

Recorders' Office Feb 06

THREW STUFF IN LAKE. And Very Expensive Lawsuit is the Result.

A suit over \$225 worth of property is attracting attention at Rochester. Last summer at Lake Maxinkuckee, Fred Thompson, ordered some articles taken across the lake by a steamboat captain, directing him to put them off at a new pier he had built. The freight consisted of some nails, a piece of screen and a beefsteak. When the boat landed the captain placed the articles on the Shirk pier and young Elbert Shirk ordered them taken off. The captain explained that Thompson would be after the things in a short time, but Shirk replied that if he did not take them off he would throw them into the lake. The captain became angry and Fred Shirk did so and a fight resulted.

When Thompson came after his purchases and learned that they were in the lake and who threw them there he sued Shirk and got judgment in a justice court. Shirk appealed the case to the Marshall circuit court and from there secured a change of venue to Rochester. The case has just been tried at that place and after six lawyers brought out the evidence a jury took the case, tried for 18 hours to reach a verdict and then disagreed. The costs in the case, including attorney's fees, are already estimated at \$500 and the end is not yet. Shirk is a member of the millionaire Shirk family at Peru and Thompson is a rich farmer—Goshen Democrat.

Taft and Kaiser to Meet in England.

Emperor William will see Secretary Taft on the Isle of Wight, during the former's visit to England. A message conveying this wish was sent through the German Embassy at Washington, it being understood that Mr. Taft has finally decided to return to the United States by way of Europe. It is probable that Mr. Taft also will seek an audience of King Edward as for the American Secretary of War to visit the German Emperor on British soil without paying his respects to the King might be regarded as discourteous.

So much has been said about Mr. Taft planning to see the Emperor that some of the other governments have seemingly become curious in regard to whether anything is intended by the step taken by the American government. Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand, it is asserted at Berlin, have already made inquiries on the subject at the State Department at Washington and it is further asserted that there is a feeling at the Foreign Office of London and Paris that Mr. Taft won't be slighting King Edward and President Fallieres if he did not ask to see them on his way home or if he stopped only at St. Petersburg and Berlin while on his way back to the United States.

No official arrangements have been made for the entertainment of Mr. Taft on the Isle of Wight. The Emperor merely expressed the pleasure it would give him to receive Mr. Taft and, following his habit, he probably will ask Mr. Taft to lunch or dinner.

Charles E. Perkins is Dead.

Charles E. Perkins, formerly president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad and one of the leading railroad authorities of the nation, died at his home in a suburb of Boston, late Friday night. He had been suffering from Bright's disease for several years, but was confined to his house until recently.

Charles Elliott Perkins was born in Cincinnati Nov. 24, 1840. When 19 years old he went to Burlington, Ia., and became a clerk in the office of the assistant treasurer of the Burlington and Missouri River railway.

In 1862 he was appointed assistant treasurer of the road and three years later was made superintendent. From that time his rise was rapid. In 1875 he was appointed a director of the new Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. The following year he was elected vice president, and in 1881 was advanced to the office of president.

At that time the Burlington system was controlled by New England men and Mr. Perkins moved to Boston, where the principal offices of the company were located. He continued in office until 1901, when he resigned on account of the passing of the control of the road to New York interests.

Mr. Perkins was a director in the American Bell Telephone company and was also interested in other corporations.

Armless Orphan Girl Goes to College

Armless Kitie Smith, the crippled orphan girl of South Whitley, of whom all the country knows and with whom all have sympathized, has matriculated at Taylor university at Upland, in Marion county. Her purpose is to obtain a better general education and particularly to qualify herself thoroughly for work as financial secretary of the National Children's Home society's committee on crippled children. She will also take instruction in vocal music. She is already an accomplished young woman and has made her home in South Whitley for the past three years. She was accompanied to Upland by Editor F. E. Miner and wife, who have been her friends and benefactors for years.

Financial Clouds Clearing.

