ODDITIES OF NEW YORK LIFE

Disciples of Madame Diss-De Barr Have Found Another Wealthy Victim.

Widow Dominated by the Spirit of Red Jacket —Rare Confidence in the Public's Honesty —Brides and the Bartholdi Statue.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—When Madame Diss-De Barr was brought to book legally for swindling lawyer Marsh by means of spirit-pictures, etc., it seemed to the intelligent public almost incredible that an otherwise shrewd man and level-headed lawyer could be so easily imposed upon. Nothing short of a legal process of reasoning could convince Marsh himself of the fact. That process was resorted to by his friends—not by the dupe—and but for their concerted action Madame De Barr, the medium, would now be intrenched in the Marsh mansion, with her alleged husband swindling other fools instead of being a hunted outcast in a foreign land. The recent contribution of $10,000 by a wealthy widow named Huyler, for the purpose of a monument to Red Jacket, at Buffalo, will, upon inquiry, turn out to be another just such a case. Spiritualists are naturally delighted over the discovery that the widow Huyler owns the influence of the spirit of the great Indian chief, Red Jacket, as the cause of her liberality in this matter. It is a pretty rare thing nowadays for spiritual mediums to successfully strike anybody for a large amount of money. When they learn that the widow Huyler is quite rich and can well afford other disbursements of this kind there will be a general rush to get possession of her person. Mrs. Huyler at present lives at the Victoria Hotel in a style becoming a woman whose husband left her a large fortune made out of patent medicines. It is said that she has a private medium who acts as her guide, counselor and friend, as Madame Diss-De Bar acted for lawyer Marsh. This wealthy "pigeon" is likely to be plucked of every feather, unless she has some sensible and energetically persistent friends who will interfere with legal proceedings to protect her. One of the most curious features of this affair is the position of the Buffalo Historical Society, which has in charge the monument scheme. This society has already made a move looking to the early erection of a monument over the bones of the famous old Indian warrior, and it is said some money had been contributed for the purpose. The society is in no sense of a spiritualistic turn, but is a plain, practical, patriotic body, of the earth earthy. The society, however, wants a monument to Red Jacket and wants money to build it. Its breath was fairly knocked out by this unexpected offer. Upon recovering it probably concluded that it wouldn't pay to "look a gift horse in the mouth." That the spirit of old Red Jacket himself had appeared to a rich lady, and caused her to open her purse and shell out $10,000 to build this monument while the society was "monkeying" around for funds, is not necessarily a reflection on the historical crowd. It only shows that Red Jacket is fully able to look out for himself, though long since departed this existence. His spirit has been a little overworked for one who is supposed to be enjoying the blessings of the "happy hunting-grounds," as he is in great demand in the best "circles" and "seances." He has long been regarded as a sort of patron-saint by spiritualists, and is en rapport with mediums far and wide. It is no uncommon thing for him to appear on important occasions in full form and feather for the edification of believers, and—as he converses only in his native tongue—to the inexpressible confusion of scorners and scoffers. As these bodily appearances are made in various parts of the world, sometimes on the same evening, he can't be doing much hunting where he is. This is the first time, according to the record, that he has "struck" anybody for money. The honor done the widow Huyler, therefore, is obviously great. And the Buffalo Historical Society will be ungrateful, indeed, if it accepts this money and fails to record all this upon the monument erected by it, so that future generations may grasp at a glance the interesting facts in the case.

CONFIDENCE IN HUMAN NATURE.

"Well, well!" exclaimed a Western friend of mine the other day as we hurried into an elevated car, "New York is ahead of me! From what I've heard, and read, and personally knew I was under the impression that they'd steal the pennies off of a dead nigger's eyes here. I expected they'd try and hold me up, bunco me, or something of that sort before I'd been in town half a day. During the first twenty-four hours I kept my eyes peeled for pickpockets and sharks and counted my money every time I went back to my hotel, just to see whether it was all there. Now, I've been here a week, seen everything, been everywhere, met the best kind of fellows, and had a good time and haven't met with a bad break yet. The other day I was down town and went into a crowded place to get a bite to eat. It was packed. Everybody was grabbing sandwiches, pie, cakes and all sorts of truck and eating like mad. The prices were stuck on 'em, but nobody paid attention to anybody else, and nobody was on the watch to collect. At first I didn't know what to do, so I just did as I saw the rest do. When I squeezed my way out I found a boy grinding out tickets and calling 'ten!' 'twenty-five!' 'fifty!' and handing the chips to people. I asked him where I paid. He asked me what I had. When I told him he sang out 'thirty!' gave the crank a turn and handed me a bit of pasteboard like a bar check and pointed to a man behind the desk near the door. I followed the rest and paid 30 cents for my lunch. I had eaten two ham sandwiches and a big piece of pie, and had drunk two glasses of milk. Everybody grabbed, and ate, and drank, and came out naming his own bill. They believe in each other there. Why, if they did business that way in my town the restaurant would have to close up the first week! I stopped to buy a paper in front of my hotel on the corner. There were a lot of papers on the little stand, with stones and things to hold them down. There were pennies and nickels all over the papers, and nothing to hold them down. But there wasn't a soul there to watch or take your money that I could see. I was in no hurry, so I waited a little to see the newsboy. I s'posed he'd gone 'round the corner, and as there were lots of people passing I thought I'd keep an eye on that money. But nobody came. People just took whatever paper they wanted and left a penny or 2 cents, grabbed a paper and went on. Some of them left nickels and dimes, and picked up the change with their paper, and went r'ght along like a house a-fire. Then I went up and took a paper and left a penny, though I expected somebody would rush out and collar me. I found it's a regular thing, and that it's a way they have here. Life seems to be too short to be watching people and handing over and taking money on the nail, and they let this sort of business run itself. It beats me! They couldn't do that in my town. No, sir! It wouldn't work."

