

The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27.

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Indianapolis Sentinel for 1884--Daily, Sunday and Weekly Editions. DAILY. Delivered by carrier, per week.....\$ 25

Delivered by carrier, per week.....\$ 25 Daily, including Sunday, per week..... 35

Daily, per annum, by mail..... 10 00 Daily, per annum, by mail, including Sunday, by mail..... 12 00

Daily, delivered by carrier, per annum..... 12 00 Daily, delivered by carrier, per annum, including Sunday..... 14 00

Daily, to newsdealers, per copy..... 5 SUNDAY. Sunday edition, per week.....\$ 2 00

Weekly, per annum, by mail.....\$ 1 00 The postage on subscriptions by mail is prepaid by the publisher.

Newsdealers supplied at three cents per copy, postage or other charges prepaid.

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind.

The World's Exposition is now within a fortnight of being fully opened, and southward bound trains are crowded with visitors for New Orleans.

GENERAL GRANT, in the "Mid-Winter Century," says the troops on both sides in the battle of Shiloh "were Americans, and united they need not fear any foreign foe."

THANK the stars, whatever may be England's hazard from dynamite, America is announced safe from what was her pending calamity. The base ball war has come to an end.

UNTIL the decrees of the Soudan yield up the secret, we may surmise that General Stewart and his command have met a similar doom to that of our Ooster and his gallant troopers. What a pity that such blood and bravery should be squandered in such an ignoble enterprise.

"JACK" LOGAN, of Illinois, is the latest eruption as a statesman magazineist, his article in the current number of the Chautauquan being on "The Illiteracy of America."

In view of his impending retirement from the Senate and the known range of his erudition, all this must be deemed "in the eternal fitness of things."

It is suggested that the Democratic party can not expect to succeed by borrowing Republican doctrines. Protection for the sake of protection is a Republican doctrine, and we fully agree with an esteemed exchange that the sooner the Democratic party sits down on Sam Randall for trying to borrow it, the better will be the party's chances for permanent success.

MR. E. E. BROWN, of Boston, is not only a gentleman of color, but a distinguished legal luminary. He has just established the latter claim by successfully prosecuting a rick manager who had "discriminated" against him to the bitter conclusion of a \$50 fine.

Now, if Boston be growing weary of its colored nurslings, wouldn't the better plan be to give them the full freedom of the rinks?

OUR contemporary of the Saturday Herald regards it as a "delightful change" that the doctrinal atmosphere is no longer afflicted by the idea of "eternal punishment."

It was wise for our friends not to be altogether too previous in this matter. The abolition of hell was purely a Republican measure, and will undoubtedly be repealed under the new administration. It is only the wrong-doers who are fearful or unwilling to "call a spade a spade."

The brutal and disgusting orgies of Mr. John Longfellow Sullivan, whom Boston's petted son, have aroused the indignation even of that most tolerant city. He will have lived not in vain, however, if he advertises to the entire people of what vile composition is the average slinger. We counsel Mr. "Paddy" Ryan, who has escaped to the prairie atmosphere of the West, to at once carry out his purpose of "knocking down" to some decent business. The days of professional pugilism are numbered.

HON. D. W. VOORHEES, Senator and Senator-elect, met a cordial reception on yesterday at the hands of his personal friends, and, later, from the Legislature.

His visit to the House of Representatives in the afternoon was the occasion for brief addresses by him, ex-Senator McDonald and Hon. W. H. English. Mr. Voorhees' remarks were, in the true sense, patriotic--full as acceptable to Republicans as Democrats. His tribute to and expression of fondness for Indiana was roundly applauded. Mr. McDonald well-nigh fell into a roll hardly expected of him--that of a humorist. Mr. English, while wording exalted appreciation of Senator Voorhees, was kind enough to compliment, also, the ability of Senator Harrison. In short there was a general air of Democratic generosity on the face of the occasion to bring a degree of radiance to the countenances of Hon. John C. New and other Republicans present.

