the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department. On September 21 a conference was ordered on the Senate amendments, which were numerous, and Senators Palmer, Sabin and George were appointed as conferees on the part of the Senate. The sine die adjournment of Congress took place before the House conferees were appointed, and the status of the bill is just what it was when it left the Senate and returned to the House. The fact that there was no quorum of the House committee on agriculture prevented its final disposition. The standing of the bill is a privileged one, and it can be disposed of at once when Congress meets in December. It is possible for the Democrats to pigeon-hole the bill and thus prevent the new administration from enjoying the privilege of the proposed appointment, but the political advantages would be trifling. The department is already organized, and the only material change is that the Commissioner becomes a Secretary. The other officers retain their present standing. If the bill is passed in December President Cleveland will have the privilege of naming the first Secretary of Agriculture. If he cares to exercise the privilege under the circumstances, doubtless he could find some ambitious statesman who would be willing to accept, even though his term of service would necessarily be brief.

THEY MADE FRIENDS THERE BEFORE

And the Latter Are Speculating About the Harrisons' Return to Washington.

Washington Special.

General Harrison and his family will need no introduction to Washington society. When they move into the White House many old friends will welcome them back to the capital. When the General was first elected to the Senate he took part of the house at No. 1013 Fifteenth street, where the family lived during the sessions of Congress for five years. Mrs. Harrison received her friends on Thursday, the Senatorial day, and her parlors were always thronged with pleasant people. During the last year of the Senator's term, the family moved to the Woodmont Flats on Iowa circle. They were living here at the time of the marriage of the General's son, Russell Harrison, to Miss Saunders, daughter of ex-Senator Saunders, of Omaha, and the young couple lived at the Woodmont for a time after their marriage, and received many social attentions.

General Harrison and his family are Presbyterians, and the members of the various congregations of that church in the city are already speculating as to which one will be the State church for four years. It is generally believed that the New York-avenue Presbyterian Church will be the one selected, though Rev. Dr. Bartlett, the pastor, is not building his hopes too high. He expected that President Cleveland would select his church, which stands at the head of the Presbyterian churches in the city in wealth and social importance; but the President passed him by for Dr. Sutherland's. Dr. Bartlett said this evening:

"Yes, General Harrison is a Presbyterian and he used to be a frequent attendant at my church, a part of the time renting a pew there. He never connected himself with any church in Washington, for he always considered Indianapolis his home."

The President-elect frequently attended St. Aloysius Catholic Church to listen to the sermons of a Jesuit father who had been his friend at school, and for whom he always entertained great friendship and admiration, notwithstanding the wide differences in their religious beliefs.

When Mrs. Harrison becomes the lady of the White House she will probably have with her most of the time her only daughter, Mrs. McKee, to whom both she and the General are particularly attached.

MINOR MATTERS.

Merits of the El Paso Controversy as to the International Boundary Line.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It is learned at the Department of State that the conflict over the course of the Rio Grande river at El Paso, between the inhabitants of that place and the Mexican dwellers at Paso del Norte, on the opposite side of the river, is not a new question, but that the matter has been the subject of correspondence between the governments of Mexico and the United States for the past two years. The first complaint came from the Mexicans, and was to the effect that the El Paso Land and Improvement Company had constructed works along the American shore of the river which were resulting in heavy erosion of the Mexican bank. To prevent this the Mexicans constructed a series of wing dams on their side, which projected slightly into the river and arrested the process of erosion there, but they transferred it, as is asserted by the Americans, to the Texas side. The Texan authorities complained of this state of affairs, and, meanwhile, the Mexicans retaliated with a charge that the El Paso water supply pipe had been projected far enough into the river to affect navigation. The matter is still under discussion between the two governments. The treaty of 1884 forbids the construction of works on either bank that may interfere with navigation or change the course of the river, so that the questions at issue are largely those of facts as to whether or not the operations on either side have or will actually result in interference with navigation or erosion of the banks.

Indiana Pensions.

Pensions have been granted the following-named Indianians:

Charles S. Patton, Cicero; Mitchell Buckler, Bellmore; Henry Lavely, Montgomery; Washington Walter, Hoagland; Isaac Notsine, Mongo; Thomas H. Myers, Freedom; James Reed, Lowell; Stephen W. Moore, Marion; George W. Ruble, Bear Branch; Amos Lee, Winamac; Thomas McCoin, Indianapolis; George W. Brandon, Daleville; Archibald D. Scott, Elnora; Peter Rope, Lick Creek; Andrew Miller, Geneva; Hiram Way, Evansville; George A. Foster (deceased), Crawfordsville; Seth D. Parker, Moore's Hill; Jacob McDonald, Butler; Wm. F. Childs, Washington; Elza Golden, Elkhart; Frederick Mandel, Huntingburg; James H. Elliott, How; Samuel C. Sweet, South Wabash; Peter Crasher, Mechanicsburg; Wm. H. Strader, Columbus; James M. Weathers, Marengo; G. W. Stephens, Clay City; Wm. Rose, North Vernon; Henry Jackson, Westport; Allen Higginbotham, Brazil; Wm. Wease, Bedford; Wm. W. Denton, Butlerville; Samuel Farner, Kewanna; James C. Slattery, Haughville; Nancy, mother of Louis M. Hays, Hillsdale; Cynthia E., widow of George A. Foster, Crawfordsville; Susan R., widow of Peter G. Senseney, Greenville; Jane Wright, former widow of Wm. M. Thompson, Grantsburg.

