

## THE EAR AND THE HUSK.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage Finds a New Parallel.

The Body and Soul of Man Typified by the Ear of Corn in the Husk—Is the Ear Ripe for the Master?

The following discourse was delivered by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage in the Brooklyn tabernacle on the text:

As a shock of corn cometh in in his season.—Job v. 24.

This is the time of the year for husking corn. If you have recently been in the fields of Pennsylvania, or New Jersey, or New York, or New England, or in any of the country districts, you know that the corn is all out. The sharp knife struck through the stalks and left them all along the fields until a man came with a bundle of straw and twisted a few of these wisps of straw into a band, and then, gathering up as much of the corn as he could compass with his arms, he bound it with this wisp of straw, and then stood it in the field in what is called a shock. There are now at least two billion bushels of corn either standing in the shock or having been already husked. The farmers gather, one day on one farm, and they put on their rough husking apron, and they take the husking peg, which is a piece of iron with a leather loop fastened to the handle, and with it unloose the corn from the husk and toss it into golden heap. Then the wagons come along and take it to the corncrib.

About corn as an important cereal or corn as a metaphor the Bible is constantly speaking. You know about the people in Scripture coming to buy corn of Joseph, and the foxes on fire running into the "standing corn," and about the oxen treading out the corn, and about the seven thine ears of corn that in Pharaoh's dream devoured the seven good ears, and the "parched corn" handed to beautiful Ruth by the harvesters of Bethlehem, and Abigail's five measures of "parched corn" with which she hoped to appease the enemies of her drunken husband, and David's description of the valleys "covered over with corn," and the "handful of corn in the ear," and the "full corn in the ear," and Christ's Sabbath morning walk through corn fields, and the disciples "plucking ears of corn," and so I am not surprised to find corn-husking time referred to in my text: "As a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

How vividly to all those of us who were born in the country comes the remembrance of husking time. We waited for it as for a gala day of the year. It was called a frolic. The trees for the most part having shed their foliage, the farmers waded through the fallen leaves and came through the keen morning air to the gleeful company. The frosts which had silvered everything during the night began to melt off the top of the corn-shocks. While the farmers were waiting for others, they stood blowing their breath through their fingers, or thrashing their arms around their body to keep up warmth of circulation. Roaring mirth greeted the late farmer as he crawled over the fence. Joke and repartee and rustic salutation abounded. All ready, now! The men take hold of the shock of corn and hurl it prostrate, while the moles and mice which have secreted themselves there for warmth, attempt to escape. The withe of straw is unwound from the corn-shock, and the stalks, heavy with the wealth of grain, are rolled into two bundles, between which the husker sits down. The husking-peg is thrust in until it strikes the corn, and then the fingers rip off the sheathing of the ear, and there is a crack as the root of the corn is snapped off from the husk, and the grain disimprisoned is hurled up into the sunlight. The air is so tonic, the work is so very exhilarating, the company is so blithe, that some laugh, and some shout, and some sing, and some banter, and some tease a neighbor for a romantic ride along the edge of the woods in an eventide, in a carriage that holds but two, and some prophesy as to the number of bushels to the field, and others go into competition as to which shall rifle the most corn-shocks before sun-down. After a while the dinner-horn sounds from the farmhouse, and the table is surrounded by a group of jolly and hungry men. From all the pantries and cellars and the perches of fowl on the place the richest dainties come, and there is carnival and neighborhood reunion, and a scene which fills our memory, part with smiles, but more with tears, as we remember that the farm belongs now to other owners, and other hands gather in the fields, and many of those who mingled in that merry husking scene have themselves been reaped, "like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

There is a difference of opinion as to whether the Orientals knew anything about the corn as it now stands in our fields; but recent discoveries have found out that the Hebrews knew all about Indian maize, for there have been grains of corn picked up out of ancient crypts and exhumed from hiding places where they were put down many centuries ago, and they have been planted in our time and have come up just such Indian maize as we raise in New York and Ohio; so I am right when I say that my text may refer to a shock of corn just as you and I bound it, just as you and I threw it, just as you and I husked it. There may come some practical and useful and comforting lessons to all of our souls, while we think of coming in at last "like a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