THE UNION RAILWAY BILL. Indianapolis must look with favor on the Legislative bill for the incorporation of railway companies centering or connecting at any town or city. The enactment of the bill will, it is understood, speedily result in the construction of a Union passenger depot which, while adequately accommodating the railroads and the traveling public, will add an ornament to the city's architecture. Indianapolis being the capital city, the entire State is interested in the substitution of a commodious, convenient and imposing structure for the ancient bulk called our Union passenger station. Given the authority contemplated by the bill, the various railroads touching there will co-operate in

putting up a building which will be a credit to Indianapolis and Indiana. The present clap-net shed is "hoosier" in the crudest sense that term may be applied. The traveling public is apt to form some estimate of a city by its depot structure and facilities. There is an enormous amount of passenger travel to and through our city. Since the railroads are desirous of making the city present a more presentable appearance and afford better accommodations for the public, all at their own expense, we are in favor of the State granting them permission to do so. It is not apparent that any citizen can suffer by the passage of the bill, while it does appear that the city, State and all people who travel by rail to and from Indianapolis will be benefited.

CHANGING THE ELECTION LAW.

Mr. Schley, of Marion, introduced into the House on Wednesday a bill proposing some radical changes in the election laws of Indiana. An abstract of its provisions will be found in to-day's Sentinel. The most radical changes proposed are that the election officers shall be qualified voters. The present law requires one to be a freeholder, thus making a distinction in office-holding made in no other office. One may be a good taxpayer citizen, who in the management of his business may own thousands of dollars of property other than real estate, yet he can not serve as an Inspector or Judge of an election as the law now stands. It, however, allows a Township Trustee to serve as Inspector by virtue of his office, and many trustees are not freeholders. Clerks of elections, who have very important duties, are not required to be freeholders under the existing law. Mr. Schley's bill puts them all on an equality.

Another important change contemplated is that of removing the present burdens placed on the legal voter in the matter of challenging and vouching for voters. The property qualification is abolished and the Election Board given discretion to accept or reject a vote after questioning the voter under oath, and in case he persists in voting after the board has rejected his vote, he can then as now swear in his vote, and be supported by the affidavit of any legal voter of the precinct. Guards are placed against perjury by requiring the clerks to keep special records of all such oaths, which record is to be returned to the County Clerk, and to be regarded as prima facie proof of the facts therein in case of prosecution for perjury.

The laboring classes may have a better chance to vote, the polls are to be opened at 6 o'clock in the morning and kept open until 6 o'clock in the evening. Provision is made for counting only an equal number of ballots to those voted, as shown by the names on the poll books, and for destroying double and surplus votes found in the ballot box. There are also provisions for a more careful return of the votes canvassed and for a better custody, and clauses repealing the present law relating to recounting ballots.

Whether the bill in question becomes a law or not, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will investigate the present election law and mature and pass a law that will insure to the people honest elections, honest counts, and a better security for the safekeeping of election returns than is now possible under the existing laws.

THE UNLAWFUL USE OF EXPLOSIVES.

We heartily approve of the bill introduced by Mr. Edmunds, of the United States Senate, creating a new felony for the punishment of a new and dangerous offense. We go further, because we think nitro-glycerine, dynamite, and other similar explosives are susceptible of use for the gratification of private malice and local enmity, as for the gratification of national or international hatred. We think that legislation on the part of the State as well as on the part of the Nation is necessary to meet and thwart this danger. And we trust the General Assembly will not adjourn without effective and decisive action upon this subject. We are very far from believing that any Irishman, as such, is guilty of the recent atrocious outrage in London--a threatened ruin of so many persons, men, women and children, visitors or sightseers, strangers, having no possible connection with the state of ill feeling existing between Great Britain and Ireland. We believe that it may have been the work of Nihilists, who availed themselves of the animosity between these two countries to attempt the wanton destruction of the public buildings. The Nihilist, whether he be in England, in America, in Russia or elsewhere, seeks to identify himself indifferently with hostility to any or all governments. He is an enemy of the existing order of things, demanding no remedy, seeking no reform, but plotting only for utter destruction. The late catastrophe at the British Capitol, if it had occurred during a session of Parliament, might have occasioned a coup d'etat bloody and horrible. That it has caused only the injury to property was simply because its authors, for the present, preferred intimidation to actual loss of the lives of legislators. It depends upon only the caprice of the Nihilistic brotherhood that the package of dynamite, so small as to be carried in a lady's satchel, is not placed in the cell of the White House, the basement of the Capitol at Washington, or the State-house at Indianapolis, instead of the Halls of Westminster. All the States and all the nations of civilization should make common cause, and adopt like measures against these enemies of society. The saviors and conservators of social and civil order must take instant and mutual concerted action against anarchy. It is said there are only a few Nihilists in the United States, and very few in the West. This may be. But let it be considered that this party does not, like others, require a majority, or even a very large number, to subvert its purposes. Twenty, nay, even ten such in a State may do infinite injury to its people and Government. It is a party whose

