cabled to Parnell. The enthusiasm displayed was phenomenal, even for a Celtic gathering. Every mention of Parnell's name brought wild outbursts of applause, in which scores of staid-looking matrons present, to the surprise of casual observers, joined with a will. Every reference to the Fenians, to an Irish republic, to the use of physical force or the time when England becomes involved in war with a foreign power was cheered to the echo. Tumultuous cheering was evoked by reference to Gladstone as a man who had been fifty-five years in public life, fifty years of which was spent enforcing coercion. Hisses greeted a mention of Justin McCarthy, one white-haired old man in the audience rising with the shout: "Thousands for Parnell, but not one dollar for secessionists!"

Ex-Congressman Finerty, in his speech, said the cry that recent rioting in Ireland showed the ruin of the Irish cause was utterly absurd. What of the time, he asked, when Wendell Phillips had been mobbed in the streets of aristocratic, puritan Boston; when Stephen A. Douglas was mobbed here in Chicago? Only when there was violence or fear of violence had anything ever been gained for Ireland. Resolutions upholding Parnell and his recent pronouncements against English dictation in Irish affairs under any circumstances were adopted with a hurrah. The great crowd dispersed, singing "God Save Ireland."

CONSUMPTIVES AT BERLIN.

How Injections of Dr. Koch's Lymph Affected Two Americans—One Dead.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Professor Koch desires to contradict the rumors circulated that he is not in good health. He enjoys excellent health, and is fully able to continue his studies in the path which he has mapped out for himself. Wm. Degan, the American consumptive who came to this city in charge of Dr. Taltavall, of New York, has received his second injection under the Koch system. The dose was one milligramme. Nine hours afterward the symptoms of reaction commenced to be noticed, but they were not marked. After the lapse of four hours the patient suffered from a slight hemorrhage of the lungs, which caused him considerable alarm. The doctors in attendance were soon able to control the hemorrhage and to restore the patient to a tranquil state of mind. Another consumptive, a man named Long, hailing from Philadelphia, died from hemorrhage of the lungs at the Augusta Hospital after two weeks' treatment, during which he received six injections. At first he seemed to be rapidly improving, and he expected to be soon dismissed as cured.

Already over two hundred personal applications upon the part of consumptive patients and doctors have been made at the American legation in this city. The former ask the legation's assistance or advice as to obtaining treatment under the Koch system, and the latter are anxious to be enabled to procure private supplies of Dr. Koch. Acting upon advice given them, a number of consumptive patients have already returned to the south of Europe and to their homes, and others are expected to follow their example shortly. Others still are being treated at the hospitals, and a few are receiving private treatment.

The statement is made that the German government will grant Prof. Koch 1,000,000 marks and his assistants 500,000 marks for the privilege of manufacturing the Koch lymph. Prof. Koch and his associates are also to have a large share of the profits accruing from the manufacture of the lymph.

Free Inoculations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The superintendent of the New York Polyclinic Hospital stated to-day that, on and after to-day, every afternoon at 4 o'clock, all persons who applied and were considered proper would be inoculated with Koch's lymph free of charge. The hospital has accommodations for sixty lymph patients. While the physicians in charge would prefer to have patients undergo the care at the hospital, they are also willing to inoculate patients who wished to return home after each inoculation. It was stated that a plentiful supply of the lymph was at hand to inoculate all who desired to be. The patients who were recently inoculated at the various hospitals are all doing well.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Paris Put on a Sound Footing.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—La Societe Anonyme Immobiliere de l'Unione, which is to hold the property of the Young Men's Christian Association of Paris, has been organized. The articles of incorporation, with a capital of 500,000 francs, were signed thirty days ago and were deposited with M. Blanchet, notary, as required by law. Previous to the recognition of the society by the French government 250,000 francs were paid in to the notary as the cash capital of the society and 550,000 francs were subscribed. The directors elected were Alfired Andre Neuflise, Jules Seigfried, Senator for the Seine, Francis Hottinguere, a son of Baron Hottinguere, and a member of the banking firm of Hottinguere & Co., Louis Soutter, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and Etienne P. Buscartet, all of Paris; and Messrs. James Stokes, Cephas Brainerd, I. N. Phelps Stokes and Thos. K. Cree, of New York. The capital of the society will be increased to 800,000 francs. It is proposed by the society to buy at once a centrally-located lot and erect a handsome building for the Paris Young Men's Christian Association. The building will contain a fine gymnasium, baths, library, reading-room, hall, etc. Generous assistance has been given by New York friends.

Relief for Famishing Irishmen.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The war ship Magnet left Portsmouth to-day for the coast of Galway. The Magnet is loaded with meal and potatoes, together with a quantity of government stores of all descriptions. This cargo is one of a series sent and to be sent by the government to relieve the distress of the famishing inhabitants of certain sections of Ireland. Three other British gunboats, the Sea Horse, Britomarte and Grappler, which have been engaged in similar work for some time past, have been ordered to continue this duty for three months longer, when it is hoped there will be no further necessity for rendering assistance along the coast.

