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TRAVELERS' INDEX.

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The Asheville, N. C., region, with its high altitude and mild climate, is attracting great attention from refugees from winter. Our trains reach this winter paradise in twenty hours.

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CINCINNATI DIVISION.

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Depart	3:55am 3:45pm
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Depart	7:10am	12:05no'n	5:20pm	11:00pm
Arrive	3:25am	10:38am	3:30pm	6:13pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati.

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

THAT ALASKAN STORY.

Mrs. Meagher Says It's the Real Truth, and Gen. Sherman Says It's Fiction.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The interview in the World of Monday, giving the result of Mrs. Voorhis's travels in Alaska, which vividly pictured the degraded condition of the Alaskan women, and the frightful abuses of the young squaws, has attracted wide attention. A reporter yesterday saw a number of persons who know something of that country, and secured their views on the condition of affairs as revealed by Mrs. Voorhis, and which, it is her belief, demands some official attention. Mrs. Meagher, widow of Gen. Thomas Meagher, visited Alaska last summer. She said:

"Yes, I read the article, and it is all true. People who stick to the civilized ports—Sitka and about there—who have a good roof over their heads and a good floor under their feet, and, above all, newspapers to tell pleasant things to them of the East, don't concern themselves of the wretchedness at their doors. The white people don't go there to live unless they can make money out of the mines or use their residence there as a stepping-stone to some office in the East. They don't worry about the Indians, who are being slowly exterminated. It would do no good if they did. I dare say you think I am very heartless to speak in this way; but I have seen much of life in all the Territories, and it is, unfortunately, true that conditions similar to those described by Mrs. Voorhis are common to all communities where the roughest white element and the defenseless Indian are brought together. I must say that it is especially pitiable in the case of these Aleuts. They are so peaceable and ready to yield to civilizing influences. Why, of all the Indians in North America, and I've seen them all, too, these really make the best appearance. They are decently clothed; the men wear trousers and shirts, and the women some sort of dresses—a great improvement on blankets and feathers. The ravages of disease referred to in the story published are painfully evident. It is exterminating the Indians."

Mr. Ward McAllister, whose son was located in Sitka, the capital of Alaska, a few years ago, where he held the official post of judge, was asked if he had read the article in question. He replied:

"Yes, and I regard it as sensational—very sensational. I don't want to say anything about this Alaska business. It's a dirty pool, which you'd best not disturb. My son was there, and he was very glad to get away. The place was for a long time entirely under the control of the missionaries. Mr. Jackson was really the chief power in Alaska. I don't know whether he's there now or not, but he had control of everything and dispensed the government moneys. But, really, all I know is hearsay evidence. I was never there in my life."

General Sherman was found in his office in the front basement of his new uptown house. He said he had not seen the story in question, but when it was handed to him he perused it carefully.

"This is all a fiction. There is not a soldier or sailor in Alaska," Gen. Sherman exclaimed, laying down the paper.

"But isn't there a military post there?"

"No, I withdrew the troops myself. They were not needed there, and our army was too small to keep a garrison where the people were peaceful and inoffensive. Of course, as Alaska belonged to us it had got to be looked after somehow, so we threw the burden of the responsibility on to another department, and a revenue cutter was detailed to patrol the coast."

A Wrapping-Paper Pool.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—About forty manufacturers of straw wrapping-paper, from various parts of the country, have been in secret session in this city for the past two days, endeavoring to arrange a pool or trust on that class of goods. It is understood that an agreement has been reached, but that the inability of some of the weaker manufacturers, who are unable to take and pay for their shares of stock in the pool, is something of a stumbling-block in the way. The manufacturers say that they have been losing money for several years, and that the object of the present movement is to add $5 per ton to the price of their product, which now sells for $30 per ton.

Two Locomotive Engineers Killed.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The officials of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad said to-day that their express train No. 5, bound west, ran into the second section of freight train No. 88, at Valley Falls, seven miles west of Grafton, last night at about 7:15. Both engines and both baggage cars were damaged. Engineers Dewiere and Clinton were killed. Fireman Shay was seriously injured and fireman Baker was slightly wounded. No passengers were hurt. The accident was caused by the brakeman on the second section of freight No. 88 locking the switch for a siding instead of for the main track.