tenet is death, and whose platform is destruction to the existing order of things. Its creed is that of Apollyon, the Destroyer. It depends not upon vote or opinion, but simply upon opportunity. The discoveries of science have made the means of physical injury and ruin exceedingly accessible and portable in small compass. The unparalleled progress of the arts, and especially of chemical knowledge, may so become the means of the suicide of civilization--of its own destruction. The means of protection should if possible keep pace with those of menace. The Satanic thesis of using light and knowledge for the purposes of darkness and annihilation must be thwarted. Forewarned is forearmed--and we think every power of legislation should be used and invoked in the way of precaution against these threatened perils to the peace of the world.

THE FAILURE OF THE ST. JOHN CHARGES.

It seems that the latest developments in the alleged St. John bribery case reveal the fact that Clarkson, of the Des Moines, Ia., Register, wrote to the National Republican Committee from Cincinnati during the Ohio canvass and arranged for \$25,000, which was to be used to "bait" St. John. Elkins evidently was posted on the money part of the scheme, because further along we learn that Legate said he met Mr. Elkins and asked if he was acquainted with the Legate's mission. Elkins replied: "Yes," but he could do nothing till the arrival of the Ohio men. Legate went back to his friend and told him he believed the Republicans had only wanted to get St. John out of Ohio.

There is no evidence anywhere along the line that St. John ever received a cent. Who got it? If the committee paid it over to Clarkson or the blundering Republican Committee of Ohio, it was gathered in transit by somebody. Some of the gang were "on the make" in that transaction.

What a deal of rascality was perpetrated in Ohio by the Republican managers during the October canvass. We have had only glimpses thus far. They reveal the pension swindles by Dudley's agents. Then this \$25,000 attempt to have St. John out of the State and corruptly crush whatever influence he had there among the prohibitionists, and finally the official gathering into Cincinnati by accredited United States officers of gangs of hummers white and black from Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio, in the guise of Deputy United States Marshals to bulldoze and drive away legitimate voters. These are mere outlines of the Republican canvass. We are persuaded that the "filling in" would reveal schemes of the most villainous character. The Blaine organs have been trying for more than two months to fasten a case of bribery upon Mr. St. John. They have signally failed. The ruffianism and corruption so far indicated are not far away from the doors of the National Republican Committee.

John W. Kern. The Kokomo Dispatch, after referring to the removal of Hon. John W. Kern, Supreme Court Reporter, to this city, concludes as follows: "While we all deeply regret the temporary absence of Mr. Kern, we are consoled by the fact that he still maintains his residence here and will return to visit us frequently. He will vote here and will not cease to be one amongst us. The Dispatch is sure that he will make a careful, painstaking, honest and capable State officer, and that he will honor the city which claims him as one of her first citizens. He is gifted as but few are gifted--both intellectually and socially. His friendship is warm, genuine and self-sacrificing--such as ennoble manhood and crowns the race. We commend him to the citizens of the State as a superior gentleman in all the relations of life--as a bright, cheery, manly man."

