THE TERRE HAUTE EXPRESS.

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POLITICAL.

A Hot Trail in the Chicago Case of Forgery and Fraud.

Causes the Democrats to Withdraw Their Mandamus Proceedings on the Governor.

Editor Richard Smith Says There is But One Harmonius Party—the Republican.

Belva Lockwood Sends Her Congratulations to Cleveland—A Reception to Logan.

THE TRAIL HOT.

Locating the Fraud in the Chicago Senatorial Election Returns.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 29.—The Herald, Inter-Ocean and News claim to have conclusive evidence of fraud in the second precinct of the Eighteenth ward, by which the returns were made to show the election of Brand, Democrat, for senator over Leman, Republican, thus making the legislature Democratic. The Herald prints an interview with an engraver, whose name it dosen't divulge, in which he admits having made, on Friday of last week, a copy of the design which headed the Republican ticket. The cut was made on the order of three prominent Democrats. The man offers to tell all he knows if subpœnaed by the grand jury. He says he made a private mark on the cut and can positively identify the impression of it.

The cut was traced to the printing office of P. L. Hanscom & Co, 104 Madison street. The news has had an interview with Wm. H. Wright, junior member of the firm, in which he declines to deny having printed Republican tickets with Brand's name in the place of Leman's.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 29.—A conference of a number of Democratic politicians here to-day resulted in Rudolph Brand sending a telegram to General Palmer, his attorney in the Brand-Leman contested election case, requesting him to dismiss the mandamus proceedings directed against the state canvassing board. Mr. Brand says he desires to await the decision of Governor Hamilton before taking further action but says he does not intend by this to waive his claim to a seat in the state senate.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 29.—In the Brand-Leman contest case the Times will publish that the evidence of fraud in the second precinct of the Eighteenth ward is now positive, and that this was shown to Mr. Brand this afternoon, whereupon he telegraphed to stop mandamus proceedings, and that he will now make no effort to obtain his seat. The Times also claims the Democrats will make no further effort to control the legislature.

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

What Editor Richard Smith Thinks of the Political Situation.

NEW YORK, N. Y., November 29.—Richard Smith telegraphed the following to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette:

"There is but one harmonious party here at present, and that is the party that voted for Blaine and Logan. They agree that they were defeated by several small factors, either one of which would have been sufficient under the circumstances; that if the election were to be held next Tuesday they would be successful, and as matters stand their business is to hold the line steady and watch closely for the blunders of their opponents, which they say are sure to come. Among the Democrats there is not harmony, and the Independents are uneasy. It is hard to find anybody who knows enough about Cleveland to make a prediction as to his policy. I met an Independent to-day, however, who did as much for the election of Cleveland as any man in New York. He was, in fact, in the fore front of the fight against Blaine. This gentleman is quite confident, and he believes he is not mistaken, that Cleveland will satisfy the Independents in living fully up to civil-service rules, and that those people who do not believe in the principles of Senator Pendleton's bill will be grievously disappointed. All over the land the howl of disappointed office seekers will be heard.

BELVA'S HAND TO CLEVELAND.

Congratulating the President-Elect on His Success and Wishing Him Luck.

PARIS, Ky., November 29.—Mrs. Belva Lockwood, late candidote for president on the Woman's Rights ticket, who is in our city for the purpose of delivering a lecture this evening for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society, has given the following verbatim copy of her letter of congratulation to Governor Cleveland, which has not heretofore been published:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1884.—Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND: Although a little late, I have the honor herewith to extend to you my earnest congratulations at the result of the recent election, through which are made the prospective chief magistrate of the United States.

True, I would have changed the result if I could, but failing in this, I bow submissively to the expressed voice of the people (the man).

I realize that in a republic like this it is the people who govern, and that government is the best where the laws are best obeyed and the hands of the rulers upheld.

It is my earnest desire that your administration may be the wisest and the people under it the most prosperous that this country has ever known.

With sincere regard I have the honor to remain yours truly,

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.

Reception to General Logan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29.—Several hundred residents of Washington, friends of General and Mrs. Logan, called at their residence this evening to welcome the senator and his lady back to the capital. The affair though informal, was under the management of a committee of arrangements. A section of the Marine band was in attendance and the house was decorated from top to bottom outside and in with banners, lanterns and flowers. There was no speech making. The parlors and library of the mansion were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, while those for whom there was no standing room filed through in procession, paying their respects with shaking hands and words of welcome in passing.

Minister Morton for Senator.

NEW YORK, N. Y., November 29.—It is definitly settled that the Hon. Levi P. Morton, now minister to France, will be a candidate for the United State senate from this state this winter. Mr. Morton discussed the matter very fully with his friends before sailing for France, and was induced to consent to stand for the high office.

Butler's House Leased by the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29.—General Butler's enormous stone house on Capitol Hill, adjacent to the capitol, has been rented in its entirety to the government. It will be occupied by the senate for extra committee rooms. When the government once enters a building like this it generally remains until the property is purchased. There was an auction of the furniture in the house to-day preparatory to the surrender of it to the senate. Owing to the Washington mania for buying things at auction, the sale brought prices on an average above the original cost.

Albani Coming.

NEW YORK, N. Y., November 29.—Mme. Albani has made arrangements to come to this country and appear in concerts, and possibly in operas, during the coming winter and spring. She will arrive here about January 1.

TRADE TOPICS.

The Situation as Reviewed by "Bradstreets."

NEW YORK, N. Y., November 29.—The general commercial situation throughout the United States as reported to Bradstreets in special telegrams from important trade centres shows no marked change, although there are several reports of a more encouraging nature than have been received for a long time. In New England the dry goods market for staple cotton goods is firmer, owing to the stiffness of print cloth manufacturers and the well-sustained advance in the price of the same, three and one-eighth cents less 1 per cent. per yard (the lowest) to three and three-sixteenths cents plus 1 per cent. This has created a better feeling in several of the more important distributing centers, but as yet the demand has not shown any material increase. At New York the demand for dry goods is irregular, but the tone of the market is improving with the gradual reduction of surplus stocks. Prices of spot cotton are barely supported. The extreme view, that northern spinners are likely to encounter competition from foreign buyers in the near future, and that prices are thus likely to be advanced, is met by the fact that Liverpool is quite well supplied with cotton already. Near futures are a few points higher and more distant ones lower. Some improvement is noted in the consumptive demand for wool, but there has been no decided activity in the trade.