TIME is too valuable to be wasted in credulously experimenting with various remedies when a 25-cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will at once cure your cold.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FRIDAY—Colder, preceded by rain in northern Indiana.

NO SECRET

We would just as soon tell our tens of thousands of friends, whom we talk to here daily, the secret of

THE WHEN'S ENORMOUS SUCCESS

1st—We began with a thorough knowledge of the business, and with ample facilities.

2d—Laid the foundation on the basis of that "ONE PRICE, SMALL PROFIT" system. We are still standing on it.

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5th—The same rules of management govern our stores in other cities, the efficiency of which is attested by the satisfaction given to our numerous customers in every rank of life.

Yours, sincerely,

THE WHEN

LADIES, ATTENTION

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BAMBERGER

HATTER AND FURRIER,

No. 16 East Washington Street.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The Twenty-Second Annual Convention—Points from the Address of Mr. Draper.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 15.—The twenty-second annual convention of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, commenced in this city yesterday. Delegates were present from every State in the Union. Acting Worthy Master James Draper, of Massachusetts, presided. Memorial services were held in honor of the deceased worthy master, P. D. Darden, of Mississippi, who died in July last. The standing committees were then announced. Mr. James Draper, acting master, in beginning his address, paid a tribute to the late master of the National Grange, P. D. Darden. He spoke of the flourishing condition of the order, and said that during the past year 193 subordinate granges had been organized, the greatest increase being in North Carolina. Past experience showed that the organization needed a more perfect system in the supervision of its legislative interests, and he recommended that some person with authority to act for the grange be stationed in Washington during sessions of Congress. After criticising the action of Congress in rejecting the bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture, he turned his attention to trusts, which he denounced as injurious to the producer and consumer alike, to an extent unparalleled in the world's history. He said the grange, as the only national organization of agricultural interests, "must take the first aggressive steps in defending that industry which underlies all other industries and affects so seriously the national prosperity." He spoke of the alarming increase in food adulteration, which, he said, has assumed a proportion so gigantic that it threatens the healthfulness of nearly every article of diet. On the tariff question he said: "The declaration of purposes of our order demand protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong. Equitable tariff legislation is an issue second to none in this direction, and to accomplish anything we must use our undivided influence and organized power in demanding a reduction of the highly protected industries to correspond with the protection agriculture is now receiving, or else an increase of protection to agriculture that shall be equitable and just to all concerned." Mr. Draper also spoke of the State universities established by the government for the benefit of sons of farmers and artisans, and of other matters pertaining to the work of the grange.

The eighth annual convention of the Farmers' Congress of the United States also met in this city. R. F. Kolb, of Alabama, presided. The call of the roll showed thirty States represented.

YELLOW FEVER.

Jacksonville People En Route North—An Extraordinary Case of the Deadly Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—A special to the Times-Democrat from Jacksonville, says: For the first time in nearly three months a train load of passengers left here yesterday morning for the cities of the North, via Macon, Ga. The passengers were locked in the car and not allowed to leave it until they reached Macon. The party was got up by Mr. C. B. Rogers, and consists of seventeen persons.

A negro was taken suddenly ill, Tuesday afternoon, at South Jacksonville. Drs. Burroughs and Kenworthy were called and found him with a high temperature and every symptom of the fever. He continued to grow worse through the night, and yesterday morning his death was considered imminent. The peculiar feature of the case was the constant rise in the patients temperature. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon his axiliary temperature was 110 degrees. At 5 o'clock he died. This temperature is the highest yet recorded in a case of yellow fever during the epidemic. An autopsy was ordered, and Dr. Gibier, the famous Paris scientist, conducted the examination. The condition of the kidneys and intestines plainly showed a typical case of fever. Dr. Gibier secured some of the intestinal fluids and will search them for the existence of yellow fever germs or microbes. The board of health has apportioned the town of Jacksonville into medical districts.

Negro Criminal Lynched.

DONALDSONVILLE, La., Nov. 15.—On Tuesday afternoon, on a plantation near this town, a negro seized an eleven-year-old child of respectable parents, who, at the time, was playing with her younger sisters. Flourishing a knife, he took her into a cane-field. The screams of the younger children brought a number of plantation hands to the spot, and the wretch was caught in the act of outraging the child. He was caught and taken to jail, but so great was the indignation that about two hundred persons attacked and overpowered the jailer at night and took the prisoner out and hanged him.