Henry George sails from Liverpool for America next week. Senator Garland, of Arkansas, is said to be the most inveterate joker in Congress. President Arthur has a Baltimore colored woman specially engaged to cook terrapin for his state dinners. Judge David Davis has appeared at Springfield Ill., defying the senatorial lightning. In his case lightning never strikes twice in the same place. Captain Edward Alcott, who paid Jeff Davis the first money he ever drew as salary for President of the Confederate States, is living in Covington, Ky. The Blaine worshippers in Plymouth Church have insisted on advertising Beecher to such an extent that his congregations now are larger than ever. Evangelist Moody is holding revival meetings in Washington, thinking probably that recent reverses may have made the officeholders amenable to better influences. A Chicago girl who expected a sealskin saque in her Christmas stocking and got a sewing machine instead has secretly married a pawnbroker. She's bound to have a seal-skin saque somehow. St. John must have an exceedingly valuable throat, or a very high-priced doctor, if the story that he charged the Republican party \$10,000 for getting a sore throat in Ohio last fall is correct. It is said that Lord Tennyson only writes peevish poetry now. It would seem so. His later verses are certainly better suited to the imbecile intellects of a worn out aristocracy than the stalwart brains of ordinary "self-made" manhood. A Southern editor asserts that all angels are blondes. A gentleman who married a light-haired woman with sultry temper says that he is not prepared to deny the assertion, but he is pretty confident that all blondes are not angels. Mr. Evans made an old joke very neatly when he answered as follows a man who had ridiculed his long sentences: "Considerable experience in life and at the bar convinces me that the men who object to long

sentences are the worst culprits that come up for judgment."

"A Boston girl is going to marry Professor Edmunds, one of the men who devised zone standard time." The marriage may be a happy one if some fustian paragrapher doesn't rush in with the remark that the Professor is anxious to call her his zone.

CLARKSON AND ST. JOHN.

The Prohibition Chairman Gives the Former a Few Nuts to Crack. [Chicago News.] Boston, Mass., Jan. 20.--To the Editor: Clarkson, superintendent of the bribery department of the National Republican Committee, having charged St. John with fraud, the evidence was demanded. He called his witness. The witness vindicated St. John. Clarkson now impeaches his own witness, and wants St. John to sue Clarkson for political libel in the Republican State of Iowa. He has evidently taken Blaine's opinion that a judgment can not be recovered where party politics are involved, and so, instead of owning that he was played as a sucker by Legate, and that he lied about St. John, tries the game of bluff. By this he admits that he has no evidence to convict St. John, and wants St. John to help convict himself. With your permission, I want to ask this head of the bribery department a few questions.

Is Legate the only witness you can produce against St. John? Does Legate tell the truth when he says I was Clarkson's agent? Legate being your witness, are you not either to take his testimony or stand branded as a man who introduced a liar to prove his case? Legate having vindicated St. John, are you not bound to take the testimony of your own witness, and as an honest man apologize?

Have you or your friends a letter or telegram from St. John, or from Legate, or from Legate's agent, which purports to be signed by him? When was this attempt to break down the Prohibition party first discussed in your committee?

How much money was set aside for the purpose of bribing the Prohibition leaders? What Prohibition leader did you first attempt to reach? Will you publish your entire correspondence with different Prohibitionists?

Will you give the public a detailed statement of the money spent by your committee? Does Mr. McCullough tell the truth when he says you agreed to pay St. John \$25,000? Do you regard it an honorable thing to attempt to bribe a candidate to betray his followers?

Would honorable men listen to the propositions of a traitor to betray honest men and women? Why did you consort with Legate? Did you intend to protect St. John if you could get him cheap enough? Is not a man who will listen to and help arrange a plot to bribe a vile and mean as a man who accepts a bribe?

Did you not know that you state a falsehood when you say St. John left Ohio to keep his contract with you? Do you not know that you were being played as a sucker by Legate? Is not a man who will enter into a plot to bribe and then betray the confidential communications of his agent, as you did Legate's, a dishonorable man?

If placed on the National Committee in 1878, will you attempt to buy the prohibition candidate? Do you not admit that it was the astute stupidity of yourself and your candidate that defeated him?

Have you any letters or telegrams connecting any leading Prohibitionist other than those who wrote letters in favor of Blaine with any money from either Democratic or Republican sources?

Will you at once publish all evidence you have in this whole matter, with a detailed statement of the amount paid the "New York Temperance Assembly," and those who were paid for the same?