The end of the financial disturbance is believed to be in sight. The trouble originated in New York. The collapse of the copper corner pinched some of the brethren of high finance. Their embarrassment involved some of the banks with which they were connected. In a flash New York had a panic on hand. The New York banks, for their own protection, applied the 60-day rule for the withdrawal of deposits and resorted to the use of clearing house certificates. This action was not necessarily an evidence of weakness, but was deemed essential to safety to prevent a blind, unthinking, unreasoning rush for money to be locked up in vaults or hoarded. New York tied itself up in a knot, other cities were soon in a tangle, not through any fault of their own, nor because of local conditions, but simply because New York had hauled them. Chicago was the first to follow the New York example in applying the 60-day rule and resorting to clearing house certificates. And then Detroit, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Buffalo, St. Louis and the banks of nearly every other city did likewise.

But, as stated, the end of the trouble, it is believed, is now in sight. The national banks all over the country are taking out additional circulation, and this new circulation is coming out of Washington at the rate of \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 a day. The government mints are working overtime on new coinage, and this money is being put into circulation as rapidly as possible. The greatest factor of immediate relief, however, is the arrival of gold from Europe. The Kronprinzessin Cecilie brought \$8,000,000 into New York Tuesday. The Lusitania arrived Friday with \$10,000,000. Other ships are on the way with \$8,050,000 more for New York, and in addition the Chicago banks have \$4,600,000 coming, the Boston banks \$1,200,000, and the Philadelphia and Pittsburg banks each \$500,000. The gold importations here or on the way aggregate \$32,850,000 and it is predicted that \$20,000,000 more will soon be shipped. These immense importations of gold will quickly ease the situation in New York, and when normal conditions are restored in New York there will be a speedy return of normal conditions elsewhere.—Grand Rapids Herald.

Roosevelt Pleased at Vote.

President Roosevelt Thursday issued the following statement regarding the elections held Tuesday. "The president regards the result of the elections as extremely gratifying. He has sent a letter of hearty congratulations to Mr. Henry on the result in San Francisco. The victory in New Jersey was precisely what he had predicted nine years ago in the middle of President McKinley's administration. He had carried New Jersey nearly 88,000, and two years afterward the Republican candidate for governor had 5,500, the vote being cut down just as happened in the case of Judge Fort.

"As compared with the elections next preceding the last presidential election we have done decidedly better than we did in 1903. Then, as on Tuesday, Rhode Island and Maryland went against us; but this year we have won a sweeping victory in Kentucky for the first time since McKinley's first election; and the victory in Massachusetts was also remarkable. The showing in Pennsylvania and Nebraska is equally good.

"The showing in New York state as a whole was excellent, far better than was the case prior to the last presidential election. That the result in Manhattan was due to purely local causes is shown by comparing it with the decisive triumphs in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, and in the state generally. The president's own home county of Nassau made a better showing than it ever has in an off year. As a whole, the showing has been an improvement over what it was four years ago and eight years ago."

Indiana's Oats Crop was Light.

Reports received from sixty counties of Indiana by the Indiana Bureau of Statistics indicate that the yield of oats in Indiana this year was far behind the yield of 1906. The yield this year in sixty counties that have reported was 23,371,493 bushels. The yield for all counties in 1906 was 49,727,767 bushels. To reach the yield of 1906, the yield of forty-six counties should reach the production shown by sixty counties. The average yield an acre, based on the reports from sixty counties, is 20.07 bushels.

Unless the remaining counties make a better showing than those that have reported the average yield of oats this year will be less than it has been in any other year since 1896, when the average was 20.07 bushels an acre. The average yield an acre was 27.83 bushels an acre. Some of the best oats growing counties in the state have not reported. White and Whitley are two of the best oats counties in Indiana, and neither has sent in a complete report. The total acreage of oats for all counties in 1906 was 1,787,102. The acreage of the sixty counties that have reported this year is 1,124,968. Porter county returns 23,833 acres with a yield of 489,738 bushels this year as against an acreage of 24,801 acres last year with a yield of 611,133 bushels.

Filipino Progressives Win.

Returns from elections held at Manila Tuesday indicate that the progressive party has scored a victory. Secretary Taft, in an address at a banquet given by the victors, spoke of the history of party divisions and declared their existence was a necessary part of the changes in the Philippines.

"The only method of conducting popular government," he said, "is by political parties. The federal party at the time of its organization was in no sense political. It was a party organized to induce the people to accept the promises of the Americans.

"After the firm establishment of the government had been accomplished a change was natural. In election time for members of the assembly it was natural for the people to divide. Knowing and believing that both the nationalist and progress parties have the interests of the government at heart, the question of which shall control is settled only by an election.