The industrial situation continues the record of the last month with increasing reports of shutting down of factories and mills, and of enforced reductions of wages. The market for eastern pig-iron is flat and prices are nominally unchanged. The belief is strong, however, that a reduction in price of $1 per ton at least is likely to be announced at an early day to affect 1885 deliveries. It will be of interest to note how much, if at all, this cut will affect the shipments of southern pig iron north of Maryland and east of Ohio. Special reports to Bradstreet's this week show that over 76,000 tons have been sent into the east direct from the southern furnaces. In direct shipments via Cincinnati, Richmonds and other distributing points must materially increase this total. Steel rails are weaker and quoted at $27@29. The total production of anthracite coal promises not to exceed 30,000,000 tons, and the quantity to be carried over may equal 2,250,000 tons, against 1,800,000 tons carried over January 1. Prices are still demoralized, and the outlook is not bright.

FATALITY.

The Terribly Fatal Disease in the Mountains of Kentucky.

Lack of Water, Starvation and Death—Fourteen Killed on the Rail.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, November 29.—Arthur H. Loomis, a traveling man for a New York firm, is in the city to-day, having just returned from a trip through the plague stricken district of eastern Kentucky. Mr. Loomis said: "I was four days in Martin county without disposing of a single article. The people are crazy; they have no use for anything but coffins. A great deal has been printed in the papers about the situation in Martin and adjoining counties, but it has been but an imperfect reflex of the existing deplorable condition. I know of instances where whole families have died within a week; where neighborhoods have been swallowed up in the grave; where one man has survived to bury his family and his friends and then been found dead with no living creature near him, except in some cases of a faithful dog. Flocks of sheep and droves of cattle that used to browse on the hillsides and along the range of the Cumberlands now lay dead and rotting. While pebbles glisten on the bottom of the creek beds, wells and cisterns, have been drained to the bottom and springs are no longer to be relied upon and where vegetation formerly bloomed luxurantly there is nothing but decay. Thousands are said to have died within the past two weeks.

"What in the opinion of the natives is the cause of this fatal disease?"

"It is very evident that the chief agent of death is starvation. The people in those districts are almost without communication with the outside world. An accasional drummer like myself strays among them once a year and a few of the most prosperous visit some of the large cities once in a life time. A good season brings with it beautiful crops of wool and other native products. They are rudely made into clothing. But when the crop fails them the order of things is reversed. I am speaking now of the backwoods places where the plague has raged with the greatest fatality. I learned while in Martin county that the crop yield for two successive seasons had been a failure. The natives are without money and the means to purchase bread. The shutting off of the water supply has brought to the surface a poisonous liquid; famished for water the people drank, and the consequence was death. The first symptoms are violent gripings and after this a raging headache. A hot fever ensues and the patient generally lingers two days, suffering mental agony before death. I understand several physicians have been commissioned by the state to make a careful analysis of the water and describe the poisonous ingredients. Relief has recently been dispatched to Martin from near counties. Before I left there was a light rain with prospects of continued falling weather, and the opinion prevails that the plague has passed through its most fatal stages and is now on the wane. During the last two days of my stay I heard of very few deaths."

WRECKED ON THE RAIL.

Four Men Killed In a Collision on the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Novembor 29.—Freight train No. 14, going east, which left here at 1:30 o'clock this morning on the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern railroad, collided with freight train No. 9, west bound, two miles east of Honings Station, and forty-eight miles east of Memphis, at 4:15 o'clock. Engineer Jack Moore and Brakeman Robert Neeley, of No. 9, were killed outright; Pat Welch, fireman of No. 9, and the fireman of No. 14 were buried underneath the cars, and they too will die. Eight freight cars and both engines were badly wrecked.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., November 29.—The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern live stock train of eight cars of hogs this morning ran into the Chicago & Western train, causing a bad wreck, killing fireman Fred Phillips and badly injuring Jo Benjamin, the engineer.

Burned in a Paralytic Fit.

MONTGOMERY, N. Y., November 29.—John S. Sammons, an eccentric old farmer, who, a quarter of a century ago, acquired notoriety by buying for himself a metallic coffin, on Thanksgiving Day had a paralytic fit, and falling on a hot stove, was seriously burned. A neighbor happening in, found him insensible, his head resting on the stove, with the right side of the face burned to a crisp. The unfortunate man is in a critical condition, but may recover.

The Bigamous Baronet.

TOLEDO, O., November 29.—The Neiville bigamy case came to a sudden termination this morning. At the adjournment of court last evening the opening argument for the prosecution had been made and it was expected that this morning the jury would be addressed on behalf of the prisoner, but when the court opened his counsel remarked that they did not care to say anything to the jury, whereupon Judge Lemmon delivered his charge and the twelve retired, only to return in about fifteen minutes with a verdict of guilty. Neiville took the matter very coolly and had nothing to say, farther than thanking his counsel for the able effort which they had made in his behalf. An effort will be made to secure a new trial. The extent of punishment in such cases is seven years in the penitentiary. He will probably not be sentenced until near the close of the present term of court.

AMUSEMENTS.

"La Charbonniere."

One of the strongest attractions of the season at the Opera house is the great French melodramatic success, "La Charbonniere" (The Charcoal Dealer), which is to be presented next Thursday and Friday evenings, under the management of Brooks & Dickson, who are famous producers of strong plays. "The Romany Rye" and "In the Ranks" are examples, but "La Charbonniere" is said to be one of their finest productions. "La Charbonniere" is to run all next week at the Olympic theater, St. Louis, and will be the Christmas attraction at Haverly's theater, Chicago. The New York Graphic gives this interesting account of its original production in the country: One of the most notable events in the theatrical world during the past week was the first production of a powerful melodrama of the French emotional school—"La Charbonniere" (The Charcoal Dealer)—which took place last Monday night at the Chestnut Street theater, Philadelphia, under the management of Messrs. Brooks and Dickson. The piece was mounted with great care and accuracy, and neither money nor labor appear to have been spared to give the production the best possible treatment. The play is the joint and greatest work of MM. Pierre Decourcelle and Hector Cremiux, who occupy a foremost place among French authors. When the first French production of this drama at the Gaite theater created such a decided sensation in Paris as to make it the subject of a full column cable dispatch to the New York Herald, those enterprising and plucky American managers, Messrs. Brooks & Dickson, cabled instructions to their English agent to go at once to Paris and purchase from the authors the American rights of the play, which was done, and after undergoing the necessary changes at the hands of a skillful playwright to fit the piece to the tastes of American playgoers, it has passed the ordeal of its first American performance, and pronounced by an enthusiastic audience and the press of New York and Philadelphia to be a great success.