Illegal Consular Fees.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Complaint has been made to the Treasury Department of the action of the United States consul at Manchester, England, in charging double fees for authenticating quadruple invoices of merchandise shipped to the United States for entry under the immediate transportation act. The consul states that such double fees are charged only when the invoices indicate that the goods are to be shipped to the United States for exportation to a foreign country, and that his action is in accordance with a practice of long standing. Secretary Fairchild, in a letter to the Secretary of State on the subject, says that he is not aware of any legal justification for such practice, and that, on the contrary, it seems to be in direct violation of the statute prohibiting consular officers from making an additional charge for authenticating quadruple invoices. He suggests that the consul be instructed to charge a single fee only for the authentication of such invoices.

The Chamberlain-Endicott Wedding.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain reached Washington at 9 o'clock to-night. He drove at once to the Endicott home and remained there for an hour. Mr. Chamberlain's servant took the baggage to the Hotel Arno, where Lady Herbert, of England, is living. At midnight Mr. Chamberlain said he had come to this country on private business only, and did not care to discuss public affairs. He would not say anything about his approaching nuptials. It is unofficially announced to-night that the wedding will take place before the close of the week.

Methodist Bishops.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The Board of Methodist Episcopal Bishops continued in session to-day. Three judicial conferences and five appeal conferences were constituted. It was voted to hold the next session in Delaware, O., next May. This evening a reception was given the Bishops by the Methodist Social Union in Oddfellows' Hall, which was attended by a very large number of people.

Train Derailed and Burned.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 12.—Passenger train No. 53, due at Charlotte at 5:25 this evening from Atlanta, was thrown from the track by a broken wheel, near Tocco, Ga., at noon to-day. Every car rolled down an embankment and was burned, not so much as a plank of the whole train being left. Several passengers, baggage and expressman were badly hurt, but none fatally.

VERY HAPPY REPUBLICANS

Processions and Illuminations in Honor of Indiana's Successful Candidate.

An Ovation Given to Hon. James N. Huston by the People of Connersville—Features of the Jubilation at Other Places.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CONNERSVILLE, Nov. 12.—The city of Connersville, the home of Hon. James N. Huston, chairman of the Republican State committee, was the scene of a splendid ovation to Mr. Huston to-night. Mr. Huston holds a very high place in the hearts of the people of this and the surrounding communities, and no warmer or more splendid tribute was ever offered to a citizen by the people of his own city than was awarded Mr. Huston to-night. On his arrival here he was met at the depot by a procession fully a mile long, and escorted amid enthusiastic cheers to the town hall, where an address on the part of the city of Connersville was made by Mayor McIntosh in a few eloquent and pointed words. Mr. Huston responded briefly, dwelling more at length upon the gratification it afforded him to have the respect and confidence of his own fellow-citizens. After the close of Mr. Huston's response Col. John A. Bridgland and Henry H. Wilson addressed the audience briefly. To-night a great procession is parading the streets and filling the air with enthusiasm.

Odd Election Bets at Elkhart.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, Nov. 12.—Elkhart had its full share of peculiar and amusing bets on the late election, of which the following are some. Lake Shore conductor Lon McIntyre, wife and son, will board at the Elkhart House six months without liquidating therefor, though had Cleveland been elected they would have liquidated without boarding. M. Kaskel, a business man, will wheel E. O. Miller, a proprietor of the Clifton House, in a wheelbarrow, from this city to Bristol, a distance of nine miles. Conductor Lloyd McWilliams was confident that Cleveland would be "called back," so he will wheel conductor George Huntley from the latter's residence to the former's and return, yelling at the top of his voice for Harrison when Huntley tells him to do so. Huntley has promised to keep the wheeler's vocal organs occupied. To-day Henry Cracknell wheeled Nellie McCoatley in a weelbarrow the full length of St. Joe street, to the amusement of a large gathering of Republicans. Wes Bickel will stand on a box car in the Lake Shore yard, in the presence of a crowd specially advertised for, and blow a fish horn two minutes. Willard Hull's wife compels him to visit Main street during the busy part of the day and hurrah for Harrison. These are some of the amusing wagers that the Democrats are discharging, but in addition, their more financially-inclined friends have lost many thousands of dollars, one Republican alone winning $6,000, another $3,000, and on down to small bets.

Hancock Claims the Banner.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENFIELD, Nov. 12.—Hancock county comes to the front and claims the banner for having made the largest per cent. of Republican gain of any county in the State. Four years ago Cleveland's plurality, out of a total vote of 4,156, was 689; this year it is only 389, being a reduction of 300. This is a gain of 7 3-10 per cent. Clinton county stands next, with a gain of 7 1-10 per cent. Clinton's gain, however, is larger in number, but the total number of votes is much larger, which makes the per cent. less. County Clerk R. A. Black, a delegate to the Chicago convention, an original and hard-working Harrison man, was chairman of the Republican central committee, and deserves the honor of this great reduction.

The ball was set rolling immediately after his return from Chicago, when Harrison's nomination was ratified, with a greater demonstration and more enthusiasm than ever before shown in the town. The fight was aggressive from the word go, and our great gain was the result. On Thursday night, the 15th, the Republicans of Hancock county, and Greenfield especially, propose to have the grandest jollification ever held in the county. Everybody invited.