Charged with Violating Election Laws.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—A special from Little Rock, Ark., says that the preliminary examination of Thomas Reid, Thomas Harvey, W. M. Palmer, William Hobbs and J. L. Lucas, charged with interfering with the election in Conway county, resulted in the binding over of each in the sum of $1,000. The hearing was before United States Commissioner Waters. A deputy United States marshal started this morning to arrest other parties implicated. As the men under arrest are prominent citizens, considerable interest is taken in the matter.

RHEUMATISM originates in lactic acid in the blood, which, settling in the joints, causes the pains and aches of the disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by neutralizing the acidity of the blood and giving it richness and vitality. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS

The Latest Returns Indicate that It Will Be Controlled by Republicans.

The Margin Will Be Very Narrow, and It Is Expected There Will Be More Contested Seats Than in Any Previous Congress.

Duties Devolving on Officials Who Have the Handling of the Electoral Vote.

The Official Count Shows Harrison's Plurality in the State of New York Will Be 13,000—West Virginia Still in Doubt.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Latest Returns Favor the Republicans—A Large Number of Contests Expected.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—During the past few days there has been so much uncertainty as to the outcome of the congressional contest there has been less talk concerning the speakership than there was when it seemed certain that the Republicans would have from ten to twenty majority in the next House. Still, one occasionally hears a name suggested and discussed vigorously. The Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, who is an excellent parliamentarian and a thoroughly-equipped member in every respect, has been named in this connection, and it is said that he will have the warm indorsement of several members of the Republican national committee, who desire to see him promoted because of the valuable services rendered in the campaign.

The latest returns available to-night indicate that the Republicans will have a bare majority in the organization of the House, although Gorman and his followers are still straining their eyes in every direction to see, if possible, a chance for cutting down this majority, or wiping it out completely. All the signs point to more contested seats in the Fifty-first Congress, which will be the first in the second century since the adoption of the Constitution, than were ever known. The methods of settling these contested cases are much better than they were formerly; but in spite of the improvement it frequently happens that months elapse before they are settled, and there are still pending several fights over seats in the present House. The Democrats are no more derelict in settling these questions than the Republicans, for it will be remembered that in the Forty-seventh Congress the first session had almost drawn to a close before Smalls, of South Carolina was awarded his seat, to which he was elected by an overwhelming majority; while in the same Congress Lee, who contested the seat of Richardson, was unable to get in because his case was delayed till the last moment, and when it was finally taken up the House voted on the resolution declaring that Richardson was not elected a member of the Forty-seventh Congress. At that time the Republicans had a bare majority of three or five, according to the way the independents were counted, and on the last day of the session, when the resolution was called up declaring Lee duly elected a member of the Forty-seventh Congress, the Democrats refrained from voting and enough Republicans were absent to break the quorum and the last forty-eight hours of the session were occupied in trying to break the dead-lock which this contest created in order that the whisky-bond intention bill might be passed.

Representative Thompson, secretary of the Democratic congressional committee, told a Star reporter, this afternoon, that he thought the Democrats would certainly have a majority of one or three in the next House. They had, according to his information, elected Fisher, in Michigan; Simmons, in North Carolina, and not less than three members in West Virginia. He thought, also, that a Democrat had been elected in Mr. Taulbee's district in Kentucky, by an increased majority.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Duties of Those Who Have to Do with Its Collecting and Counting.

Washington Special.

This is a good time to call attention to the fact that an act was passed by the Forty-ninth Congress "to fix a day for the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-president, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-president, and the decisions of questions arising thereunder." It is also a good time to direct the attention of the executive officers of the several States who have duties to perform in connection with the ascertainment of the electoral vote to this important matter, and to suggest that they should at once familiarize themselves with the requirements of the federal statutes touching the meeting of the electors and the methods prescribed for the procedure of the electors.

The act of Feb. 3, 1887, provides that the electors of each State "shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such place in each State as the Legislature of such State shall direct." Under the old law the first Wednesday in December was the day for meeting.