TRADE AND LABOR.

Still Further Reductions in Wages and Work.

BOSTON, November 29.—The Bigelow Carpet company, at Clinton, which employs nearly 1,000 hands, will, December 10, reduce wages of operatives 8 per cent.

YONKERS, N. Y., November 39.—Alexander Smith & Son's extensive carpet mills shut down to-day for an indefinite time. The mills employed between 3,000 and 4,000 hands. The suspension is due to depression in trade.

PITTSBURG, Pa., November 29.—General officers of the Pennsylvaaia company, controlling the Pittsburg & Erie, Cleveland & Pittsburg, Indianapolis & Vincennes, and other railroads, are in consultation here to-day on the proposed reduction of force. General manager Baldwin says there will be no cut in wages, but that a reduction in the number of employes on all their lines is necessary, owing to the continued dullness of trade.

PITTSBURG, Pa., November 29.—The general feeling among business men is daily growing more hopeful. Some large orders for railroad supplies have this week been placed with manufacturers and bids on others have been asked for. The feeling among iron men is decidedly better, on account of the recent fair orders for products of the mills.

CINCINNATI, O., November 29.—D. I. Johnson & Co., furniture dealers, assigned. Assets estimated at $40,000; liabi lities $45,000.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

The Romantic Story as Told in the Husband's Petition.

NEW YORK, N. Y., November 29.—Suit for absolute divorce has been begun in the supreme court of King's county by Frederick D. Rusk against his wife, Clara D. Rusk. The plaintiff lives in East New York, and the defendant, to whom he was married about two years ago, is his second wife. The ground upon which Rusk asks a divorce is that his wife has another husband in the person of Washington Conklin, who is now living in Suffolk county. Nobody knows who Mrs. Rusk's parents are. One day about twenty odd years ago Mrs. Robbins, the wife of Nathaniel Robbins, a wealthy sea-captain, was about to cross the Fulton ferry. He saw a group of deckhands standing around a basket containing a tiny infant, which had been left in the ferry-house. Mrs. Robbins adopted the waif. Afterwards, when living in Suffolk county, and when sixteen years old, Clara secretly married Conklin, who was the coachman of her foster-parents. In a few months it leaked out that he had another wife living. Capt. Robbins then removed to New Lots, and two years ago young Rusk, a widower, married Mrs. Conkin No. 2. Rusk admits that he knew of his wife's former marriage, but claims she told him that she had been formally divorced from Conklin.

The Middletown Bank Failure.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., November 29.—Late to-day Hill and Lamb, attorneys for the First National bank of this city, filed with the county clerk, a suit against the Western Elevator company, B. D. Brown, president, on a note given by the latter to the bank for $80,000, the demand of plaintiff being for $10,000. The note was made October 15,1883, payable on demand. It shows that interest was paid on it until November 1, 1884, at the rate of $533.33 per month, payment being secured by chattel mortgage. At 4:20 p. m. yesterday this chattel mortgage was filed. It bears date of July 25th, 1884. The property mortgaged to the Indianapolis bank to secure the payment of the note, if suit be brought, consists of the elevators in the city; also those owned by the Western Elevator company in Paris, Newman, Hammond and Weldon, Illinois.

The Paris Sensation.

PARIS, November 29.—Public sympathy for Madame Hugues, who shot her traducer a few days ago, is intensified by the fact that both Hugues and his wife devotedly nursed the sufferers from cholera during the prevalence of the epidemic at Marseilles. M. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of the Le Pays, considers the lady a heroine and urges the entire press to uphold her. Hugues says his wife proposed to partake of a "lover' breakfast" before going to court. He was in excellent spirits during the meal. Before leaving her home she prepared a bundle of clothes for use during her stay in prison. She has asked the prison officials that she may be provided with material for modelling in clay.

Obituary.

LONDON, November 30.—James Edward Freeman, American artist, died at Rome, November 21.

OLEAN, N. Y., November 29.—Abraham James, whose singular discovery of the once famous Pleasantville oil field, in 1863, is among the many curious reminiscences of the Pennsylvania petroleum country, died last week in Oregon, aged 77 years.

The French Duty on Grain.

PARIS, November 29.—At the cabinet council to-day ir was decided to make the proposed increase of duty on foreign grain two francs per centum.

OUR INDUSTRIES.

Interesting Information Regarding Woolen Manufactures,

As Obtained from Mr. Edwin Ellis of the Wabash Woolen Mills.

The Nail Works the Largest Institution of the Kind in the Country.

A Description of the Self-Feeding Nail Machines—The Wabash Rolling Mill—Other Items.

WOOL AND WOOLENS.

An Association Organized In Louisville A Talk With Mr. Edwin Ellis.

A meeting of representatives of many of the woolen mills in Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois and one from Tennessee was held in Louisville, October 27th, for the purpose of taking such action as would be best for the improvement of the market for woolen goods. This was the first meeting of the kind that has been held. An organization was formed and will hereafter be known as the Kentucky Doeskin Jeans Manufacturers' Association. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and signed by twelve manufacturers. The most important business transacted during the meeting was the adoption of a resolution ordering the mills stopped from the 1st of December until the 1st of February, 1885. A circular has been issued and sent to all firms not represented in the convention. It states that the mills represented had 1785 looms, which number is fully two-thirds of the number in such mills in the United States. It urges that all mills enter the association as it would strengthen it besides being a benefit to the mills themselves. With reference to the suspension until Febuary, the circular states that the capacity is greatly increased and if the mills were to continue in operation overproduction would result and a still greater demoralization of the business would follow. The demand this season has been very light and prices low. The employes of the mills should not object because if a stop is not made now, a more prolonged suspension would be necessary next year.

Mr. Edwin Ellis was asked yesterday if he intended becoming a member of the association. He said that he had not yet become a member but would abide by the decisions of the association. At some time soon the mill will be represented in the association. Mr. Ellis expressed the same opinion in regard to the stagnation of business that he did in an interview published about a month ago, that it was due to the reduction of the tariff. The excitement of the campaign had a depressing effect and also the open fall.

"Do you think the Democrats at this session of congress will take any action in regard to the tariff on wool and woolen goods?" was asked.

"I do not think they will," responded Mr. Ellis. "If they do I do not think they will restore the tariff. They will still further reduce it, if anything. Such men as Hurd are rampant free traders upon the question."

"Do you think this branch of the tariff will be brought before congress soon?"

"Yes. There is great dissatisfaction with the present tariff both by the growers of wool and the manufacturers."