Where the Work Was Done.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CORYDON, Nov. 12.—For some time previous to the election the Republicans of southern Indiana were considerably irritated by the claims of Democratic papers that the "Greshamites" would knife General Harrison. The election returns show that instead of "knifing" him they cut Cleveland's majority of 1884 down fully one-third. Harrison county, the old home of Gen. Gresham, only gave Cleveland a majority of 396, whereas it gave him 623 in 1884. Floyd and Crawford counties also reduced their Democratic majorities largely. In fact, the counties bordering on the Ohio river gave Indiana to General Harrison. The Republicans in northern and eastern Indiana seemed to have the enthusiasm, yet the effective work was done elsewhere.

Ovation to Secretary Dille.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HUNTINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Republicans, with a number of new converts, of Huntington county ratified on Saturday night in grand style. Thousands of people were in town when the train arrived from Indianapolis bearing Hon. John Dille, secretary of the State central committee. He was met at the depot by the city band and an immense crowd of happy Republicans and given an ovation. He was raised on the shoulders of the exultant Republicans and escorted to the law office of Kenner & Dille, where he was the recipient of congratulations of his friends. At night, after the several hours of din by the horns, a meeting was held in the opera-house, which was addressed by Messrs. Dille, Kenner, Watkins, Cobb, Sayler and Wintrode. Stirring songs were sung by the famous Emerson Quartet.

At Lafayette.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Nov. 12.—To-night was set apart by the Republicans of Tippecanoe county to jollify over the election of General Harrison, and they were at it four hours. The streets were packed with people, in processions and out, marching, shouting, and raising pandemonium. In the procession was every conceivable noise-producing instrument — bands, bells, horns, log-cabins—everything and anything to make a noise. Scores of houses were beautifully illuminated, and the Republicans of Tippecanoe are feeling better than they have for many years. Congressman Cheadle made a speech at the opera-house after the parade was over. There never was such a racket heard in Lafayette as there was to-night.

At Springfield, Ill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 12.—There was a grand jubilee and ratification-meeting, to-night, by the Republicans of Springfield. The city was illuminated, and there was a large parade of all the Republican clubs, with fire-works, which escorted Governor-elect Fifer, Senator Cullom and the State officers to the great wigwam, where the mass-meeting was held. Speeches were made by Governor Fifer, Senator Cullom, Attorney-general Hunt and Hon. A. J. Lester. The Black Eagle and Lincoln glee clubs furnished original songs. There were thousands of horns, of all descriptions, and the enthusiasm was the greatest ever witnessed here since the election of Lincoln, in 1861.

At Hammond.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HAMMOND, Nov. 12.—The Republicans of this city, assisted by clubs from neighboring towns, ratified to-night in the most approved style. Five hundred men carrying torches and banners, headed by three brass bands and the two leading Democrats of the town riding donkeys, marched through the principal streets. All along the line of march houses were decorated with flags, banners and Chinese lanterns. The residence most gorgeously decorated was that of E. E. Towle, on Ives street. At the close of the march Judge E. C. Field, of Crown Point, delivered the evening address and performed the last sad rite over the Democratic corpse.

At Paris, Ill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PARIS, Ill., Nov. 12.—The Republicans of this city and vicinity are holding a jollification here to-night over Harrison and Morton's election. The exercises this evening consisted of a parade of all the clubs of the city, headed by a band and flambeau club, and nearly all carried torches. Fire-works and bonfires illuminated the skies and torpedo-crackers and tin horns nearly deafened the spectators. After the parade the people went to the court-house and listened to songs by the glee clubs. Everybody joined in the grand jubilee, and seemed to be glad the election is over.

At Seymour.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SEYMOUR, Nov. 12.—Since the fall of Richmond Seymour has not been illuminated as it is to-night. The Republicans of Jackson county are rejoicing as only Republicans in Democratic counties can. The air is filled with pyrotechnics. Delegations from the out townships and from Brownstown and North Vernon are joining in the immense procession that is parading the streets. Many Democrats are marching to the music of Republican victory, and performing innumerable feats in payment of lost wagers. There has not been such a blowing of horns since the siege of Jericho. Many residences are beautifully illuminated, and all Republican business houses are brightly lighted. The old men are vying with the young men to make this a night long to be remembered. Above noise looms the figures 117, which was the Republican gain in Jackson county.

At Union City.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

UNION CITY, Nov. 12.—The streets of this place are again full of people, parading with bands and glee clubs, and a general jubilee has been going on all afternoon, winding up to-night with a display of fire-works. The marked feature of the occasion is the general good feeling shown between the two parties. The campaign was exceedingly earnest, and until the polls closed last Tuesday evening the fight was a hard one, but now that the victory has been won the Democrats say that it was fairly done, and that the Republicans deserved success on account of their principles, their candidates and manner of working.

At Charlestown.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 12.—The Republicans of this place and vicinity held a jollification meeting on Saturday night. Many of the business houses and residences were handsomely decorated and illuminated. The uniformed clubs and citizens marched in procession and the line was one blaze of fire-works, while the noise from anvils and horns was almost deafening. The transparencies were of a humorous nature, and were appreciated by the throngs on the sidewalks.

