SLASHED THE ENGINEER

STRANGER WHO BOARDED A BIG FOUR ENGINE AT WABASH.

Two Cents Added to the Price of Indiana Oil Makes the Operators Think Dollar Oil Is in Sight.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RAILROADS

THREE DEATHS AND FOUR INJURIES CAUSED BY FIVE MISHAPS.

Election Contest in Monroe—Window Glass Troubles Referred to Committee—Other Indiana News.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., Nov. 11.—A murderous attack was made to-night on Elijah Rodibaugh, a well-known Big Four passenger engineer, while he was waiting at the station to take out the Indianapolis express. A stranger boarded the engine, and Rodibaugh ordered him off. The fellow declared he had a right to ride there, as he had a master mechanic's permit. Rodibaugh asked for the permit, and the man drew a knife and slashed wildly at the engineer, inflicting four deep gashes in the shoulder and side, none of which is fatal.

The assailant was overpowered and locked up. He gave his name as C. D. Easton, his home New Albany, and his occupation agent of the Aetna Life Insurance Company. Another engineer took the train out.

Took a Dose of Poison.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 11.—R. H. Swan, night watchman at the wheel works in this city, is dead from a self-administered dose of poison. He was about forty-five years of age and married. He was formerly a resident of Anderson, at which place he made an unsuccessful attempt at self-destruction, and since has been subject to fits of depression.

"Hoosier Kid" Taken in Kentucky.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 11.—Thomas Stewart, alias "Hoosier Kid," who escaped jail here with "Topeka Joe" a year ago, has been captured at Eddyville, Ky. He and "Topeka Joe" were indicted by the federal grand jury for postoffice robbery.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

Questions at Issue in the American Window Glass War.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 11.—The National Window Glass Jobbers' Association closed its conferences in the Hotel Henry long after last midnight. The session opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and was attended by over fifty members. The demoralized condition of the window-glass market, resulting from the jobbers shading the price list, causing the meeting to be called. It was thought when the meeting opened that it would be disrupted by a vote of the association.

After a conference with the jobbers and manufacturers last night, the whole matter was turned over to the executive committee of the jobbers, and another meeting will be held within the next few days to settle the differences.

PROBABLE FATALITIES.

Two Accidents May Result in the Loss of Three Lives.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Ind., Nov. 11.—Frank Dwyre and David Patterson, young men of Knightsville, were found lying near the Vandalia Railroad in the east end of this city this morning. Both had been struck by a train and frightfully injured. They were taken home and physicians summoned. Their recovery is doubtful.

John H. Wright, brakeman on the Vandalia, was caught between two cars at Knightsville last night and crushed so badly that he probably will die. He was taken to his home in Terre Haute.

Second Death Results.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 11.—Charles, the three-year-old son of F. E. Dare, of Howell, who was run over by a freight car on Sunday, died to-day. Floyd, an elder brother, who was mangled by the same car, died yesterday. The parents are left childless. The father and mother were out walking, and while crossing a railway yard saw their little boys run over. The mother is prostrated and in a serious condition.

Succumbed to His Injuries.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Ind., Nov. 11.—W. C. Huffman, aged thirty, and married, of Bunker Hill, died Tuesday from having a leg cut off by the wheels of a Lake Erie freight train on which he was trying to climb. He had been employed in South Bend and was starting back there from Peru when the accident happened. The funeral will be in Bunker Hill.

Struck by a Monon Freight.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BEDFORD, Ind., Nov. 11.—Charles Horne, jr., aged ten, who, with his mother, came here from Riverside, N. J., to attend the funeral of Mrs. Wilder, his grandmother, was struck by a Monon freight train at 5:30 o'clock to-night and dangerously injured.

OIL STILL GOING UP.

Two Cents Added to the Price of Indiana Crude Petroleum.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONTPELIER, Ind., Nov. 11.—Two cents more were added to the price of Indiana oil to-day and 3 cents on the price of Eastern oils. This price brings the price within 4 cents of the longed-for "dollar oil." Oil men are jubilant over the advance, and many are figuring on holding their oil until the price goes still higher. Many locations for new work have been made since the price began to go up, and, if it continues to advance, many doubtful pieces of land will be tested. The Southwestern Petroleum Company, which has just bought leases south of this city in the gas field, is making locations to begin drilling at once.

The prices of the different oils are as follows: Tiona, \$1.54; Pennsylvania, \$1.39; Corning, \$1.22; New Castle, \$1.14; North Lima, \$1.01; South Lima, 96 cents; Indiana, 96 cents; White House, \$1.09; Somerset, 85 cents; Lacey, 85 cents.

CAPTURED AT FAIRMOUNT.

