Enderl, Chicago; Wm. T. Oldham, Thackeray; Charles G. Howell, Chicago; Peter Ross, Freeburg. Release—Samuel Brown (deceased), Onarga; Francis Spang (deceased), Hardin. Original widows, etc.—Margaretha Goemel, Chicago; Rachel M. Dent, Magnolia. Mexican war survivor—Increase—Stephen L. Freeman, Martinsburg. Widow—Nancy Watkins, Marbletown.

Hints to Fashionable Women. The Listener, in Boston Transcript. Women who indulge in the prevailing fashion of dress sleeves are advised to open their Bible and read Ezekiel, thirtieth chapter, eighth verse, which says: "Woe to the woman who sews pillows to all arm-chairs."

There are many more of what may be called hints to fashionable women in this part of the Scriptures which seem to indicate that there is no new thing under the sun in feminine apparel—not even puffed sleeves, and certainly not "crispings" plis. But happily some of these fashions are obsolete, and no more worn. In addition to the pillows sewed to their sleeves, the "thinking ornaments about their feet, and the curls (curls are still a fashionable and feat of the hussier. Whether this term is better than the plan pursued in the United States is a matter of opinion.



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Points of Difference Between the System There and in This Country. Pittsburgh Dispatch. The matter practiced in the collection of debts in France and in the United States does not differ materially, save in the collection and the mode of procedure.

The first step which it is necessary for a creditor in France to take before he can use legal means to collect a debt due him is to obtain judgment against the debtor, which is rendered by a justice of the peace, provided the amount does not exceed \$50. The defendant is required to appear in court on a certain day and arrange for a settlement of the account and pay a part or the whole of it, or show cause why.

If this arrangement is not made the defendant is a second time summoned to appear, and should he then flatly refuse payment judgment is rendered against him. The cost of judgment, together with that of the summons, is defrayed by the plaintiff, and a copy of the former sent to the debtor. He then has three months' grace to appeal before a civil court the judgment already handed down. Failure to execute a settlement of the account and pay a part or the whole of it, or show cause why.

If in case the debtor ignores the document, an assignation is served upon him, and eight days thereafter his furniture is seized and placed in the hands of a creditor. The expense entailed in the preparation of these notices is defrayed by the creditor, but if at any moment the debtor agrees to liquidate in full, he is not only required by law to discharge his original obligation, but to add to it the costs of the judgment and fees of the hussier. Whether this term is better than the plan pursued in the United States is a matter of opinion.

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EMILY CRAWFORD. Great Father Held for Murderer. PITTSBURG, Oct. 28.—August Sumnerfelt, who beat his ten-year-old son yesterday for playing truant until the little fellow, in desperation, sprang from a third-story window and was killed, was held for murder to-day by the coroner's jury.

Brilliant Act of Lieutenant Colonel Meikel, of the Twentieth. Serial No. 87 of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate armies, which has just been sent out, contains on pages 242 and 243, in the report of Brigadier General Mott, an interesting account of a perilous but successful undertaking of Lieut.-Col. George W. Meikel, of the Twentieth Indiana, in front of Fort Sedgewick, but better known as Fort Hill, made at midnight, Sept. 9, 1862. At that point the two lines of the confederate army met, where Fort Hill was well pushed out, while a redoubt that thrust out from it was so exposed to the enemy's fire that it was called Fort Damnation. On the other side Fort Mahone was pushed out to confront. This was because the position was an important one, both for commanding the Jerusalem plank road which led directly to Petersburg. Both to the right and left of the Union forts the rebel intrenched picket lines were almost a continuation of