Mr. Clarkson should answer frankly and in detail each of these questions. He has made charges and now utterly fails to prove them. He must now apologize or be branded as a liar. If he will make a full confession in regard to the bribery work of the last campaign, and frankly and fully state what he intends to do in the future, he will confer a favor on the prohibitionists he attempted to wrong. Respectfully,

JOHN B. FRANK, Chairman National Prohibition Committee. Does Protection Protect? [Boston Herald.] There must be some weak spots in it, or an industry so thoroughly protected as the manufacture of iron would not feel the shocks of trade. The head of the great firm of Oliver Bros. & Phillips, which has just succumbed, was a member of the tariff commission of 1882, put on it for the express purpose of protecting the iron business, that commission having been made up of the representatives of protected industries. He took good care that the tariff should not be tampered with to injure the industry with which he was connected. And still he has not been able to conduct his own business to a profitable issue. There is something, then, besides a high tariff or foreign competition which affects trade. What would could have happened to this great firm had the tariff been sensibly reduced?

The fact is that the time is coming, and now is in many lines of manufacture, when domestic competition fixes prices, and the inexorable law of supply and demand calls for manufacturing under the most favorable conditions and with the strictest economy. The manufacturers themselves begin to see that they must have cheap raw materials, the best machinery and low cost of living, to compete with their rivals at home or abroad. Especially is this the interest of New England manufacturers, who have seen strong rivals raised up by the unnatural stimulus of a high tariff, fixed without regard to the needs of the Government.

The Wrong Racket.

[Burlesque in Brooklyn Eagle.] "Ma and I," she said shyly, "are more like sisters than mother and daughter." "Yes?" he said, with a lingering infection on the afterguard of the yes, which rose clear to the ceiling. "Yes, indeed," said the girl, the rosy flush on her cheeks making her infinitely more beautiful than ever. "Ma and I are inseparable. We have never been separated a single day since I was a little baby."

"No," he said, this time with an infection on the second section of no that went only half way to the ceiling and back again. "Oh, dear no," the girl went on in her artless way, "and ma and I always said that when I was married she was going to love my husband like her own son, and come and keep house for us."

"William said, with a circumflex. Then he rose up slowly and firmly and said that he had a note in bank to take up at 3 o'clock, and as it was now 9:30 he would go. And he did go. And he didn't come back again. Not never. And ma said to the girl: 'That's where you missed it in not fully trusting your mother. Why didn't you tell me that man had been married before? Had I known he was a widower I would have played the "Home for old women" racket on him.'

A SCENE.

The Richest Woman in America Calls on Cisco & Son.

Crying for Her Bonds--She Rolls on the Floor and Demands Her Securities. [New York Herald, Jan. 23.] Bright and early yesterday morning Mrs. E. H. Green, the richest woman in America, walked down Wall street and entered the offices of John J. Cisco & Son, the bankers, who closed their doors the other day, owing Mrs. Green--their heaviest creditor--about \$500,000. Mrs. Green, who looks something like Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, was accompanied by her husband, who is about seven feet in height, very thin, stoop-shouldered, and wears glasses. They were a striking looking couple. The bankers' offices had just been opened, and Assignee May had entered only a few moments before.

THE TROUBLE BEGINS. Mrs. Green said that she had come to take away her securities. These securities, as the Herald has heretofore explained, consists of Government and first-class railroad bonds to the value of \$250,000. They are trust funds in the vaults of the Cisco and are not affected by the suspension of the first Assignee May told Mrs. Green that by advice of counsel he should refuse to allow her to remove all the securities. She must, he said, allow \$500,000 worth of the securities to remain in his custody as collateral for the loan of \$500,000 made to Mrs. Green's husband some time ago. Or, he added, she might take all the securities if she or her husband repaid the loan. In the interest of all the creditors of the firm, Mr. May said he was obliged to take this course.

Green borrowed the money he had put up bonds and stocks of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. This collateral had since depreciated so much that the loan was not protected, and it either must be margin up or taken down.

Mrs. Green was very indignant. She said she was not responsible for money borrowed by Mr. Green, and again demanded her securities. Mr. Green, it is said, had nothing to say. Mr. May told the lady that the firm had evidence to show the presence of witnesses she had promised to protect the loan. He again refused to permit her to remove the securities.

MRS. GREEN BECOMES EXCITED. Mrs. Green became excited. She insisted upon having her bonds. "My dear lady," said Mr. May, "you know very well the bonds are safe in my custody. I am sure I don't intend to run away, and I don't believe I shall die."