Three Men Who Robbed Knightstown Stores Saturday Night.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FAIRMOUNT, Ind., Nov. 11.—Three members of a gang of robbers were captured here to-night at a colored boarding house. The fourth member escaped, but is expected to be taken before morning. The men captured are Clay and John Ryman and Andrew Crabtree. The Ryman brothers are white and Crabtree is a negro.

The men robbed a hardware store and a clothing store at Knightstown on Saturday night. Guns, revolvers, razors and clothing to the amount of more than \$125 were taken with them. Clay Ryman confessed. Knightstown officers have been notified.

Bold Daylight Robbery.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 11.—A daylight robbery of the residence of Mrs. Moses Hanes, in Riverside, a suburb of Muncie, was committed yesterday afternoon. A gold watch and two silver watches, seven rings, two revolvers, a stick pin and several smaller articles were taken. The value of the stolen articles is placed at \$200. The thief found the key hidden under a flower pot and walked into the front door. A neighbor saw him enter. The police have no further clew.

RICHEY MURDER TRIAL.

It Opens at Greensburg—Outcome of a Street-Fair Fight.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Nov. 11.—Frank Richey was put on trial here to-day for the murder of John Cline. Both men had attended the street fair in this city on Saturday, Sept. 27. They met on the depot platform at Adams, where both lived, and after a few words, Richey drew a pocket-knife and cut Cline's throat from ear to ear. Over a hundred witnesses have been subpoenaed, most of whom will be used to prove that Richey is a confirmed epileptic and had been the butt of Cline's spleen for years. The defense has entered a special plea of insanity in addition to one of self-defense.

Setback for the Defense.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., Nov. 11.—In the trial of Jacob Taulman for the murder of John Metzler, Judge Bear this evening admitted as evidence the dying statement of Metzler, who swore he was accosted and shot by Taulman without provocation. Taulman's plea is self-defense.

A MORAL HOUSE CLEANING.

Terre Haute Not to Be So "Wide Open" as in the Past.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 11.—Mayor Steeg's new police board has begun giving orders which look as if the mayor's ante-election promises are to be fulfilled. The saloonkeepers to-day were ordered to remove slot machines, dice and wheel games from their saloons. As yet no order has been issued to stop gambling in the rooms connected with saloons. The order also is to stop music in saloons. This applies more particularly to Terre Haute's tenderloin district. Nothing was said about enforcing the saloon closing law, but it is understood the saloonkeepers are to have a quiet tip to be more careful after hours, both as to the noise in their saloons and the use of prominent front doors. Before the election the mayor said that his board appointed in September under the special charter by which the city's police department was taken from the metropolitan police law under which the Governor appointed the board had not been able to make changes in the wideopen policy that had prevailed under the old board because the fall race meeting, the street fair and the election followed in order, but that after the election he would give Terre Haute a housecleaning, morally speaking.

WOMEN MISSION WORKERS.

They Meet in the High-Street Methodist Church, Muncie.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 11.—The eighteenth annual convention of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of North Indiana Methodist Conference convened in the High-street Church this afternoon. The conference will remain in session through Thursday morning. Eighty-five delegates reported to-day and more are expected to-morrow. The societies of Wabash, Fort Wayne, Goshen, Richmond, Kokomo and Muncie are represented. The session this afternoon was opened with a praise service conducted by Mrs. E. L. Davidson, of Peru. Mrs. E. Philabaum, of Muncie, made the address of welcome, to which Mrs. Madison Swadner, of Marion, responded. Mrs. C. U. Wade, of Muncie, spoke in behalf of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The address of the president, Mrs. L. A. Retts, of Centerville, followed, with the reports of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. H. Bunyan, of Richmond, and the treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Vail, of Decatur. During the past year the total receipts of the society were \$4,339.94; increase over 1901, \$1,257.95. Seventeen new societies were organized during the year, making a total of sixty-three. The total membership is now 2,079, an increase of 356 for the year.

This evening a young people's rally was held. Miss Gertrude Schrader, of Fort Wayne, led the devotional exercises. The principal address was by Miss Bertha Fowler, of Chicago.

School Board Asked to Resign.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., Nov. 11.—The City Council, in special session, to-night, asked for the resignation of the Public School Board. Several weeks ago the Council appointed a board of five members to work in conjunction with the School Board in the management of the new Carnegie library. Heretofore the library affairs have been in the hands of the School Board. The School Board refused to recognize the library board and affairs culminated to-night, when the members of the former board were asked to step out.

Says Gas Is Being Wasted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Nov. 11.—Deputy Gas Inspector B. A. Kinney has been touring the gas and oil fields near this city for several days and reports that he has found a flagrant violation of the law in the matter of gas waste. Kinney says he will file affidavits against several oil operators to-morrow. He says a favorite method of the oil operators to waste the gas is to pipe it in an exhaust for the steam. The noise of the steam drowns out the noise of the escaping gas and it can be discovered only by the odor.