"But supposing a still greater reduction is made?"

"Why, then the wages of the employes would have to be reduced, which would be a hard thing to do with American workmen, or the mills would have to close altogether, because they could not compete with foreign manufactures. It is hard to tell what is to be done with the tariff on wool, and opinions are merely speculations. If the tariff on wool is increased, the tariff on woolen goods must be also. The manufacturers would object to an increased tariff on wool only, and the growers would object to an increased tariff on woolen goods. I am in favor of restoring the tariff of '67, on both wool and woolen goods. This tariff was about 20 per cent. higher than the present one, and protected all parties concerned."

THE LARGEST NAIL MILL

In the United States—Description of the Self-Feeding Nail Machines.

It is not generally known that more nails are turned out in Terre Haute than at any other mill in the United States. There are at present in the Nail Works 144 machines, twenty-seven of which are self-feeders. To supply these machines with the necessary iron twenty-six puddling furnaces are required and four heating furnaces in the nail plate department. The amount of nails cut this year will be greatly in excess of former years and much larger than the output of any other mill in the country. The mill has been idle but very little this year, and the addition of self-feeding machines has greatly added to the capacity of the mill. The employes are paid every two weeks. For the two weeks ending yesterday the men received pay for in the neighborhood of 15,000 kegs of nails. The exact number turned out during the year will not be known until the mill shuts down when an inventory will be taken. Any estimate made now would probably not be within ten or fifteen thousand kegs of the correct figures. It will probably require considerable time to make the inventory but it will be completed by Christmas.

There are not very many who have any distinct idea of the self-feeding nail machines, some not knowing that they are in use at the works. A brief description of the machines is as follows: A self-feeding machine can be made by attaching apparatus to an ordinary machine. Immediately in front of the knives there is a funnel shade casting which ends in two pairs of prongs set opposite each other. There is a small space between the two prongs of each pair, just large enough to admit a plate of iron. The rear end of the funnel is cogged in which works a correspondingly cogged arc attached to an arm which extends downward and is fastened to a rod connecting with the main shaft. By this means a revolving motion is given to the funnel and the plate is turned over the same as by hand. The funnel is attached to the top of an arm which is pivoted near the bottom of the machine. A rod extends from the main shaft to this arm and throws the entire apparatus backward and forward. A neat device holds the plate in position while it is being cut. An arm extends back from the funnel and terminates in an upright fork. An iron plate is fastened to an ordinary stick used by nail feeders, and is thrust into the funnel. The pronged arrangement will not allow the plate to protrude through except in but one position. The wooden stick is dropped into the fork at the rear, and as the funnel is thrown forward it closes upon it and thrusts the plate between the knives, holding it securely while the plate is being cut. As the funnel is thrown back the fork opens and allows it to turn by the cog and lever motion already described. Then follows a repetition of the operation. The entire operation is performed in almost the twinkling of an eye, but it is as true and perfect as that of any feeder. In fact, the nails cut by these machines are better than those by hand, and there are fewer spoiled. Another advantage of the machine is that four or five kegs more of nails can be cut a week than by the original method. Only small nails are cut by the machines, common and plain 3-pennies, 4's and 6's. A boy can manipulate two of the machines. All the labor necessary is to replace the plates in the sticks when they have been used up and with a thrust shove them into the funnel. The rest of the operation is performed by the machine.

The Iron Market.

The iron market is still reported dull. There has been very little doing in the way of railway improvement the past year and as a great amount of iron is used by railroads a depression in the iron business has been the consequent. This depression was confined mainly to the east but its influence was felt decidedly in the west. The dull times with the railroads are brighter and the prospects are better than they were. A better feeling prevails in the iron market as it is anticipated that there will be a great amount of iron used in railway construction the coming year. The new orders, however, are not so numerous and sufficiently large to warrant the assertion that any great change for the better has taken place in the market and that it is not now dull.

The Nail Works of this city do not report business as being very brisk. The demand for nails is not as heavy as it has been. The works are running full capacity, with good prospects for the continuance of the same. The Wabash Iron company reports a dull market, but there are favorable conditions for it becoming better. The foundries and machine shops are doing a fair business, considering the time of year.

The Wabash Mills.

The puddlers have been working single turn for the past week. The guide and bar mills were idle yesterday, one owing to the falling in of a furnace and the other on account of a lack of orders. The furnace at Gadsden, Ala., is running steady and is turning out large quantities of iron. The demand for this class of iron in the south is very good. The furnace here which has been in idleness all summer and fall, will probably remain idle through the winter. The market is so low and the prospects are such that the furnace can not be operated on a paying basis for some time to come.

The Nail Works.

It was reported yesterday that the Nail Works would shut down yesterday afternoon and would not resume operations until after the holidays. The rumor was without foundation. The works will continue in operation for another week at least and possibly longer when a stop will be made during the holidays. Large quantities of nails are being stored in the warehouses but a better aspect of the market would soon reduce the amount. The nail-plate department was idle yesterday on account of a lack of iron. It will resume the coming week.

Notes.

The Phœnix foundry and Van shops were idle Thanksgiving day.

Yesterday was pay day at both the Nail Works and Wabash mills.

The old boilers in Hudnut's hominy mill will be taken out and three new ones manufactured by Clift & Son put in their place.

J. H. Brigg's new house on the corner of Sixth and Mulberry streets is being furnished with improved heating apparatus by the Phœnix Foundry.

PASTOR AND PEOPLE.

True Wisdom the Subject for the Sabbath School Lesson To-Day.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson For November 30—Subject: True Wisdom—Proverbs viii., 4-17.

In figurative language so beautiful yet so strong the wise writer presents in this lesson a personification of wisdom. In the attributes which are ascribed to her the student may easily see a marked similarity to the attributes that belong to the God of all wisdom, and Christian theologians have seen in this personification "a symbolizing of the doctrine of the sonship of our Lord," as one writer puts it. Referring to wisdom as standing in the high places, the sacred writer indicates her right to royal position, and no doubt had in mind some city like Jerusalem, where from the top of some lofty eminence those who came from the various converging ways might be afforded ample opportunity to hear the words intended for their edification. While in these latter days there are some who seem bent on placing wisdom above all other things human or divine, it will not be hurtful for a vast number of the world's inhabitants to pay homage to wisdom and forsake the worship of ignorance. Following the line of thought indicated above regarding Christ being foreshadowed in this picture of wisdom, a writer has carried out the line of thought in a very effective way, some of the points of which may be designated, one of the most striking arguments presented being in suplying the word Christ in place of wisdom wherever referred to in the lesson, thus bringing out clearer the effect. Christ announces his errand with the highest evidences of earnestness and sincerity. He chooses the most conspicuous ways of making His good tidings known to us; he brings the gospel close to us in our everyday life; He calls every class and condition to hear His voice.