"The first principle of party politics necessary to learn is that defeat must not cause discouragement. The first lesson in self-government that voters have to learn is to be good losers, and when that is learned to be good winners, because self-government imposes restraint on both sides.

Court Won't Stop Football.

Judge Frank L. Hooper, in the Circuit Court at Kankakee, Ill., Wednesday, denied Attorney S. R. Moore's application for an injunction to restrain the board of education from permitting "prize fighting" in Kankakee schools. Judge Hooper's ruling did not recognize the synonymy of prize fighting and football assumed in the injunction petition.

"Boards of education," Judge Hooper ruled, "have no right to interfere with the pleasures or training of school children after school hours. A private citizen has no right to interfere in such matters unless he has sustained some pecuniary injury."

Attorney Moore made a hard fight to convince Judge Hooper that the term football was a mere subterfuge for prize fighting, and as such ought to be prohibited. His argument was aimed especially at Principal L. W. Smith of the Kankakee high school and F. N. Tracy, superintendent of the schools.

In his argument in favor of his bill the attorney quoted everything from the Bible to the last issue of the Medical Journal. He pointed to the fate of Cain and Abel as being that in store for the boys who indulge in the "brutal, violent, and uncivilized" school game. "Rooting" he held to be an evil scarcely less dangerous than football.

"The superintendent and the principal of the high school during school hours teach the boys and girls to give a certain yell," he said. "They tell them to go out and 'root' for their school. I don't know what they mean by 'root.' I went to college five years and I never 'rooted.' The man who does such things has no right to be over children as a teacher."

Dupont Powder Pays.

That the Dupont Powder company intends to stand by its word that it will make due recompense for all personal injuries sustained by the sufferers from the Fontanet explosion was demonstrated Wednesday when Grace Brannon and Anna Heine were paid \$1,250 and \$300 respectively as a compromise in the damage suits filed in the Vigo Superior Court. The suits were filed Wednesday, each demanding \$1,500 and the representatives of the company were present to offer the compromises, which were accepted immediately.

The suits made the Dupont Powder Company and the LaIn & Rand Powder Company as codefendants. Neither of the plaintiffs were of age and the cases were entered by Barras Brannon and Albert Heine, their next best friends. The complaints alleged that the plaintiffs were struck by particles of debris from the powder mill and were greatly injured thereby. Thomas J. Roach was the attorney in both cases.

Will Build Line.

A dispatch from South Bend says the Indianapolis, Logansport and South Bend railway company will begin work of construction early in the spring, and it is expected that Logansport and South Bend will be connected by July 1.—Goshen Times.

ANOTHER CHANCE.

State Tuberculosis Commission to Visit Forestry Reservation.

The State Tuberculosis Commission, which is considering the selection of a site for a State hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis, met at the State House Wednesday. The commission discussed a number of sites which have been mentioned and finally decided that it would go to the State forestry reservation, at Henryville Tuesday. The commission spent the entire day looking over the reservation, which contains 2,000 acres.

It has been suggested that the hospital be located there. The commission will inspect every part of the tract and determine the fitness of the location. It is likely that the commission after leaving the reservation will inspect a site near Bedford which has been suggested. John Smith, a banker of Spencer; Dr. J. H. Shields, of Bloomington, and J. A. Adams and John T. Graves, of Bunker Hill, appeared before the commission Thursday morning to present the claims of their respective cities. All members of the commission were present except J. N. Babcock, of Topeka.

Multimillionaire in Cash.

Panilo Garcia, who died at Pachuca, Mexico, a few days ago, worth more than \$20,000,000, was a unique millionaire. The greater part of his fortune is in money. He had the greatest confidence in banks, and his deposits in Pachuca and Mexico City run far up into the millions of dollars.

Garcia's chief peculiarity was always to dress in Mexican churriguer costume of leather trousers and jacket, beautifully ornamented with gold and silver. Extending down the length of each trouser leg were silver buttons. His sombrero was magnificently decorated with gold. He had several of these suits, each representing an outlay of at least \$5,000. His picturesque figure was an object of the greatest attention as he walked along the streets of the national capital.