Had a High Old Time.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Nov. 11.—Chief of Police Nelson Worley was called upon to climb to the top of the courthouse tower to arrest Michael Reidy. Reidy, who is a habitual drunkard, secured a quantity of whisky somewhere and thought he would enjoy the novelty of drinking it in the clock tower in the courthouse, seventy feet from the ground. Reidy was helplessly drunk and it was necessary for the officer to let him "sleep it off" before attempting to get him down. He was placed in jail.

Important Action Dismissed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SULLIVAN, Ind., Nov. 11.—The commissioners of Sullivan and Knox counties heard the objections filed against the proposed straightening of Busseron creek, filed by nearly seventy land owners along the property. The estimated cost of the work aggregated over \$78,000. The case was bitterly contested and is one of vital interest to the two counties. The case was dismissed. About \$3,000 has been expended in the preliminary work, which the petitioners will have to pay.

Barely Escaped Asphyxiation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., Nov. 11.—David Barker, a wealthy manufacturer of Marion, and his two daughters, Blanche and Cora, narrowly escaped being asphyxiated early this morning. Cora Barker was awakened by groans from her sister's room and when she entered to make an investigation she too was overcome. The father was aroused and, detecting the odor of gas, threw open the windows and summoned physicians. Although in a critical condition, they probably will survive.

New Minister Installed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 11.—The installation of the Rev. James Barr as pastor of the United Presbyterian Church took place this morning and the exercises were of unusual interest. Dr. Patterson, moderator of Princeton Presbytery, presided. The address to the pastor was by the Rev. Alexander Mayne, of Whitehall, and the address to the people was by Dr. Patterson, of Princeton Presbytery.

Stone Will Be Cut in Bedford.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BEDFORD, Ind., Nov. 11.—The Stone Cutters' Union of Bedford has decided at a meeting that the stone to be used in the world's fair buildings at St. Louis, over which the late strike in that city was caused, shall be cut in Bedford. The contractors say they can secure men to place the same in position, regardless of the St. Louis stone cutters' opposition.

Death Resulted from a Bruise.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 11.—The nine-year-old son of Joseph Fulmer, of St. Mary's, died of blood poisoning, caused by an injury to his foot from another boy stepping on it. At first it was thought to be only a slight bruise. When the injury proved to be more serious four Terre Haute physicians were called in, but they could not save the boy's life.

Will Contest the Election.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 11.—Edward F. Hall, Democratic candidate for county clerk, will contest the election of Joseph Campbell, Republican, whom the returns show to have been elected by twenty-four. He claims there are about fifty contested ballots, thirty-five of which should have been counted for him.

Had Swallowed a Nest Egg.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAUREL, Ind., Nov. 11.—Albert Coleman, living near this place, killed a six-foot blacksnake yesterday. He noticed a peculiar swelling of the stomach and poked it with a stick. Finding it unyielding, his curiosity led him to cut it open, and he found the lump to be a large china nest egg.

Wants the Union Label.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Ind., Nov. 11.—Manager Dukes, of the Indiana Manufacturing Company, a woodworking establishment employing 600 men, is giving his consent to and urging the establishment of unions so union labels may appear on the products of the factory.

Indiana Obituary.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Nov. 11.—Mrs. Eliza J. Kennedy died this morning at 3:30 at the home of her son, Theodore Jones, south of this city. She was eighty-one years of age. Mrs. Kennedy was born in Franklin county in 1821, and was one of the oldest inhabitants of this vicinity. She was a devoted member of the First Methodist Church.

PORTLAND, Ind., Nov. 11.—Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, a pioneer of Jay county, is dead at her home in Pennyville, from an attack of pneumonia. Mrs. Wright was born in Wayne county eighty years ago, and was the mother of M. O. Wright, who is well known throughout eastern Indiana. Her husband died twenty-five years ago.

Indiana Notes.

LAFAYETTE.—Masons from all parts of the county and elsewhere in the State are the guests of Dayton Lodge, No. 3, at Dayton, a few miles south of this city, to-day, at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the lodge, which was the first organized in Tippecanoe county. At 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the master's degree was conferred on three candidates, after which a banquet was served.

PORTLAND.—The Rev. M. L. Smith, of Bryant, has been elected by the congregation of the Lutheran Church of this city as its pastor. He has been filling the pulpit for several months. * * * One of the best sales of fine cattle in the county was that made by James M. Sutton, of Penn township, who disposed of twenty-two head, averaging sixteen hundred pounds, for \$2,500, or at the rate of 7 cents a pound.