The third section of the act makes it the duty of the Governor of each State, as soon as practicable after the result of the election has been officially ascertained, to communicate, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State of the United States, a certificate of the ascertainment of the electors chosen, "setting forth the names of such electors, and the canvass or other ascertainment under the laws of such State, of the number of votes given or cast for each person for whose appointment any and all votes have been given or cast." It is also made the duty of Governors of States to deliver to the electors, on or before the second Monday in January, a like certificate in triplicate, under the seal of the State.

The electors are required to "name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate."

That is the first clause of Article 12 of the Constitution of the United States. Having made the certificates, the law directs that the electors "shall seal them up and certify upon each that the lists of all the votes of such State given for President, and of all the votes given for Vice-president are contained therein."

Next comes the duty of transmitting the three certificates, which must be done in the following manner:

"First—They (the electors) shall, by writing, under their hands, or the hands of a majority of them, appoint a person to take charge of and deliver to the President of the Senate at the seat of government, forthwith, after the second Monday in January, on which the electors shall give their votes, one of the certificates.

"Second—They shall forthwith forward by the postoffice to the President of the Senate at the seat of government, one other of the certificates.

"Third—They shall forthwith cause the other of the certificates to be delivered to the judge of that district in which the electors shall assemble."

Too much care cannot be observed by the Governors of States and electors in complying with these regulations. Every technicality and every formality should be scrupulously observed, otherwise a controversy is likely to arise over the informality when the two houses of Congress meet in joint convention on the second Wednesday of February next.

WEST VIRGINIA AND NEW YORK.

Republicans Claim Goff's Election, but the Returns Are Not Complete.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 15.—Dispatches received this evening by the Republican State committee lead Chairman Cowden to revise his figures and increase Goff's majority for Governor from 76 to 302. The recount in Fayette county give him an increase of 100, and authentic returns from McDowell make the other difference. Owing to the recount these figures are still subject to revision. The later returns give McGinnis, Republican, for Congress in the Third district 35 majority. The Democratic State committee still claims Fleming's election as Governor by 200 or 300, but furnishes no figures.

Harrison's Plurality in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The official count of the vote for presidential electors has been completed in forty-five out of the sixty counties of this State. The official figures from these forty-five counties vary but slightly from the county estimates sent out by the Associated Press on election night and the day following. The official vote from these counties, and reliable estimates from the remaining fifteen, show show that the plurality for the Harrison electors will be about 13,000.

Dakota Clamors for Statehood.

PLANKINTON, D. T., Nov. 15.—At a meeting of the people of this county, resolutions were adopted appointing a committee to "use all honorable means to secure the calling of a special session of the Fifty-first Congress at the earliest practicable day after March 4, in order that an act may be passed which will enable the loyal people of this Territory to celebrate the Fourth of July, 1889, as two members of the great family of States." Said committee is requested to invite the co-operation of other counties.

Cleveland's Plurality in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 15.—Returns from all but three small counties in this State give Cleveland, 181,394; Harrison, 153,732, Cleveland's plurality, 27,662. The remaining counties will make the Democratic plurality about 28,000. The total vote is the largest ever cast in Kentucky.

The Tenth Michigan.

DETROIT, Nov. 15.—The official canvass of the Tenth congressional district gives Wheeler, Republican, a plurality of 115 over Fisher, Democrat.

HOME MARKET CLUB.

Jollification Banquet in Honor of the Republican Victory.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The Home Market Club had a jollification banquet to-night, because of the election result. Thirteen hundred sat at dinner. Timothy Merrick presided. Among those present were General Alger, of Michigan; Wm. E. Chandler, John D. Long, Warner Miller, R. C. Taft, George F. Hoar and General Banks. In his speech, General Alger said the Republicans of Michigan had this year made a business of it, and had not only carried the State but had abolished the Democratic party there. The State was no longer doubtful. Under the present administration the tariff would be revised by its friends who created it; coast defenses would be raised; the consular service would be revised; a navy would be created; the South would be won to protection by establishing manufactories there; the paupers of the old world will be shut out, "and we will have no man in this country, shipped from the other side, who follows the red flag of anarchy. [Loud applause.] If you send them here, we will ship them back again—C. O. D." [Thunders of applause.