But Mrs. Green would not be pacified. She threw herself down upon the floor and burst into tears. She cried and demanded her bonds and made a noisy scene in the office. Mr. Green tried mildly to quiet his wife, but she would not be quieted. She continued to sit on the floor, rocking herself backward and forward, weeping copiously and loudly demanding her bonds. She refused to take any unless she was given them all, and would not listen when the assignee tried to convince her that he was merely endeavoring to act justly toward all the creditors, and that he would have no right to show her a preference.

Mrs. Green remained in this excited and prolonged the stormy scene until afternoon, and finally left, threatening to appeal to the law. The action of Mr. May in refusing to deliver the securities is said to be in strict conformance with the advice of his legal adviser. Mr. Green, it is understood, has lost a great deal of money in the option point, which culminated a year ago with a loss of \$2,000,000 to those who engaged in it.

The Management of Diphtheria.

[Sanitary Engineer.] Diphtheria is spread by contagion, by which is meant particles of living matter derived from a person affected with the disease. In the great majority of cases these particles come from the membrane lining the nose, throat and mouth. What the nature of these particles may be, whether they live, grow and multiply outside the animal body, and whether diphtheria can be produced spontaneously by exposure to the emanations from collections of filth, are questions which at present no positive answer can be given.

Whenever the first cases may arise, there is no doubt that the majority of cases are produced by contagion from a previous case; and in the management of this disease, when it appears in a family, an effort should be made to prevent the diffusion of this contagion.

If the patient is sensible and careful, and aids this effort, it is usually not difficult to greatly restrict or entirely prevent the spread of the disease after its presence is recognized; but the majority of the patients are children, impatient of restraint, thoughtless and careless, and difficult to manage in regards preventive measures, unless they are so ill as to be confined to bed. The great difficulty and danger arises from the milder cases, often unrecognized, and considered to be cases of simple sore throat or quinsy.

There are many cases in which a skilled physician can not say positively whether it is contagious diphtheria or a simple non-specific inflammation with which he has to deal, and his uncertainty may continue for a considerable time. In such cases, his views are correct, and he is in a very high authority on this subject, diphtheria may exist, especially in the adult, in a chronic form, not greatly disturbing the health, or at all events not preventing the person so affected from going about and performing his or her usual duties, and yet making the secretions of such person capable of conveying the disease.

The precautions to be taken in the management of a well marked case of diphtheria are, or should be, generally known. They have been published as circulars by many health boards, and through the sanitary and medical press, and may be summed up as follows: Isolate the patient in an airy room, having the least possible amount of furniture, especially that which is upholstered, and having no carpet or curtains. Disinfect all excretions and secretions, and especially those from the throat, nose and mouth, and all articles soiled by them, promptly, and while they are yet moist, and thoroughly. Use clean soft rags for receiving the discharges from the nose and mouth, and burn them as fast as soiled. If other articles are soiled, use solutions of chloride of zinc, or bicloride of mercury, under the instructions of the physician. Be especially careful as regards toys, pencils, and other articles which may be given the child for its amusement; the articles used in giving it food and drink, and of the remnants of such food and drink. Everything that has touched the patient's lips, or that has been touched by anything that has touched the patient's lips, is dangerous.

When convalescence has set in do not yield too soon to the importunities of the patient to be allowed to see his friends or to go out, nor to your own feelings of weariness at the long continued confinement. Above all things do not, under the excuse of giving change of air and scene, send him off to some other place to complete his recovery; you might send dynamite about the

country with scarcely more risk. Do not send the child back to school in less than six weeks after the attack; about two weeks after you are satisfied that he is entirely well is a very good rule.

If the little life is not strong enough to withstand the attack, and is cut short, do not in your grief forget the danger to other lives which the house and its contents may yet cause. Do not allow sympathizing friends and playmates to enter; do not have any funeral ceremonies in the house; treat the sick-room and its contents as being dangerously infected.

In mild and doubtful cases follow the plan above indicated as nearly as you can, and be sure that all your care and patience will be needed if you wish to obtain security for other members of the family and for friends.

Fancy Costumes That Catch the Eye. [Broadway Rambler.] Among fancy ball costumes the "peacock" "cat" and the "sea" are odd, and the two last decidedly original. The "cat" costume of white satin, trimmed with a sea-green satin skirt and bodice, bordered with sea weeds and grasses.