It is high time that the king of terrors were thrown out of the Christian vocabulary. A vast multitude of people talk of death as though it were the disaster of disasters, instead of being to a good man the blessing of blessings. It is moving out of a cold vestibule into a warm temple. It is migrating into groves of cedore and perpetual fruitage. It is a change from bleak March to rosy June. It is a change of man-

acles for garlands. It is the transmuting of the iron handcuffs of earthly incarceration into the diamonded wrist-lets of a bridal party, or, to use the suggestion of my text, it is only husking time. It is the tearing off of the rough sheath of the body that the bright and the beautiful soul may go free. Coming in "like a shock of corn cometh in in his season." Christ broke up a funeral procession at the gate of Nain by making a resurrection day for a young man and his mother. And I would that I could break up your sadness and halt the long funeral procession of the world's grief by some cheering and cheerful and view of this last transition.

We all know that husking time was a time of frost. Frost on the fence. Frost on the stubble. Frost on the ground. Frost on the bare branches of the trees. Frost in the air. Frost on the hands of the huskers. You remember we used to hide between the corn stacks so as to keep off the wind, but you remember how shivering was the body and how painful was the cheek, and how benumbed were the hands. But after awhile the sun was high up and the frosts went out of the air, and hilarities awakened the echoes, and joy from one corn shock went up. "Aha, aha!" and was answered by joy from another corn shock. "Aha, aha!" So we all realize that the death of our friend is the nipping of many expectations, the freezing, the chilling, the frosting of many of our hopes. It is far from being a south wind. It comes out of the frigid north, and when they go away from us we stand benumbed in body and benumbed in mind and benumbed in soul. We stand among our dead neighbors, our dead families, and we say: "Will we ever get over it?" Yes, we will get over it amid the shoutings of Heavenly reunion, and we will look back to all these distresses of bereavement only as the temporary distresses of husking time. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." "Light, and but for a moment," said the apostle as he clasped his hands, "light, and but for a moment." The chill of the frosts followed by the gladness that cometh in "like a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

Of course, the husking time made rough work with the ear of corn. The husking peg had to be thrust in, and the hard thumb of the husker had to come down with the swathing of the ear, and then there was a pull and there was a ruthless tearing, and then a complete snapping off before the corn was free, and if the husk could have spoken it would have said: "Why do you lacerate me? Why do you wrench me?" Ah, my friends, that is the way God has arranged that the ear and the husk shall part, and that is the way He has arranged that the body and soul shall separate. You can afford to have your physical distresses when you know that they are only forwarding the soul to liberation. Every rheumatic pain is only a plunge of the husking peg. Every neuralgic twinge is only a twist by the husker. There is gold in you that must come out. Some way the shackle must be broken. Some way the ship must be launched for heavenly voyage. You must let the heavenly Husbandman husk off the mortality from the immortality. There ought to be great consolation in this for all who have chronic ailments, since the Lord is gradually and more mildly taking away from you that which hinders your soul's liberation, doing gradually for you what for many of us in robust health perhaps He will do in one fell blow at the last. At the close of every illness, you ought to say: "Thank God, that is all past now; thank God, I will never have to suffer that again. Thank God, I am so much nearer the hour of liberation. You will never suffer the same pain twice. You may have a new pain in an old place, but never the same pain twice. The pain does its work and then it dies. Just so many plunges of the crowbar to free the quarrystone for the building. Just so many strokes of the chisel to complete the statue. Just so many pangs to separate the soul from the body. You who have chronic ailments and disorders are only paying installments that which some of us will have to pay in one payment when we pay the debt of nature. Thank God, therefore, ye who have chronic disorders that you have so much less suffering at the last. Thank God that you will have so much less to feel in the way of pain at the hands of the heavenly Husbandman when the "shock of corn cometh in in his season."