Great Strike in Scotland.

GLASGOW, Dec. 22.—The railway strikers have so far succeeded in paralyzing traffic throughout the district. Very few trains are running. Pickets of strikers are stationed at many points, and they are trying to induce the few drivers remaining at work to join the ranks of the strikers. The Lanark Shore strikers are conducting their operations with much vigor. Their pickets are doing good work. All the coal and most of the passenger traffic has already been stopped, and there does not seem to be any prospect of an early settlement of the matters in dispute.

German Iron-Clad on the Rocks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 22.—Information has been received here that the German iron-clad Friedrich Karl has struck on a rock off the island of Mitylene, in the Ægean sea, near the coast of Asia Minor. It is expected that the vessel will be able to get off without much difficulty, and that an examination of her bottom will show that she has not sustained much injury. The Friedrich Karl carries sixteen nine-ton guns, has five inches of armor plating, 3,500 horse-power engines, and a displacement of 6,770 tons.

Criminal Irresponsibility as a Study.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—In the Senate to-day M. Le Breton asked, in regard to the case of Gabrielle Bompard, if the state would permit the teaching in the medical school of the doctrine of criminal irresponsibility. M. Bourgeoise, Minister of Public Instruction, replied that the question was not one which could be considered a matter of education or religion. The state, he added, could have no official doctrine, and must leave the professors free to pursue their own methods of instruction.

Another Conspiracy in the Argentine.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 22.—A rumor is current here that a plot to overthrow the government has been discovered. Several persons are said to have been arrested for complicity in the conspiracy.

Cable Notes.

General G. S. Batcheller, the new United States minister to Portugal, has arrived at Lisbon. He will be formally received by the King on Saturday next.

A violent storm prevailed at Toulon, yesterday. A number of vessels were forced to take refuge in the harbor. A French brig foundered, and five of her crew were drowned.

The Veterinary Society of Paris has resolved to treat a number of animals by the Koch system of inoculation, and to tabulate then the results in most elaborate manner.

The British iron-masters in the Cleveland district have given notice to their men that the condition of trade will compel them to make a large reduction in wages at the beginning of the year.

Lord Salisbury has warned the British South Africa Company that its occupation of the Massikess is an infringement upon the modus vivendi with Portugal, and that it must withdraw at once from the district.

The Berlin newspapers report that 30,000 Russian Jews are expected to arrive at Hamburg soon, and that arrangements are being made there to send them to Brazil. It is stated that a committee is now being formed in Hamburg to take charge of the army of emigrants on their arrival.

La Lanterne, of Paris, publishes a statement to the effect that one of the jurymen who tried Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard was a bankrupt, which, says that paper, ipso facto annuls the verdict. La Presse announces that Gabrielle Bompard will serve her term of twenty years' imprisonment in the Central Prison, at Rennes.

Advices have been received to the effect that a German naturalist, Professor Rains, has been found murdered at Canea, in the island of Crete. Everything, even to the clothes, had been stripped from the body. The Governor of the island has instituted an inquiry into the case. Fifteen Christains have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the crime.

M. Brousse, vice-chairman of the Municipal Council of Paris, had a quarrel yesterday with M. Dumay, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in the lobby of the Hotel De Ville. After an angry exchange of words M. Brousse struck the Deputy a blow in the face. Last night arrangements were being made for a duel between the two men.

It is stated that Medelssohn, the Nihilist, has started from Paris for London, in which city he intends to take up his residence. The Rappel announced in this connection that M. Millerand will interpellate the government in the Chamber of Deputies in regard to Mendelssohn's departure, it being intimated that the French police caused him to take this step.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity—For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., Dec. 23—Cooler; fair weather.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Forecast until 8 P. M. Tuesday:

For Ohio and Indiana—Fair on Tuesday and Wednesday; winds shifting to northwesterly; colder by Tuesday night, with a cold wave.

For Illinois—Fair on Tuesday and Wednesday, with a cold wave; nortwesterly winds.

SPECIAL BULLETIN.

The signal office furnishes the following special bulletin to the press: Unusually warm weather has prevailed in the Northwest since Friday, the temperature in Minnesota and the Dakotas ranging from 20 to 30 degrees above the average for the season. This morning the temperature in western Wisconsin, eastern Minnesota, Wyoming and Montana was 20 degrees above, and in western Minnesota and the Dakotas from 40° to 50° above the average. In northern Minnesota the high temperature was unprecedented, being from 5 to 10 degrees higher than ever beforerecorded at this time of the year. This unusual warmth is being closely followed by an area of very high pressure and low temperature, which appeared this morning in the extreme Northwest, and which will cause to-night and on Tuesday extreme falls of temperature in the districts mentioned, followed over Iowa and Nebraska by falls ranging from 25 to 30 degrees, and constituting a severe cold wave.

