LIVE CATTLE VS. DRESSED BEEF.

Testimony Before the Senate Committee as to Methods of Supplying Eastern Cities.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—The Senate cattle-trade investigating committee met again at 11 o'clock this morning. The first witness was T. L. Leonarp, of Saline county, one of the largest importers of black cattle in Missouri. He said cattle markets were paralyzed by the control the dressed-beef men had secured. There was no competition in the market between buyers. He advised a system of local inspection, which, he said, would make innumerable markets, instead of two, as at present.

Senator Manderson—What would be the effect if a law was passed that no meat should be sold for consumption unless it was inspected on the hoof?

Witness—I think that such a law would prevent Texas men from sending to markets cows that are as lean as hounds.

Senator Plumb asked the witness if he thought the price to the consumer was lower than it was formerly when there were no packing-houses.

Witness—I know that the price we get for our live beef does not justify the price which the consumer pays.

Levi Samuels, a wholesale butcher of New York, formerly an exporter, testified that the cattle market is now depressed. He was familiar with the dressed-beef business.

Senator Vest—When did the business begin?

Witness—The first refrigerator beef we had was in 1876.

Senator Vest—It has now become a very large business?

Witness—It has.

Senator Vest—What has been the effect?

Witness—With the exception of one or two towns in the East, all the beef sold there is dressed beef. The local butchers have quit slaughtering or buying from wholesale slaughterers.

Senator Vest—Why is this? Are there not live cattle offered for sale on those markets?

Witness—Yes, but the Western dressed beef men have gone in there and offered their beef lower than the local butchers could buy cattle and slaughter them. In this way the local slaughterers were forced to quit killing and buy the dressed beef from the West. When the Western men had secured control they put up the price high enough to justify their loss previous to obtaining control.

Senator Vest—Has the Western dressed-beef interest obtained control of the New York market?

Witness—Only about 33 per cent.

Senator Vest—What prices do they get for their meat in New York?

Witness—Just about the same as the local butchers. They are content to keep us from making money in the hope that we will be forced out of the business altogether, or be compelled to handle Western dressed beef.

Senator Vest—Is there any difference in price between the prices of American dressed beef in London and beef killed there?

Witness—There is. The cattle killed in England command a higher price.

A. W. Hilliard, of Midland, Tex., stated that about a year ago he was negotiating with the proprietors of a beef refrigerator in El Paso to supply them with cattle, but negotiations fell through because the El Paso people were closed out. The Southern Pacific railroad refused to supply cars for the transportation of the dressed beef to Los Angeles, having a contract with the Chicago people which compelled them to exclude the El Paso people.

Richard Gray, general freight agent of the Pacific system of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, with office at San Francisco, was examined at his own request. He wished to get on record a denial of the statement by Mr. Hilliard and another witness, with reference to the company's refusal to furnish refrigerator cars at El Paso. This statement could not be true, as the company never had any refrigerator cars in its equipment. The company had never refused to furnish box cars to any one when it had them.

Senator Cullom thought he had Mr. Gray cornered when the latter admitted that his company had refused to accept cars from other companies and compelled shippers to transfer goods from the original car to a Southern Pacific car. Mr. Gray, however, qualified this statement by saying that the Southern Pacific had only done this when the car offered was unfit to go over the steep grades and around the sharp curves of their road.

George Beck, of Detroit, Mich., a butcher and cattle-dealer for the last thirty years, testified that the dressed beef organization had been the means of crushing out all the butchers throughout the East and concentrating the cattle business at Chicago. A few years ago at least fifteen men in his city came West and bought cattle to sell in the East. Now they could not do that, because the Eastern markets were closed. His idea was that the butchers of the East dare not cut up the cattle they got hold of for fear the combine would close down on them and drive them out of business. The dressed-beef men had been at Detroit with their meat only one year, consequently, the fight in that city was new. About a year ago witness and others organized an association in Detroit, and put up signs, "No Chicago Beef for Sale Here." They were occupying premises owned by one of the "Big Four," a Mr. Hammond, who ordered them to remove the objectionable placards, promising to keep Swift and Armour out of Detroit, but saying he could not keep Nels Morris out, because he was already established there. That was what indicated to witness the existence of a combine. Witness said 75 per cent. of the butchers east of Chicago had been crushed out of the killing business by the Chicago dressed beef men, and compelled to take the dressed beef.

Senator Manderson and witness here indulged in a lengthy colloquy as to methods for preventing the Big Four from rolling up more millions of money and allowing profits to go to the small dealers and for the benefit of consumers.

Witness thought State inspection would accomplish the purpose. Continuing, witness said that whenever the butchers were crushed out dressed meats were sold at a higher price than it had been when supplied by butchers. About 60 or 70 per cent. of the cattle sold, ostensibly for canning purposes, went to the people for beef. Simply the very poorest cuts went into the cans. Beef ran from 4 to 18 cents per pound retail in Detroit.