Perhaps now this may be an answer to a question which I asked one Sabbath morning, but did not answer: Why is it that so many really good people have so dreadfully to suffer? You often find a good man with enough pains and aches and distresses, you would think, to discipline a whole colony, while you will find a man who is perfectly useless going about with easy digestion and steady nerves and shining health, and his exit from the world is comparatively painless. How do you explain that? Well, I noticed in the husking time that the husking-peg was thrust into the corn, and then there must be a stout pull before the swathing was taken off the ear and the full, round, healthy, luxuriant corn was developed, while on the other hand, there was corn that hardly seemed worth husking. We threw that into a place all by itself, and we called it "nubbins." Some of it was mildewed, and some of it was mice-nibbled, and some of it was great promise and no fulfillment. All cobs and no corn. Nubbins! After the good corn had been driven up to the barn we came around with the corn-basket and we picked up these nubbins. They were worth saving, but not worth much. So all around us there are people who amount to comparatively nothing. They develop into no kind of usefulness. They are nibbled on one side by the world, and nibbled on the other side by the devil, and mildewed all over. Great promise and no fulfillment. All cobs and no corn. Nubbins! They are worth saving.

I suppose many of them will get to Heaven, but they are not worthy to be mentioned in the same day with those who went through great tribulations into the kingdom of our God. Who would not rather have the pains of this life, the misfortunes of this life—who would not rather be torn, and wounded, and lacerated, and wrenched, and husked, and at last go in amid the very best grain of the granary, than to be pronounced not worth husking at all? Nubbins! In other words, I want to say to you people who have distress of body, and distress in business, and distress of all sorts, the Lord has not any grudge against you. It is not derogatory, it is complimentary. "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth," and it is proof positive that there is something valuable in you, or the Lord would not have husked you.

You remember also, that in the time of husking it was a neighborhood reunion. By the great fireplace in the winter, the fires roaring around the glorious back-logs on an old-fashioned hearth, of which the modern stoves and registers are only the degenerate descendants, the farmers used to gather and spend the evening, and there would be much sociality; but it was not anything like the joy of the husking time, for then the farmers came, and they came in the very best humor, and they came from beyond the meadow, and they came from beyond the brook, and they came from beyond two and three miles around. Good spirits reigned supreme, and there were great handshakings, and there was carnival, and there was the recital of the brightest experiences in all their lives, and there was a neighborhood reunion the memory of which makes all the nerves of my body tremble with emotion as the strings of a harp when the fingers of the player have swept the chords. The husking time was the time of the neighborhood reunion, and so Heaven will be just that. There they could come up! They slept in the old village churchyard. There they come up! They reclined amid the fountains and the sculpture and the parterres of a city cemetery. There they come up! They went down when the ship foundered off Cape Hatteras. They come up from all sides—from Potter's field and out of the solid masonry of Westminster abbey. They come up! They come up! All the hindrances to their better nature husked off. All their spiritual dependencies husked off. All their hindrances to usefulness husked off. The grain, the golden grain, the God-fashioned grain, visible and conspicuous. Some of them on earth were such disagreeable Christians you could hardly stand it in their presence. Now in Heaven they are so radiant you hardly know them. The fact is all their imperfections have been husked off. They did not mean on earth to be disagreeable. They meant well enough, but they told you how sick you looked; and they told you how many hard things they heard about you; and they told you how often they had to stand up for you in some battles until you wished almost that they had been slain in some of the battles. Good, pious, consecrated, well-meaning disagreeables. Now, in Heaven all their offensiveness has been husked off. Each one is as happy as he can be. Everyone he meets as happy as he can be. Heaven one great neighborhood reunion. All kings and queens, all songsters, all millionaires, all banqueters. God, the Father, with His children all around Him. No "good-by" in all the air. No gray cut in all the hills. River of crystal rolling over bed of pearl, under arch of chrysopease, into seas of glass mingled with fire. Stand at the gate of the granary and see the grain come in; out of the frosts into the sunshine, out of the darkness into the light, out of the tearing and the ripping and the twisting and the wrenching and lacerating and the husking time of earth into the wide-open door of the King's granary, "like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

