whom he is personally acquainted. This is the effete form at the national capital.

The Indiana people in Washington, outside the White House, will generally figure in the reception to-morrow. Mrs. Miller, the wife of the Attorney-general, will be aided by Miss Miller, Mrs. Hale, of Peru; Miss Knox, of New York; Mrs. Taft, wife of the Solicitor-general; Miss Ransdell, the Misses Wallace and Peck, of Indianapolis; Miss Keyser, Miss Carrie Parker and Miss Cadwallader, of Cincinnati. Mrs. Fletcher, of Indiana, will assist Mrs. Proctor, wife of the Secretary of War. Mrs. W. W. Dudley, at 1212 Eighteenth street, will be assisted by Mrs. Michener, Mrs. Ginesi, Mrs. J. W. Dudley, Miss Graydon, of Indianapolis; Miss Burnes, of New York, and the Misses Ginesi, from 1 to 6 P. M. Mrs. W. D. Owen, of Indiana, will receive at her private parlors at the Ebbitt House.

MORTGAGE STATISTICS.

This Branch of the Census Work Nearly Completed—It Was Expensive.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Superintendent Porter, of the Census Bureau, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a report of the operations of the bureau for the six months ended to-day. On the subject of the apportionment of representatives in Congress, Mr. Porter says: "I have also the honor to call your attention to the fact that the apportionment of representatives in Congress was not delayed a moment by the failure of the Census Office to have the official returns of the population ready on the convening of Congress. It the apportionment bill which has passed the House of Representatives should pass the Senate and become a law, the apportionment under the eleventh census would be about two years earlier in time than any heretofore made."

On the subject of farms, homes, mortgages, etc., Mr. Porter says: "The work accomplished by this division up to date may be briefly stated as follows: Number of counties in which complete abstracts have been made, 2,775; number of counties in which abstracting is unfinished, 7; total number of counties in the United States, 2,782; number of counties in which supplemental work must be done, owing to incompleteness of abstracts, 17; number of mortgages for which abstracts have been made, 8,515,515; estimated number of mortgages for which abstracts are yet to be made in counties that are not to be reabstracted, 17,450; number of mortgages recorded in the United States during the ten years ending Dec. 21, 1889, (rough count and estimate), 8,572,965; number of inquiry counties in which investigation is yet to be completed, 36; number of inquiry counties in which investigation has deen completed, 69. Total number of counties computed for average life, 1,353. Total number of counties sorted, 886. Total number of counties transferred to result slips, 216.

"Within a few months the Census Office expects to announce the number of persons in the United States living in rented homes and cultivating rented farms, the number occupying their homes and farms free from debt, and the number reported as owning farms and homes which are mortgaged. While the facts obtained by the investigation will throw a new light upon the subject of mortgage indebtedness, and while the material gathered bids fair to be far more complete and reliable than I hoped, the cost of the inquiry has been great, and will fully reach my original estimate of $1,250,000."

ENGLISH PURCHASES.

The Investigation Begun with the Big Pillsbury Mills at Minneapolis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Senators Chandler, Hale and Power and Representative Owen were the only members of the joint congressional committee on emigration present this morning when the investigation into the purchase of American industries by foreign capital was begun, with Mr. C. A. Pillsbury, the Minneapolis miller, in the witness-chair.

In response to questions by Senator Chandler with reference to the sale of the Pillsbury and Washburn mills and milling property, the witness said that the conveyance was made to Carey & Whittridge, of New York, representing a London company. The property sold included the C. A. Pillsbury & Co.s mills, with a nominal capacity of about 10,000 barrels a day, and the Washburn company's mills, with a nominal capacity of about 3,000 barrels. The mills were at Minneapolis and Anoka, Minn. The total nominal capacity was nearly 14,000 barrels, the actual working capacity about 12,500 barrels a day, of the value of about $50,000. In connection with these mills there were sold about 130 elevators belonging to the Minneapolis Elevator Company, and lying along the line of the Great Northern railroad; the Minneapolis Mill Company, and the St. Anthony Water-power Company, owning water rights and stock in the small Atlantic Elevator Company, near the St. Mary's river. The total consideration was about $8,000,000, and in this amount was included $1,750,000 cash left by the sellers in the business for a working capital. Different terms were made with each of the parties interested in the concerns sold.

The Pillsbury mills and elevators brought about $4,700,000, of which the Pillsburys took $600,000 in stock and and $500,000 in debentures of the company formed by the syndicate. The balance was in cash. The syndicate company issued $5,000,000 in stock and $3,000,000 in debentures, each share representing ten pounds. Among the American stockholders were Morton Bliss & Co. He thought that the largest part of the stock was owned in England. Mr. Pillsbury said that under the terms of sale he agreed to manage the properties for five years, though he supposed his services could be dispensed with earlier.

Witness employed seven or eight hundred men, and the pay-roll averaged $2.50 a day per man, which was increased to $3.11 by a voluntary distribution of profits by the firm. About one-half of the employes were natives, the other half foreign-born, including Irish, Scandanavians and Germans. He had no policy with respect to the nationality of his men, employing the best that could be had.