Warren Buckmaster, a retail butcher of Akron, O., testified that in 1887 the labor unions of Akron passed a resolution to not buy meats of Armour & Co. The butchers of Akron were happy, but in a few days Mr. Armour sent down a car-load of meat and undersold them all. The Armour concern opened two stores in the heart of Akron and actually gave away the best meat in the land. The result was the signing of an agreement by the butchers' association to give preference to the house of Armour & Co., the latter agreeing to close their retail establishments in Akron. Armour & Co., placed a local agent in Akron, but instead of closing their two stores, they sold them to local butchers to be run to the great detriment of the trade. Prior to this forced arrangement cattle slaughtered for consumption in Akron were purchased in the country surrounding the city, where farmers raised very fine cattle. Witness bought now from Armour & Co. At present consumers get their meat much cheaper than before Armour & Co. came in. Different parts of the same city had different prices for the same meat.

Senator Cullom—Are you in correspondence with Mr. Armour's agent at Akron now?

Witness—Yes. I wrote him, telling him I was coming here to testify before this committee.

Senator Cullom—Why did you think it necessary to do that?

Witness—Well, he wrote to me asking me about it. I'm not here in Armour's interest.

John Duff, of Detroit, a butcher of twenty-six years' experience, testified that he was met at Cheboygan six years ago by Armour meat and closed out of the market there. At twenty-six places in Michigan, outside of Detroit, the Armour meat was 1 cent per pound higher than in Detroit. In these towns the butchers who, six years ago, were well-to-do are now bankrupt.

C. F. McDonald, of Cheboygan, Mich., who buys a ton of meat a day, told the witness they would not sell him a pound of meat unless he belonged to the Butchers' Union. Witness said America was not a free country so far as meat was concerned.

Only one witness was examined at the night session—A. C. Cassidy, an East St. Louis commission man. Mr. Cassidy explained the difference between Chicago and St. Louis as cattle markets on purely business principles, and claimed that if St. Louis did the right thing the cattle question would come out all right. It was nonsense to call the "Big Four" of Chicago, robbers. They were business men, and their mission in life was to make their capital invested earn from 6 to 7 per cent., and they were succeeding in doing so. The talk of a combine was ridiculous. It was purely a business proposition. Mr. Cassidy gave the committee some information as to how markets are made. For instance, a stockman will find the pens full, become alarmed, and sell quickly at a low figure, thus establishing a price for the day. Mr. Cassidy made very free with the dignified Senators, and his examination afforded much amusement for the spectators.

Evictions from the Des Moines River Lands.

MASON CITY, Ia., Nov. 22.—One hundred more writs of ejectment were served on settlers on the Des Moines river lands, yesterday. The settlers were driven out of their houses, their furniture piled up in the road, and the doors and windows barred against them. The land company make no compromises, and when the settlers make overtures to buy the land, as many of them are doing, they are charged from $16 to $25 per acre. Trouble has thus far been happily avoided, but the settlers around Lehigh have formed a union, with R. S. Boynton as their president. It is expected that this union will issue a circular, outlining their grievances, and making known their intentions.

NATIONAL BASE-BALL LEAGUE.

Some Radical Amendments Made to the Rules Governing Salaries and Release of Players.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The base-ball League delegates continued their session again to-day. Before the body convened, the delegates assembled in the corridors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel and discussed the work of the convention and probable disposition of Ward and other players who are in demand. Among the new arrivals was A. G. Christy, the young and enthusiastic manager of the Young Americans, the leading Philadelphia amateur club. He comes here with the avowed intention of buying the Philadelphia club. He represents a syndicate that is willing to give as high as $50,000 for the club. Messrs. Reach and Rogers, of the Philadelphias, said this morning that they would not sell for that price. Mr. Reach said they would sell if they could get their price, but it was a question whether the syndicate that Christy represented would pay it. Reach said their price was considerably more than $150,000. They would not take $200,000. Mr. Christy said that the syndicate did not want to buy the club for the real estate, and that the offer was a speculation in base-ball. If a sale is effected the new owners will retain all the old favorites and allow Mr. Wright to remain in his position as manager.

It is said that Sam Thompson, Detroit's right fielder, has accepted the Philadelphias' terms, and will play with that club next season. The general talk this morning was in regard to the transfer of Ned Hanlon from the Detroits to the Pittsburg club. It is rumored that Hanlon is dissatisfied with the deal and will refuse to agree to the arrangement.

At 10 o'clock the delegates went into session and began the business of the day. A recess was taken at 2:45 P. M. to allow a meeting of the committee on the revision of rules, which ratified the following amendments and classifications for the season of 1889:

Sec. 27—Strike out second line "To make its own contracts."

Sec. 29—Substitute: "All contracts between its club and its players shall be executed by the secretary of the League in behalf of such club and may be either by telegram or in writing to be followed within thirty days thereafter by a regular League contract which, after registry, shall be transmitted to said club and notice thereof transmitted to all other League clubs, and all associations parties to the national agreement of professional base-ball associations."

Sec. 30—Strike out and insert: "The compensation for all League players, for services as League players, shall be limited, regulated and determined by the classification or grade to which such players may be assigned by the secretary of the League after the termination of the championship season as follows: Class A, compensation, $2,500; class B $2,250; class C, $2,000; class D, $1,750; class E, maximum compensation, $1,500. But this section shall not prohibit the payment of extra compensation for the services of one person to each club as field captain or team manager."

In determining such assignments, batting, fielding, base-running, battery work, earnest team work, and exemplary conduct, both on and off the field, at all times, shall be considered as a basis for classification.