RICHMOND.—The annual report of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, one of the most prosperous in the city, shows a total membership of 884, with 753 in the Sunday school. The total amount of money raised was \$9,902.54, of which \$5,216.97 was for benevolent work. The Rev. Conrad Hubor is the pastor.

PERU.—Judge Cox has appointed the Very Rev. John Guendling, Mrs. Moses Puterbaugh, Mrs. Milton Shirk, Mrs. Emma Davidson, E. L. Miller and Dr. Kalbfleisch members of a county board of charities and corrections, which is to operate under the provisions of the law of 1899.

COL. WETMORE CHALLENGED.

Millionaire Asked to Fight a Duel with a Kentucky Promoter.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Peter Arlund, a promoter of Louisville, Ky., to-day challenged Col. M. C. Wetmore, millionaire and former tobacco magnate, to a duel. Sunday night Arlund and Wetmore had some difficulty in the lobby of the Planters' Hotel, during which blows were exchanged. The challenge to a duel is the result of that altercation. Arlund, in the challenge, which was mailed to Colonel Wetmore, states that he is not an American citizen, but a soldier lieutenant marine of the Danish army, Denmark, and demands that Colonel Wetmore do battle with him with a sword, gun or pistol. Nothing has been learned from Col. Wetmore regarding the challenge.

PHILIPPINE METROPOLIS.

Facts About Manila and Its Inhabitants.

Manila Justicia.

Manila has a population of some 300,000 people, divided as follows: Natives, 225,000; Chinese, 65,000, and others, principally Americans, 10,000. It is a quaint, old-fashioned city, built upon the northeastern shore of the bay, which is nearly round and about twenty-four miles across. The houses are principally built of manufactured stone, and are one, two and three-story structures. The walls are from two to four feet thick and built to withstand the earthquakes, and do—that is, the less severe ones. The streets are tolerably straight and from thirty to sixty feet wide, with the majority of them about thirty-five feet.

The city is lighted very poorly with electric lights. There is a street-car line, the cars being drawn by small ponies. The telephone system is poor. Manila has a very good waterworks system, presented to the municipality by a Filipino who has departed this life, the condition of the gift being that the poor people should always have water free, and public hydrants are accordingly well distributed about the city. The Pasig river courses through the city from the northeast to the southwest. Below the first bridge, above the mouth of the river, at the famous "bridge of Spain," the river is wide and deep, and is constantly crowded with commercial boats of all descriptions. It is a sight worth a long journey to see.

The churches and cathedrals are a marked feature of Manila. Their grandeur, and in many instances elegance, is a wonder and surprise to the stranger. And the bells, the "beautiful bells," the devotion of the people their music foretells. Those who do not like them think they are something "awful." On feast days, and there are many, business in the immediate vicinity of a church has at times to be suspended during their ringing, and that is many times during the day, and it is not unusual for them to be heard at midnight, and they always mingle with the voices of a myriad of cocks crowing all over the city at 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning.

The people go to bed early and rise early. The first thing we hear in the morning is the sweeping of the streets or the running of the hydrant after the cock crowing and the ringing of the bells has ceased. Fires are lighted by the poorer class at an early hour, by many before it is fairly light, and the women prepare breakfast, so the men can go about the live-long day in many instances doing nothing, and an easy time they have. The women, too, for that matter. It is safe to say that there are no poor people on earth who are more content and suffer less for the necessities of life than the Filipino people. It is not because "ignorance is bliss" either. They simply obtain without much exertion the comforts of life.

The Chinese are the bone and sinew of Manila and the only people here who take kindly to manual labor. The Americans here are no fonder of hard work than the Filipino. The "walled city" contains probably two-fifths of the population of Manila and but a small portion of the wholesale and retail business. The courts, the government buildings, both civil and military, and the principal schools are in the "walled city." To our liking the climate is perfect. Never hot like it is in the United States. During the rainy season there is a cleanliness and a freshness that is always invigorating, and the dry season is a change, but not so healthy.

Cremated in View of a Crowd.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Nov. 11.—Hundreds of horrified spectators saw Thomas Baxter, an aged resident of Chariton, cremated in a fire which destroyed his residence last night. The blazing body could be seen through the windows of the burning house. There is much mystery surrounding the case and it is thought he was murdered and the house set on fire to conceal the crime.

CIMONA for baby's croup acts like magic.

NEW WAGE AGREEMENT

STRIKE OF RAILWAY TRAINMEN AT CHICAGO AVERTED.