A short time ago Garcia was in Mexico City, where he sold some property. He carried with him more than \$3,000,000 in bank notes, and, thinking it a little risky to have so much money in his pockets, called at the National Bank of Mexico to place the money temporarily on deposit. He was unknown to the bank clerks, who refused to permit him to enter the manager's office, supposing that he was an inferior ranchman, and that his business was of little importance. Justice Fernandez, the attorney for the bank, happening in, recognized Garcia, and escorted him in to the manager.

"I want your bank to keep this money for me," Garcia said to the manager, taking a great bundle of bank notes out of his pocket. The manager gaped in astonishment when he found that it amounted to more than \$3,000,000. Before he could recover from the shock Garcia had left the building, and a clerk was hurriedly sent to bring him back for a receipt.

Garcia's will gave his vast wealth to his nephew, Martin Garcia, who was sick at the time, and lived but a few hours afterward. Martin Garcia was worth several million dollars in his own right, and the combined fortune, amounting to about \$45,000,000, now goes to his sons, nine in number, all highly educated, possessed of marked business ability and the richest family in their part of Mexico.

Panilo Garcia gave large sums of money to charity during his lifetime, but very ostentatiously. He lived a simple life, and his only fail was his peculiar style of dress.

New Coin is Criticized.

President Roosevelt's omission of the motto, "In God We Trust," from the new \$10 gold piece being turned out at the Philadelphia mint is being sharply criticized by clergymen in Pittsburg. The coin was designed at the request of the president.

Rev. C. W. Blogett, said: "It is simply shows that the politicians need a revival of religion as well as the grafters and instead of Taft being under the president's religious influence the president has put his blood under the influence of the secretary."

Rev. W. A. Jones, declared that the nation's faith in God and Christian principles is conveyed by that motto and it is a great mistake to leave it off any coin. "It will cause profound regret to the Christian patriotism of America. Citizens of all classes recognize the fitting character of the motto, which is in perfect accord with the life of the country."

Killed by Handling Paper Money.

Myzedema, a rare disease, which was brought on in his case by continual contact with paper money, caused the death of Edward H. Hall, Wednesday night at New York. He was for many years cashier for Arnold, Constable & Co. It was his custom to moisten his thumbs in counting bills, and years of this practice so affected his hands that the skin became hard and dry and cracked open in cold weather. A general thickening of the tissues set in which was followed by complications involving the kidneys and circulatory system, later developing into Bright's disease.

TAKEN TO LONGCLIFF.

"Old Jack", Well Known Inmate of County Infirmary, Removed to Insane Asylum.

Isaac Moricle, known to almost every inhabitant of Marshall county as "Old Jack," is to be removed from the county infirmary to Longcliff. The first record of the infirmary, which was written in 1868, show Moricle to have been an inmate at that time.

His previous history or his age is not known. He has always been a curious character, never having the gift of speech, and although he was able to understand what was spoken to him, his actions were always childlike.

Application had been made several times for his entrance to Longcliff, but was rejected. Wednesday, however, notice of his acceptance was received, and he was taken by Sheriff Vore's Friday morning.

Fight with Sabers for Ye Faysre Lady's Love.

"For the love of a 'ladve faysre' Charles W. Bennett and Oris H. Gooden, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., fought a duel with sabers. It was not a prearranged affair, however, and the only second rushed into the battle with a chair, floored one of the combatants and ended hostilities.

The duel took place at the house of George W. Guard, where Mrs. Minnie Hess Cooper, a comely grass widow, is a boarder. Bennett called to spend the evening with her. Gooden, another admirer, arrived shortly afterward, and a quarrel soon arose. Hanging on the wall in the parlor of the house were two sabers, that had been used during the civil war by Mr. Guard's grandfather.

Just how they came into use is not known, but the commotion in the parlor and the screams of Mrs. Cooper attracted the attention of Guard, who had retired. He dressed and rushed into the room and found the two men dueling with the sabers. Bennett was proving a poor fencer and was getting by far the worst of the fight. He was bleeding profusely from cuts and slashes, and just as Guard entered he fell on the floor, covered with blood.

Gooden was in the act of running the seaber through his fallen opponent when Guard interfered and felled him to the floor with a heavy chair. The widow rushed into the street crying for help, and policeman Louis Wingerter arrived and after a struggle with Gooden, compelled him to surrender at the muzzle of a revolver. He was taken to jail and a charge of cutting with intent to kill placed opposite his name.