"But," says someone, "do you really think I would be at home in that supernatural society if I should reach it? I think you would. I know you would. I remember that in the husking time there was great equality of feeling among the neighbors. There at one corn-shock a farmer would be at work who owned two hundred acres of ground. The man who he was talking to at the next corn-shock owned but thirty acres of ground, and perhaps all that covered by a mortgage. That evening, at the close of the husking day, one man drove home a roan span so frisky, so full of life, they got their feet over the traces. The other man walked home. Great difference in education, great difference in worldly means; but I noticed at the husking time they all seemed to enjoy each other's society. They did not ask any man how much property he owned or what his education had been. They all seemed to be happy together in those good times. And so it will be in Heaven. Our Father will gather His children around Him, and the neighbors will come in, and the past will be rehearsed. And some one will tell of victory, and we will all celebrate it. And some one will tell of the great struggle, and we will all praise the grace that fetched him out of it. And some one will say: "Here is my old father that I put away with heart-break; just look at him, he is as young as any of us!" And some one will say: "Here is my darling child that I buried in Greenwood, and all the after years of my life were shadowed with desolation—just look at her. She doesn't seem as if she had been sick a minute." Great sociality. Great neighborhood kindness. Go in and dine. What though John Milton sit down on one side and John Howard sit down on the other side? No embarrassment. What though Charlotte Elizabeth sit down on one side and Hannah More sit down on the other side? No embarrassment. A monarch yourself, why be embarrassed among monarchs? A songster yourself, why be embarrassed among glorified songsters? Go in and dine.

## BURNED TO DEATH.

Several Fires in Which Lives Were Lost—Two Children Cremated in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Alice and Clifford Vessey, two children, the former 8 and the latter 6 years of age, were burned to death by a fire at 36 Edgewood avenue Monday. Their mother, who attempted to rescue them, was severely burned and James Heaney was badly injured by broken glass.

The home of the family is a story and a half-frame building, in the attic of which the two children were asleep. A lighted kerosene lamp was in the room and it is believed that this was overturned in some manner, setting fire to the house. The blaze was not discovered until it had gained great headway. In the excitement the children were forgotten until the other occupants of the house had reached the sidewalk.

Then the mother remembered them, and with the frantic cry: "My children are still in the house," rushed into the building only to be driven back by the flames which, by this time, were licking up the whole interior. Her hair caught fire and her face and neck were severely burned. The flames which enveloped the mother were quickly extinguished by the crowd which had gathered and she was taken to the house of a friend where her injuries could be dressed.

When the firemen reached the little attic-room where the children had been sleeping a horrible sight confronted them. On the floor near a burned table lay the charred fragments of the body of a child. When the firemen attempted to raise the little form it crumbled like charcoal. This body was that of Willie Vessey. It is supposed that the little fellow was awakened by the flames and tried to get out and met his death in the attempt. Amid the charred fragments of the bed lay the little girl, Alice Vessey. She, too, had been burned until she was wholly unrecognizable, and it was with the greatest difficulty that her remains could be gathered up.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29.—After setting fire to a carpet at his home, No. 114 Locust street, Monday morning Edward Seykora lay down in the flames and was burned to death. Seykora, who was 34 years of age, was alone in the house. Shortly after 9 o'clock neighbors discovered smoke issuing from the house. When the firemen reached there they found Seykora's dead body in the midst of the fire. The flames did little damage to the house, burning only the carpet and a hole in the floor. Seykora was an invalid and had been confined to the house for four years.

MIDDLETON, Conn., Nov. 29.—Three men and two women were burned to death here Saturday night in a tobacco barn owned by John Hubbard on the old fair grounds. The victims were umbrella menders. It is supposed they were drunk and set fire to a small amount of hay, the only contents of the barn. The barn was totally destroyed. The fire apparatuses were unable to reach the structure, which was fully ignited.

MILAN, Tenn., Nov. 29.—The residence of Samuel Yates, near this city, was destroyed by fire. Yates perished in the flames. He was a miser and was reputed to have a large sum of money concealed in the house. The origin of the fire is unknown.

## HE SPECULATED IN WHEAT.

Collapse of a Toledo Firm—Michigan Bank Also Dragged Down.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—A Toledo (O.) dispatch says that the lumber firm of Bills & Koch has assigned its business to E. W. Loud, of Detroit, on a claim of \$54,000 for cash procured on accommodation paper. Other creditors have since filed claims swelling the total liabilities to \$150,000. Assets thus far are estimated at \$88,000.