BRIDES AND BARTHOLDI'S LIBERTY.

If a newly-wedded couple on the regulation tour ever misses anything about New York it is certainly not the Bartholdi statue. Scarcely a boat leaves the barge office at the Battery but what carries from two to half a dozen couples who can be identified as recently-made brides and bridegrooms. That "second-day" dress would give a bride away anywhere, without even the self-consciousness of the more or less awkward groom, whose chief business in life at this stage is to get as closely as possible to it without treading on it. But it would be just as impossible to escape notice, though the matter of dress were out of the question. Several hundred emigrants freshly landed and waiting around the barge office, for heaven only knows what, strain their foreign eyes almost out of their sockets as the bridal couples pick their way through the crowd, arm in arm, on the way to the boat. The sailors at the stairs, lying by for their officers' return, give an extra hitch to their loose trousers and wink at each other in a tantalizing manner. Bless you! they know 'em just as well as if they had been to the wedding and had a piece of the bride's cake in their hammocks this minute. And the roustabouts at the narrow rail-guarded gang-plank of the "Liberty route" boat—well, they see the same melting scene daily and hourly, from January to January—you couldn't expect them to fall off the dock with astonishment or admiration. They have become experts, as it were, and can tell to a day just how long each couple has been united in the matrimonial bonds. There are little signs, too, which indicate whether the man has married the woman or the woman has married the man—which is the head of the family. For instance, if the bride steps boldly ahead down the plank, leaving hubby to follow as he may, it means that she is going to run things. The same woman will have her own way in the little cabin. She selects the part of the boat, paws over the souvenirs and lets hubby pay for them. She orders dinner at the little restaurant on the island and knows just what is good and what is horrid. The contemptuous glances she bestows upon the soft little kittenish bride over in the corner, who looks as if she would fain crawl under the lapels of her stalwart husband's overcoat, are amusing, as well as instructive. The latter is a familiar type of bride, and somehow catches the admiration of the male sex in exactly the proportion in which she forfeits the respect of her own. She seeks the far corners where she can have hubby all to herself. When she talks to him she seems to purr. She does this so closely in his ear that every now and then he threatens to kiss her. And she laughingly dares him to do it, though shrinking half in fear that he may. Yet she never gets far enough away at any moment that she can't rest her hand on him, and she has that hand on him somewhere, somehow, caressingly all the time. There are other couples who come aboard apparently weary, even of each other's company. They have been traveling and sight-seeing, theater-going, etc., day and night. They don't even look out of the cabin windows at the panorama of shipping in New York bay. They simply sit around and gravely watch the rest, and occasionally converse in a bored way. The bride yawns, and hubby gets up and goes forward with a cigar, and looks away down the narrows and thinks. As soon as he has gone she gets up and sits down again and sighs. He is probably thinking of his business and she of her home. Then there is the jolly middle-aged couple who know a thing or two. Widow and widower, you could almost swear. And she is so tickled at being married again she could dance a hornpipe right here before the whole crowd. The happily married are not by any means the least interesting of the bridal tide that ebbs and flows between the Battery and the Bartholdi statue of Liberty. You can see all of this any day—almost any trip. The most common and constant pilgrims at Liberty's shrine are those who have just surrendered their own liberty.

CHAS. T. MURRAY.

RE-APPRAISEMENT OF LAND.

Democrats Look with Favor Upon the Proposal to Repeal the Present Law.