Dr. George E. Smith was summoned and dressed the injuries of Bennett. There was one serious stab in his abdomen, which required eight stitches to close. Bennett is in a serious condition, but will recover unless blood poison develops. Mrs. Cooper states that she will not countenance either man in the future.

Purdue University Dairy School.

The Short Course in Dairying and Creamery Buttermaking at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., will start January 20, '08. The course will extend over eight weeks and will cover instruction in Farm Dairying, Creamery Buttermaking, The Manufacture of Ice Cream, Cheese and Condensed Milk.

This work is intended to acquaint the student with the knowledge of producing, economically, milk that is clean and sanitary, of making butter in accordance with the up-to-date methods of creamery and farm buttermaking, of manufacturing cheese and ice cream, of the manipulation of the Babcock test to obtain reliable results, of testing butter for moisture and of managing the creamery in a way satisfactory to both the factory and the patron.

About one-third of each day is devoted to class-room work and lectures, while the remainder of the time is spent in the dairy and creamery laboratories and in the test room. The student is surrounded as nearly as possible with those conditions which will confront him in Indiana.

The University does not guarantee to furnish positions to those who have taken this course. However, the demand for first-class men who have training by far exceeds the supply, a fact which enables us to assist most, if not all bright, earnest students in securing satisfactory positions.

American Troops Take American From Steamer.

Seized by a detachment of Nicaraguans after being driven out of his hiding place on board the Pacific Mail liner, San Juan at Curinto, Elzard Macco, an American citizen, son of a famous Cuban general, was captured during the outward trip of the San Juan from the port at San Francisco, Nicaragua, despite the protests of the Brazilian minister and the 200 American passengers on the steamer.

This word was brought to San Francisco when the San Juan arrived from her voyage down the southern coast. Macco, who several years ago led a revolution against Nicaragua, traveled under the name of Norris and said he was an American citizen. He was found after a search by an armed force of Nicaraguans, in his cabin with a revolver pressed to his temple.

Officers and Saddles.

When Jefferson Davis was secretary of War he ordered all his generals to learn to ride horseback. That is where President Roosevelt got his notion that to be a commanding officer there must be a commanding officer's horse and saddle are necessary. There were no automobiles in Jeff Davis' time. It was horse or foot. Today the leading generals all go to the front—except in America—saddle to be blown! But our ever-puissant President must—well, he must.

No finer horseman than Davis ever lived. He won the love and hand of Zach Taylor's daughter by his distinguished presence in the saddle, as well as by his interidity at the cannon's mouth. When Secretary of War he noticed that only a few officers in the service were capable horsemen, and issued an order something like this:

"A liberal reward will be paid to any officer or private in the army who will offer satisfactory device for keeping our soldiers from falling out of their saddles. Communications to the Secretary of War will be regarded as confidential."

Captain George Horatio Derby, one of the leading army engineers of his day, used to write humorous and witty stories under the pen name of "John Phoenix." He received a copy of Secretary Davis' order while improving the harbor at San Diego, Cal., and immediately forwarded the most intricate and accurate designs of his plan for keeping officers and men in the saddle. To the seat of each officer's "pans" he attached a bull ring, and another bull ring was attached to the saddle. The two bull rings were to be lashed together when the officer mounted his steed. "If that doesn't hold, nothing will," wrote Phoenix to the secretary.

Davis was furious when he got this proposition and immediately ordered that Captain Derby should be court-martialed for "official levity." The secretary felt that the army had been disgraced, and wanted Derby severely punished. Davis couldn't take a joke. One of his intimates hastened to him. "Jeff," he whispered, if you order a court-martial for this little pleasantry of John Phoenix, one of the salt of the earth, and immensely popular in the army, you will be made a laughing stock. The people will ridicule you out of office. Just laugh it off." Davis took his advice.—New York Press.

A Chance for Powers.

The returns from 110 out of 119 counties indicate that the majority of Augustus Willson, Republican, for Governor, over S. W. Hager, is 14,000. The Republicans also elected the other State officers. The Legislature is still in doubt, but the Democratic majority will probably have a small majority on Joint ballot.

James F. Grinstead was elected mayor of Louisville over Owen Tyler by 4,683.