The Ketcham national bank has a claim of \$6,000. Mr. Bills, senior member of the firm, is also interested in a bank and lumber business with his brother-in-law, L. B. Church, at Alma and Ithaca, Mich., which is transacted under the name of Church, Bills & Co. It is said that Mr. Bills has been unfortunate in wheat speculation. He has drawn from the business of Bills & Koch within the last few days over \$25,000 in cash.

TECUMSEH, Mich., Nov. 29.—The bank of O. P. Bills & Co. at this place closed its doors Monday morning. Mr. Bills, the senior partner, is also interested in a Toledo house and has large investments in shipping. Mr. Bills refuses to make any statement other than that the bank is all right.

## FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

Following the Defeat of the Government on a Proposition by M. Brisson.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—In the chamber of deputies M. Brisson, chairman of the committee on the Panama investigation, demanded of the government that an autopsy be held on the body of the late Baron Reinach. M. Ricard, minister of justice, replied that the law did not permit it. A division was taken as to sustaining M. Ricard and the government was defeated. The resignation of the ministry was at once announced.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Dispatches received from Paris indicate that the municipal crisis is not serious. It is thought President Carnot will insist on Premier Loubet's holding office. The government, nevertheless, stands discredited; and it will perhaps go out of existence very soon—if, indeed, this setback does not end its existence. But if it stand for the present it will at best be merely a stop-gap.

## KILLED HIMSELF.

Suicide of a Prominent Attorney at Green Bay, Wis.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 29.—W. J. Lander, one of the most prominent lawyers and real estate dealers of northern Wisconsin, committed suicide Monday by hanging himself in the attic of his house. When found his knees were almost touching the floor. The body was found by Mrs. Lander. His estate is valued at about \$200,000. Besides his wife he leaves six children. He was 47 years old. It is believed he was insane. Last summer his father and mother both died of insanity.

## THE TREASURY.

Its Condition as Shown by Mr. Nebecker's Report—The Surplus Reduced—Decreased Receipts—An Increase in the Public Debt—Estimate of the Money in the Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The treasurer of the United States, Hon. E. H. Nebecker, has submitted to Secretary Charles Foster the annual report on the operations and condition of the treasury.

The ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year were \$354,937,784, a decrease of \$37,474,630 as compared with the year before. The ordinary expenditures were \$345,023,330, a decrease of \$10,340,354. The surplus revenues were thus cut down from \$17,230,782 to \$9,914,453, including the public debt. The total receipts for the year were \$734,401,236 and the expenditures \$634,019,289.

Considered with respect to the effects upon the treasury the receipts were divided into two classes, of which the first, comprising the ordinary revenues, the receipts from loans and the deposits for the retirement of national bank notes, the cash available; while the second, arising from the issue of gold, silver and treasury certificates, United States notes and treasury notes, tend to swell the assets of the treasury but do not affect the available balance. For the first of these classes the figures show an excess of \$88,000,000 of expenditures over revenues in 1891, and one of \$1,402,232,123 to be accounted for. Out of this was disbursed by warrant a total of \$684,019,289, leaving a balance of \$778,004,320 charged to the treasurer on June 30, 1892. In addition there were other liabilities arising from the treasury, from the deposit of the 5 per cent. fund for the redemption of national bank notes and from various other sources. These liabilities of money collected but not yet charged to the treasurer on the treasury account, brought the total liabilities up to \$777,854,945 at the former date and to \$315,631,633 at the latter.

Analyzing the true condition of the treasury and setting aside the trust funds, the treasurer shows that there was a working balance of cash and deposits in bank amounting to \$307,110,451 at the beginning of the year and to \$165,718,150 at the end. Of the former \$119,000,000 was gold, and of the latter \$114,500,000 was gold. The surplus revenues which has attended the efforts of the department to maintain a strong gold reserve is considered satisfactory in view of the heavy disbursements. The amount of the public debt is \$1,402,232,123 on June 30, 1891, and \$1,588,464,144 on June 30, 1892. The loans resting on the credit of the United States were cut down from \$1,045,806,560 to \$998,218,840, while those secured by full deposits in the treasury increased from \$540,163,931 to \$590,345,304. There was a gratifying improvement in the condition of the debt produced by the reduction of the interest-bearing loans, the conversion of matured bonds into obligations at the option of the holder, and the extension of the maturity of a considerable part of loans payable on demand. The total net reduction of \$37,587,719 in these items was effected by the application of surplus revenues of the year, amounting to \$20,000,000, together with upward of \$17,587,719 taken from the cash in the treasury.