Yard Foremen and Helpers Granted Increases of Four and Three Cents an Hour, Respectively.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The wage controversy between the railroads and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which for a time threatened to tie up all the principal switching terminals in Chicago, was amicably adjusted to-night at a conference between the railroad managers and officials of the brotherhood. The settlement was reached on the basis of a compromise. Seventeen of the railroads signed the new agreement, and the Santa Fe, the other road involved, will sign to-morrow morning. The men will receive an increase of about 12 per cent. In their demands, which were submitted several weeks ago, the men asked for an increase of 5 cents an hour. After several conferences between the representatives of both sides the railroads offered to compromise with an increase of 2½ cents an hour to helpers and 3 cents to foremen. This was refused by the switchmen. At to-night's meeting the railroads submitted a proposition offering an increase of 3 cents an hour to helpers and 4 cents to foremen. After several hours' deliberation the proposition was accepted by the men. The rates agreed upon are as follows: Day foremen, 31 cents per hour; night foremen, 33 cents per hour; day helpers, 28 cents per hour; night helpers, 30 cents per hour. These rates are one-half cent per hour in excess of the St. Paul-Minneapolis rate for each class.

The effect of the new scale will be far-reaching. According to the officers of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the rate will go into effect at all large centers west of Chicago, where committees are now in session awaiting the outcome of the Chicago trouble. Representatives of the organization will leave here to-morrow for Kansas City, Denver, Omaha, St. Louis and other points to have the new scale officially ratified by other roads and employes. It is asserted that already the men and managers have agreed to abide by the Chicago decision, and as a consequence no trouble is anticipated in making the agreement universal for the entire district west of Chicago.

The Chicago scale goes into effect Nov. 15, and through the signed agreements with the railroad managers it cannot be modified without thirty days' notice.

Increase Demanded.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 11.—Having received a telegram from Grand Master Morrisey announcing the advance in wages granted switchmen by Chicago railroads, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen to-night decided to demand a 20 per cent. increase from the Union Pacific and the Colorado Southern Railways. A committee will leave Denver for Omaha to-morrow to confer with Union Pacific officials. All the divisions of the Union Pacific and Colorado Southern will have representation in the committee. The lodge to which most of the Denver & Rio Grande switchmen belong will take action to-morrow night.

RILEY AND JAP MILLER.

Some Correspondence in Rhyme That Passed Between Them.

James Whitcomb Riley sent his friend, Jap Miller, of Brooklyn, Morgan county, a copy of his last volume, "The Book of Joyous Children," which Mr. Miller is proud to show his friends. On a flyleaf is written in Mr. Riley's small but clear chirography:

"For Jap Miller and his sister, with best greetings and most grateful esteem.
"JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.
"Indianapolis, Nov. 5, 1902.
"Jap kin answer er refuse,
But the late election news—
Don't they kind o' meet his views?"

Mr. Miller has written the following, which he will send to Mr. Riley:

"Dear Jim—I thank you fer your book;
The poems have a friendly look,
And when I read your cheerful rhymes
I can't help thinkin' o' the times
When you and me was young together
An' didn't care fer wind er weather."

Mr. Miller has never married, and to a friend who visited him he showed the following:

"Jim's poems about childhood days
An' what the children does and says
Are mighty good, and since I read 'em
I can't help but wish I had 'em."

"Of course," he said, "I've got the poems. I meant something else."

MOFFETT AN ALLEGED GHOUL.

Detectives Arrest a Man Charged with Grave Robbing.

Charged with being implicated in the grave robberies of Rufus Cantrell's band of ghouls, William Moffett, a white man, whose home is at 916 Roach street in North Indianapolis, was arrested at 1:30 o'clock this morning by Detectives Asch, Manning and Long. Moffett was found at his home.

The detectives say that Roach, with Cantrell, McEndree and other ghouls, black and white, who are already under arrest, has robbed graves in Ebenezer and other small cemeteries near the city. His violations of burial grounds, they say, extend over a period of six months. No bond was furnished Moffett.

Rufus Cantrell declares that Moffett is "the king of the grave robbers," and that Moffett taught him the tricks of the trade. He says Moffett has been robbing graves for years and is old in the business. He positively identifies the man under arrest.

It is said that Moffett had been the custodian of one of the medical colleges. He is fifty-four years of age.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

The funeral of Mrs. Sophia Murphy will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at the residence, 32 Hamilton avenue. The burial will be at East Germantown.

Mrs. Florence Wagner, who fell into an open grate Oct. 29 while in an epileptic fit, died yesterday at the City Hospital from her injuries. Mrs. Wagner received severe burns about the head, face and arms.

The body of Jennie V. Nash, who killed herself Friday night in the Marquette Hotel on Indiana avenuue, was taken to her home in Epworth, Ky., last night by an uncle from Marysville, Ky. The body had been at Adams & Kreiger's undertaking rooms.

The State Florists' Association will give its annual exhibit of cut flowers and plants in the horticultural rooms in the statehouse this afternoon and evening. There will be exhibits of chrysanthemums, carnations and roses from all parts of the State. The public is invited.