At Brazil.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Nov. 12.—Brazil's enthusiasm did not find sufficient expression in the big jollification on Saturday. At an early hour to-night Main street was again filled with a boisterous populace with every device for noise and with all manner of fire-works. As before, there was no order, the affair being impromptu. If possible, this was the largest jollification yet held, though it may be eclipsed before the enthusiasm subsides. Many stores and residences were beatifully illuminated.

At Cambridge City.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Nov. 12.—The town was full of happy Republicans, to-day and to-night, rejoicing and attesting their satisfaction over the election of Indiana's candidate. Delegations were present from surrounding towns. The buildings were elaborately decorated, and the city was ablaze with fire-works and illuminations.

At Madison.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Nov. 12.—The Republicans, uniformed and bearing torches, were out in force to-night, jollifying over their victory. Bells were ringing, horns and whistles blowing, drums beating, cannon firing and fire-works blazing. The noise, confusion and enthusiasm on the crowded streets are very great.

Jollification Notes.

Great preparations are being made for the jollification at Crawfordsville to-day. There will be several speakers in attendance from Indianapolis, and the celebration will commence at noon and conclude at midnight.

The Republicans of Mahomet, Ill., made a grand demonstration, last night, in honor of the party's victory. A free supper was served to many visitors from other towns. The speakers were enthusiastic in their remarks.

Mattoon, Ill., Republicans are making extensive preparations to jollify on Thursday afternoon and evening. Speeches, a parade and fireworks are the programme. The Republicans of Charleston will celebrate to-morrow. Large crowds are expected at both places.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Consul-General Hosmer Reports that the Panama Canal Is a Failure.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Colonel James R. Hosmer, United States Consul-general to Guatemala, is on a sixty-days' leave of absence for the transaction of private business. As for the Panama canal, he said he had been there a couple of months before coming to the United States, and anyone with common sense must know that the canal was a failure. The most striking fact in connection with its construction, displayed by every one who has anything to do with it, was the wastefulness in its construction. He had seen new steam engines lying in the open air rusting and half ruined. The first thing which the managers and superintendents of the work did when they went to the Isthmus was to build villas and handsome residences for themselves, where they lived in princely style, while the laborers were rotting in the swamps. From time to time, in Gautemala, canal laborers applied for assistance to try and get back to New Orleans and other Southern cities. They had been deceived as to the wages paid and the food supplied by the canal company.

Easy Way to Fix Responsibility.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The North German Gazette reprints an article that appeared in the Paris Rappel in relation to a meeting of the foreign legion of France. The Gazette states that M. Lockroy, the French Minister of Public Instruction, is the proprietor of the Rappel, and argued from this fact that France countenances such war-like meetings. The statement of this fact renders it clear whose fault it would be if peace should be broken. No further proof is required that Germany's policy tends toward peace, and if peace is disturbed France will alone be responsible for it.

Russia, Germany and the Pope.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Referring to the statement that the Pope is negotiating for diplomatic relations with Russia as a card played against Germany, the North German Gazette says: "Russia and Prussia have common interests. Any concession made by the Pope to Russia must be advantageous to us, and an outspoken and anti-Russian attitude on the part of the Pope would tell against us."

Sir Charles Warren Resigns.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Gen. Sir Charles Warren, chief of the Metropolitan police, has tendered his resignation. It is understood that this action is due to the severe criticisms that have been made upon his efficiency recently in connection with the Whitechapel murders.

Foreign Notes.

Ex-Queen Natalie, the divorced wife of the King of Servia, has purchased an estate at Kutno, Warsaw, for 1,800,000 roubles.

A Vienna dispatch says that a distraint has been laid upon the goods of Mme. Bernhardt, who is giving a series of performances in Austria, to insure payment of 3,000 florins income tax.

A bulletin issued last night says unconsciousness and paralytic symptoms continue to be Duke Maximilian's conditions. His breathing is difficult and his condition is very critical. He has received the last sacrament.

Losses by Fire.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 12.—The European Hotel was destroyed to-night by fire. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $8,000.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 11.—This afternoon the Tullahoma woolen-mill, at Tullahoma, Tenn., was destroyed by fire. It was valued at $100,000, with an insurance of $47,000.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 12.—The Fleecy Dale woolen-mills, owned by the heirs of Ezekiel Aiken, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $4,500, on which there was $3,500 insurance.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—The wrecking steamer Don M. Dickinson was burned, last night, and is a total loss. The captain and crew of six men had a narrow escape. The Dickinson was worth $20,000 and was owned by Capt. J. W. Wescott, of this city.

STORIES OF AWFUL CRIMES

The Horrible Narrative of a New York Lady Who Has Traveled in Alaska.