According to the revised estimates the total stock of money of all kinds in the country on June 30 was \$2,374,331,048, an increase of \$50,000 in the year. By eliminating that part of the paper currency which is purely representative, consisting of certificates of deposits and treasury notes, the effective stock is found to have been \$1,753,587,719, an increase of \$70,000,000. The monetary history of the last year, however, has been peculiar, both in movement of gold, which has been increased, and in the other changes that commonly occur with the other changes of the season, but have this year been less marked. The increase of the effective stock of money from September to September was only \$50,000,000.

Figures are given to show that each year during the last ten there has occurred in the month of January a more or less considerable diminution of the gold reserve of the treasury, averaging nearly \$10,000,000, which has been succeeded in February by a tendency toward recovery. It is shown that the gain has occurred yearly in the face of a drain of gold both to the treasury and to the country. It thus appears that the depletion of the reserve is in consequence of the increase of the circulation of gold certificates, and this, it is shown, grows out of the difficulty which the treasury encounters in the return of the notes and silver certificates of small denominations which were sent out in the autumn for moving the crops. The movement set in strong after the 1st of January through the sub-treasuries, whence the notes, being more or less worn and of denominations suited to city use, are sent to Washington for redemption. The shipment, redemption and destruction of the old notes during the issue of new take time. Before the treasury can make the conversion the old notes are drained and the treasury has nothing but gold certificates to send them. In this way gold reserve suffers until a working balance of other material can be got together.

The issues of United States paper currency amounted to \$375,725,128, exceeding those of the previous year. Of the whole amount \$238,000,000 took the place of like kinds and amounts destroyed, while \$137,000,000 consisted of fresh issues. During the first six months there was an increase of upward of \$2,000,000 in the denominations of \$30 and under outstanding and during the last six months an increase of \$36,000,000 in the denominations of \$50 and over. The treasurer remarks that it would seem to be the proper policy to make provision for the periodic changes which appear to be natural, both in the amounts and the denominations of the paper currency required by the people.

Partly in consequence of the improved condition of the coins themselves and partly as the result of a more liberal plan of distribution, the treasury between June 30, 1891, to September 30, 1892, reduced the holdings of fractional gold by no less than \$200,000,000. A still further reduction is expected to be realized in consequence of the recoinage proposed for the remainder of the current year and in particular from the manufacture of the Columbian half dollars.

There was an increase of over \$200,000,000 during the year in the amount of United States bonds held for the security of national bank circulation and a decrease of \$10,000,000 in the amount held as security for public deposits. A total addition of \$1,654,000 was made to the par value of the securities composing the Pacific railroad sinking funds. In proportion to the volume of national bank notes in circulation the redemptions continue heavy, having amounted to upward of \$60,000,000 in the fiscal year. A change of the regulations has been made by which fragments of notes, valued by the comptroller of the currency at less than face, are received unconditionally from the holders at the certified valuation.

MILLIONS FOR PENSIONERS.

Amount Which the Secretary of the Interior Says Will Be Required Next Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The secretary of the interior has transmitted to the secretary of the treasury the estimates required to pay pensions for the next fiscal year. The sum of \$160,831,850 will be necessary to pay pensions, including maintenance of pension agencies, clerk hire and other incidental expenses. Of this amount it is estimated that \$165,000,000 will be paid directly to the pensioners. In addition to the estimate of \$146,737,350 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, a deficiency of \$10,508,621 is asked.

## A CLEVER THEFT.

How an Omaha Jeweller Suffered a Loss of Gems and Watches Valued at \$10,000.