Observations at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 22.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A. M.	30.36	32	78	South.	Cloudless	.....
7 P. M.	30.14	44	57	S'west.	Cloudless	.....

Maximum temperature, 52; minimum temperature, 32.

Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Dec. 22:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	33	0.11
Mean	42	0.00
Departure from normal	*9	−0.11
Excess or deficiency since Dec. 1	*18	−1.35
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	*387	*10.00

*Plus.

General Weather Conditions.

MONDAY, Dec. 22, 7 P. M.

PRESSURE.—The low barometric area last night in the Northwest is central to-night north from Lake Huron, with 29.48 at Sault Ste. Marie. Its southern portion covers the lakes; elsewhere the pressure is high. One high area is central west of the Rocky mountains; another in southern Tennessee and South Carolina.

TEMPERATURE.—The temperature is much lower west of Lake Winnipeg; 10° and below is reported in British Columbia; 30° and below from northern Wyoming, Dakota, central Minnesota and the north shore of Lake Superior northward; 40° and above from Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, northern Michigan, the lower lakes and Pennsylvania southward; 50° and above from Indian Territory, southern Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina southward; 60° and above near the gulf coast.

PRECIPITATION.—None reported except a trace of snow in northern Minnesota.

Losses by Fire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, on Fourteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was gutted by fire early this morning. The interior of the structure was burned out and the roof was burned off. It took the firemen three hours to get control of the flames. The fire is supposed to have started in the engine-room. The loss is about $75,000; insured for $60,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The Casino roller-skating rink at Twenty-fourth and State streets, caught fire from some unaccountable cause at 6:30 o'clock this morning and was destroyed, entailing a loss of $60,000. W. J. Wilson, the janitor, was badly burned about the face and hands. The loss on the building is estimated at $40,000 and on the contents, $20,000.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Dec. 22.—Last night the warehouse of Lieb's chair-factory burned, containing four hundred dozen chairs. Saturday night a fine barn belonging to Col. J. F. Wright, just finished, and filled with hay and stock, also burned to the ground. Both were partly insured. It was the work of incendiaries in each case.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 22.—The East-end street-car stables were burned to-night. Sixty head of horses perished in the flames. This, with harness and a large amount of hay and grain, will bring the loss up to about $20,000. Insurance not known at this hour.

ATHOL, Mass., Dec. 22.—A later estimate places the loss of yesterday's fire at $150,000. A report is still current, though contradicted by the fire engineers, that a man is buried in the ruins. Apart from the two firemen injured there were three others badly hurt by the falling walls.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—Fire which started at 1:20 o'clock to-night in the building, four floors of which are occupied by the Frantz Toy and Notion Company and the other floor by Starr Brothers, caused a loss of about $60,000. The insurance is not known.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A great fire is in progress on Praed street, in this city. Many shops have been destroyed. The loss will very large.

New Catholic Archbishop.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 22.—Dispatches to-night fully confirm the report that Bishop Katzer has been appointed archbishop of the Milwaukee province. He has been Bishop of Green Bay since 1876. He was born in Austria, and for many years was a professor in St. Francis College, this city.

ROME, Dec. 22.—It is announced that at the coming consistory Bishop Katzer will be appointed Archbishop of the Diocese of Milwaukee, Bishop Scanell will be appointed Arshbishop of Omaha and Bishop Scanlan Archbishop of Salt Lake.

HEADING OFF THE HOSTILES

Efforts of Soldiers to Keep Other Indians from Joining Those in the Bad Lands.

Encounter with Cowboys—Fight Probable if the Reds Resist Capture—Surrender of Sitting Bull's Band—Brave Police.

FIGHT PROBABLE.

Conflict Expected Between Troops and Indians Who Are Moving to the Bad Lands.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Hart's ranch, near the Bad Lands, says: Last night news was brought in that the rangers on the Coal Draw, near Battle creek, killed an Indian, and he, with others, was trying to set fire to a ranch belonging to a man named Thompson. This report was verified this morning. About 170 Indians from the Cheyenne agency are known to be coming to Short Bull and Kicking Bear's people in the Bad Lands. General Carr's, Colonel Summer's, and other large forces are now out to intercept them before they reach the Bad Lands, and a report of their capture is momentarily expected. Should they make any resistance a fight will take place. It is reported that there are about five hundred Indians nearing the hostile camp who are going to make a strong effort to bring them in, but no success is expected from this move. Hump and Big Foot, of the Cheyenne river Indians, have gone to the agency, so no assistance can be expected from them. Should these Indians from the north succeed in slipping through the cordon established around the hostiles and go into the Bad Lands, an effort will be made to keep them there. It is certain that there are now enough troops around the Indians to compel their absolute surrender. Two companies of the Seventeenth Infantry, comprising over one hundred men, reported to General Carr to-day; also forty-six Cheyenne Indian scouts, which now brings the strength of this command up to over seven hundred men. A decisive movement of some kind or another, with a skirmish with these Indians, is momentarily expected.