In this day, when the press and the pulpit are so free and so accessible there is not the reason for men remaining in ignorance that there was in the past. Wisdom about secular things can more easily be obtained than ever before, and there is, too, a better opportunity for learning of the things of God than ever before since the world began. There is now such an opportunity of investigating and proving the claims set forth in the gospel of Christ that any man with fairness in his heart and a love for truth may settle for himself, may learn by a careful, candid study of the word of God the absolute truth of these claims. In the tenth verse is the thought tersely expressed that instruction is better than silver and knowledge than choice gold, and how true is this statement may be easily proven by consulting the thoughts of the living or dead writters who have attained unto a liberal share of the wisdom that this world can give. Pre-eminently is this true when instruction and knowledge, concerning the things of God are the portion of any man. He may be wisest of men, but all his worldly wisdom will be as naught compared to the knowledge he may have concerning the deep things of God. In many a case there may be men who have learned but a little of the real truth, and then, discouraged by some apparent unexplainable matter, may have given up the whole and made public declaration of their disbelief; but should these men, in the everyday affairs of life, give up at every apparent obstacle, deny the truth or the existence of all things they could not understand or explain or see with their natural eyes they would be looked upon by their fellow men as too cowardly or too unreasonable for recognition. A man has no more right to judge of the truths of God, to judge of the Bible, to judge of Christ, without careful, painstaking, sincere investigation than he has to judge of the truths of science, the validity of logic, or the indisputable events of history without ever having learned of them and investigated them.

The wisdom which Solomon writes of will be found none the less important, none the less worthy of our consideration to-day because it has come down to us through so many centuries. There are practical everyday truths to be taken home to every one of us from the careful study of this lesson of wisdom. The wisest men as they near the day when earthly things shall be at an end for them, feel more keenly than at any other time in their lives how ignorant they are; but this should be no reason why all who have been given intelligence should not strive with daily redoubled efforts not only to learn of the wisdom of this world but to learn of the great things of God. As hints to the study of the lesson the following plan may be given: Lesson topic: Wisdom bringing blessedness. Lesson outline: 1. Wisdom's call, verse 1-7; 2. Wisdom's worth, verses 8-11; 3. Wisdom's gifts, verses 12-17. Golden text, "I love them that love me; and those that seek me early shall find me."

The Churches.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN. — Sabbath school at 9:45, missionary service at 10 o'clock. "Subject, Spiritual Riches." Evening subject, "A Short Creed." Young people's meeting at 7 p. m.

A. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching both morning and evening, by the pastor.

THIRD BAPTIST.—Services both morning and evening, the Rev. Davis, of Louisville, officiating, Sunday school at 7:30 p. m.

BAPTIST MISSION.—The Rev. Taylor Robertson will preach at the Baptist mission at 7:30 p. m., Thursday evening. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.

ST. STEPHEN'S.—To-day is Advent Sunday. The services will be as follows: 9 a. m.—Morning prayer and Sunday school. 10:30 a. m.—Litany-sermon and Holy Communion. 3 p. m.—Evening prayer and children's service. 7:30 p. m.—Even song. Lecture by Dr. John E. Link. Subject, "Science, the Friend of Christianity." Dr. Link stands among the foremost men of his profession in this country, and his words are entitled to great respect.

ASBURY CHURCH.—Services at 10:30 a. m. Preaching by the Rev. Skinner, who exchanges pulpits with the Rev. Beck. At 7:30 p. m., preaching by the pastor on "Perseverance and Obedience in the Christian Life." Young peoples' meeting at 6:30. Official meeting Monday night.

CONGREGATIONAL.—No services at this church.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Breeden's morning subject will be "A Perpetual Thanksgiving." In the evening he will preach the seventh of his series of lectures on the "Means of Culture;" subject, "Marriage and the Marriage Relation."

CHRISTIAN MISSION.—Sunday school at the usual hour. Next Thursday evening the Rev. Breeden will begin a short series of revival meetings at this mission, Nos. 316 and 318 south Thirteenth street. Every one is cordially invited to attend.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Morning subject, "Christianity and Organized Charity." In the evening the pastor will begin a series of sermons to young women. Subject this evening, "Young Women and Society." The Rev. Taylor Robertson will preach at the Third avenue mission Thursday evening.

Church Notes.

The Christian church people are thinking of the holidays.

The new organ will be placed in the Congregational church by the middle of December.

The ladies of the Presbysterian church will hold a "Polyorama" at the church Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

The centennial conference of the Methodist church will be held at Baltimore, beginning the 9th of December. The Rev. Samuel Beck, of Asbury, and the Rev. Dr. Cissel, of Greencastle, will attend as delegates.

The Ladies' Society of the Congregational church will hold an exchange at the church on the evening of December 16th. An oyster supper, and a sale of cakes, fancy articles, and dressed dolls will be the attractions.

Asbury church will have an entertainment Christmas eve, but just the nature has not as yet been determined. This church does not go much on Christmas trees, but whatever the entertainment proves to be it will give the little ones the bulk of the amusement.

Wednesday evening the Rev. Breeden will lecture at the Christian church on "Woman's Work in the Church." No admission fee will be charged. After the lecture the Christian Woman's Board of Missions will be organized. About fifty ladies have signified their intention of joining.

THE NEW INSANE ASYLUMS.

Opposition to their Completion to be Made Before the Legislature.

Special to the Commercial Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 28.—Considerable opposition is developing to the completion of the three new insane asylums, for the erection of which a commission was appointed and partial appropriations made by the last legislature. The fight against them in the next legislature will be on the ground that the cost of erection of the proposed new buildings is the smallest item of expense. The idea was to run each institution upon a different system: that at Logansport upon the seggregate plan, the Evansville Asylum upon the improved congregate plan, and the Richmond institution upon the college plan. It is estimated that the cost of equipping the three asylumns would be nearly $1,500,000, and to run them each upon a different scheme will be very expensive. Besides it is now discovered that there are but 610 insane people in the various county hospitals and jails, when it was thought additional accommodations was needed for 1,100 patents. In view of these facts, it is proposed by some to finish only the Evansville institution and quit work on the others, and upon this issue Richmond and Logansport will make their fight in the legislature.