Each player, upon executing a league contract, shall make affidavit, in the form prescribed by the secretary of the League, to the effect that the consideration prescribed in the said contract includes all salaries, bonus, rewards, gifts and emoluments, and every other form of compensation expressly or impliedly promised him for his services as player during the term of such contract; and satisfactory proof to the secretary of the League of any false statement contained in such affidavit shall, after fair notice to such player, blacklist him, unless the ruling of the secretary be reversed by the board of directors of the League, upon proper appeal, hearing, and counter-proof.

The president of each club shall, between the 20th and 21st days of October of each year, file an affidavit with the secretary of the League, setting forth the full payment as salary, bonus, reward, gift, emolument and every other form of compensation expressed and implied, made to each player in full settlement of his services as player for and during the season then terminating.

A violation of the limit to compensation prescribed in Section 30, or any false statement in said affidavit, shall, upon satisfactory proof to the secretary of the League, subject the club to which said president belongs to a fine of $2,000 and the release of any player the subject of such illegal compensation or false statement from reservation by such club for the succeeding year, which player, however, will be retained under reservation for such other club as the League may determine.

Negotiations for the release from contract or reservation and for services of players other than those of the National League club shall be carried on exclusively through the secretary of the League or his duly authorized agent. The president, secretary or manager of a club shall file with the secretary of the League, either by letter or by telegram, a written offer for release and salary for said player. If two or more League clubs file an offer, the first received shall have priority of claim to such player until such negotiations fail, when the offer next in order filed shall be entitled to negotiation, and so on in sequential order with any subsequent offers. But no club shall have prior claim to any such negotiation for more than one player not under contract with it, as required by another League club. Negotiations carried on directly or indirectly with any such player, except through the secretary of the League, shall forfeit all right to contract with and subsequent reservation of such player by the club so offending.

Resolved, That the amendments to Sections 27, 29 and 30 be adopted, to take effect on Dec. 15, 1888, and that the limitation of players' compensation contained in Section 30 shall not apply to players with whom the several League clubs have made obligations for a continuance of salaries or compensation in excess of said limitations, provided lists of such players, with the amount of compensation so promised, accompanied by a pledge against future increase thereof, be filed with the secretary of the League on or before Dec. 15, 1888; and, further, that a release of such players by the clubs now entitled to their services shall exclude them from the benefits of this resolution.

The delegates went into session again at 4 o'clock and approved the foregoing classification and amendments. They also decided to retain the error column, thus meeting the wishes of the newspaper-men who protested against its elimination from the score. The constitution was ordered so amended as to read that any club failing to appear to play a schedule game shall be fined $300.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in New York, but the spring meeting will be held in Washington.

Hereafter the annual meeting will be held the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in November. Messrs. Spaulding, Day and Rogers were appointed a committee to represent the League on the joint committee on rules for the year. Messrs. Young, Day and Spalding were elected to form the committee on disposition of players, and Messrs. Rogers and Young a committee to codify the rules. It was voted to return the Detroits' guarantee of $3,000.

The principal changes in the playing rules are as follows: Relative to substitutes the rule requires that one player, whose name shall be printed on the score card, as an extra player, may be substituted at the end of any complete inning by either club, but the player retired shall not thereafter participate in the game.

The only change in the definition of a dead ball is that the umpire must be standing on foul ground, if the ball strikes any part of his person or clothing, to make such ball dead.

A foul tip is defined as follows: "A foul hit not rising above the batsman's head and caught by the catcher, playing within ten feet of home base, shall be termed a foul tip."

The rule entitling a batter to his base is as follows: "If, upon a fair hit, the ball strikes the person or clothing of the umpire on fair ground."

Pertaining to bases an amendment permits a runner to return to his base after an umpire has declared a foul without any regard to touching the bases. A runner will return to his base if the person or clothing of the umpire is struck by a ball thrown by the catcher to intercept the base runner.

In defining the powers of the umpire to impose a fine of not less than $5 or more than $25 for abusive, threatening or improper language to the umpire, an amendment was made as follows: "A repetition of the offense shall subject such player to a removal from the game and the immediate substitution of another player there in uniform."

By the new rules, also, every fair ball which hits the umpire is credited as a safe hit when the umpire is on fair ground.

Racing at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—There was a light attendance at the races to-day. The weather was clear and cool.

First Race—Three-fourths of a mile. Roi D'Or won in 1:17½; Fred Wooley second, Lucy Howard third.

Second Race—Five-eighths of a mile. Eldorado won in 1:04½; McMurtry second, Skobeloff third.

Third Race—Five-eighths of a mile. Allahrene won in 1:04½; Laura Stone second.

Two horses in the last race being scratched it was declared off.

Indiana Fugitive Captured in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 22.—Officers from Indiana captured the negro, Barton Galloway, at Newport, to-day. Galloway shot into a crowd on election day, at Terre Haute, Ind., and killed a white woman.

PRISON REFORM.