The proposition to re-appraise the real estate in Marion county next year instead of in 1892, as the present law requires, seems to meet with universal approval among Democrats. "I read the article in to-day's Journal with a great deal of pleasure," said Charles M. Cooper to a reporter yesterday, "and I think that Mr. Taggart is exactly right in what he said in his interview. The next Legislature will be compelled to provide some means of securing an increased revenue for this city. If we expect to have a city we will have to have revenue, and not until we get it will Indianapolis take the rank among American cities that she deserves. Our expenses are enormous, and they will increase as the city grows. The present law provides for a new appraisement of realty in 1892, but the effect would not be felt until 1893, and three years is too long a time to wait."

"You think, then, that the Legislature should repeal that law and provide for an immediate appraisement?" he was asked.

"I see no objection to such a plan. Realty in this city to-day is taxed at a ridiculously low value, and property is not worth what it should be for that very reason. If a new appraisement could be secured immediately I am positive that the city would be benefited in every way. And right along this same line of realty values there is another law which the next Legislature ought to repeal."

"And what is that?"

"I refer to an act of 1881, which provides that all lands lying within the limits of any city in the State, which are not platted as city property and are used for agricultural purposes, shall not be taxed as city property provided that the tract of land contains at least five acres. That law is manifestly unfair, and does only harm to the city. It was passed for the benefit of a few rich men who own large tracts of land in the heart of the city and who do not want to pay city taxes on it. The land is of course very valuable and it is only the existence of this law which prevents it from being subdivided into town lots. We have, practically, three or four small farms almost in the heart of the city, and they not only make a bad showing to strangers, but they decrease the value of adjoining property. One of the first things the next Legislature does should be to repeal this law and compel all owners of city property to pay city taxes."

It is claimed that to repeal the present appraisement law would cause little or no delay in the work of making the assessment, as the method is very simple. The County Board of Equalization is given full control of the appraisement. "In the year in which real estate is assessed," says the law of March 29, 1881, "it shall be the further duty of the board to make an equalization as to the value of the real property in the respective townships and divisions, so as to conform throughout the county to a just and equitable standard, reference being had to the natural and artificial characteristics and surroundings and other elements of value." The question has arisen as to whether it would be advisable for a reappraisement in 1891 to affect the whole State or only Marion county. It is said that in the smaller cities of the State, notably Evansville, Terre Haute, New Albany, Richmond and Lafayette, the same complaint is made as to too low property values, but opposition to the plan, it is said, would naturally be made in the rural districts. From present indications, at least, it looks as if an effort will be made to secure a reappraisement of the real estate in this city.

Amusement Matters.

Nat Goodwin has made several changes in his company since last season, and the new people engaged were selected with special reference to their fitness for "The Nominee" and "A Gold Mine." Paul Arthor, who made a genuine success in the latter play, is still in the cast and fairly shares the honors with the star in the former piece. He is a comedian of more than ordinary ability and never fails to get good results out of whatever part is assigned him. The cast also includes Margaret Fitzpatrick, Virgie Groves, Lindsay Hurst, Miss Amber, Rosa Van Barclay and Ida Van Siclen. The sale of seats for the first performance of "The Nominee" at the Grand to-night has been satisfactory and gives assurances of a fine audience. The same play will be given to-morrow evening. At the special matinee on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Goodwin will present "A Gold Mine," and repeat it at night.

Professor Carpenter's programme at English's this evening will be entirely different from the one given at the Park Theater last night. He will also appear Wednesday and Thursday evenings, making a change of bill at each performance.

The storming of the Bastile in James O'Neill's production of "The Dead Heart," that is to be the attraction at the Grand, following Nat Goodwin, is one of the most realistic and exciting scenes in the performance, and very much depends upon the mob that takes part in it. For this reason Mr. O'Neill's stage manager is already here and is engaged daily in rehearsing some sixty or seventy men and women, who are to appear in this and other scenes of the drama. The man who drills these auxiliaries must know the lines of all the principal characters, and the drilling is done with the greatest care.

Robert E. Graham, the well-known singer and comedian, is a member of the company that will produce "The Sea King" at English's next week.

The Lester & Williams specialty combination that begins a week's engagement at the Park Theater this afternoon is one of the standard vaudeville organizations, and heretofore has always given an excellent entertainment at the Park.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

A Week in Which Freight Business Reached an Unusually Large Tonnage.