Suspended.

Last evening Chief Vandever suspended Officers Schonefeld and Tryon to await investigation by the police board. It is charged that the officers were in Trisz's saloon, corner of Thirteenth street and the Vandalia roilroad; one night last week when a fight took place between Frank Benight and a yardman named Jones. Jones was struck with a billiard cue and badly injured. The officers deny that they were there, and say they arrived just in time to see Jones picked up off the floor. He went to play billiards again and they thought he was not seriously injured. They will be given a fair chance to prove their innocence of the charge.

Official Defalcation in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., November 29.—The committee which have been investigating the charges against Attorney General Blaire of exacting illegal fees from the state, submitted a report to-day, in which, among other things, they disclose a discovery of a defalcation in the office of the auditor of public account books—that officer failing to show the proper credit for taxes paid by clerks of county courts on law processes. The amount involved so far is $1,500, but if these irregularities show up in the same proportion in all the counties, the amount will reach $20,000 to $30,000.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, N. Y., November 29.—The following is the bank statement for the week ending to-day.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans........		$3,025,000
Specie..............	$ 902,000	
Legal tenders.......	1,102,00	
Deposits..........		62,000
Circulation..........		68,00
Reserve..........	2,821,00	

The bank now holds $42,267,000 in excess of legal requirements.

The Charity Concert.

The charity concert Tuesday night will be one of the largest attended entertainments of the season. The best musical talent of the city has been secured. In addition to the home talent Mrs. Mary Henderson Jones, a celebrated reader of Boston, has been secured, and assist in the entertainment. As an elocutionist Mrs. Jones, it is said, has few equals.

A Million Francs.

NEW YORK, N .Y., November 28.—The steamship Main, from Bremen, brought to-day 1,000,000 francs consigned to New York banks.

LOCAL LACONICS.

A Letter of Information On the Swiss Cattle Experiment from Consul Beauchamp.

Butcher Lang In Recovering from a Spree Nearly Fatally Poisoned.

The Mistake In a Prescription Nearly Ends the Career of a Drinking Man.

The Work and Prospects of the Agricultural Society—A Law Suit Over an Acre.

SWISS CATTLE.

A Letter From Consul Beauchamp—A Remunerative Enterprise.

The following is a letter from the Hon. E. P. Beauchamp, in reply to inquiries concerning Swiss cattle and dairymen, addressed to the secretary of the Terre Haute Board of Trade. It is published with the hope it may reach the eye of some one who may be interested in experimenting in Swiss cattle or in establishing a dairy under Swiss methods. The uniform steady demand, at high prices for "fancy" butter in this country would make the experiment a very safe one.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, }
ST. GALLE, Switzerland. }

MY DEAR SIR: I am sorry that so much time has elapsed since the receipt of your letter, making certain inquiries relative to the importation of Swiss cattle into our country, without an answer, but my time has been so continuously occupied in official channels that any other course has been impossible.

Referring to the subject, I am decidedly of the opinion that it would be very remunerative in time, especially as to milk and butter, to introduce into our country the Swiss "Braunrich" breed, as their milk and butter qualities are beyond question superior even to the Jerseys. As to the superiority of this breed of cattle, I would refer you to the reports made by the consular officers in Switzerland to the department of state in answer to a circular issued by that department, on the 18th of July, 1883, asking "information relative to breeding cattle, &c.," which you can no doubt easily procure by application, and which will give all the desired information, as the matter has been thoroughly discussed in this volume of consular reports.

It is difficult to induce a peasant to start on a long journey, like one to the United States, with a herd of his own cattle, to experiment in dairy products in a new country. I have, however, after much trouble and inquiry, found a farmer with a large family, possessing land and cattle here, who would be willing to make such a venture, for the benefits the future in a new country may have in store for his children, on certain conditions. He would desire certain propositions for a certain number of years, so that he may know exactly what to depend upon when he arrives on the other side. He seems to be a most reliable man, and says that he is perfectly acquainted with all the details of cattle-breeding, milk, and butter-making, and caring for the grass so as to make the cows produce the most milk. He has a family of eight children, four of whom are able to do the work of adults. He would bring with him five head of his (Kellenberger) cattle. He would buy any number of cattle desired and go with them and his own to America without charge for that service. (Then follows the terms proposed for wages, allowance for passage, &c.) For the amount stipulated he would give in addition to the services of himself and family, the milk and one-half the calf-product of his cattle.

I would recommend you to apply to the state department, however, for the volume referred to, as it will give you full details as to the kind of cattle, cost of shipping, the route, &c.

Sincerely yours,
E. P. BEAUCHAMP.

The price suggested by the Swiss for the work of himself and four sons is about $1,000 per annum in addition to some allowances.

LANG'S DRUNK.

He is Winding Up on the Verge of the Grave.

A few nights ago Henry Lang, a west Main street butcher, was found by Officer Oakey wandering on the streets bareheaded and with a British bull-dog revolver in his hands. He said he wanted the revolver to shoot the snakes that were following him. The officer told Lang he would take the revolver and shoot the snakes, and Lang handed it over rather pleased with the idea. He was then marched to police headquarters, where he was held until daylight and sent home. Thursday evening his friends requested that he be locked up as he was not in a suitable condition to run at large. He was placed in jail and attended by his wife. Friday Dr. Weinstein gave him a prescription calling for bromide of potassium and hydrate of chloral. The prescription was filled by a young man named Trivoli, at Dr. Pence's drug store. Several doses were given Lang, and he complained of a smarting sensation in the throat. Friday afternoon he was removed to his residence on north Second street quite ill. Yesterday the doctors were working with him. It is claimed that corrosive sublimate was mixed with the hydrate of chloral. The prescription clerk has given satisfactory evidence that he filled the prescription from the right bottles, and Dr. Pence stated last evening that he would exonorate him. The doctor is of the opinion if the corrosive sublimate is mixed with the chloral it was put in at the manufacturing chemist's. He has put the bottle to one side and will analyze it. If a large quantity of corrosive sublimate had been in the mixture Lang would have been seized with convulsions and would have vomited blood. He had none of these symptoms, and the only evidence of the drug is a sore throat. He is out of all danger.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Society On Its Feet—The Scheme for a Circuit of Fairs Next Fall.