Annual Meeting of the National Association—Address by Ex-President Hayes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—One of the greatest gatherings ever assembled in Farwell Hall had for its central figure, to-night, ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. Every chair in the big assembly place was full, including main floor and galleries. Long lines of standing people thronged the aisles nearly to the stage, and the main entrance was packed in a way that was a reminder of the crushes at a national convention. The occasion was the concluding session of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, the special feature of which was to be an address by Mr. Hayes on "Prison Reform." Fully 3,500 people were present when Secretary F. H. Wines called the meeting to order and referred with evident gratification to the outpouring as a worthy tribute to their guest. Mr. Hayes had been given a rousing cheer by the audience as he mounted the platform, and there was a renewal of the applause at the first mention by Mr. Wines of the ex-President's name. "We honor him," said the secretary, "for the exalted position he has held and for the manner in which he discharged his duties. It is greater to be an ex-President than an ex-King—and we have only one living ex-President. We honor him to-night for his clean, business-like administration of the chief magistrate's office during his incumbency, and this great audience feels, I know, that history will record of that administration that it was as pure in every respect as the best in American history. We especially honor him to-night for the cause he represents, and I think there is something grand in the sight of a man who has been the ruler of such a nation devoting his after-life to the cause of philanthropy, to the cause of the prisoner who has no friends."

The white bearded but vigorous-looking ex-President was then introduced as "One of the few men in the country who fully appreciated the magnitude of the question that in the United States crime is increasing disproportionately to the population, and who understands the necessity for intelligent measures of repression." Just as General Hayes was about to begin speaking, an old veteran, wearing a Grand Army badge, shouted for three cheers in honor of the ex-President. The cheers were given with a will, and were twice renewed. Mr. Hayes said:

"This greeting is more agreeable to me than perhaps you imagine. The purpose, of course, here to-night is to attract attention to prison reform, and the presence of such a magnificent assemblage is to show that the effort has not been lost on the intelligent people of Chicago. The cause is won when we get the ear of the people."

The speaker explained the aims of the National Prison Reform Association: To improve the criminal law, to better the methods of procedure, to faciliate the execution of those laws, better the discipline in the State institutions, and to care for the prisoners after discharge. While there was so vast an expediture of the people's money on account of prisons, it seemed surprising that so little interest was taken in the prisoners themselves. Perhaps the reason is the doubt in the public mind that there is an even, exact, prompt execution of the laws. This lack of confidence is what probably leads people to have less regard for prisoners, and by indifference to virtually to say to them, when by chance they are caught, "You have made your bed, now lie upon it." The speaker alluded to the oft-repeated escapes, generally to Canada, of those guilty of bribing city councils and State legislatures, of savings-bank embezzlers, and the like. Could it be possible that the two great English-speaking neighbor countries were to be always unable to protect their innocent citizens, and must each receive the refuse of the other? Could they not contrive to break up these cities of refuge for this large and remarkable class of criminals? But what was the result, even when we did get the misdoers? Postponements and technicalities, till the people were weary. Men fittest to serve on juries were excluded, because, forsooth, they had read the papers. This leaning to the side of the accused was an abomination in this country in this age. It had come down to us from the days of the worst of the English kings, when the humanity of judges invented the technicalities as the then necessary shields against tyranny. The evil now was emphatically not the danger of the conviction of innocent men. The danger here is the probable escape of the guilty. Nine out of ten of these old British precedents acted at present to protect the guilty, not the innocent, and such practice should be swept away. The speaker dwelt at length upon the anomaly of great numbers of habitual criminals being at large, and, though known to a moral certainty to be pursuing their fearful vocations, only molested when caught in an overt act. When a man, by repeated convictions, had been proven for practical purposes irreformable, the place for him is prison for life. There, at least, they would not be teachers of crime. They would be warnings, and on our side of the question—not against us. The Nation should see to it that every boy and every girl, rich and poor, was made able by skilled labor to earn an honest living. This principle of manual training extends further. It was worse than absurd to put convicts in prisons, as he feared they were doing in New York, saying to them, "You shall do no work," and giving them over to the devil and his works. One thing that could not be afforded in a broad sense by the people, is to prevent skilled labor in the prisons. Differ as the members of the National Prison Reform Association might on some points, they were all agreed on this. The speaker did not, as a general thing, believe in non-partisanship. "We do not," said he, "believe the man's head is level who don't know where he belongs on election day." [Cheers.] But there were things that should not be subject to the exigencies of partisanship, and chief among them were the prisons and the police.

Mr. Hayes closed with an eloquent plea for the improvement of the status of the police of our cities and an invitation to his listeners to associate themselves with the National Prison Reform Association.

Alleged Blockade-Runner Released.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The British steamship Samana, for whose detention the Haytian consul, yesterday, asked Collector Magone, on the ground that she had contraband goods on board, sailed for Hayti, to-day. She took with her clean clearance papers, issued by the custom-house, and ship papers signed by the British consul. The Haytien consul called, this morning, on W. Lane Booker, the British consul, and asked his aid in detaining the vessel. He informed Mr. Booker that the British government recognized the Haytien blockade, and, for this reason, Mr. Booker sought to caution the captain of the Samana against aiding in war against a friendly nation. Mr. Booker said he had no official information of the assertion that his government recognized the blockade. Later on he wired the legation for advice on the subject. In the meantime, the Samana left her anchorage off Staten Island and went to sea. The Haytian consul told a reporter that he had positive information that the brig Mary C. Dana was at City island with contraband goods on board, ready to transfer them to the Samana outside of Sandy Hook. The Dana is the vessel which, a week ago, arrived at Boston and reported that while off Hayti she was boarded three times by a Haytian man-of-war, which insisted on inspecting her papers. They were found to be all right, and the man-of-war permitted the Dana to resume her voyage.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Capt. Ira N. Burritt, editor and proprietor of the Sunday Herald, of this city, died at an early hour this morning, at Garfield Hospital, of cancer of the bladder.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Very Rev. Maurice A. Walsh, LL. D., pastor of St. Paul Roman Catholic Church and vicar-general of the archdiocese of Philadelphia, died at his residence at an early hour this morning, of Bright's disease the kidneys and blood-poisoning, after an illness of six weeks. He was fifty-five years of age. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1855, in this city, and in 1868 he was made vicar-general by Archbishop Wood.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 22.—The death at Brookston, White county, on Wednesday morning of Hon. Phineas M. Kent, removes one of the most earnest Democratic workers in Indiana. Mr. Kent was one of the best known Democrats in the State. It is claimed that for fifty-four years he never failed to be present at the State conventions of his party. He was not a place-hunting politician, but an enthusiastic party man. He served in the Legislature from Floyd county some years ago.