Despite the fact that in the week closing Nov. 29 there was a holiday which was observed to a considerable extent by the several roads centering here, the tonnage of last week was the largest of any week of the present year, with one exception, the fifteen roads receiving and forwarding at this point several hundred more cars than in the week ending Nov. 22. The heavy movement which is shown eastward was due to the efforts of the shippers to push all business forward within the limits of the time prescribed for it to be carried at the rates in force prior to Nov. 24. After Dec. 4 no business will be considered as in transit at the old rates. While the tonnage eastward was heavier than in the preceding week, west-bound business shows a decline, but no more than is usual at this time of the year. A sharp decline in east-bound business the coming week will not be a surprise, because of the fact that rates were advanced of late on export business as well as on freights shipped to New England and Central States points; the rate on flour, for instance, being 10 cents per one hundred pounds higher from Indianapolis to Liverpool than ten days ago. Shipments of live stock East still continue heavy, both for the Eastern markets and for export. The shipments of export cattle from the Indianapolis market the last six months have been double those of any former year. Business with the north-and-south roads holds up remarkably well. Seldom are the shipments of provisions and grain heavier southward than they have been the last few weeks. Local business continues heavy. The amount of produce shipped in and the per cent. of it which is re-shipped to surrounding cities and towns is one of the surprises to business men, and can hardly be appreciated unless one visits the commission houses and the city freight depots and yards. Business of a miscellaneous character is heavy. Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending Nov. 29 as compared with the corresponding weeks of 1889 and 1888:

NAME OF ROAD		Loaded cars, 1890.	Loaded cars, 1889.	Loaded cars, 1888.
L., N. A. & C. Air-line		398	286	229
L., D. & W.		378	391	307
C., H. & D. (Ind'p'l's div.)		747	719	520
L. E. & W.		570	487	358
Penn. lines	I. & V.	604	535	427
	Louv'e div.	1,267	1,061	459
	Chicago div.	810	450	112
	Pittsb'g div.	1,656	1,685	1,796
Big Four lines.	Columbus div	986	718	674
	Peoria. div	1,132	594	591
	Chi. div.	2,171	1,577	1,731
	Cin. div.	3,036	2,318	1,859
	St. L. div.	2,155	1,984	1,412
	Clev. div.	2,329	2,222	1,646
Vandalia		1,869	2,012	2,040
Totals		20,108	17,039	14,161
Empty cars		4,644	3,777	3,002
Total movement		24,752	20,816	17,163

Personal, Local and General Notes.

E. G. Russell, superintendent of the Illinois Central at Chicago, will to-day be transferred to look after the Wisconsin lines.

Assistant Auditor Hewitt will this week go over the Sandusky division of the Big Four, instructing agents in the business methods of the company.

A movement is on foot to build a belt road at Findlay, O., the Big Four, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Lake Erie & Wessern joining hands in the enterprise.

Hon. Elmer White, of Toledo, is quoted as saying that the Toledo Western railway project had been shelved only temporarily, the friends of the project being still determined to construct the road.

Superintendent Wells, of the Peoria division of the Big Four, has discharged seven men who made themselves too officious at Peoria on the occasion of the recent strike on the Peoria & Pekin road.

M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four, writes that he will be detained in New York probably until about the middle of the month. If reports are true, some important deals will be effected before the new year comes in.

The new central passenger depot of the Wisconsin Central and the Northern Pacific roads at Chicago will be opened for business on the 9th of this month. The companies are making extensive preparations for the event.

The fifth division of the Pennsylvania lines last week handled the largest number of loaded cars in any week since it began operations, bringing in from Chicago 420 loaded cars and forwarding north from here 390 loaded cars.

General Manager Beckley, of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan, says should the weather the coming week be pleasant, on the 10th of this month the track will be so far completed on the Rushville extension as to commence running trains over it.

The official statements show that fully as many passengers are carried between Cincinnati and St. Louis now in a year as are carried between Cincinnati and Chicago. A few years ago the business between Cincinnati and Chicago was double that between the other points named.

An impression prevails in railroad circles that the new management of the Union Pacific will give S. R. Calloway, president of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City road, an important position. He left that road on account of ill health, some two years ago, and took a European trip.

The contractors who built the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City road last week turned the road over to the trustees for the bondholders, the contract expiring Dec. 31. This makes the Kneeland syndicate the owners of the road, unless there have been transfers of stock of which they have not been apprised.

The freight traffic of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan has reached such proportions that two new freight trains are to be put on the line, commencing to-day. The road is handling considerable coal turned over to it by connections, and its lumber traffic is unusually heavy for winter months.

The gross earnings of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg for October show an increase over October, 1889, of $148,594. An increase in net earnings of $13,671 is shown. The ten months of this year show an increase over the corresponding period last year of $4,176,966, and an increase in net earnings of $1,340,290.

Commencing with to-day the Southwestern limited will not leave New York until 12 o'clock, noon, instead of 10:20 A. M., as heretofore, arriving at Indianapolis forty minutes later than it now does, thus shortening the running time of the train between New York and Indianapolis one hour, making the same time that the Pennsylvania fast train does.