The Unspeakable Outrages Committed on the Indians by the Superior White Man—A Blistering Disgrace to Civilization.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Mrs. Voorhis, a well-known lady of this city, has recently returned from an extended tour through the great Northwest. To a World reporter she related some of the experiences of her travels. "I have journeyed over eighteen thousand miles by land and water," she said, "but the incidents of the trip have been, I dare say, much like those of other tourists who follow the same route. What has impressed me most profoundly and filled me with horror which grows with the recollection of it is the awful condition of the Indian women in Alaska. Travelers hint vaguely at the evil official report, allude briefly and apologetically to it, but the great world is ignorant of its existence. If the people realized that in the wilds of its Alaska Territory this cizilized, refined, advanced nineteenth century United States holds a perfect inferno of crime and torture, where helpless women and mere children are being sacrificed and gradually exterminated, surely some remedy might be found. In all that country there is no law, there can be no restraint, and the lowest animal passions of the rough miners, trappers, hunters, soldiers and sailors rage unchecked. The Indian woman is considered the lawful spoil of these men. They steal them if they can; if not, they buy them from their parents for a knife, a jug of rum or a string of beads. If these considerations do not weigh, then they make the old people drunk and carry off the girl. A miner will come and dicker for a child of fourteen, and bear her off shrieking with terror. She becomes the slave of the whole camp, and is finally sent back to her people to die. A lady with whom I talked of these horrors of Sitka told me of a case which had come under her own observation, as she could vouch for its truth in every revolting particular. This lady, by the way, is the first white woman who ever went to Alaska. Of course, there may have been some Russian women there before, but I mean the first woman from our country or England. Well, she knew of a little girl having been carried off forcibly by some soldiers, and one day, a few months after, an Indian woman came to her exhibiting signs of great grief, and begged the white mother, as she called this lady, to go and look at her daughter, who was dying. The lady went to the place where the girl lay on the ground a mass of rags, filth and corruption. She had been returned to her people by her captors, to whom she was no longer useful. Such horror is felt by the Indians at the approach of any one afflicted as she was, that they avoid the victim as though she was plague-stricken. In the case of this poor child, who was only fifteen years of age, they had built a stockade about the place where she lay, completely inclosing her. A small aperture had been left on the side, close to the ground, through which food and water was thrust to her. The white mother crawled through this hole to reach the sufferer, and did what was in her power for the wretched young creature. One ear was entirely gone, and the girl's face horribly disfigured. Because she had been kidnapped by soldiers, the brave white lady sent word to the garrison that they must give medical aid. A physician came, through whose efforts the child's life was saved. This girl now keeps vigilant watch over the young Indian children in her vicinity. She is a pupil in the school.

"When I arrived at Tacoma, I called on Mrs. McFarlane, the lady in charge of the missionary school. I spent Saturday and Sunday with her, and I learned some very startling facts regarding the life of the people in that neighborhood. I knew something about the Indians before, but what I learned from her was a new revelation. Mrs. McFarlane is a Virginian. She went out as a missionary years ago, and has been working ever since. She has started three schools for Indian children, and is regarded with the greatest esteem by all classes. I could not repeat the details of the dreadful story she told me of the barbarous condition of life in that neighborhood. It is really unspeakable. The story I have just repeated is a mild instance of the brutality which seems the birthright of these poor little squaws.

"Some of the criminal practices prevailing came within my own observation. We were at Juneau on the Fourth of July, and a celebration was arranged. It was intended as a patriotic demonstration on the part of the whites, and there was an Indian dance. Now, it is unlawful to sell liquor to an Indian there, but as I have already said, law does not prevail. So the first move was to ply the Indians with rum until they were stupidly drunk. Then the white men carried them outside like logs, flung them on the ground in their sodden sleep and returned to the women, when there ensued a scene that is beyond description. No beastly orgie ever conceived could surpass it. You could not print the story. The Alaskan horrors are more dreadful than the pine woods atrocities. They are worse than anything known of in modern times."

"Do none of the Indians exhibit a desire to protect their women?" Mrs. Voorhis was asked.

"Seldom. And if they did, what would it avail? Soldiers are kept there at the expense of the government to prevent their rising. What do they do? They work in the mines, hunt and fish—that is, when they don't drink themselves to death. There was a case, not long ago, of a whole tribe perishing in one winter from rum. They had sold all the furs and skins which they had in their possession for liquor, and when those who had survived the immediate effects of their potations had to meet the bitter weather without clothing, they froze to death. It is common law among the Indians that they must not dispose of a daughter without the consent of the mother squaw, and as the mother usually has an instinct at least which prompts her to protect her offspring from the white man, the only way to deal with her is by drink. The squaws are as given to liquor as the males; so the white man seeking a little maiden brings enough drink for father and mother. When both have succumbed to its influence there is nothing more to stay the destroyer of the child. The poor, shrinking, shrieking little victims are dragged off to their fate, and there is no power to succor them. Mrs. McFarlane told of one woman who brought her last remaining girl to the school and prayed that she might be taken in. "She told a heart-rending tale of how her other daughters had been torn from her by brutal whites and carried to ruin and death, and she said she was powerless to protect this last little one, who was even then threatened with a like fate. So she besought them to receive the child. I'll give you the very words of this Indian mother: 'I want to keep child with me, but I dare not. White man will take her away. I had several pretty squaws; when they about fourteen they all stolen by white man. He only sent them home to die.'"

Chinaman Fatally Shot by a Woman.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A Chinese laundryman was shot in his laundry, in West Randolph street, some time this morning, by a woman named Annie McKay. The police were notified of the shooting about noon, and an officer was sent to the laundry. The Chinaman was found unconscious and covered with blood, which flowed from a wound in his breast. He was taken to the county hospital, and will probably die. The woman has not been arrested. The name of the Chinaman is Cholie Way. The shooting grew out of a quarrel in regard to some clothing which the McKay woman, who is a disreputable character, claimed to have left with the Celestial to be washed. The ball entered the Chinamen's left eye and lodged in his head.