The chairman then read the following dispatch from President-elect Harrison:

"Circumstances compel me to decline the invitation to attend the jubilee dinner this evening. The importance of the work done by your club has been greatly felt in this campaign, and will continue to yield a harvest in many that are to follow. BENJAMIN HARRISON."

Speeches were made, also, by Warner Miller, Senator Aldrich, E. F. Sheppard, John F. Chandler, of Chicago, E. R. Hoar, and J. B. Clayton, of South Carolina.

A SOUTHERN VIEW.

Harrison Will Be President, and There Will Be No "Power Behind the Throne."

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 15.—The News and Courier, Democratic organ, in an editorial this morning speaks highly of General Harrison's personal and public character; declares that he will be the actual as well as nominal head of his adminstration, with no power behind the throne; that Mr. Blaine will not enjoy his counsels; that Mr. Dudley and Mr. Quay have reached the termination of their influence; that there will be no legislation or action hostile to the South; that the home-rule influences under which large amounts of Northern capital have found profitable investment in the South will not be disturbed, but rather encouraged. The positive style of the editorial and the fact that these utterances come from editor Dawson, who is a member of the national Democratic executive committee, and who has just returned from a Northern visit, have caused much attention to be given to the publication.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The Recent Meetings at Madison in the Interest of Presbyterian Missions.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., Nov. 14.—At the late meeting of the synod, held at Rushville, it was arranged that meetings in behalf of foreign missions should be held within the bounds of the various presbyteries of the State, and Madison was selected as the city within the bounds of the New Albany Presbytery, and the Second Church as the place of holding the meeting. Yesterday was the day designated, and the meetings were held at the hours of 2 and 7 P. M. Rev. D. W. Fisher conducted the services, and after a devotional service of prayer and song stated that the object of these meetings was that churches might become better acquainted with the work of missions and its pressing needs, and awaken deeper interest on the part of the Christians in coming foward in the grand work of saving the world for Christ. He said it was no longer a question of "when shall we go or who shall we send?" but how shall the means be obtained to send those who are fitted for the work, and ready and anxious to go and occupy the fields opening and already ripe for the harvest?" Among other interesting facts stated was that at the present time there were 500 young men who had signified their desire to consecrate themselves to the work of foreign missions.

Dr. Hutchinson, of Jeffersonville, read a paper on "Missions in the Light of the Scriptures." He made a most interesting address, proving most conclusively that the duty of sending the gospel to all parts of the world was plainly taught in the Bible.

Rev. Mr. Stanton, of the Baptist Church, was invited to speak, and in a short address fully indorsed the proposed work.

Professor Kfel, of Hanover College, who had formerly been a missionary in Mexico made an address, in which he gave an extremely interesting historical, geographical and moral account of that interesting country.

The closing address was by Dr. Torrance, of Greensburg.

Methodist Foreign Missions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church continued its annual session here to-day. It was resolved that $1,100,000 be raised for distribution for foreign and home missions, and $100,000 be appropriated to meet outstanding drafts and indebtedness. The morning session was entirely taken up by discussions as to the amount to be distributed to the different missions. The North India mission was allowed $70,000. A motion to allow the mission to keep the missionary collections, amounting to about $500 or $600 a year, was voted down. The committee on South India missions recommended that the sum of $21,000 be appropriated. The following apportionment was adopted: Bengal, $18,300; Maylay, $6,500.

Convention of Christian Workers.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—The third annual convention of the Christian Workers of the United States and Canada opened in Tabernacle M. E. Church this morning, and will continue five days. About one hundred and fifty delegates were present at the opening session. Rev. R. A. Torrey, of Minneapolis, chairman, opened the session after a devotional exercise, by a brief speech.

The report of the secretary, Rev. John Collins, occupied the greater part of the morning session. Funds amounting to $10,000 have been raised for a boys' branch by subscription. A bureau of supplies has been established. A national organization, with national and State committees, to promote this work, was advised, and the secretary hoped that $100,000 could be expended this year.

Several of the delegates spoke briefly on what they hoped the convention would do for them.

In the afternoon, Rev. Wallace H. Butrick, of New Haven, Conn., read a paper on "The Pastor as an Evangelist; or, How a Pastor May Promote Revivals and Build Up Converts." This was followed by general discussion. Papers were also read on "Caste Spirit as a Hindrance in City Evangelization," by Rev. C. R. Henderson, of Detroit, and "What Can Be Done to Enlist the Strength of the Churches in Local Evangelization," by Rev. A. T. Pierson, D. D., of Philadelphia.