The detective department has received a number of complaints from Indianapolis people of the operations of two well-dressed young men who are thought to be fakirs. The young men in the south and west parts of the city solicit subscriptions for the members of the Indianapolis Light Guard to pay for uniforms. There is no such organization as the Indianapolis Light Guard, and the detectives say that the two men are impostors.

Jerry Gray, trustee of Perry township, was assaulted yesterday afternoon by Abraham Hamilton, in Southport, in a fight over the contest for road superintendent. Clyde Lowe and Abraham Hamilton were applicants for the position. A meeting was held in Trustee Gray's office and Hamilton's friends failed to appear. This angered him and he accused Gray of working against him. Friends came between the two men and prevented further trouble.

Frank Bauer, living at 2116 Birchman avenue, was arrested yesterday by Bicycle Policemen Trimpe and Lowe on the charge of grand larceny. It is said Bauer, in company with his brother-in-law, Frank Stewart, stole ten and a half bushels of potatoes from a farmer who was stopping at the Checkered stable on West Washington street. Bauer was arrested yesterday in North Indianapolis and admitted that he took the potatoes. He implicated Stewart in the deal.

The funeral services of Mrs. Harriette N. Gillette were held at the family residence yesterday morning. There was a large attendance of friends of the deceased, especially of elderly people. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Adrian D. Berry, pastor of the Woodruff Place Baptist Church, of which she was a member, and Rev. T. J. Villers, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of which the deceased was a member for many years before the Woodruff Place Church was organized.

Columbia Club Entertainment.

The entertainment committee of the Columbia Club has arranged for a recital by the orchestrelle-pianola in the ball room of the clubhouse on Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, at 8:15 o'clock. Miss Lulu Fisher and Mr. Edwin Filler will be the soloists.

CHILD LABOR IN FACTORIES.

Operation of Northern Laws from the Southern Viewpoint.

Charleston News and Courier.

In an address to the Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers at Pittsburg last week, James Campbell, the chief factory inspector of Pennsylvania, made an address, in which he took the ground that the age limit of thirteen is sufficiently low for children working in factories. Last year 721,000 persons were employed in the factories of Pennsylvania, and of this number 35,000 were children between the ages of thirteen and sixteen. This is the largest number of children engaged in such employment in any State in the Union. In New York state there are 16,000 children between the ages of thirteen and sixteen working in the factories and in Illinois 20,000. Mr. Campbell holds that "if any child goes to school until he is thirteen, he has the foundation of a good education," and he does not believe in children over thirteen years of age going to school while their mothers take in washing to support the children.

Last year over one hundred informations were made in Pennsylvania against aldermen and notaries, who did not take the trouble to examine the children applying for certificates to work in the factories, the law requiring that children so employed between the ages of thirteen and sixteen must be able to read and write the English language. The aldermen certified that they could do so without examination, and by the failure of those in authority the law was not administered. There is very serious doubt that any legislation would cure the evil of child labor, of which so general complaint is made, and there is no doubt whatever that in many cases the children employed in factories are far better off than if their employment were forbidden by law.

A very remarkable thing about the present agitation is its largely sectional character. According to a recent estimate made by the Chattanooga Tradesman there are only about 975 children employed in the cotton mills in South Carolina, and yet the managers of these properties have been held up to the scorn of the world by the preachers and politicians and newspapers of the Northern and New England States, where children are employed, and have been employed for years without exciting any special indignation on the part of the reformers, who would now save the South from the sin of "child murder." That is what they call it down here. There are doubtless more children employed in the factories in the single State of Pennsylvania than are employed in all the industrial establishments of the South, and yet our benevolent brethren preach about our shortcomings without appearing to see that they are one hundredfold more the children of hell than are their neighbors in the South.

RESULTS OF ELECTION.

Means Much for the Present and Is Encouraging for the Future.

New York Financier.

Both of the larger parties claim to be satisfied with the result of last week's election. The Democrats cut very seriously into the Republican majority in the lower house, but the Republicans profess a feeling of elation that they still hold a slender margin of control. They point to the fact that for years past no President in peace periods has had a Congress of his own party during the mid-term, while President Roosevelt this winter will find himself able to rely on a friendly majority in carrying out the policy of the administration. There is no disputing the fact that the election may be interpreted as a personal indorsement of the President. The only question is how far the personal element, aside from the political issues involved, entered into the contest. But conceding the popularity of the President as a man, it is still true that his popularity is more or less influenced by his actions as the head of the administration. In other words, the personal equation did not decide the election, and there is little doubt that the retention of the Republican majority in Congress, slight as it may be, means that the country has indorsed the administration. Now, if the President's party was in favor of trusts, and held as its doctrine all the things charged against it in the late campaign, there might be reason for some apprehension, but since neither the President nor his party have any particular leaning toward one class as against another, it cannot be maintained that the trust yoke has been placed on the neck of the average citizen, because of a Republican victory. On the contrary, a perusal of the President's recent speeches on the trust question would lead to a belief that the trusts will hear something decidedly unpleasing to them in the near future.