Aeronaut Drowned.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Nov. 22.—Twelve thousand people witnessed a balloon ascension at the Exposition Park this afternoon. Prof. F. H. Vandegrift made the ascent. When the balloon had reached the alitude of half a mile it suddenly burst and began to descend to the ground rapidly, to the horror of the spectators. Vandegrift cut the rope that held the parachute, and for a time it seemed that he would escape death. The parachute fell near the center of the Chattahoochie river and Vandegrift was drowned in spite of the efforts of two men in a boat to save him. The unfortunate man was twenty-five years old. He was born in Virginia and had been in the balloon business twelve years. He made his first leap with a parachute at Greenfield, O., three months ago. The body was recovered at 11 o'clock to-night, completely enmeshed in the ropes of the balloon. It will be embalmed and sent to Vandegrift's parents at Clinton, Mo.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

For Indiana, Ohio Illinois and Missouri—Fair; stationary temperature; variable winds.

For Lower Michigan—Fair, except in northern portion; light snows; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

For Upper Michigan—Fair; southerly winds; stationary temperature.

For Wisconsin—Fair; southerly winds; stationary temperature.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Prec
7 A. M...	30.44	28	89	Neast	Clear.	.....
2 P. M...	30.43	43	48	Neast	Clear.	.....
7 P. M...	30.43	36	64	Neast	Clear.	.....

Maximum thermometer, 44; minimum thermometer, 26.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Nov. 22, 1888:

	Tem.	Precip.
Normal	37	0.12
Mean	32	0.00
Departure from normal	—5	—0.12
Total excess or deficiency since Nov. 1	*36	*2.38
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	—912	—1.42

*Plus.

General Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22—7 P. M.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer. Exp.	Min.	Max	Precipitat'n	Weath'r
New York city	30.50	34	28	40	....	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.64	24	24	32	T	Cloudy
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.50	34	26	40	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa	30.46	38	26	42	.....	Clear.
Washington, D.C.	30.50	34	24	42	.....	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	30.12	44	42	44	.54	Rain.
Atlanta, Ga	30.22	48	40	54	.....	Clear.
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.14	46	46	48	.04	Cloudy
Pensacola, Fla	30.14	54	48	62	.....	Clear.
Montgomery, Ala	30.18	56	42	58	T	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	30.22	48	44	54	.....	Clear.
New Orleans, La	30.14	56	52	60	.....	Cloudy
Little Rock, Ark	30.30	44	42	50	.....	Clear.
Galveston, Tex	30.20	52	46	52	.....	....
San Antonio, Tex	30.26	46	34	54	.....	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	30.28	42	38	46	.....	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	30.26	46	36	52	.....	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	30.38	42	34	50	.....	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.42	36	26	44	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	30.42	38	28	44	.....	Clear.
Cleveland, O	30.52	32	26	40	.....	Clear.
Toledo, O	30.52	38	26	40	.....	Cloudy
Marquette, Mich	30.42	32	28	34	.....	Cloudy
S. Ste. Marie, Mich	30.58	18	6	20	.....	Cloudy
Chicago, Ill	30.44	38	28	40	.....	Clear.
Cairo, Ill	30.32	44	30	50	.....	Clear.
Springfield, Ill	30.42	36	22	42	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	30.44	38	28	40	.....	Fair.
Duluth, Minn	30.24	34	32	42	.....	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn	30.26	34	24	42	.....	Clear.
Morehead, Minn	30.10	38	20	46	.....	Clear.
St. Vincent, Minn	30.06	24	16	34	.....	Clear.
Davenport, Ia	30.42	34	24	42	.....	Clear.
Dubuque, Ia	30.42	34	20	40	.....	Clear.
Des Moines, Ia	30.36	36	22	44	.....	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	30.36	42	30	46	.....	Clear.
Kansas City, Mo.	30.38	38	26	44	.....	Clear.
Fort Sill, Ind. T.	30.30	40	22	50	.....	Clear.
Dodge City, Kan.	30.30	32	22	46	.....	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	30.24	34	22	40	.....	Clear.
North Platte, Neb	30.22	36	14	48	.....	Clear.
Valentine, Neb	.....	46	22	64	.....	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	30.22	32	20	46	.....	Clear.
Ft. Sully, D. T.	30.12	38	14	50	.....	Clear.
Bismarck, D. T.	30.14	30	8	44	.....	Clear.
Ft. Buford, D. T.	30.10	28	12	38	.....	Clear.
P. Arthur's L'd'g.	30.28	34	6	36	T	Fair.
Qu'Apelle, N. W. T	30.28	18	.....	28	.....	Clear.
Ft. As'nab'ne, M. T	29.98	36	20	42	.....	Clear.
Helena, M. T.	30.12	24	14	26	.....	Clear.
Boise City, I. T.	29.92	44	34	52	.....	Cloudy
Cheyenne, W. T.	30.24	38	20	50	.....	Clear.
Ft. M'Kn'ny, W. T.	30.12	34	.....	50	.....	Clear.
Denver, Col	30.16	44	20	52	.....	Clear.
Pueblo, Col	30.22	44	18	54	.....	Clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.	30.14	36	26	46	.....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ft. Washakie, Wy	30.34	34	8	34	.....	Clear.