The St. Louis Terminal Association, which includes the Big Four, the Wabash, the Missouri Pacific, the Ohio & Mississippi and the Louisville & Nashville, has purchased twelve solid blocks of ground in St. Louis, on which it is proposed to erect a union station to cost $1,000,000. The city authorities will be asked to vacate three streets to permit of carrying out the association's plans.

The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Indiana & Illinois Southern road, who have from time to time been advancing additional money, hoping to lift the road out of the mire, are said to have become discouraged, and one of the heaviest of the holders of the bonds is reported to have recommended that the rails be taken up and sold, and the road-bed sold for what it will bring to the adjoining property-holders.

Assistant general freight agents of the Big Four, White, of St. Louis; Noonan, of Chicago, and Wood, of Indianapolis, went to Cincinnati Saturday afternoon, to be present at the banquet given to L. R. Brockenbrough, the retiring assistant general freight agent. Mr. Brockenbrough passed through the city last night en route to Chicago to take charge to-day as general freight agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road.

Superintendent Peck says that the Big Four lines for November will show an increase in tonnage over November, 1889, of at least 10 per cent. The first twenty days of the month 4,200 more loaded cars were handled on the system than in the corresponding twenty days last year, and the business would have been much heavier had the company had cars and power to move it, which is true of every Indianapolis, and, in fact, of every Indiana road.

The committee appointed by the general managers of Western roads to fix the limits on free transportation will report to the adjourned meeting this week. The committee will recommend that more caution be exercised in issuing passes to agents of parties or theatrical troupes; that the issuing of passes to station agents be discontinued, and that the issue of half-fare tickets to clergymen be limited to the State in which they reside. They also will recommend that in the issuing of editorial mileage books there should be more care exercised and that some plan be adopted to prevent mileage falling into the hands of scalpers.

D. J. Mackey, president of the Mackey roads, was in the city for a few hours yesterday, on his way to New York, where, he said, he had several important matters to look after this week. In speaking of the lines in which he is interested, he said that the coal traffic on each of them was developing to an extent that surprised all connected with their operations. Two years ago on the Evansville & Terre Haute road not five car-loads of coal were mined in a month. He built branches to mines in Sullivan county, and now 200 car-loads are shipped from those mines daily, going north, south and west on some one of the Mackey lines. On the Chicago & Eastern Illinois the coal traffic is limited only by the cars to be obtained. George Saul, president and general manager of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, tells Mr. Mackey that he is now hauling northward 400 car-loads of coal per day, and within one year, if the company will give him the cars, will be handling 1,000 car-loads per day.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CITY.

Mr. Gauss's Plan of Lighting the City to Be Considered by the Aldermen.

The aldermen will take up the light question to-night and, it is said, will pass Mr. Gauss's proposition by a vote of six to four. There is no objection made to advertising for bids for electric lights, as Mr. Gauss suggests, but the main difference of opinion among the members is the feasibility of adopting electricity as a universal light. "The fact that other cities can successfully adopt electricity and do away with gas entirely," said an alderman last night, "does not signify that Indianapolis can do it. Our streets here are thickly lined with dense shade trees and the blocks are long, two elements that you find combined in but very few cities in this country."

"You believe that some gas should be used then?" the reporter asked.

"Yes, for we cannot light our city perfectly any other way. On the long avenue blocks, for instance, two electric lights and two gas-lamps are now used and they do not give any too much light. In the outskirts of the city, too, electric lights will not suffice."

If the board decides to-night to adopt Mr. Gauss's propositions it does not necessarily decide the question of lighting by electricity, as the city will have the right to reject all bids and readvertise.

Regular Session of Council.

The new water contract will not be submitted to Council to-night by Mr. Olsen, and if it is brought up it will be at the call of some other member. The regular business of a routine nature will probably be all that will be transacted.

MINOR CITY MATTERS.

To-Day's Doings.

COUNCIL CHAMBER—Regular meeting of Council; evening.

ALDERMANIC CHAMBER—Special meeting of board; evening.

BOARD OF TRADE—Meeting of governors of Board of Trade; evening.

Y. M. C. A. HALL—Meeting of Ministers; morning.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Nat Goodwin, in "The Nominee;" evening.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE—Prof. A. E. Carpenter, in illustrations of mesmerism; evening.

PARK THEATER—Lester & Williams's London Specialty Company; afternoon and evening.

Personal and Society.

Mrs. F. A. Durban, of Zanesville, O., is the guest of Mrs. Chapman Williams.

George Linkenfelter, who was injured by the overtruning of the tally-ho coach a few days ago, had sufficiently recovered from his injuries yesterday to permit of his being removed to the colleee dormatory at Irvington. He is progressing satisfactorily.

Shooting Affray Caused by Jealousy.