Another courier from the Bad Lands says that a fight with the Indians is momentarily expected. A large command left Hart's ranch this morning in charge of Colonel Sumner to intercept a band of Indians making for the Bad Lands. A scout who was sent with Carr returned this afternoon. He reports that Sumner, having heard that Hump's band, on Cherry creek, were reported as preparing to join the hostiles in the Bad Lands, and also most of Big Foot's band, he sent a party of soldiers to intercept them. On their arrival in Hump's camp they were repulsed, a number of shots being fired, but no one was seriously hurt. They returned to Colonel Sumner, who sent two troops of cavalry to the scene. No reports from them have been received. The report is that there are about three thousand Indians, including women and children, who are badly armed, coming in to join those in the Bad Lands. There are about three hundred fighting men among them.

Yesterday some ten cowboys went down near Battle creek draw, where there are a large number of hostiles encamped on the reservation. They concealed themselves on Bear creek and had not waited long until eight Indians rode slowly up the draw and dismounted and unsaddled. The cowboys slowly crept upon the bluff and poured a volley of lead into them, one Indian dropping dead. The others were so frightened that they fled for dear life, the cowboys shooting until they were out of range. The cowboys captured seven fine saddles and three good Indian ponies. This morning Mr. McCormack came in and reported that during the night, while he was away from his ranch, the Indians "shot it to pieces and shot the windows out." They cut all his grain-sacks and scattered the grain all over the ground and destroyed the furniture.

Situation on the Cannon Ball.

DICKINSON, N. D., Dec. 22.—Couriers and guides in from the Cannon Ball, where Captain Fountaine and his troops have been, report that the latter has moved forward to Grand river. Runners between Short Bull and Kicking Bear are keeping up communication. The latter's band is split up in small detachments. White Hawk's band of seventy-five Indians has removed from the Little Missouri and are reported as heading east. They are likely to cross the Northern Pacific at Hebron or Glenullen. Six lodges are said to be camped on the Heart river, southwest of Glenullen, and sixteen lodges are reported fifty miles north of this place by cattlemen who were here last night. Sitting Bull's band has left the Grand river fording, and is headed due west, and is likely to cross east of Glendive, Mont. Major Carroll and the First Cavalry are advancing along the Cannon Ball. Captain Adams's and General Carr's scouts are slowly closing in from the west side of the Little Missouri. It looks as though the red-skins have been forewarned of the proposed corral by the troops, as none of them have been met with. A system of communication is complete between Major Carroll, Captains Fountaine and Adams, and Lieutenants Carey and Garston. The cavalry and infantry scouting in the neighborhood of the Bad Lands is only 400.

Reports Received by General Miles.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Dec. 22.—Dispatches to General Miles from Colonel Sumner show that nearly all of Sitting Bull's followers, together with Big Foot's band, have surrendered to him. Colonel Sumner, in a dispatch, says this disposes of all the Indians along the Cheyenne river, and if there are any more of Sitting Bull's people out he does not know where they can be. General Brooke reports the arrival of friendly Indians at the Bad Lands camp and say the capture of Sitting Bull's people and Big Foot's forces will aid the efforts of the friendlies to bring in the hostiles. An Indian scout reports to General Brooke that Short Bull's followers are anxious to come in but are withheld by the threats of Kicking Bear, one of Sitting Bull's agents. The scout thinks, however, that the friendlies will at last succeed in bringing out Short Bull's followers.

A report has reached General Miles, via Missoula, that two companies of soldiers in the Yellowstone region are surrounded, north of Cave hills, by five or six hundred Indians, and have sent couriers out with notification of danger to the settlers. Gen. Miles says there are Indians in that vicinity, but discredits the report that the troops are hemmed in. He has, however, ordered reinforcements sent.

Big Foot's Band Captured.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Major-general Schofield has received a telegram from General Miles dated Rapid City, Dak., as follows: "I believe all or very nearly all of the followers of Sitting Bull have been captured. Colonel Sumner reports to-day the capture of Big Foot's band of Sioux, numbering 150. He has been one of the most defiant and threatening. The result so far is satisfactory." General Schofield is very much pleased with this report and said this morning he hoped to hear very soon that all the hostiles had surrendered.

BRAVE INDIAN POLICE.