A Fight Against Edison's Patents.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 12.—The Royal Electric Company, of Boston, will apply to-morrow to the Minister of Agriculture for invalidation of the Edison patents for incandescent electric lighting in Canada, held at present by the Edison Electric Light Company, of Montreal. Associated with the petitioners are the Westinghouse company and the United States Electric Light Company, of Pittsburg, Pa. The cancellation of the patents is sought on the ground that Edison failed to comply with the Canadian patent regulations, which provides for the manufacture of the article in Canada two years after the patent is awarded. A large number of expert witnesses will give testimony. The Bell Telephone Company's patents were canceled a few years ago for the same reasons.

Held to the Ground and Butchered.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 12.—James Jordan, lately arrived from the Arctic ocean on the schooner Era, relates the circumstances of the death of John Bull, an Esquimaux sailor, who with his wife left Croton, Conn., a few years ago to hunt the whale. Jordan says John Bull met a terrible death at the hands of the natives for some transgression of the Esquimaux law, whose edicts are executed somewhat after the manner of the cold-blooded Italian Mafia. Two weeks before the tragedy his wife was notified, according to custom, of his coming death at the hands of his countrymen, but under pain of death could not acquaint him with the information. When the day arrived he was decoyed out of the village by two companions to the place designated, where he was prostrated on his back. Then the leader delivered a short speech, and called on the man selected to advance and stab him through the heart, while he opened the victim's clothing, and pointed out the place. The native first chosen stepped forward, but became so nervous that his heart failed him and a second man was called upon to plunge the fatal knife. Poor John Bull was firmly held by the twelve assembled friends and literally butchered, his body being left on the spot, a prey for bears and other wild animals which infest the country. Bull and his family were brought here seven years ago to testify in the famous case of Speyer vs. New Bedford parties. After the case was concluded, Mr. Bull and family took up their residence with Captain Speyer in Groton.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS.

An Organization Perfected at Franklin for Advancing Sunday-School Interests.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKLIN, Nov. 12.—Dr. Gilbert, superintendent of Indiana Sunday-schools, spent the Sabbath in this place, representing the new work which he has in hand. Union services were held in the morning in the Methodist church and in the evening in the Presbyterian church, attended by large and deeply interested audiences in both instances. An organization was formed for the prosecution of the local work, as follows: R. V. Ditmars, superintendent of the department of visitation; Dr. Hall, superintendent of the normal department; Professor Chaffee, superintendent of the teachers' meeting department; H. L. Dwyer, superintendent of the lecture department: Miss Ona Thayer, superintendent of the correspondence department. These five, constituting a council, have full charge of the entire movement in the city, and will have the support of the people of all churches. They begin operations at once, intending to be in the front rank of the cities in the Sunday-school interest. The audience, Sunday night, numbering nearly 1,000, by a rising vote indorsed the organization, and pledged co-operation with the council in its plans.

Burglars Make a Good Haul at Dana.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANA, Ind., Nov. 12.—At this place, last night, the stores of J. M. Taylor and J. L. Peer were entered by burglars, who succeeded in getting away with four or five hundred dollars' worth of clothing and dry goods and about twenty dollars in money. Entrance was effected through the back windows.

A Senator-Elect Stricken with Paralysis.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MATTOON, Ill., Nov. 12.—State Senator-elect McGrath was stricken with paralysis, this evening, and is now in a very critical condition. He had a partial stroke some months since, but recovered. He is unable to speak, and his physicians think his chances for recovery very doubtful.

Indiana Notes.

Adam Pavnier, a pioneer of Elkhart county, died on Saturday night, aged seventy-eight years.

David Bowers, a prominent farmer of Aboite township, Allen county, died suddenly of apoplexy on Saturday night, while in bed.

Taylor Hubbard, of Darlington, aged forty, took an overdose of morphine, Sunday, with suicidal intent, but by prompt work of a physician his life was saved.

The hands employed in Alfrey's heading factory at Veedersburg, are on a strike and the hands at Crawfordsville are to be divided and part transferred to Veedersburg.

At an early hour yesterday the large barn of Dr. J. A. Berryman, four miles north of Darlington; also some outbuildings and the Potato creek postoffice were destroyed by fire. His large residence was also badly damaged. It was the work of an incendiary.

Burglars entered the postoffice at Huntington on Sunday morning and robbed the cash-drawer of $15 in stamps and pennies. They also blew open the outside door of the safe but were frightened away before getting through the inner door. The damage to the safe and furniture is about $300.

A week ago a stranger hired a team at John Orr's livery-stable at Russiaville, to drive to Terre Hall, a distance of fifteen miles, and was to return on the following day. The stranger is still at large and Mr. Orr mourns the loss of his team, buggy and harness. No trace of the missing property has yet been discovered.

The heading given an item in yesterday's Journal reporting the death of Mrs. Ida Vaughan, of Russiaville, was misleading. It is not supposed that she took morphine with suicidal intent, but for the relief of pain. The doctor had previously given her morphine, but had combined it with quinine, making a powder of considerable bulk, and upon taking the drug herself she undoubtedly thought the doctor's powder was all morphine, thus making a mistake which ended her existence.