Governor Beckham will probably be elected United States Senator. Now that Kentucky has gone Republican efforts will be made by friends of Caleb Powers to have his fifth trial postponed until after Willson is inaugurated. When Willson becomes Governor he has the power of appointment of a special judge to try Powers and he will undoubtedly appoint a Republican. This is the only way Powers will ever get a fair trial for complicity in the assassination of Goebel.

Powers' fifth trial is to be called next Monday at Georgetown, Ky. State's attorney Franklin will fight any effort to have the trial postponed. During the campaign Willson announced that he would not pardon Caleb Powers, but declared he would make him stand trial.

Makes Eloquent Plea Against Extradition of an Irish Lad.

"If Patrick Cox, an unscrupulous and guileless Irish peasant lad, never before involved in trouble, is to be handed over to the English courts in Ireland and tried for murder instead of unintentional manslaughter—the worst that can truthfully be charged against him—he will have little, if any, chance of escaping death on the gallows. Hanging is the only punishment for murder in Ireland."

Such were the closing words of an argument made by Attorney P. H. O'Donnell before Federal Judge K. M. Landis against the extradition of Cox, who has been held in jail at Chicago since Sept. 2 on complaint of the British consulate in Chicago.

Mr. O'Donnell's plea was made all the more fervent because he had just received a letter from the department of state declining to refuse the British government's demand for the extradition of the prisoner. This refusal, however, in no way affects the jurisdiction of Judge Landis in the habeas corpus suit for the release of Cox.

United States Sued.

An interesting statement showing the relative order or warship tonnage of the principal powers has been compiled at the office of naval intelligence at Washington, D. C. It shows that Great Britain leads the world with a tonnage of 1,633,116 tons. The United States follows with a tonnage of 611,616. France is third with a tonnage of 609,079. Germany fourth with a tonnage of 374,701, and Russia, Italy and Austria following in the order named.

Way Behind Europe.

In all Europe, Great Britain and Ireland included, there are approximately 77,000 miles of navigable rivers and canals. Many of these water ways, however, can accommodate only vessels of five feet draft or less. Thus, only one-sixth of the canals and rivers of Germany will float shipping that draws more than five feet. Nevertheless, the nations of the European continent make the most of their comparatively meager advantages.

Generally speaking, the inland water traffic of the great plain north of the Alps and extending westward to the Great mountains to the Bay of Biscay has doubled since 1880 and tripled since 1870. In France, for instance, the river and canal traffic amounted to 8,900,000 tons in 1870 and to 25,800,000 tons in 1896, and the recent rate of increase is over 1,000,000 tons a year, so that at this time the tonnage carried on French interior water lines amounts to 26,000,000 tons per annum. The Rhine in Germany carries over 18,000,000 tons from and to the North Sea ports of Holland, besides an enormous local traffic. In five years, from 1890 to 1894 inclusive, the interior water-borne traffic of Russia increased from 16,660,000 to 23,500,000 tons.

Our inland water ways (over 2,000 miles of abandoned canals included) have an extent of 35,454 miles; and how have we prospered with our "ten talents"? All of the 10,000 miles comprised in the formerly navigable stretches of the Missouri, the Arkansas, the Tennessee, the Red river and the Big Black river have been practically abandoned; the commerce of the Mississippi is dwindling to almost nothing. The traffic of the canals of Pennsylvania, which as late as 1880 carried over 6,000,000 tons, fell to 1,400,000 tons in 1890 and has since become altogether inconsiderable. Except on the great lakes there is retrogression everywhere; and this in the face of an enormously increased demand for means of communication which the railroads are unable to keep up with.—Philadelphia Record.

Football and Theology.

Protest having been made that the game of football is not a proper sport for students of the theological school to indulge in, one of the members of the team at Princeton, has prepared a formal list of quotations to prove that the same is referred to in the Bible, and in fact very excellent advice as to playing the game is found in the Old Testament.

For instance, the time to root at a critical moment is found in Isaiah xxxiii, 6: "Pass ye over to Tarshish; how ye inhabitants of the isle."

Again in Isaiah xxii, 18, there is this comment on the brutality of the game: "He will surely violently turn and toss thee like a ball into a large country; there thou shalt die."