At the evening session, "Christian Living" was discussed by Mrs. J. K. Barney, of Providence, and Rev. A. T. Pierson, of Philadelphia.

Methodist Women's Home Missions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church met to-day. Mrs. O. M. Fitzgerald led the devotional exercises, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. J. E. Cookman, Mrs. A. L. Morrow and Mrs. Dr. E. G. Strobridge on the work of the society.

Missionary Bishop Chosen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church to-day elected the Rev. Mr. Kendrick, of Columbus, O., missionary bishop over the jurisdiction of New Mexico and Arizona.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The Topics Discussed and Action Taken at the Sessions Held Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The National Board of Trade resumed its sessions this morning. On behalf of the Chicago Board of Trade a preamble and resolution were presented setting forth the fact of the prevalence of the use of adulterants in the manufacture of lard, and recommending that Congress be memorialized to pass a law making it obligatory upon all manufacturers of and dealers in adulterated lard to stamp all such packages "compound lard" in order that buyers, both at home and abroad, may know precisely what they are getting. It was adopted.

The Chicago Board of Trade also presented a memorial to Congress, praying that the issuance of monthly crop reports by the Department of Agriculture be discontinued, on the ground that they were inaccurate, and the only result was to unsettle the markets of the world from month to month. This led to a long discussion. Finally, on behalf of the Milwaukee Board of Trade, a substitute was presented in favor of memorializing Congress to so increase the appropriation for this purpose so as to enable the Department of Agriculture to gather accurate data. This was adopted.

On behalf of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, a memorial was presented asking Congress to pass laws making the cental system the standard for the measurement of grains, instead of the bushel, and providing for the sale of liquids by weight instead of by measure. This also was adopted.

Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston, was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

A resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the amendment of the law so that non-residents may bring suits in the federal courts where $500 and over is involved, instead of $2,000, as now.

Much discussion was elicited by a resolution offered by the Portland, Ore., Board of Trade, to memorialize Congress in advocacy of ample appropriations for the judicious improvement of the country's principal rivers, harbors and waterways, and especially that important works already begun be not stopped for want of funds, thereby incurring waste, delay and ultimate increased cost of the improvements.

Mr. McCracken, of Portland, Ore., spoke earnestly in behalf of the varied interests of the Pacific coast, particularly the necessity for the improvement of the Columbia river.

Mr. Coleman, of New Orleans, considered that a step in that direction should result in further improvement of the Mississippi river, and he did not approve of one section of the country being specially preferred.

Mr. Stranahan, of New York, was of the opinion that river improvements should be general throughout the country. After remarks by Messrs. Johnson, of Milwaukee; Holloway, of Cincinnati; Waldo Smith, of New York, and others, the resolution was adopted.

The proposed enactment of a national bankrupt law was indorsed.

Mr. Price, of Scranton, Pa., introduced a resolution asking that the individual indebtedness of the people should be included in the next national census, and the amount of real estate pledged as security for the debt also reported. No conclusion on the subject was reached, and the matter went over until to-morrow.

A SIX-ROUND GLOVE FIGHT.

An Exciting Contest Between Jack Dempsey and Mike Donovan, Ending in a Draw.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The six-round glove fight between Jack Dempsey, the middle-weight champion, who has a record of thirty battles without ever suffering a defeat, and Mike Donovan, the old-time middle-weight champion, was fought at Palace Hall, this city, to-night before an audience of 2,500 people. Dempsey weighed 148 pounds, is five feet eight inches high and is twenty-four years old. Donovan weighed 149 pounds, stands five feet eight inches, and is forty-one years old. Billy O'Brien was referee, and Ed Plummer time-keeper.

Time was called at 11:30. Donovan assumed the aggressive and led, but was countered by Dempsey. A moment later the latter got in a heavy blow on Donovan's mouth, which staggered him for a moment. He recovered quickly, however, and hit Dempsey in the chest. The round ended in Dempsey getting in on Donovan, the full force of the blow being weakened by a parry.