It has just come to light that the Democrats of Crawfordsville even wanted a dead man to vote. A man who had been staying at the poor-house had his name upon their poll-book, and up to 4 P. M. he had not voted. So one of the prominent Democrats jumped into a buggy and went after the man. When he arrived at the poor-house he was informed that the man was in the grave-yard. The Democrat looked astonished when he was further informed that the man he wanted had been dead four months.

Obituary.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 12.—Benjamin H. Stout, local manager of the Southern Express Company, died of heart disease, last night. He was thirty-five years old and a native of Paducah, Ky.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—General Fitz John Porter has issued the following notice: "The president of the Society of the Fifth Army Corps, with great sorrow, announces to the society the death of Brevet Brigadier-general J. Bowman Sweitzer, of Pittsburg, Pa., one of the bravest officers in our gallant old corps."

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. Nov. 12.—John C. Meyer, of this city, the eldest son of the late millionaire, Christopher Meyer, died at Atlantic City, last evening, of pneumonia, aged forty-three years. He was a member of the New Jersey rubber-works of this city. He leaves a widow and two children. His estate is valued at about $2,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Col. John Knapp, for many years business manager and part owner of the Missouri Republican, died last night at midnight at his residence in this city. Colonel Knapp was seventy-two years of age, having been born in New York city in 1816. He became identified with the Republican in 1854, having then been a resident of St. Louis for thirty years. He leaves a widow, three grown sons and three daughters.

Steamship News.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Arrived: Phœnician, from Glasgow; Maine, from London.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Arrived: Gellert, from Hamburg; Sterins, from Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 12.—Arrived: Werra, from New York for Bremen.

AUCKLAND, Nov. 12.—Arrived: Zelandia, from San Francisco.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 12. — Arrived: Chester, from Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Arrived: Cephalonica, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Arrived: Bulgarian, from Boston.

GLASGOW, Nov. 12.—Arrived: Nevada, from New York.

Case of Supposed Double Suicide.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A young couple of intelligent and refined appearance registered, last night, at the Farwell House as Charles Paulsen and wife, Milwaukee. At noon to-day they had not left their room, and an investigation was instituted. The door of the room was forced, and on its being opened a strong odor of gas was perceptible. The man was dead. The woman was unconscious, but still breathing. It is not thought she can recover. The appearance of the couple was of a character to indicate their possession of sufficient intelligence to make their having blown out the gas improbable. The hotel people think it a case of attempted double suicide.

Yellow Fever.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 12.—There were thirty new cases reported to-day and three deaths—Amanda Owen (colored), James Rickers and Jennie Shepherd. Fourteen of the new cases are white. Total cases to date, 4,511; deaths, 388. Madison has quarantined against Ellaville until the authorities at the latter place consent to an autopsy on a suspicious case there.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Nov. 12.—One new case of yellow fever—that of Mrs. Milliner—is reported to-day. The relief committee has no funds, and the need of help increases daily.

Fees in the Stewart Litigation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—In the prosecution of the suit against Henry Hilton for alleged irregularities in connection with the estate of A. T. Stewart, an expert accountant to-day swore that in his examination of the dead woman's books he found lawyers' bills for $156,000 for establishing Mrs. Stewart's right to her husband's property. Among the lawyers mentioned were the late Roscoe Conkling and Wm. M. Evarts. The witness testified that the books showed an indebtedness on the part of Mr. Stewart's widow of $1,163,160.

A Deer Invades a Railway Office.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 12.—A large deer swam the Ohio river from West Cairo, Ky., ran up the Ohio levee, and broke a large plate glass in the Illinois Central office. All the operatives ran out of the office, and the deer was killed. The deer weighed two hundred pounds.

Ex-Senator Barnum.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 12.—The following bulletin was received from Lime Rock, at 12:30 P. M.: "The conditions are slightly more favorable than yesterday. Dr. Cragin says there is now a fighting chance for William H. Barnum."

Mrs. Jay Gould.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The condition of Mrs. Jay Gould this morning remains unchanged. Dr. Baldwin, who is attending the lady, says that Mrs. Gould cannot survive more than a day or two.

MISS DICKINSON'S SUIT.

The Committee Was Generous to Her and Will Pay no More Unless Compelled.

New York Tribune.

There is no telling, of course, what will be the outcome of Anna Dickinson's suit against the Republican national committee for $1,250, which she stoutly avers is due her. The members of the committee are equally strong in their denial that she is entitled to one cent more than has already been paid to her for her speaking and lecturing during the campaign. The members of the committee are thoroughly satisfied with her work, and no one has said or hinted that her speaking was not satisfactory. She was simply engaged by the committee to make speeches at $125 a speech, and during the entire campaign she made only fifteen. When she came to settle up with the committee she was paid for thirty speeches at that rate.

The reason for this liberality on the part of the committee was the fact that she had not been kept as busy as she expected she would be when the contract with the committee was made, and it was thought that she would feel disappointed because she had not been kept at work as much as she might have been. "Valuable as Miss Dickinson's speaking was," said a member of the national committee yesterday, "we could not get the dates for her that other speakers of equal importance, prominence and ability received. There seemed to be considerable hesitancy on the part of the various State committees to have a woman speak. It was due, in a great part to a desire not to bring a woman in contact with the rush, the noise, the excitement and the cheering of political meetings. Her speeches, however, were entirely satisfactory, and I think they did good wherever she had an opportunity to be heard."