T—Trace of precipitation.

Cleveland Contradicts Judge Rucker.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Post to-morrow will say: "It can be stated authoritatively that the President denies most positively ever having used the language attributed to him by Judge Rucker in the now celebrated interview. As a matter of fact, the President does not even remember having met Judge Rucker on the day in question. Senator Blackburn called at the White House with some friends, this much the President has called to mind. He recollects, also, that just before leaving the library the Senator stepped over to him and spoke a few words in regard to a Senate report on the civil-service investigation, but at no time was anything said about politics in New York, and under no circumstances has the President ever charged or intimated that there was treachery towards him in New York."

Usurious Interest.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 22.—The case of the Schuyler National Bank vs. John G. Bollin, just decided in the Supreme Court, is of unusual interest to national banks generally. Bolling brought suit, under Sections 5197 and 5198, United States Revised Statutes, to recover an amount of usurious interest paid. The court held that the State courts of record had jurisdiction; that where usurious interest is taken from the face of the note by a national bank it can recover only the face of the note, less the usurious interest, and that where usurious interest had been paid in advance the borrower can recover double the amount of interest so paid.

Woman Suffrage Association.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 22.—The American Woman Suffrage Association closed its three-days' session this evening. A large audience crowded the Scottish Rite Cathedral to hear addresses by Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky; Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, of Indiana; Mrs. Lucy Stone and Fred Douglass. At the close of the meeting the audience, with but two dissenting voices, voted to memorialize the legislative commission on constitutional revision to strike the word "male" from the suffrage clause of the Constitution of Ohio.

Death from Yellow Fever at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—An afternoon paper publishes the statement, as coming from an unnamed physician, that T. S. Wilesman, of New Orleans, arrived in this city on Aug. 23, and that he died of yellow fever one week later. The physician says that, knowing that there was no danger of contagion, he suppressed the fact, giving the cause of death, at the inquest, as congestion. He feared that the announcement of the true cause would result in a useless panic.

Killed by a Train.

WELLINGTON, Kan., Nov. 22.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, Levi Meeker, wife and eight-year-old daughter, who live two miles east of Oxford, in Cowley county, were found dead on the Southern Kansas railroad track by a son. It is supposed that they were struck while crossing the track in a wagon by the east-bound passenger, which leaves Oxford usually at 7:30, but which was late last evening.

A Tribute to Wanamaker.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.)

Among the current rumors as to the composition of Mr. Harrison's Cabinet is one that he will offer the postmaster-generalship to Mr. John Wanamaker, of this city. Mr. Wanamaker is credited with having given very substantial aid and comfort to the Republican party during the late campaign, and he has doubtless established a claim upon the gratitude of the next President for this reason.

But there are other considerations of greater force and weight which would make Mr. Wanamaker's elevation to a place in the Cabinet a matter of public as well as of private gratification. He has approved himself a skillful executive in his calling as a merchant. The competitions of trade are more fierce and exacting than the rivalries of politics, and do quite as much to develope that strength of character and fitness for important undertakings which are needed in public affairs.

Mr. Wanamaker would make a Postmaster-general whose business capacity would be as big as his opportunity for its exercise. His appointment would be no less a recognition of his own individual worth than of the weight thrown into the Republican scale by the business men of Philadelphia, of whom he is a fair representative.

Tricked by a Gotham Mulatto.

Atlanta Constitution.

A saddle-colored negro claiming to be a lawyer from New York, came to Powder Springs a few days ago, and on the strength of Harrison's election told the negroes that he was sent out to buy up all the lands he could and sell them to negroes on twenty years' time at 6 per cent. His charge for inspecting a farm was from $10 to $12, which every one that wanted to buy had to pay in advance, and he was to meet them in Marietta, Saturday, and make them deeds to the farms. He picked up a few hundred dollars and skipped by the light of the moon.

A Decided Authority on the Subject.

New York Herald.

The flesh of the crow, while not exactly toothsome, is said to produce a thoughtful mood and to render the consumer exceedingly humble and somewhat morose.

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HER PRAYER ANSWERED.

Remarkable Experience of a Blind Woman Who Regains Her Sight for a Day.

Philadelphia Special to Globe-Democrat.

Souderton, a quaint little village in Montgomery county, is considerably excited over the curious experience of Mrs. Benjamin Meyer, a lady seventy-seven years of age. For five years Mrs. Meyer has been totally blind. On Saturday, Nov. 10, after four days' of confinement in bed, she opened her eyes and suddenly exclaimed:

"Mein Gott in himmel, I see!"