Agent McLaughlin Thinks They Should Be Rewarded—Why Sitting Bull Was Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received from Indian Agent McLaughlin a report, dated Fort Yates, Standing Rock agency, Dec. 16, of the fight between the Indian police and the followers of Sitting Bull on the 15th inst. The report coincides with the accounts printed at the time of the encounter. Agent McLaughlin speaks in the very highest terms of the judgment and bravery of the Indian police, and he strongly urges the government to give them some substantial reward for their services. He also urges that a generous allowance be made for the families of those who are dead. He asks the co-operation of the Interior and War Departments in obtaining prompt congressional action "which will secure to these brave survivors and to the families of the dead a full and generous reward." Besides the Indian police there were four volunteers, viz.: Gray Eagle, who is one of the judges of the court of Indian offenses; Spotted Thunder, Otter Robe and Young Eagle, who participated in the fight, rendering good service, and deserving like recognition. Gray Eagle's two sisters are Sitting Bull's wives. Until about seventeen months ago he was Sitting Bull's main support. A large majority of the Indians at the Standing Rock agency, the agent says, are loyal to the government, and universal satisfaction is expressed by them, as it ends the ghost craze there. The agent says he has sent couriers to overtake the fleeing Indians and advise them to return, as their only safety is at the agency, and that if found outside of the reservation they must suffer the consequences.

"While this conflict," says Agent McLaughlin, "causing the loss of some of our best and bravest policemen, is to be very much regretted, yet the great good accomplished by the ending of Sitting Bull's career, whose influence has been of such a retarding nature, and the determination manifested by the police to maintain the will of the government, is most gratifying. Sitting Bull's arrest was undertaken in obedience to the following telegram from General Ruger, dated St. Paul, Dec. 12:

"To Commanding Officer, Fort Yates, N. D.:

"The division commander has directed that you make it your special duty to secure the person of Sitting Bull. Call on the Indian agent to co-operate and render such assistance as will best promote the purposes in view."

It appears that John M. Carigan, the teacher of the Grand River day-school, located near Sitting Bull's house, had kept agent McLaughlin well informed as to the movements of Bull and his followers. At 3 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 14 he went over to Bull Head's house and learned that Sitting Bull had written the agent for permission to go to Pine Ridge. He had received an urgent call from his friends there to join them, and that God was to appear to them. Bull Head said that Sitting Bull had made up his mind to go, with or without the agent's permission, and he asked Carigan to advise the authorities to arrest Bull at once. Upon this information, which was conveyed to the military headquarters, the orders for his arrest were issued. Accompanying the report is a rough sketch of the battle-field and the surrounding country.

PROPOSED JUNKET.

A Democrat Asks an Inquiry Into Indian Affairs with Power to Visit Reservations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—In the House, to-day, Representative Blanchard, of Louisiana, offered for reference the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The recent killing of the Indian chief Sitting Bull appears to have been accomplished under circumstances recognized neither by the laws of war nor those of peace, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee consisting of five members of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress, to be appointed by the Speaker of the present House, is directed to inquire into and investigate the killing of the said Indian chief Sitting Bull and the immediate causes leading thereto, and whether a state of war existed which justified his summary taking off; and, if not, what justification, if any, there was for his violent death at the hands of the Indian police in the employ of the government.

Resolved, That the committee is charged with the duty of investigating the threatened Indian outbreak in the West and the causes thereof; whether neglect by the government of its treaty obligations with the Indians, or the tardy or inadequate fulfillment of such obligations on the part of the government had anything to do with the turbulent state of affairs existing among the Indians.

Resolved, That the committee shall have power to appoint sub-committees and to travel from point to point as may be necessary, and, in doing so, it is authorized to use government conveyances and means of transportation.

Resolved, That the committee may sit during the present session and after the final adjournment of the present Congress, and shall make report by the first of December next to the Fifty-second Congress.

Representative McAdoo also offered for reference a resolution calling on the Secretaries of War and of the Interior for all official correspondence relating to the killing of Sitting Bull, and more especially for the reports of those officers and agents directly concerned in ordering or effecting the arrest of Sitting Bull.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Navvarro, nee Mary Anderson, arrived at New York, from Europe yesterday.

Jennie and Lilian Allen, two sisters who live in Toledo, O., were thrown from a buggy at Chicago and dangerously injured.

Supreme Court Justice Brewer will deliver the oration at the commencement exercises of the Yale Law School next June.

In the federal court of San Antonio, Tex., yesterday, Sandoval, the Mexican revolutionist, was acquitted by the jury, after being out since Saturday night.

In an interview at Chicago yesterday Senator Farwell said his chances for re-election were good as Mr. Palmer's, and that he would fight for re-election to the last.

Under a ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury the tax is remitted for the Kentucky Distilling Company on their whisky burned at Louisville last summer. The amount is $981,207.90.

A decree of absolute divorce was granted, at Wilmington, Del., yesterday, to Mrs. Francis Burke Roche, daughter of Frank Work, of New York, from her husband, Hon. James Burke Roche.