William Dotrey, a colored man about twenty-five years old, received a shot in the right forearm, last night, at the hands of David Miller, also colored. The latter was seriously beaten about the head. The fight occurred at No. 79 Darnell street, a house occupied by Mrs. Eliza Sawyer, who has been twice married and has one child. Dotrey boards with her, and on returning to the house last night found Miller there, which so aroused his jealousy that he set upon the intruder at once with an iron poker. He asserts, however, that Miller fired first, and the poker was used in self-defense. Two shots were fired, but only one took effect. Dr. Hodges attended Dotrey at the station-house, removing the bullet from under the skin on the opposite side of the arm. Miller could not be found after the assault. Patrolmen Kurtz and Richardson made the arrest of Dotrey.

The Court Record.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 2—Hon. James W. Harper, Judge.

Frances E. Hoover vs. Joseph F. Hoover; divorce. Decree granted.

New Suits Filed.

Charles A. Gibson vs. Jennie Gibson; divorce. Cruelty.

William Davis vs. George W. Davis et al. Suit in partition.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. Edgar A. Brown, Judge.

Comstock and Coomse vs. M. F. Shield's Estate; on claim. Claim allowed.

William B. Walls vs. J. L. F. Steeg. Motion for new trial overruled.

Lewis Hartless vs. C. R. Hartless; damages. Dismissed by plaintiff.

Patrolmen Wanted at Street Crossings.

The Commercial Club is to be asked to use its influence with the Police Commissioners to have patrolmen stationed during certain hours of the day at the Washington-street corner of Illinois, Meridian and Pennsylvania streets to aid ladies to cross the first-named thoroughfare in safety.

Death of Walter Baker.

Mr. Walter Baker, a well-known young gentleman of this city, and a son of the late Hon. Conrad Baker, ex-Governor of Indiana, died here yesterday of consumption. The remains will be taken to Evansville to-day, where they will be interred.

The Raggedy Man.

Oh, the Raggedy man! He works for pa;
An' he's the goodest man ever you saw!
He comes to our house every day,
An' waters the horses an' feeds 'em hay;
An' he opens the shed—an' we all ist laugh
When he drives out our little old wobble-ly calf!
An' nen, ef our hired girl says he can,
He milks the cow fer 'Lizabuth Ann.
Ain't he a' awful good Raggedy man?
Raggedy! Raggedy! Raggedy man!

W'y, the Raggedy Man—he's ist so good
He splits the kindlin' an' chops the wood;
An' nen he spades in our garden, too,
An' does most things 'at boys can't do.
He clumbed clean up in our big tree
An' shook a' apple down fer me!
An' 'nother 'n, too, fer 'Lizabuth Ann!
An' 'nother 'n', too, for the Raggedy Man!
Ain't he a awful kind Raggedy Man!
Raggedy! Raggedy! Raggedy Man!

An' the Raggedy Man he knows most rhymes
An' tells 'em, ef I be good, sometimes—
Knows about Giunts, an' Griffuns an' Elves,
An' the Squidgicum-Squees 'at swallers their-selves!
An' wite by the pump in our pasture lot,
He showed me the hole 'at the Wunks is got
'At lives 'way deep in the ground, an' can
Turn into me—or 'Lizabuth Ann!
Ain't he a funny old Raggedy Man?
Raggedy! Raggedy! Raggedy Man!

The Raggedy Man—one time, when he
Was makin' a little bow-'n-arry fer me,
Says, "When you're big like your pa is,
Air you go' to keep a fine store like his,
An' be a rich merchant, an' wear fine clothes?
Er what air you go' to be, goodness knows!"
An' nen he laughed at 'Lizabuth Ann,
An' I says, "'m go' to be a Raggedy Man—
"I'm ist go' to be a nice Raggedy Man!"
Raggedy! Raggedy! Raggedy Man!

—James Whitcomb Riley, in the Century.

DELAYS are dangerous. Take Simmons Liver Regulator in time for dyspepsia, biliousness and all diseases of the liver.

THE NEW YORK STORE

[ESTABLISHED IN 1853.]

BLANKETS AT REDUCED PRICES.

11-4 White All-wool Blankets.....$9.50 Formerly $11.
11-4 White All-wool Blankets.....$7.50 Formerly $8.50.
Plain Pink and Blue Blankets, large size...$6.50 Formerly $8.
11-4 White All-wool Blankets.....$3.69 Only one case. Formerly $4.50.
10-4 White All-wool Blankets.....$2.98 Only one case. Formerly $3.50.
10-4 Scarlet Blankets, All-wool.....$3.25 Formerly $3.75.
11-4 Scarlet All-wool Blankets, very heavy.$5.00 Formerly $5.75.
11-4 Red Mixed Blankets.....$3.75 Formerly $4.50.
10-4 Grey Blankets.....$1.25 Formerly $1.49.
Crib Blankets.....$2.98 Formerly $3.50.
Crib Blankets.....$2.00 Formerly $2.40.
Crib Blankets.....$1.35 Formerly $1.65.