In the second round Donovan led again with a good blow, which made Dempsey lose his footing. He followed his advantage up quickly, chasing Dempsey around the stage. Donovan led for Dempsey, getting in on his opponent's stomach, but got a hard one in the face in return. A smash on Donovan's breast ended the round. Donovan was making an excellent showing and seemed to gain confidence.

In the third round both men sparred for an opening. Dempsey led with a hot one on Donovan's stomach. More sparring followed, when Donovan received a heavy one on his nose, which made him wince. He returned the compliment by getting in lightly on Jack. The fighting now got heavy and furious, both men hitting straight arm blows and punishing each other severely. Donovan out-fought Dempsey in fighting. Time was called as the men were clinching.

In the fourth round Donovan led for Dempsey's stomach, missing it. He got in two good ones on Dempsey a moment later. Rapid exchanges followed, both men getting in about the same number of blows. The round closed while the men were sparring for an opening. Dempsey was puffing slightly, while Mike seemed fresh.

The fifth round opened with Dempsey leading with two light blows. Another rally ensued, Donovan escaping several hard blows by neat ducking. Just before the round closed Donovan got a heavy one on the nose.

In the sixth and last round Dempsey led for Donovan's face, getting in on the nose. Donovan got square by catching Jack on the chest and forehead. The excitement at this point was intense, for it was certain that the veteran could last the round. This seemed to make him renew his efforts, and he fought fast and furiously. Dempsey defended himself in good style, now and then getting in very heavily. The round closed with a good exchange. The referee decided the battle a draw. Donovan certainly did excellently, and he seemed to be a trifle more scientific than the Williamsburg lad, but the latter's heavy blows counteracted this advantage. Dempsey's nose bled a trifle in the last round, and first blood was given to Donovan.

Steamship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 15.—Arrived: Wisconsin and Germanic, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 15.—Arrived: Aller, from New York for Bremen.

GLASGOW, Nov. 15.—Arrived: Manitoban, from Philadelphia.

HONG KONG, Nov. 14.—Arrived: Belgic, from San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Arrived: Furnessia, from Glasgow.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Off Kinsale: Michigan, from Boston.

BREMEN, Nov. 15.—Arrived: Hermann, from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—Arrived: Main, from Maine.

WHAT POWDERLY DESIRES

He Expresses His Views in a Lengthy Address to the General Assembly.

No Quarter Is Promised His Enemies, and for the Disturbers of the Order's Peace He Has Nothing but Severe Denunciation.

One-Man Power Urged as the Essential for Good Government of the Knights.

Strikes Should Be Ordered Only When All Other Resources Fail—Ex-Secretary Litchman Defends Himself Against Slanderers.