An engine collided with a street car at Thirty-first and Emerald avenue, Chicago, knocking the car from the track and dangerously injuring Jennie Ward, eighteen years old, who was a passenger on the car.

The new North German Lloyd steamer Spree arrived at New York yesterday from Bremen. She brought $307,000 in gold. La Bourgogne brought $244,000 in French gold, making the total gold imported since Dec. 17, $5,153,529.

James Harris, a wood-chopper, was shot and instantly killed yesterday in a saloon in Santa Cruz, Cal., by Robert H. Majors, foreman of the bituminous-rock mine, who also received three wounds, one of which is likely to prove fatal.

John Watson, head book-keeper and confidential man of the Meriden (Conn.) Silver-plate Company is short in his accounts and has left the city for parts unknown. Mr. Watson had been a trusted employe of the company for eleven years.

Yesterday the ice broke in Indian creek, on the Ohio side of the river, opposite Wheeling, W. Va., while a party of young men were skating. William Kosenstein and William Taylor were drowned. Several others had very narrow escapes.

The three-year-old son of Edward Lennett, a carpenter, was burned to death at Hawarden, Ia. The child was in a tool-house where oil and waste were kept, and in some manner set fire to the waste. Before he could be taken out he was dead.

William R. Betts has brought suit at New Orleans against the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company for $10,000, for ejecting him from the train at Charlottesville, Va., because his ticket had not been countersigned as required by the rules of the company.

At New York yesterday Charles Lovetz, a cigar-maker, shot and killed his wife Martha at their home, No. 87 Division street. Lovetz then attempted to kill himself, but did not succeed. He was arrested and taken to the police station. Jealousy was the cause.

A bold robbery was committed at the Milwaukee Union Depot. A satchel containing jewelry and valuable documents, as well as negotiable papers of a total value of about $1,400, was stolen from Theodore Millinmaster, who is the agent of a music company in Chicago.

In the southern part of Vernon county, Kansas, hundreds of horses, it is said, are dying with a disease similar to cholic. No remedy has been found to check the fatality. W. S. Creel, a prominet farmer near Moundville, says that horse-owners are greatly alarmed in his vicinity.

Near South Louisville, Ky., yesterday, Lillie Van Arsdale, a girl sixteen years old, was struck by a train and killed. She was on her way to school, walking the track, which is double, and when she heard the train coming stepped on the wrong track.

It is said that a Scotch syndicate, with James Logan at its head, has secured control of the Forest Milling Company's plant, together with five other oat-meal mills, near Cedar Rapids, Ia. It is also understood they will make an effort to secure control of all the oat-meal mills in this country.

The Pittsburg National League club was organized yesterday by the election of J. Palmer O'Neill as president; H. B. Rea, vice-president; Lew Borwin, treasurer, and A. K. Scandrett, secretary. A manager will be chosen on Tuesday, Dec. 30, and as all interested are a unit for Ed Hanlon, the honor will be conferred on him.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PLYMOUTH ROCK RECALLED

New England Societies Eat Their Annual Dinners in Various Cities.

Mr. Depew Makes a Pointed Speech at the New York Gathering—Puritan Standards as Compared with Modern Materialism.

PURITANS IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Depew Graces the New England Dinner with a Bright Speech.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The eighty-fifth anniversary dinner of the New England Society was held in the Madison-square Garden concert hall to-night. Nearly five hundred members and guests were present. The hall was profusely decorated with palms and ferns, and in front of the dais where the speakers' table was placed were garlands of roses and exotics. The boxes in the gallery were occupied by several hundred ladies. The Hungarian Band played popular airs.

J. Pierpont Morgan, president of the society, was the symposiarch of the banquet. He delivered a brief address in introducing the speakers. Hon. Joseph H. Choate responded to the first toast, "Forefathers' Day." The second toast, "The President of the United States," was to have been responded to by Vice-president Levi P. Morton, but that gentleman was unable to be present, and the toast was drunk standing. General Howard, U. S. A., spoke to the "Army and Navy." "The State of New York and the City of New York" was responded to by Chauncey M. Depew.

Mr. Depew said this annual gathering was the most significant of New York's many festive gatherings, but was seldom graced by the presence of either the Governor or Mayor. "The Governors of the Empire State of either party," said he, "have rarely been in accord with the Puritan principles or Puritan practices. Some of them have been emphatically and ostentatiously hostile because the Puritan wants too much thoroughness in legislation upon the liquor traffic and too many safeguards about the ballot. The history of our Governors is one of the most interesting examples of the theory of evolution. The first Governor passed his term of office at the front in command of the State soldiers, and fighting the British. Then came a line of constructive statesmen, building the commonwealth up on foundations which would make her imperial among her sisters. Afterwards we had the era of martyr Governors, and now, for several terms we have had the presidential Governors, who wanted to carry the State for themselves. [Laughter.] In this last stage our governors have become famous athletes and jumpers. The Puritan owns much property and has a great influence in this city, but he cannot be its Mayor nor an alderman.