It is a gratifying reflection that the people of the United States refused to accept the view that they are destined to certain destruction as a free people unless industrial organizations are suppressed regardless of any merit which combinations may involve. It is also a matter of national congratulation that the shortsighted policy which would wreck our entire industrial fabric in order to take revenge on a few monopolies has been utterly rejected by the thinking voters. Evils there may be in unrestrained combinations of capital, but these can be and will be corrected without resort to violent methods. The sober second thought of the people has led them to this view, and results again demonstrate that a candid appeal to reason always meets with a ready support. If we take into consideration the fact that the election came on the heels of a great strike, which had inflamed the passions of men, that it followed a period of rising prices in all the necessities of life, that it was coincident with a sentiment that the so-called trust combinations really constituted a problem in American life, the results are in a measure surprising, and go to show that the people think deeply before voting. Their conservatism is praiseworthy, and their confidence in the present administration ought not lightly to be regarded by the public servants who have been placed in power.

We incline to the belief that the election meant all that has been outlined above. It means more for the future, since it foreshadows a dispassionate treatment of the problems that during the past two years have forced themselves to the front. We have reasonable assurance for the belief that economic errors, where they exist, will be corrected with a view solely to the largest measure of benefit, and that injustice will not be permitted where a remedy is to be found. That is all that the people ask. They utterly repudiated the dangerous doctrines of 1896, and they are not to be led astray now by equally fallacious theories. That is something to be thankful for. It is something also that may lead the preachers of discontent, who, under the guise of paternalism and state socialism, have begun to prepare for the 1904 campaign, to change the programme they had already prepared.

An Oklahoma Sport.

Kansas City Journal.

"We have all kinds of sports in Oklahoma to amuse the public," said Delegate Dennis Flynn recently, "but about the hottest sport the territory puts up is a dog and rabbit race. An inclosure, 130 rods long and forty-two rods wide, is fenced off, with a hiding-place for the rabbit at one end, if he manages to escape the grayhound. The rabbit is given seventy-five yards the start of the dogs and has to run one hundred yards in order to get under cover. Two hounds are generally unleashed for the run, and when they set sail they eat up the ground in a manner amazing to witness. In the meantime the rabbit is not doing any loafing along the way. He lays his long ears back on his neck and all that you can see of him is a gray streak flying through the air. Sometimes the dogs win out, but more often the jack rabbit gets there first. The runs are great betting contests, and one of them will come off at Blackwell the latter part of this month."

The Right to Work.

New York Cace and Comment.

Bodies of striking workmen have become quite in the habit of assuming the authority to dictate when and on what terms other men over whom they have no legal control whatever shall work. Protesting usually that they deprecate coercion and use persuasion only, the strikers commonly resort to criminal violence against other workmen who dare to take the employment which they have abandoned. Not only among the strikers, but among large numbers of other people, there has grown up a kind of quasi approval of this high-handed and lawless tyranny of men over their fellow-citizens. The right to labor, even when the Legislature attempts to deny it, is so clearly protected by constitutions that no one presumes to dispute it. Even the restrictions made by statute under the police power are often held—as in Ritchie vs. People (Ill.), 29 L. R. A., 79—to be unconstitutional because they have unduly restricted the right to work.

Whatever the justice of the demands of strikers, every attempt to enforce them by intimidating other laborers should be repressed at any cost.

CADETS TO BUILD WARSHIPS.

Post-Graduate Course in Practical Construction at "Boston Tech."

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The United States government is regularly selecting a certain number of cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis and sending them to Boston for a course of post-graduate work. Apparently the experiment begun a year ago of making the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the final step in the student life of the construction branch of our naval service has become a settled policy. Formerly these cadets were sent abroad.

It has been said that one advantage of foreign training would be lost under the new arrangement, in that the cadets would no longer be brought in direct contact with the ideas and methods of the great foreign schools, with whose theories they must necessarily come in competition when they finally settle down to the business of designing warships for the United States navy. But the first step toward obviating this objection has been taken in the appointment of Commander William Hovgaard, of the royal Danish navy, to the important position of professor of naval design at the institute. Commander Hovgaard is still connected with the Danish navy, but leave of absence has been granted him by his home government.