From another source it was learned that many attempts were made by the Republican State committee to get dates for Miss Dickinson in this State, but the county chairmen would not take her. The issue of the campaign, they held, was the tariff, and they did not think that a woman could handle that subject as thoroughly and with as good effect as a man. At any rate, her speeches were not called for, and the contract under which she was employed was similar to that of the other speakers and was carried out generously. Miss Dickinson is staying at the Everett House, and her case is in the hands of Howe & Hummel. She refuses to be interviewed on the subject of her suit, but her lawyers say that the amount which they are suing for was promised to her if General Harrison was elected.

The committee will not pay the amount that she demands, however, unless compelled by the courts. That is just the way the matter now stands. Many are of the opinion that there has been a misunderstanding and Miss Dickinson is laboring under it. There have been no complaints from any others of the hundreds of speakers who have been emyloyed, and there has been no attempt on the part of the committee to treat any one in its employ dishonestly. Miss Dickinson is positive, however, that the money is due her, and nothing but its payment will satisfy her.

THE NEW VICE-PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

Expectation That Mrs. Morton Will Create a New Position in Society at the Capital.

Washington Special.

The diplomatic corps, such as have settled down in their winter quarters, are jubilant over the success of Mr. Morton, for nearly all of them had visited the American legation in Paris during his brilliant administration of its affairs. There was great anxiety among them that he should win the New York senatorship when he made his canvass for it two years ago. Now they say the outcome is better yet, for as Vice-president his house will be even more a social center than if that had come to pass. Every one shares that feeling, that Mrs. Morton, with her gifts and graces, will create—as foreshadowed before the election—the position of Vice-president's wife. Mrs. Hendricks began well, and held several brilliant Wednesday afternoon receptions at Willard's, under the disadvantage of occupying hotel parlors; but her glory was soon merged in the woe of widowhood. Before Mr. Hendricks, General Arthur in his brief term as Vice-president was a widower; so was Mr. Wheeler during the four years of the Hayes administration. So was Henry Wilson during President Grant's second term, and Thos. W. Ferry, who at his death became President of the Senate, was a bachelor. The latter office was shorn of its social prestige by the enactment of the Hoar succession bill into a law before Mr. Ingalls was chosen to it last winter. Hence we have had practically no vice-presidential family since Schuyler Colfax, who was a widower during his speakership of the House, but brought into the capital when he returned as Grant's associate during the latter's first term, a quiet Western lady as his bride. The field is all Mrs. Morton's own, and that she will fill it with a tact and large executive power, supplemented by the elegant environments of abundant wealth, is one of the joyous certainties to which the social world of Washington looks forward. Speculation is rife as to whether Mr. Morton will not take the Patton residence, a superb house near Mr. Blaine's, built by a very wealthy California widow and completed less than two years ago, but recently vacated by the death of its kindly mistress. That is far and away the most important Washington house now in the field for transfer. Mr. Morton's own new building is an apartment house opposite Wormley's, on H street, still incomplete, but with a capacity of 200 rooms, and the probability is that he will keep it intact for the use to which it was originally dedicated. It is now enroofed and is already a great ornament to that central location and a stimulus to the value of property in its immediate neighborhood. Superficial talkers are saying that Mrs. Morton, as a hostess, will be the "Mrs. Whitney" of the next administration; but this is not a just comparison, for her methods are finer, and have more the stamp of rarity about them, though for kindness of heart and a desire to make others happy, both ladies are perhaps alike eminent.

The Contaminating Well.

Sanitary News.

Undoubtedly the well on the farm is a source from which come many diseases. Some wells are never cleaned. When dug they are carefully boarded over, the pumps made tight and snug, with the ground sloping away on all sides, so as to allow the surface water to flow from the opening. There is no well water that is pure. Something depends on the character of the soil. If sandy, and the water will disappear quickly from the surface after a rain, the well will drain the soil for a long distance around it, and the consequence will be that a large portion of the soluble filth of the soil will find its way into the well, although the water may appear sparkling and bright. It is contended that the soil removes all the impurities from the water; but this depends upon whether the soil, by long-continued absorption, be not already so thoroughly saturated with impurities as to refuse to take up more. That the soil does not remove all the impurities even from new ground where a well has been recently dug, has been demonstrated by saturating the surface earth at a distance from the well with kerosene oil, which gradually found its way to the well (having been washed down by the rains) and imparted its odor to the water. If the soil be of heavy clay the danger will be lessened, but on all porous soil the liability of pollution of the water is great. No manure heaps, privies, sinks, or other receptacle for filth or refuse of any kind should be within 150 feet of the well; the further off, the better. No matter how tight the well may be, the toad will sometimes continue to get in. Many wells contain toads that die and are swallowed in the drinking water unknowingly, under the supposition that the well is tight and "toad-proof." Wells should be cleaned at least once a year, and especially in the fall. For a distance of ten feet around the well the surface should be cemented, and the pump itself should be cleaned occasionally. Toads, flies, bugs, worms, and even gnats will get in the water, while even a few drops of a solution from a filthy drain or sink, finding its way into the well, will carry bacteria enough rapidly to multiply and contaminate all of the water. Roots of trees and vines also serve as drains into the wells, as they loosen the soil, and for that reason they should never be planted near the source of drinking water.