Robe Blankets in all colors, for Tea Gowns and Bath Robes.

CARRIAGE ROBES.
A large variety, ranging from $1.75 to $12.50.

HORSE BLANKETS,
From 75c to $4.50.

BED COMFORTS.
Fine Satin-Bordered, Square Center, $2.39. Formerly $2.75.
Good Comforts from 75c upward. A few Eider-Down Comforts left.
Quilted Colored Marseilles Bed Spreads, Buff, Pink, Lilac and Blue, $3.50.
Holiday Goods and Books in Basement. Lunch Room, Fourth Floor.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity—For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., Dec. 1—Warmer; fair weather, followed by colder Monday night.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—For Indiana and Illinois—Fair, except light rain or snow in northern portions; slightly cooler, except stationary temperature in southern portions; southwesterly winds.

For Ohio—Rain or snow; no change in temperature; variable winds.

Observations at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A. M.	29.86	40	80	N'west	Cloudy.	0.00
7 P. M.	29.94	41	68	West.	Cloudy.	0.00

Maximum temperature, 44; minimum temperature, 38.

Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Nov. 30:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	31	0.13
Mean	41	0.00
Departure from normal	*10	—0.13
Excess or deficiency since Nov. 1	*172	—0.31
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	*369	*11.35

*Plus.

General Weather Conditions.

SUNDAY, Nov. 30, 7 P. M.

PRESSURE.—The low are central last night north of the upper lakes moved southeastward, and is central to-night off the New England coast. That in British Columbia last night moved rapidly southeastward, and is central to-night in western Iowa, with 29.76. In British Columbia, west of the Rocky mountains, and near the gulf the pressure is high.

TEMPERATURE.—Low temperature prevails northwest from Lake Superior; 10° and below is reported from Manitoba, northern Minnesota and the north shore of Lake Superior northward; 30° and below from northern South Dokata, southern Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern Michigan and Lake Ontario northward; 40° and below from western Iowa, central Illinois, Indiana, northern Ohio and northern Pennsylvania northward; 50° and above from southern Montana, Nebraska, Arkansas, southern Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia southward; 60° and above near the gulf coast west of the Mississippi.

PRECIPITATION.—Snow is falling in Manitoba and in the lake region.

Real-Estate Transfers.

Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M. Nov. 29, 1890, as furnished by Elliott & Butler, abstracters of titles, Hartford Block, No. 84 East Market street:

Benjamin F. Haugh to Indiana Kœrner, lot 23, in Haughet al.'s subdivision of block 22, in Holmes's West-end addition	$175.00
William Reynolds to Agnes Wilkinson, lot 5, in Miami Powder Company's North Illinois-street subdivision	800.00
Shelton Richardson to Clara J. Hart, lot 455, in McCarty's tenth West-side addition	500.00
John R. Elder to Dwight D. Gillett, part of southwest quarter of section 13, township 15, range 3, containing 3.32 acres	3,320.00
William M. Simpson to Silas M. Pearson, part of lot 12, in square 4, in Fletcher, jr.'s, northeast addition	1,300.00
William McGinnis to Richard Clark, lot 13, in Lockwood & McClain's southeast addition	1,200.00
Charles N. Thompson to the Indiana Savings and Investment Company, lots 147, 148, 149, 150 and 155, in Fletcher's subdivision of lot 1, in Fletcher's Oak Hill addition	2,000.00
John J. Cooper et al. to same, lots 52 and 53, in Picken & Loftin's East Washington-street addition	650.00
John Picken, trustee, to same, lots 52 and 53, in Picken & Loftin's East Washington-street addition	650.00
The Mercantile Trust Company to same, lot 7, in Northway's subdivision of lot 14, in Fletcher's first Brookside addition	540.00
The Indiana Savings and Investment Company to Frederick Ploch, lot 14, in block 2, in Walker's East Ohio-street addition	2,200.00
Isaac B. Johnson to William C. McCurdy, lot 86, in Johnson & Hogshire's East Washington-street addition	160.00
Edward Abbott to Philander E. Phillips, lots 211 and 212, in Fletcher's subdivision of lot 1, in Fletcher's Oak Hill addition	700.00
Maria Kroehler to Frederick Berner, east half of lot 193, in Daugherty's subdivision of outlot 99	850.00
Frederick Berner to Emma Hudson, east half of lot 193, in Daugherty's subdivision of outlot 99	900.00
Benjamin Gillman to Moses Goldstein, lot 116 and part of lot 117, in McCarty's subdivision of east part of outlot 120	1,250.00
Mary E. Hicks to H. Sloan Hicks, lot 77, in Butler Grove addition	2,500.00
J. Augustus Lemcke to Christian F. Schultz, lots 12 and 13, in block 26, in Beaty's addition	500.00
J. Augustus Lemcke to Carl F. John, lots 10 and 11, in block 26, in Beaty's addition	500.00
Conveyances, 19; consideration	$20,695.00

THE FUTURE OF THE TOAD.