Naval construction—the actual handling and supervising of the building of all varieties of modern war vessels, with the constant changes made necessary in one detail or another to meet new demands or new inventions in projectiles, armor plate or what not, is a very important branch of the naval service and in comparatively few hands. The total number of naval constructors is at present fixed by law at forty, although Admiral Bowles, chief constructor of the United States navy, is known to be in favor of increasing the number to sixty. In each graduating class at the Naval Academy, however, some three or four students are selected to be trained as naval architects—the men who until recently have been sent abroad are now sent to Boston. The Naval Academy carries their education to the point at which they are capable of commanding a warship and the institute completes it to the point at which they are capable of building one.

The naval students at the institute are really "on duty," having been ordered there by the government—by way of the constructor on duty at the Boston navy yard, the commandant of the navy yard and the bureau of naval construction at Washington—just as they will be ordered to various shipbuilding centers next summer during the months when their fellow students are away on vacation. Their school in Boston, too, is larger than the institute proper, part of their time being spent in actual work in the shops of the navy yard, just across the Mystic river, and part in the Fall River shipbuilding plant in Quincy, at the southwestern entrance of Boston harbor. Thus, during the three years' course which the cadets are pursuing, the institute, in co-operation with its two neighboring establishments, not only provides the broad preparation for future work which hitherto has been only obtainable abroad, but it is so situated that precept and practice are equally available for purposes of study.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

Residents Who Abandon the State Where They Are Born.

National Geographical Magazine.

At least one person in every five native-born Americans is living in a State other than that in which he was born—a striking instance of the mobility of the people of the United States. The native population of the United States, according to the last census, was 65,843,302, of whom more than one-fifth, or 21.3 per cent., were living in adopted States.

It is interesting to note the number of sons and daughters which the different States have sent out. New York has sent out more than 1,300,000, Pennsylvania nearly 1,000,000, Ohio more than 1,100,000, Illinois over 1,000,000, and Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia over 500,000 each. Proportionately to her population Vermont has given to her sister States more than any other member of the Union. Vermonters equaling in numbers nearly one-half of the present native population of the State are living in other States. Virginia, New Hampshire, Nevada, Maine and Delaware have each sent out numbers equaling about one-third of their present native population.

Numerically, Illinois has received more citizens from other States than any other member of the Union—nearly a million; 855,000 have entered Missouri, 838,000 Texas, and over half a million New York and Ohio. The States that show a net gain from this intermigration are Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, of the New England States; New Jersey, West Virginia and Florida, of the Atlantic coast States. The other New England States and New York, Pennsylvania and all the Southern States as far as Mississippi have suffered net losses. For instance, New York has had a net loss of 666,000, Ohio 612,000 and Virginia 455,422. Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, the great States of the middle West, have each experienced considerable net losses, while Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Arkansas, Louisiana and all the States west to the Pacific coast have made gains. Texas has gained the most of all—629,000. Kansas comes next with a gain of 422,000 and California third with 364,000.

Bookish People's Trials.

Philadelphia Record.

The bookworm was emitting one of his usual growls. "I could never understand," he said, "why some of the people employed in book stores should have so missed their vocations. I am sure that many a good truck driver is being wasted in that way. The other day I went into a second-hand store and asked for a copy of Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy.' 'You'll find the medical books on the second floor,' blandly replied the young man whom I had addressed. On another occasion I asked for a copy of 'Gil Blas.' 'Let me see,' mused the intelligent attendant, 'Gil Blas;' that's a book for children, isn't it?' I told him I shouldn't care to recommend it to children, and I might remark, incidentally, that I didn't get it."

Pacific Steamers in a Storm.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 11.—The steamer Empress of China, which arrived to-night from the Orient, brought advices of the terrible voyages of the liners Tacoma and Indrapura, the former from Victoria and the latter from Portland. The Tacoma spent twenty-three days in reaching Yokohama, nine days longer than usual, and the Indrapura was twenty-four days from Astoria to Yokohama, in consequence of the storms. Both vessels were badly damaged, their upper works being wrecked. Members of the crews were injured, but none fatally.

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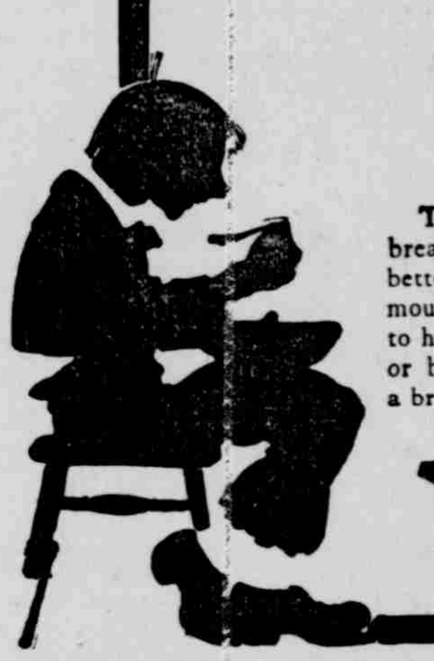

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