Following Mr. Depew came the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, president of Princeton College, who responded to the toast, "How It Seems to an Outsider." "The American Commonwealth" was responded to by Hon. Wm. T. Wilson, ex-Governor of West Virginia. The other speakers and their toasts were: Wm. Everett, of Massachusetts, "New England Always in the Van of Education;" Hon. A. B. Cummins, of Iowa, "A Message from the Grangers," and Wm. A. Stiles, "How the Pilgrims Dealt with the Indian Question."

NEW ENGLAND STANDARDS.

Aspirations of the Pilgrim Fathers Contrasted with Modern Materialism.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—The New England Society of St. Louis gave its annual dinner this evening. The principal address of the evening was delivered by Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland. Dr. Wayland made the point that the Pilgrim fathers had brought New England with them; had created it. Place was but an incident. The essentials were ideas and sentiments. Continuing, he said:

Among these sentiments I name, first of all, a reverence for righteousness. The men who founded New England believed that there is an eternal right; that right and wrong are separated by a broad and impassable tract, and that all created power cannot make that right which is wrong or that wrong which is right. I say all created power, but I believe equally that it is not in uncreated power to make it wrong to be just and right to be unjust. They believed that righteousness was the one transcendent principle, beside which expediency and present pleasure are transitory and insignificant.

We have fallen upon times when there is a tendency to obscure and obliterate these distinctions. People are talking about "the relativity of right and wrong." Men are saying that if a man thinks that anything is right, it is right; in other word, that there is no absolute and eternal right.

We frame our judgments largely according to our convenience. If a thing does not directly incommode us, we look upon it with tolerance. The crime against the ballot, because it does not personally and peculiarly affect us, we smile at, forgetting that it is of the very essence of treason to the Republic, dethroning the rightful sovereign, the will of the majority. Success condones everything. If a man steals a bar of iron, we run him through to the penitentiary; if he steals an entire railroad we say: "A great financier; let us ask him to dinner; perhaps he will let us in on the ground floor." * * *

This regard for righteousness in the old Puritans and Pilgrims was begotten of a belief that some things are true and some things are not true. They believed something, and something in particular, and they believed it with all their heart. You call them narrow. Well, perhaps they were. At any rate, they had not the breadth which consists in overlooking the distinction between right and wrong, in not knowing what you believe, except that you know that you believe what you don't believe a great deal stronger than you believe what you do believe.

Another essential in the men who founded New England was spirituality. I mean the predominance of the spiritual over the material. When they left England they left houses and lands, cattle and herds, ships and farms. They came here because here was liberty for themselves and their children; liberty of speech, liberty of thought, liberty of worship; because here was an opportunity for a pure state and a pure church; because here was a future. They saw—in the sublime paradox of the Scripture—they saw that which was invisible; and they reckoned the invisible as outweighing the ancestral home, the pleasant fields of Dorset and Devon and the quiet security of Delftshaven. * * *

Our standards of civilization are material. We called Paris the center of civilization because it had arches, and palaces, and statues, and columns. We forgot the great sea of savagery that was seething under a crust that was none the less thin because it was polished. Our standards of greatness are material. The great man is he who can gain money or its equivalent, office, privilege, power. If we ask, "Which is the greatest of the States?" we think of the one that has the largest population, the widest area, the most lordly forests, the richest mines, the broadest rivers, the most capacious harbors. We forget that there is a distinction between bigness and greatness; that a State may be enormous without being great. We forget that, in the words of Mr. Lowell, "On a map of the world, you may cover Judea with your thumb, and Athens with a finger-tip; neither of them figures in the prices current; but they still rule in the thought and action of every civilized man." * * *

A third essential of the real New England is earnestness in behalf of the public welfare. When Charles I was imposing illegal taxes John Hampden, a New Englander, who had never seen New England, thought that the public good was his business; and so he confronted courtly judges and spent time and money lavishly, rather than that the state should suffer a wrong by his paying twelve shillings illegally. To the men who gave New England its character, rest and home and safety were as nothing when the welfare of the people called them to sail for Louisburg, or to dig under the silent stars on Bunker Hill. Under the influence of unparalleled material prosperity, there has succeeded to this large public spirit a prevailing apathy, which is our greatest peril, and which, more than anything else, keeps the millennium at bay. * * *