Her husband, whose age is seventy-three, rushed to her, and was immediately recognized. The whole household hastened to the woman's bedside, and beheld a verification of her statement. She saw the dishes through the glass case of a cupboard, which stood at the end of the bed, and pointing in the direction of an old arm chair, said:

"Oh, see, there is my old arm chair and its head rest with flowers painted on it. There is the picture of the German village scene with its laughing maidens and lovers."

Mrs. Meyer then asked to see her children and grandchildren, seventy-five in number, and, calling them by name to her bedside, described minutely the articles and dresses they wore. She then told them that she had prayed last summer as her last wish on earth to see her children and grandchildren once more, and that she believed this was the fulfillment of her prayer. On Sunday the people of the neighborhood swarmed to Mrs. Meyer's house, and they were soon convinced of the truth of the miracle. Before the day had closed, however, she exclaimed:

"This is the last Sunday that I shall ever have the use of my eyesight."

When the old lady awakened on Monday morning she found that her sense of vision was again gone. Mrs. Meyer and her husband live in a quaint old farm-house built about eighty years ago, situated on the Souderton turnpike. They have lived together in the old structure nearly fifty years. Mrs. Meyer is perfectly contented since she was providentially granted the privilege of seeing her children and grandchildren before she dies.

A Southern View.

Lafayette Call.

Col. C. G. Thomson yesterday received a business letter from a prominent business man of Atlanta, Ga., which contained a little section of politics, which we quote. Colonel Thomson's correspondent is a representative Southern man, both before, during and since the war—a fair type of the best element of the South—and prominent in business and politics at his home. A letter from such a man is of interest and significance, and we quote:

"ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 17, 1888.—* * * Well, I guess it is in order for me to offer my congratulations to you on the election of your friend, General Harrison. I think he is a good man, and will make us a good President. To be perfectly candid with you, I really feel no disappointment on account of General Harrison's election. You understand, of course, that most Southern men are forced by association into the Democratic party. I want to see Gen. Harrison build up a Republican party in the South of men from the ranks of our best people. I know that the majority of the best people North belong to the Republican party. I also know that nearly all of the best people South belong to the Democratic party. Now, why is this? I think the best people of both sections should rule this country. General Harrison can bring about this result if he will try, and we people of the South believe he will do it. May God grant that this sectional feeling may be entirely forgotten by the end of General Harrison's first term as President, and that the good people, both North and South, may go into the fight of 1892 a united people. I think a great many of our people who belong to the Democratic party felt very indifferent as to the result between General Harrison and President Cleveland. I certainly did, for one. I wish I had time to write you more, but have not at present. I will write you more fully soon."

Valuable Mineral Discoveries in New Mexico.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Daniel T. Cahill and Alfred M. LeFevre arrived in San Francisco a few days ago, bringing with them specimens from their claims in New Mexico, which would indicate that they have in their possession large fields of valuable minerals that will require but comparatively little capital to develop, with a good prospect of large returns. On one claim, twenty-two miles from Las Vegas, and a mile from the Santa Fe railroad, a peculiar stone has been unearthed, which partakes of the qualities of alabaster and gypsum and has the merit of hardening on exposure. It is a beautiful white material of fine grain, susceptible of a brilliant polish, and, though lighter, has much the appearance of a clear marble. Of this stone there is a vein 600 feet wide and 1,500 feet long. It is easily worked, and may be taken out in any desired size. When first raised to the surface an ordinary saw will cut it without difficulty, but after a slight exposure it becomes hard as flint and the atmosphere increases its firmness. This vein is located on high ground, giving a slope to the railroad, and for economical working has many natural advantages of location, among which may be mentioned an inexhaustible supply of good water—a rare thing in New Mexico. The stone was first discovered less than a month ago, and it is Mr. Cahill's intention to form a company for the development of his find.

On another piece of property owned by the same parties is a vein of tin six feet wide by 1,500 feet long, which also promises well, and scarcely 500 feet from the tin is a bed of mica. The specimens exhibited by Mr. Cahill were clear and flawless, and he says it exists in large quantities. Still another product of the ground is held by these men, in the shape of a curious material which mixes easily as an old-gold calcimine.

A Hint to School Teachers.

Philadelphia Record.

The investigation of labial contacts in the public schools was begun by a young man whose best girl is a teacher, and who, in the exchange of loving embraces, communicated to him a very sore throat, which has destroyed his singing voice. He was much hurt at the lady's mode of suspending his vocal efforts, and vowed that he would get at the bottom of the plot. The young teacher admitted that she had, on the day previous, kissed a favorite scholar plump on the mouth—just where she kissed the young man. This scholar was suffering with a sore throat, and in the interchange of embraces communicated her trouble to the pretty teacher. The young man's sore throat was the natural outcome of his affection for the teacher, and he started the investigation with the philanthropic motive of preventing any other young men who have pretty school teachers for sweethearts from becoming victims of a bad practice. His inquiry showed that while the practice is not general, there is still enough kissing done between scholars and teachers to create an epidemic of sore throats among school marms' lovers, and he will take active measures to stamp out entirely the last trace of public-school kissing.

Natural Gas and Decorative Art.

Pittsburg Press.

"Since the introduction of natural gas it is surprising to notice how the lovers of decorative art have progressed in their ideas," said a well-known Market-street wall-paper dealer recently.

"We now sell a class of goods which would have found absolutely no favor in the artistic eye of the average lady five years ago. Why? Simply because at that period in this city's history no paper of the delicate designs now used would withstand the smoke and dust then pervading every crevice or aperture of a fine residence.