For over two hours, yesterday morning, the stillness of Mansur Hall was broken only by the voice of one man and frequent outbursts of applause. It was a strong, clear voice when it began, but before the close it grew hoarse and husky. The speaker, or rather the reader, was General Master Workman Powderly, and the matter to be delivered was his annual address. The address, which had been carefully prepared in advance, composed a pamphlet of twenty pages, or about ten thousand words. He began by referring to the disheartening circumstances under which the assembly met. "For nineteen years," said he, "the Order of the Knights of Labor has maintained an existence in the face of circumstances the most discouraging and disheartening; struggling forward in its infancy beneath a veil of secrecy, it met with opposition from those in whose behalf it contended. But many causes have combined to reduce the number of those who swore allegiance to the principles of the Knights of Labor. The circulation of false statements concerning the strength of the order drove away thousands who regarded quantity as being superior to quality in the make-up of the membership of a labor organization. When the divergence of opinion between the general officers became heralded broadcast by those who always magnified, then the members who looked for unity among the officers, instead of doing their duty by waiting until they could replace these officers with others, withdrew from the order temporarily. The story, so often circulated and so wonderfully magnified, of the extravagance of the general officers frightened others, and they, too, stood still until this session would assemble. In the ranks were men whose love of self predominated, whose selfish desires could not be suppressed for the common weal, and on no occasion would they consent to sink self for the good of all. The oft-told story of their grievances sickened and drove many from the order. With an executive board whose members were not in harmony with each other, who traveled from place to place denouncing their fellow-officers and condemning actions that they were not responsible for, it could not be wondered at that we have lost in numbers. The unwise strikes which were entered upon against the laws and principles of the Knights of Labor swept thousands of our members into poverty, and forced them from the order. Add to all of these causes the campaign which has just closed in the United States, in which members and assemblies were pitted against each other on a question which never was made a part of the declaration of principles, and on which they could very well afford to differ without differing as to any point in the laws or rules of the order, and we wonder, not that there has been a falling off, but that we have passed through the crucial test with the ranks unbroken as we find them to-day. All of these trials have done a great service to the order if we profit by the lesson they teach and legislate at this convention in a cool, dispassionate manner, free from temper, unbiased by a regard for individuals, and with a determination not to allow the disturbing elements which have thrust themselves upon the last three General Assemblies to interfere with the progress of this session. If men will quarrel let their disagreements find no sympathizers here. If we must have differences let them be referred to a committee to sit and hear what is to be said, and then act on the report of that committee at the proper moment; but do not permit the time of this session to be wasted as others have been by designing men, whose chief aim seems to be to disrupt and destroy what they never could build. Stamp out every effort to create strife if such a thing is attempted; but, above all things, do not leave here until you have carefully revised the laws and until each separate item of expenditure for the past two years has been carefully scanned. Do not allow any one to have an opportunity to again say that the publication of our expenditures was suppressed. There is nothing contained in the expense account of this order that your officers need be ashamed of. There has been no dishonesty or attempt at it, and the order at large is entitled to a full and complete account of what was done with its money. If extravagance is discovered, then fix the responsibility where it belongs, and do not forget that a former session of the General Assembly opened the treasury to the expenditure of more money than those to whom it went were entitled."

After saying that the future of labor depended greatly upon what this assembly did, he referred to other proposed changes in the constitution, many of which were desired and should receive careful consideration. "It seems to me," he continued, "that we should endeavor to frame our laws in such a way as to avoid the frequent changes which are recommended at each session. A general constitution for the government of the General Assembly and its officers and certain well-defined rules for the government of subordinate bodies should also be enacted. Beyond that I would permit the fullest liberty consistent with these laws and rules by all who acknowledge allegiance to this order. In trade matters we should leave the settlement to our national trade assemblies, fix their status at this convention, and then allow no interference with their rights and permit no interference from them with the rights of others." He recommended the total abolition of the constitution's sections providing for organizers, giving as his reason that the law as it now stands could not be enforced. He recommended that the duties of the general master workman be changed, so as not to require him to examine the accounts of the general secretary. He should have nothing to do with the financial affairs of the order, which at present were in too many hands.

Mr. Powderly continued to read:

"We have been treated to many a discourse during the past year on the subject of one-man power. The chief trouble of our order is because of the lack of one-man power. Our power has been divided in the past, and it has worked injury to us. The will of this order crystallized into law and imprinted upon the pages of our constitution by the representatives here assembled should be carried out to the letter. To do this the duty is assigned to one man to execute these laws. Where the many execute the laws themselves they always fail; where each man interprets law for himself there is sure to be a babel of sound and confusion. Vest in one man the power to execute the laws which the many favor and pass upon; allow no interference with that man in the performance of his duty, and you may expect results. Allow every self-seeker, every knave, every disturber and fault-finder to interpret the laws, and we have anarchy pure and simple. A pandering to ignorance by some has given rise to the impression that the man who railed against one-man power was a friend to the masses. No greater mistake was ever made. The man who tells the people that they can all act independent of each other on every issue that arises, and do it intelligently, is a demagogue. No matter how intelligent a people may be they must meet to determine, not what one man wants, but what is best for all men. One-man power is an absolute necessity in order to insure success, but those who confer that power should first know what power to give, and when the end of that man's term of office arrives they should know whether he has wielded his power in such a way as best to serve his constituents. If he has, accord to him the merit of having done so; if not, then censure him, but do not censure him for not accomplishing results when the authority to do so was not placed in his hands, and when the power to thwart his every move was delegated to others who were supposed to act in unison with him. Men have been placed in office with me with whom I would not for a moment associate in a private business enterprise with any hope of success, yet for the sake of the good that might follow silence, forbearance under such circumstances has been observed by me. Fancy the condition which the United Colonies would have found themselves in had the first ten years of the government