Believing that these are among the vital principles of the essential New England, I plead this evening for a revival of Puritanism, for a renewal of the spirit which has made New England. There may be other New Englands beside that lying between the St. Croix and the Harlem river. Wherever, in any land, men shall be animated by a lofty sentiment of righteousness; wherever they shall prefer the unseen and the spiritual to the seen and material; wherever men are willing to sink their own interests, their own ease, for the promotion of the public welfare and for the good of the coming generations; wherever men shall leave their pleasant homes, and embark on stormy seas, to encounter unknown dangers in an untrodden land, because of their intelligent conviction of duty, there will be another New England. On that shore, in that clime, another Mayflower will land a heroic cargo of brave women and pure men. When the hour shall come, they will greatly declare themselves free and independent. Attaining a purer and serener light than was possessed by the fathers, they will proclaim liberty, not for themselves alone, but for all mankind. Another Molly Stark will wait amid tears of anxious pride the news from another Bennington. Women will once more give their sons and their husbands to a war for liberty and union, saying, "You belonged to God before you belonged to me." Another army of boys in blue will march into history and immortal fame, another Grant and another Sherman leading the right and the left wing. Another Lincoln, dying a martyr, shall bequeath a resplendent memory to a redeemed and regenerate Nation.

Banquet at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The tenth annual banquet of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was given to-night at the Continental Hotel. About two hundred and fifty guests were present, prominent among them being Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio. After the opening address by the president, a letter from Hon. Charles Emory Smith, minister to Russia, who is president of the society, was read. Toasts were responded to as follows: "The Pilgrim and the Quaker," by Hampton L. Carson, Philadelphia; "Descendants of the Pilgrims in New York and Pennsylvania," by Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York; "New England and the Future," Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio; "The New England Spirit in these Latter Times," by John Temple Graves, of Georgia.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 22.—Dr. Joseph Burleigh, LL. D., at one time the president of a well-known college in Baltimore, and a man of wide general culture and learning, died to-day in Blockley alms-house. He was eighty-six years old and had been an inmate of Blockley since 1888. His death was very sudden, being attributed to apoplexy, he not having been ill over a day.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Seymour Ainsworth, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Saratoga, died of pneumonia this evening, aged seventy. Mr. Ainsworth, who was a large real-estate-owner, had held nearly every village office, and was a member of the Assembly in 1870.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—News has just been received here of the death, at Cairo, of Gustave Revilliod, the archæologist. He has bequeathed his private museum and his fortune, amounting to over £160,000, to the town of Geneva, Switzerland, where M. Revillicod was born April 8, 1817.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Henry Field, brother and former partner of Marshall Field, died to-night after a week's illness. Deceased was forty-nine years old. He has been for several years vice-president of the Commercial National Bank.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22.—James Harrison, a wealthy lawyer, ninety one years of age, died here to-day. He was born in the third house ever built in Louisville.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Charles Drake, for many years financial editor of the Tribune, died suddenly at his home in Brooklyn this morning.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22.—The death of Niels Wilhelmgade, the composer, aged seventy-three, has just been announced.

Movements of Steamers.

GLASGOW, Dec. 22.—Arrived: Anchoria, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 22.—Arrived: Ems, from New York, for Bremen.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Arrived: Servia, from Liverpool.

Twelve Girls Drowned.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—A sad occurrence is reported at Salenter lake, in Holstein. Twelve girls were crossing the ice to-day, when the ice suddenly gave way beneath them and all were drowned.

SLEEPLESSNESS, nervous prostration, nervous dyspepsia, dullness, blues, opium habit cured by Dr. Miles's Nervine. Samples free at druggists; by mail, 10 cents.
MILES MEDICINE CO., Elkhart, Ind.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

From Indianapolis Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

East—West—South—North.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. d 4:45 a m. d 3:00 p m. d 5:30 p m.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. and d 10:00 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:00 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:45 pm.; d 3:30 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 am., 8:00 am., d 4:00 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., 5:55 pm., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 4:10 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:20 am.

Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 4:00 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 10:50 am., 5:00 pm.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday.

VANDALIA LINE—SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:

Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 pm, 11:00 pm. All trains connect at Terre Haute. Through sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train.

Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm.

Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 pm, 7:45 pm.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am.

Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains. For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or W. F. BRUNNER, District Passenger Agent.

MONON ROUTE

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 38—Monon Acc, ex. Sunday.......5:15 pm

No. 32—Chicago Lim., Pullman Vestibuled coaches, parlor and dining car, daily.......11:25 am

Arrive in Chicago 5:10 pm.

No. 34—Chicago Night Ex., Pullman Vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily.......12:40 am

Arrive in Chicago 7:35 am.

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 31—Vestibule, daily.......3:20 pm

No. 33—Vestibule, daily.......3:45 am

No. 39—Monon Acc., ex. Sunday.......10:40 am

No. 48—Local freight leaves Alabama-st. yard at 7:05 am.

Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., daily.

Ticket Offices—No. 26 South Illinois street and at Union Station.

National Tube-Works

Wrought-Iron Pipe

—FOR—

Gas, Steam & Water

Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings (black and galvanized). Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimmings, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbitt Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from ⅛ inch to 12 inches diameter.

KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 & 77 S. Pennsylvania st.