Praise for a good play is found in Galatians v, 7: "Ye did run well." The fate of the man who stumbles while making an end play is summed up in Psalms xxxviii, 16: "When my foot slippeth they magnify themselves against me."

That in the old days it was the practice to have the center do the punting is shown in Deuteronomy xxxiii, 15: "Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked." The value of knowing the material on the other side is brought out in Psalms lxxix, 17: "Then understood I their end."

Presidents of Central America Make Peace.

President Zelaya of Nicaragua, Davila of Honduras and Figueroa of Salvador were in conference Wednesday at Amapala for the purpose of consolidating peace on Central America.

They agreed to forget the past differences and declared that fraternal relations existed mutually and that previous treaties of friendship were in force. They will communicate to the delegates to the approaching Central American peace conference at Washington what has been agreed upon at Amapala and will order them to proceed according to instructions to be given.

The three Presidents further agreed that they were united in favor of peace in Central America and they decided to hold a peace congress, to follow the Washington conferences, at which delegates from the five republics of Central America should endeavor to make uniform their respective codes of international law.

Mayor's Vote Power.

The Supreme court of Indiana handed down a decision Wednesday that the mayor of a city cannot exercise his veto power in filling a vacancy on the council. The opinion follows:

21041. State ex rel. vs William H. Wagner, Shelby C. C. Revised Monks J.

1. The provision in Section 52, Acts 1905, page 245, that "every ordinance or resolution of the Common Council" must be signed by the mayor or before it is effectual to "become a law" and if vetoed by the mayor "shall not become a law" unless again passed by a two-thirds vote, does not apply to a simple resolution of the Council not involving any exercise of the law-making power. (2) Where a Common Council, in the exercise of its power to choose an officer (councilman) to fill a vacancy, acted by the adoption of a written resolution the mayor had no power to veto such appointment. (3) The Legislature has power to confer the executive power of appointing to fill vacancies upon a legislative body of a municipal corporation.

Passed Phone Franchise.

The Chicago Telephone Company's franchise extension ordinance was passed by the City Council early Thursday. After a continuous session of the body of aldermen lasting nearly seventeen hours the measure giving the telephone company a franchise for twenty years was approved at 3 o'clock a. m.

A solid phalanx of forty-two aldermen was the organization that put the ordinance through the Council, with only trifling changes from the shape in which it was reported by the committee on gas, oil and electric light and approved by the telephone company.

PUBLIC DEPOSITORY LAW.

New Measure Will Become Effective December 1, and Will Get Started By First of the Year.

Under the provisions of the act providing for the placing of all public funds out at interest it is incumbent upon all corporations thus affected to give notice not later than the tenth of December that within twenty days from that time bids will be received for the deposit of the public funds. The auditor of the county, as secretary of the County Board of Finance, the county commissioners, will act for the county. Any time between the first and the tenth of December he shall cause notices to be printed in the newspapers to the effect that within twenty days from the time he gives the notice the County Board of Finance shall meet and receive bids for the deposit of the public funds. If he gives notice on the 4th of December, for instance, the Board will then meet on the 24th of December. The same thing is true as to townships, cities and other public corporations. The president of the advisory board who by the Act of the legislature becomes president of the Township Finance Board can give his notice to the newspapers on the 4th of December that on the 24th the Board will meet to receive bids for the deposit of the public funds.

Hearst in Court on Libel Charge.

William R. Hearst appeared before Justice Wyatt in the Court of Special Sessions Wednesday in New York, for a hearing on the charge of criminal libel brought against him by former Congressman William Astor Chanler. The alleged libel was contained in a recent article in the Evening Journal concerning the case of Raymond Hitchcock, in which Mr. Chanler's name was mentioned. The complainant was on the witness stand and denied absolutely that he had ever been at Hitchcock's house when young girls were there. He also denied that he had ever ridden in Hitchcock's automobile at any time.

At the conclusion of the hearing counsel for Mr. Hearst moved that the case be dismissed and that Mr. Hearst be not held for the grand jury on the ground that his proprietorship of the paper had not been proved and that the article in question had not been shown to be of a libelous character.

In this connection it was testified by an employe of the Evening Journal that Mr. Hearst never wrote for that paper and that his only interest in it was in a financial way. Justice Wyatt gave the opposing counsel until next Monday to file briefs and said that he would render a decision next Wednesday.

Cars More Plentiful.