The finances of the Vigo Agricultura society are in a better condition than they have been for many years. After the collections are made on all the stock sold the society will be out of debt with the exception of the $1,000 note held by the Rose dispensary. It is proposed to make that or nearly that amount next year on the Fourth of July. It is the intention to give a grand celebration on that day. The society will begin advertising in May, and will endeavor to have one of the largest ever held in this city. The society is encouraged by the bright prospects for the extension the street car line to the new cemetery next year, which will necessarily pass the fair grounds. This will enable the society to arrange for picnics and thus increase its revenue.

Mr. W. H. Duncan, secretary of the association, has received letters from the secretaries of the associations of Coles and Edgar counties, regarding the proposed circuit of fairs, and they are willing to enter if the dates can be arranged so as to not conflict with their dates. The proposed circuit includes Coles, Edgar, Vigo, Parke and Vermillion. The plan would undoubtedly benefit all counties interested. If a circuit cannot be formed of the above counties, one will be formed with other counties.

AN ACRE AND A HALF.

It Causes Farmers to Law and Lawyers to Quarrel—An Extraordinary Event.

The Rhyan-Shepherd quiet title case has been occupying the attention of the superior court for several days. Several years ago Rhyan purchased a strip of land from Mr. Shepherd in Fayette township. The deed called for fifty-four acres more or less When the land was surveyed it extended fifty-two feet further than Shepherd thought it should. He desires the line to be on the old survey. The land in dispute measures one and a half acres, and is worth about $50 but they are fighting bitterly for it. One of the attorneys stated yesterday that there was about four million feet of feeling in the matter, and another one said they fought for it as though there was a gold mine on it. The case will cost—attorneys' fees, etc., about $600, if fought no further.

The case was not finished yesterday, although it was the last day of the September term. It may seem strange to the ordinary mortal, but it is a rare thing for a case to be "hanging fire" at the end of a term of court. In such an event the law provides that the term shall continue from day to day until the case is finished, and that the jury must answer for duty the same as though the term had not been continued. An attorney remarked yesterday that such an event had not happened since he had been practicing at the Terre Haute bar.

Quite a little stir was occasioned among the attorneys in the case by a quarrel between the Messrs. McNutt and Mr. Wm. Eggleston. Mr. Gil McNutt made the suggestion that the opposite side should employ an attorney who could draw up papers. Mr. Eggleston stated that nobody but a pettifogging lawyer would talk that way. The discussion grew quite warm, and some one passed the lie. The attorneys not interested in the case looked amused. The storm blew over, and the sunshine came out once more.

PIE-PIE.

A Baker Tells The Kind of Pie the People Like the Best.

"What kind of pie is eaten most in Terre Haute?" an Express reporter asked of a baker.

"It's all owing to the season. Now, this kind of weather, blustering and cold, makes people like mince and pumpkin pies; warm weather makes them want berry and custard pies, although a great many berry pies are eaten in winter."

"What is the most popular pie?"

"That would be had to tell. Mince in winter, custard, cream and apple in summer. People's tastes change. A few years ago apple pies were slow sale in summer time. Then people wanted pieplant or rhubarb pie, peach and blackberry. Now the taste runs according to months. In November, December, January and February we bake more mince and pumpkin pies, with a good sprinkling of blackberry and a few raspberries. When spring comes rhubarb and apple pies have a rage, and in summer fresh raspberry, blackberry and strawberry, with custard and cream pies to fill in."

"Is there much profit on pies?"

"Not a great deal. Everything that goes into pies cost. Then we have to sell to the grocers and confectioners, and they have to make a profit. So you see there is very little margin on ten cent pies."

"What class of people eat the most pies?"

"I sell more pies at the houses of the well-to-do working people, and more cakes to the rich. The very poor do not buy pies; they are content to get bread. Country people are great for pies when they come to town. Those that don't fill up on crackers, buns, and cheese will walk up to the lunch counter and say "Pie and coffee."

HEADLIGHT FLASHES.

The Number of Official Orders Prohibiting Drinking on the Increase—B. of L. F. Organizing in Texas.

Are the Railroad Companies Working a Reform?

The scope within which man can exercise his civil and religious rights is gradually becoming narrow. The foregoing statement is one that may be questioned. However, to no one class of men is it more applicable than to railroad employes. There is no standing order in force on the majority of roads relative to the use of tobacco and liquor, but, as a railroader has stated, the order is inferred. When a railroad employee takes a glass of beer he recognizes that by the act he risks his position. Although it is seldom that an employe is discharged on this account he recognizes that oft indulgence makes him insecure. With this feeling he infers the rule prohibiting drinking. During the last year the management of several of the largest railway systems have promulgated prohibitory orders, some of them including tobacco. About ten days ago the following order was issued by the Ohio & Missippi railroad:

"The smoking of pipes, cigars, or cigarettes by agents in charge of ticket or telegraph offices or by train men on all trains carrying passengers is prohibited from this date while such employes are on duty."

The above is only one of the many and is of the more moderate type. Some extend to the imbibing of liquors whether on or off duty.

The question arises whether this plan for working a reform is the best that could possibly be employed. Such orders, while a railroad corporation has a right to dictate the character of men in their employ, is likely to brew antagonism. Men may feel that their rights are being questioned and rebel, if not openly, by clandestine disobedience. The different brotherhoods of railway employes now gaining so firm a footing in the United States and Canada are more of a benefit to themselves and to the companies that employ them than all the prohibitory orders ever issued. Men come into these brotherhoods of their own free wills. They pledge themselves to live up to the bylaws, and if before manhood was wanting by that act it is inborn. No organization has gained a wider or deeper footing than the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Regarding the use of intoxicating liquors the law of that organization says in effect that any member connected with the sale of intoxicating liquor or found to be inebriate shall be suspended for one year, and a repetition forfeits his right of membership. Any member can prefer a charge against another and secure an investigation. Grand Master Arnold said to a representative of the Express: "We do not require total abstinence. Our motto is Benevolence, Sobriety and Industry, but total abstinence in not our idea of temperance. We believe that a member of the brotherhood or of any like organization is more perfectly restricted than by an order from a railroad high official. Here in this order of the brotherhood each man has 150 supervisors while the general manager of a railroad is but one man over hundreds." Whether railroad officials are pursuing the wrong course in issuing prohibitory orders is a question to be decided only by experiment.

Organizing More Lodges.

Grand Organizer Stephens left yesterday for Chicago to attend to B. of L. F. business. He will return Monday and go to Savannah, Georgia, where he will organize. On his return trip he will take in different parts of Texas and organize several lodges of the B. of L. F. Mr. Stephens has received a letter from Iona, Michigan, on the Michigan Central, asking him to come there and obtain permission of the master mechanic of the road that they may organize. The request is one not highly complimentary to the men. Why should the master mechanic have the right to say "Organize," or "Don't organize." Men who will not assert their rights without the aid of Mr. Stephens surely will not remain stable when a rub comes. The organization of the Iona men will probably not be made.