OMAHA, Neb. Nov. 25.—A boldly executed robbery that netted the thieves \$10,000 occurred in Omaha Thursday morning. Jonassen's jewelry store was the scene of the crime, and the thieves are unknown, neither is there a clue to their identity. Wednesday a stranger called at Mr. Jonassen's store on Farnam street and selected a mantel clock, paid one dollar, and left, saying that he would be back in the morning. About 10 o'clock Thursday forenoon, while most people were at home hiding from the gloominess of the day and the streets were almost deserted, he returned and asked for his clock. There was no one in the store except the watchmaker, and the stranger, on the pretext of looking over the stock, led him to the rear end of the store behind a disused elevator shaft and engaged him in conversation.

While they were there a confederate entered the store and went through the showcase. In the center of this case is a semi-circular plush cushion in which was a row of valuable diamond rings, studs, and pins. Outside of this was a row of solid gold watches. The door to the case in the rear was not locked and secured only with a bolt. The thief worked quickly and effectively. A dozen or more plush cases containing valuable jewelry lay next his hand as he opened the door of the case, but they were not touched, probably on account of their bulk. The row of diamond rings was taken, only one of the twenty-seven being left. Fifteen gold watches in the row outside the rings were gathered up and three were taken from another portion of the case. Two diamond pins and five diamond studs are also missing.

The aggregate value of the stolen property will not fall short of \$10,000. The jeweler later noticed the vacant places in the showcase but had no idea that the store had been robbed until Mr. Jonassen came down, when the police were notified and an alarm sent to all the officers in the city.

## THE INAUGURATION.

Some of the Features Contemplated for the Affairs of March 4 at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—President Cleveland's inauguration on the 4th of next March promises to be participated in by the largest body of people and to be accompanied by the most unique and picturesque features which have characterized an inauguration since the days of Jackson. The regular press dispatches announce that a vestibule train loaded with citizens of Bloomington, Ill., will bring Adlai E. Stevenson to Washington for the inauguration, and that 100 members of the Randall club of Philadelphia will march in the procession escorting Grover Cleveland from the capital to the white house. Scarcely a day has passed since it became known that Cleveland and Stevenson were elected that some picturesque feature of the inauguration has not been announced.

The 200 horsemen from Virginia, headed by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who marched in the inaugural procession eight years ago, are to form the nucleus of a grand band of horsemen from several southern states. There will be a regiment of Texas rangers in the procession, and another regiment of Georgians wearing the peculiar buckskin suits and conical caps characteristic of the Georgia cracker. Tammany has promised to turn out 10,000 strong and to exhibit in the parade a real uncaged tiger as well as the huge owl which was so conspicuous a feature of the Auditorium hotel where Tammany made its quarters during the convention. But the Tammany owl is to be outdone by the Jacksonian organization of Washington which has organized for the parade a roster 15 feet high made of canvas and covered with feathers.

## RESTS WITH GROVER.

As the President-Elect Declines So Will Go the Question of an Extra Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The question of calling an extra session of congress is still discussed by the democratic senators and representatives who are coming to Washington preparatory to the assembling of congress next month. At first the general opinion seemed to be that an extra session ought to be avoided if possible, but as more members have arrived the weight of opinion seems to be on the other side, and if Mr. Cleveland should follow the advice of the majority of the democratic statesmen here now there is little doubt that he would call congress together almost immediately after the inauguration.

The final decision of the matter will rest entirely with Mr. Cleveland, who must take the responsibility of acting in the matter, and his well-known inclination to conservative action makes it comparatively certain that he will not be an extra session unless the situation of the country at the time of his inauguration is such as to make speedy action by congress desirable.

There is a feeling among democratic members of congress, and especially among those from the southern states, that the people, having expressed in unmistakable language at two national elections their disapproval of the McKinley tariff and their desire for its repeal, are entitled to relief from its burdens at the earliest possible moment.

## Official Vote in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14.—The official canvass of the vote of Connecticut was completed Wednesday. Cleveland carried the state by 5,370. The democratic state ticket is elected for the first time since 1882, and three of the four congressmen are democrats. The vote stands: For president—Cleveland, 82,397; Harrison, 77,025; Blaine, 4,025; Weaver, 806; Wing (socialist-labor), 39; scattering, 145; total, 161,825; Cleveland's plurality, 5,370. The legislature stands: Senate—democrats, 12; republicans, 12; House—republicans 153; democrats, 117; labor, 1; prohibitionist, 1. Republican majority on joint ballot, 14.