Railroads Doing for America What St. Patrick Did for Ireland.

New York Times.

It is difficult to see at first what is the relation that exists between toads and railroads. Many persons, however, insist that such a relation does exist and that it is a very intimate one indeed, as they accuse the railroads of destroying the toads. A man who is not very fond of toads might think that there are already to many of them, although agriculturists do not look at the matter in the same light. The toad is a great eater of harmful insects, and it seems that in many localities the toads are disappearing.

When the young toad is able to jump, its principal amusement is to wander around in cool places. Now, it often happens that after a shower it goes to the nearest railroad, climbs up the bank, and manages to reach the top of the rail, from which it genaraly falls off on the opposite side. Then it crosses the road and tries to jump over the opposite rail but, being to small, it cannot jump high enough, and, in spite of its efforts, is imprisoned indefinitely between the two rails. It hops along the road, but finally, deprived of food and exhausted by its unsuccessful efforts, it dies. An engineer walking along a track not long ago counted 300 emaciated bodies of toads in a space of ten meters. A story is related of an immense number of toads that fairly blocked a railroad for several kilometers, the number being so great that the train could make no progess.

These observations, though interesting, need to be generalized before one can admit that railroads are really a cause of the extermination of the race of toads. In any case, we may be sure that, in spite of the usefulness of toads, they will exert no influence over the further development of railroads.

CELEBRATING ASSASSINATION.

What the Democrats Do in Making a Hero of Breckinridge.

Philadelphia Press.

Under the date of Nov. 24 the Washington correspondence of the Democratic St. Louis Republic contains the following:

The first chance the Democrats will have to ram the recent elections down Reed's throat will be when Clifton Rhodes Breckinridge, of Arkansas, goes to the Clerk's desk to be sworn in for the unexpired term for which he was elected, but which Reed's House deprived him of a couple of months ago. It is the intention of Democrats to crowd the galleries of the House on the opening day, and to make the Capitol howl when Tom Reed raises his hand to swear in Clifton Breckinridge as a member of Congress. Mr. Breckinridge is one of the most universally respected and popular members of the House, and the Democrats in Washington intend to celebrate his return to the House by the will of his constituents, notwithstanding the terrible outrage committed on him by Reed, McKinley & Co. at the behest of Powell Clayton.

There is nothing at all improbable in this story. The Democrats have been accepting the fruit of crimes and celebrating them as party victories for twenty years past. Reconstruction had hardly been accomplished before they began to murder legal voters and burglarize ballot-boxes on a systematic plan. The results of these methods in politics have been exalted again and again in Democratic newspapers and by Democratic orators at glorification meetings. And it is entirely appropriate now that they should celebrate the triumph of a man who would never have appeared in the present Congress again if his Republican opponent had not been assassinated by Democratic bullets.

The glorification of C. R. Breckinridge is a becoming work for the Democracy to undertake. To make complete the performance which is advertised to come off on the first day of the session the Democrats should bring on from Plummersville, Ark., the assassins who stole up to the window near which the murdered Clayton sat and shot him in the back. If they were given front seats in the gallery and were to wave the shot-guns with which they committed their cowardly act they would doubtless add much to the Democratic hilarity and aid in "ramming the recent elections down Reed's throat." Senator Blackburn might be invited to be present to call Speaker Reed a "dirty despot," and to repeat parts of the speech he delivered in the House thirteen years ago, and in which he declared that the Democrats "do not propose to stop until we have wiped the last vestige of your war legislation from the statute books," and which he wound up by exclaiming: "He who dallies is a dastard, and he who doubts is damned."

Only a few more things are necessary to make the celebration a characteristic one. Some of Fred Cann's cannon and Captain Theobald's rifle clubs that, according to ex-Governor McEnery, of Louisiana, mowed down the Republican voters in that State in 1876, might be ready outside the Capitol to fire a salute, and the men who were responsible for the bloodshed in South Carolina in 1876, and which Governor-elect Tillman declared might be greater this year, might be present to cheer. By all means let the Democrats make their celebration of assassination as complete as possible.

Yet They Are Down on National Banks.

Toledo Blade.

The feeling is almost universal among the farmers of the West and the planters of