Strictly First-Class.

St. Louis Republican.

With a frowning countenance a general passenger agent at one of the St. Louis railway ticket offices yesterday stepped up to the desk of the chief clerk and said to him in a rather severe tone of voice: "I thought I told you that human remains could only be shipped on first-class tickets in the baggage cars of first-class trains. Do you mean to defy me by violating the rules of this company?"

With a look of humility the unhappy clerk returned the severe glance of his superior officer, hardly knowing how to answer the grave charge made against him. After upsetting the inkstand in his embarrassment he mustered up courage and replied:

"I knew of no rule such as you describe. I was told that the corpse was a second-class corpse, so I allowed it to be shipped on a second-class ticket. I was confirmed in my belief that the corpse could not be first-class when I learned that the deceased during his lifetime had always traveled in second-class cars."

"That won't do," replied the infuriated passenger agent. "Have you forgotten that the Bible teaches that all men are equal in death? Besides, corpses are not classed like ordinary freight. The post-offices receive a great deal of stuff as second-class matter, and a corpse, provided it is small enough, might be smuggled through the mails; but remember hereafter, young man, that all corpses are strictly first-class."

Did Not "Knock Down."

Mr. John Miller, of this city, conductor on the Vandalia railway, and J. Huff, of Effingham, have been given the conductorships vacated by Messrs. Cornell and Hibbard. The former, it is stated, is only off duty temporarily. Conductor McGinnis, of the Big Four, has also been relieved. The Indianapolis Journal says: So apt are people to think that when a conductor is relieved that it is on account of dishonesty, we state that there is official authority for saying that neither the conductors on the C., I., St. L. & C. or the Vandalia were relieved for "knocking down," as it is called.

Editorial Amenities.

Spence's People's Paper.

If Jack Spence's wife should die we would not be afraid to bet $50 that he would get off some pun on her in his notice of her death.—[Newport Hoosier State.

No Brent; there would be no p-f-un then. In life we would remember how handy she wielded the mop and broom handle, the rolling pin, the poker and bed slats; with what dexterity and true aim she hurled old shoes, boots, chunks of coal at our poor, old, scarred veteran bald head. No indeed, Brent; we would bury the past and heal our wounds with Gumert's Wauxtanaugh Balm.

Logansport Journal.

The senior editor of the Pharos says we are paid only four dollars per week. Since we are on this question we will offer to wager that, house rent, table board and other essentials taken into consideration, the outlay of either of the reporters of the Journal will double that of brother Louthain. Some men are born with an income of four dollars a week, others achieve four dollars a week, and still others have four dollars a week, with house rent and table board thrust upon them.

Hunters.

Messrs. Edward Ellis, Mayor Armstrong, L. S. Briggs, J. B. Reynolds, Jos. Wildy, Fred Biel and W. H. Brown and son went down the river Thursday morning and returned yesterday afternoon on the Little Joker, which has recently received some new boiler flues. The party went down about twenty-two miles. A delightful trip was had, as well as success in killing game. They report that ducks are scarce, owing to the low stage of water and dried-up condition of the ponds.

The Government Building.

"Town Talk" in the Mail says nothing is being done with the government building. This is a mistake. Fifty thousand brick were delivered there the past week and if the weather continues favorable the stone contractors will begin work tomorrow.

The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon:

R. W. Thompson, Terre Haute, Ind.

It has been decided to use Indiana stone for the government building in your city.

M. G. BELL,
Supervising Architect.

No Longer Obnoxious.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., November 29.—Bill Youngerman made himself obnoxious to a negro congregation on Thursday night. While drunk he disturbed their public worship, and was arrested and taken to the lock-up, but released about midnight. A few minutes later were heard several shots, and the rapid flight of a number of men. Youngerman was found lying on the public square dead and litterally riddled with bullets.

The Chicago Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 29.—Judge Tuley, in the circuit court this morning, decided the application for the appointment of a receiver for the estate of Wilbur F. Storey, granting the petition, and naming Horace A. Hurlbut as receiver. He enjoined him, however, from interfering with the editorial staff or policy of the Times newspaper, unless under special order of the court.

The Davis Family.

The Davis famtly are making arrangements to give a concert next Saturday night at Casey, Ill. Another concert will probably be given the following Saturday night at Vincennes. It is the expectation to continue giving these concerts in the surrounding towns. Last year they were eminently successful, and undoubtedly will be greeted with the same enthusiasm this year.

Prof. McKnight.

A letter received from Prof. McKnight states that he has organized a class in Dayton, Ohio., under the most flattering circumstances. Mr. Milleur is in Wisconsin, and when his services are needed in Dayton he will come here and remove his scenery, which is stored in the Opera house, to Dayton. Messrs. Joe Davis and Doty will remain here for several weeks yet.

The Coleridge Case.

LONDON, November 29.—Bernard Coleridge, the son of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, is endeavoring to arrange a compromise with F. M. Adams, barrister, to whom the jury lately accorded a verdict for $15,000. Coleridge has offered to pay all costs of the prosecution and $5,000 cash to Adams to finally settle the matter.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29.—It is estimated that the decrease in the public debt for November will not be much over one million dollars. This decrease is due to the reduction in the revenue for the month, and heavy payments on account of pensions, over $8,000,000.

A Big Find.

DANVILLE, Pa., November 29.—Two men digging for roots in the Susquehanna river struck a metal box containing coin amounting to nearly $47,000, including $16,000 in Mexican silver dollars, $30,000 in gold doubloons, and nearly $1,000 in small silver coins.

The Week's Imports.

WALL STREET, N. Y., November 29.—Imports at the port of New York for the week ending to-day were $7,271000, of which $5,909,000 were general merchandise, and $2,362,000 were dry goods.

The War to Be Continued.

PARIS, November 29.—The Telegraph says the cabinet has obtained certain knowledge that China intends to continue the war. It is probable that 15,000 reinforcement will be sent to China.

A Broker's Firm Falls.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The failure of Messrs. Burr, Son & Co., brokers at 327 West Eighteenth street, is announced this morning, with preferences amounting to $110,000.

Slight Shocks of Earthquakes.

LONDON, November 29.—Slight earthquake shocks were felt yesterday at Rome, at Marseilles, at Lyons, and in the department of the Maritime Alps.