At a Grange meeting in Summit County, Ohio, the relative values of married and unmarried men as farm hands was discussed. It was urged on one side that the extra work put upon the housewife by boarding farm hands more than equaled any gain that might arise from having men about the house. The farmer's wife said that few farmers employ married men and erect houses for them, but one who had tried both ways, and kept an accurate cash account, found that he paid about \$30 a year for the privilege of adopting a hired man into his family, counting the price of board what it was worth in the market.

COURT-HOUSE LOCALS.

Mrs. Fowler is Awarded the Custody of Her Child--Other Notes From the Courts.

Mary A. Bardsdall has given \$500 bonds as administratrix of the estate of Benjamin Bardsdall, deceased.

Motion for a new trial has been filed by the defense in the suit of James E. Twiname vs. the Street Car Company. Plaintiff recently recovered \$1,800 damages, as a result of loss of his wife's services, occasioned by a street car accident.

Petition is filed in the Circuit Court against Hugh Gandy to compel him to give a new bond. Gandy levied on property belonging to a man named Burleigh three months ago. Demand was made for the return of the property, and a suit in replevin follows.

Charles Murdy and James Beard, indicted for petit larceny and receiving stolen goods, were tried yesterday in the Criminal Court, and released on their personal recognizance. They were accused of having stolen five cases, but the prosecuting witness was not able to identify them.

The suits of David D. Long, assignee of Crittenden A. Cox, vs. George W. Carter and others, and Julius W. Hinkley, assignee of George S. Carrington, against the same defendants, went out of court yesterday on demurrer to the complaints. The suits were for injunctions against the disposal of certain goods belonging to the estates, which had been levied upon by the Sheriff to satisfy judgments upon which execution had been levied.

Suit has been filed by Charles Mayer and others against Robert N. Lamb, receiver of A. & J. C. S. Harrison, to obtain possession of the Parker Block on North Delaware street. The complaint alleges that plaintiffs, as bondsmen for C. S. Harrison, receiver of the Indiana Banking Company, and also as depositors in the defunct bank, were secured by a mortgage given by Harrison upon the Parker Block against loss as bondsmen or as depositors. The case has gone to Room 3.

Judge Howe yesterday rendered a decree in the petition Keziah Fowler for modification of the former decree, rendered when she procured a divorce from her first husband, William Webber. Mrs. Fowler asked for the custody of their child, and in the trial of the case, over a week ago, it was shown that she had not been permitted to have the care of her child for five years, and that she was better able to care for it than was the father. The decree, as modified, gives the care of the child to the mother, with a proviso for six weeks' visit in the summer vacation and one week in the winter vacation to the father. The father is also permitted to visit the child as often as he may desire, but neither party shall take the child out of the State without permission of the Court. In the course of his remarks the Judge said that there had been considerable bitterness displayed during the trial, but that there was not the shadow of a suspicion against Mrs. Fowler's character. Dr. Tilson and wife are good people, but their claims or rights are subordinate to those of the father and mother. Other things being equal, the father is given custody of a child, but when the father is absent most of his time, the child would necessarily be under the control and teaching of his relatives. I think the welfare of the boy demands that he be placed in the care of the mother, but the right of either parent is superior to that of Dr. Tilson. The boy has now been under the control of the father for some years. Should he remain there until of age he may become weaned away from his mother, and perhaps without any fault on the part of the father. The Court declined to review the testimony at this time, but repeated the remark that the bitterness displayed was not necessary and was without cause in the trial. The decree of the Court must be very gratifying to Mrs. Fowler, and gives great satisfaction to her numerous friends throughout the city and State.

Obituary.

Hon. George C. Thatcher, whose death occurred yesterday, was one of the first citizens of Shelbyville, and a man well known and esteemed throughout the State. Long ago, when Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks was first appointed Public Land Commissioner, George C. Thatcher, then a boy, went to Washington as messenger in that office, in which he subsequently served as clerk during a portion of Mr. Lincoln's administration. Returning to Shelbyville he engaged in business, and with an honorable reputation accumulated a comfortable fortune. He died in his forty-seventh year. His funeral will occur at 1 o'clock on Wednesday. Friends wishing to attend can go down on the 11 a. m. train of the C. I., St. L. and C. Road and return at 5 p. m.