"This season more unique designs of paper and decorations have presented themselves, and now a house can be furnished most gorgeously and apparently extravagantly for the same price, practically, that was paid for the common designs and uniform figures a few years ago. The most popular papers used now are mural decorations and bas-relief paper for both ceiling and wall. Lincrusta-Walton and plastic-relief paper are popular, also Japanese leathers are principally used as dadoes."

"You are not in the rug or carpet business?" queried the scribe, as he pointed to a supposed Turkish rug lying on one of the counters.

The gentleman smiled and said: "No, indeed. That is the newest fad in ceiling decorations. It is called India hand painted fabric and is very expensive—about $5 a yard. It is composed of the finest texture of foreign fabrics and each figure on it is painted by hand."

The specimen shown was a marvelous collection of intricate figures, which illustrated the deftness of the Eastern decorators who slave daily in order that morbid fads of Americans may be satisfied. Numerous beautiful and bewildering novelties were exhibited which would take one back in imagination to the oriental splendor of Solomon's temple or some other nabob's gorgeous abode.

However, "Rabbits Ain't Partridges."

Lewiston Journal.

"I was gunning once," said he, "in Pownal. I was shootin' rabbits in great luck. I don't like to seem to lie, but when I say that rabbits was so thick that I could shut my eyes and hit 'em four times runnin', and not make a miss, you will say that I'm stretchin' the truth. Well, it's facks, jess the same. After I got tired o' shootin' rabbits, I laid down to kind o' rest, and danged if I could sleep for rabbits a runnin' over me. I jess laid round me, though, and cleared room enough to stretch in and went to sleep. When I woke, two rabbits was in my coat pockets, and one on 'em was lookin' down my gun barrel. Eight rabbits was a settin' on a rock jess a little distance away. I hated to roll over cause I squat the rabbits in my coat pocket, but I had to pull the trigger on the presumin' little cuss that was lookin' down my gun barrel. I could 'a shot a thousand rabbits that day in Pownal." All this before the fire in a Lewiston gun store. Tuesday, and as the reporter went out he heard a man say, "Well, that's a good day for rabbits, but rabbits ain't partridges, and I remember—"

Really the Work of Nihilists.

Paris Dispatch to London Daily News.

Notwithstanding official assurance to the contrary, nobody here has the slightest doubt that the railway accident which so nearly proved fatal to the Czar was the work of the Nihilists. The minute inspection to which every railroad used by his Majesty is invariably subjected almost precludes the possibility of an ordinary accident. Moreover, it has been known here for some time past that the Nihilists have given signs of revived activity. Information to that effect reached Vienna simultaneously with the intelligence that caused the local authorities to take unprecedented precaution for the safety of the German Emperor. The accident near Borki will, it is apprehended, prevent the Emperor and Empress of Russia from traveling as much as they have done of late. The Russian court painter, Michael Zychi, who accompanies the Czar wherever he goes, was in the train when the accident happened. He has telegraphed to his relatives in Pesth that he escaped unhurt.

Mme. Huot, Pasteur's Opponent.

Paris Dispatch to London Daily Telegraph.

Mme. Huot, the lively black-haired and dark-eyed little woman who is the chief champion and spokeswoman of the anti-vivisectionists of Paris, has just delivered her annual denunciation of M. Pasteur and all his discoveries. The clever lady spoke for nearly an hour, and was complimented satirically by a band of boisterous students, who, however, drowned her voice when she called M. Pasteur "a churner of microbes" and "a concocter of 11 o'clock bouillons." Mme. Huot was accompanied on the platform by a Blanquist tailor in a black blouse and by a lawyer. The students finally broke up the meeting amid shouts of "Vive Pasteur!" and Mme. Huot wound up the proceedings by going round the audience for subscriptions in aid of a dozen stray dogs which some friends of hers are trying to keep clear of the scalpels of the vivisectors.

The Abbe of La Roquette.

Paris Dispatch to London Daily Telegraph.

A fine old priest—the Abbe Crozes—for many years chaplain of the condemned in the prison of La Roquette, has just died at an advanced age. He attended all the criminals who were led to the guillotine between 1860 and 1882, among them being La Pommerais, Avinam, Troppmann, and Billoir. The Abbe used, perhaps, to show too much commiseration for criminals, and he did his best to save even Troppmann from the knife. It was M. Crozes who always supplied the condemned with stimulants just before execution. While praying with the doomed wretches he made them drink a small glassful of mele-cassis, or "black currant cordial dashed with brandy." The Abbe lived in a miserable little lodging close to La Roquette, where he had collected together all sorts of souvenirs given to him by the fifty-one murderers whom he had conducted to the guillotine.

How He Sold His Pipes.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A man has been doing the two cities, Lewiston and Auburn, seeling meerschaum pipes, and this is the way he did it: He carried on his back an old soiled carpet-bag filled with the pipes. He would fill one of them with tobacco, and, when well under way, approach a man or group of men and strike up a trade at a dollar for the pipe. He told them the pipe was genuine meerschaum, and he wanted to sell that one, the only one he had, in order to get money to pay his fare to Portland. He sold over forty in Auburn.

BEECHAM'S Pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

FOR a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

BEECHAM'S Pills cure bilious and nervous ills.