Hoosier Postmasters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Indiana fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Bud, Johnson county, M. Deer, vice R. S. Parkhurst, resigned; Gilbert, Vigo county, R. Roper, vice E. C. Dusenberry, resigned; Harris City, Decatur county, W. G. Stynes, vice J. O. Schofield, resigned.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Jacob B. Turner, of Muncie, one of the newest and most popular messengers at the White House, has been given the post of honor at the reception of the President and Mrs. Harrison tomorrow. He will announce the names of the callers and will make the presentations, and will do it well.

A call for a national convention of railroad commissioners to meet in Washington, at the office of the Interstate-commerce Commission, March 3, 1891, was issued this afternoon. The call is signed by Thomas M. Cooley, chairman; E. W. Kinsley, of Massachusetts; E. A. Spaulding, of Kentucky; D. P. Duncan, of Ohio; J. P. Williams, of Minnesota, committee.

The following papers were read before the American Historical Association today: "The Historical Developments of the Budget in the United States," by Ephraim D. Adams, University of Michigan, and "The Yazoo Land Companies," by Dr. Charles H. Haskins, University of Wisconsin.

The public reception of the President today was attended by two thousand people, principally school-teachers from New York, New Jersey and New England States on an excursion to Washington. The scene in the great East Room was animated. The President shook each visitor's hand.

Secretary Tracy received the teachers from Brooklyn in his private office at the Navy Department at 12 o'clock.

Movements of Steamers.

LIZARD, Dec. 31.—Passed: Dania, from New York, for Hamburg.

SCILLY, Dec. 31.—Passed: Lahn, from New York, for Bremen.

If your house is on fire you put water on the burning timbers, not on the smoke. And if you have catarrh you should attack the disease in the blood, not in your nose. To do this, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, which permanently cures catarrh.

WHY THE NEWS IS SCARCE

Unprecedented Atmospheric Conditions That Have Paralyzed the Telegraph.

A Wet Blanket of Mist Covering Half the Country, While the Blizzard Rages in the East—Wires Soggy and Lifeless.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Nearly the entire telegraph system of the United States was in a comatose state to-night. Throughout the West and South a gigantic wet blanket of mist, hundred of miles in extent, almost stifled every throb of electricity, and the wires, stretching from city to city, were literally sodden and lifeless. To the East a blizzard was overturning poles and snapping the metal cords holding far-separated communities together. Scores of telegraph operators sat helplessly at their tables in this city watching for a chance click of their sounders, or fingering the adjustments of motionless relays. Chief operators were in despair. According to the oldest veterans, such a wide-spread condition of paralysis was unprecedented since the invention of the telegraph.

The first symptoms of the gradually-widening stoppage of all electric communication were first noticed south of Louisville, and yesterday the trouble had grown to such proportions that the usual make-up of lengthy circuits had been completely abandoned, and a curious patch-work of round-about routes substituted for the more important telegraph traffic. Last night the country west and northwest of Chicago began to be affected, and serious interruptions were frequent. To-day the East was drawn into the general vortex of demoralization, and to-night the situation had grown so desperate that an Associated Press trunk line usually working in continuous circuit from Washington to Minneapolis, New York to St. Paul, taking in all the important intermediate cities, had been cut into short lengths, scarcely a sixth of the usual distance, and extra operators provided at each sub-terminus without producing any appreciable benefit.

The aspect of the streets here this afternoon and evening was something remarkable. A dense fog prevented more than the shadowy outline of objects being seen more than a few feet away. When the stores and factories poured their throngs into the thoroughfares at the close of work the sidewalks and pavements seemed in inextricable confusion. The gongs of cable cars were kept sounding constantly and adding to the din of cursing from teamsters, cabdrivers and pedestrians the hundreds of horns that were to be used to usher in the new year were brought into requisition. Fog horns were what the performers insisted the instruments of torture were, and for a time, between the fog and the fog horns, the business portion of the city was in a state closely approximating bedlam.

AMERICAN WOOL TRADE.

Annual Review for 1890—Present Stocks Not Burdensome—The Future Outlook.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The American Wool Reporter, in its annual review of the wool trade of the United States, will say to-morrow: The amount of wool on hand in most of the primary markets of the United States is not excessive; the supply in Boston is considerably lighter than a year ago, the total stock of domestic wool being 22,774,432 pounds against 29,836,922 pounds last year at this time. Of foreign wool there are 2,952,450 pounds in stock to-day compared with 7,547,944 pounds last year. The total, foreign and domestic, is 35,726,882 pounds against 36,084,659 pounds a year ago. In other markets a similar proportionate decrease is shown, except in New York, where we note an increase of 1,957,090 pounds, and in Chicago, which shows an increase of 1,235,000 pounds.

Philadelphia stocks are about 800,000 pounds less than last year. There is much less wool in St. Louis also than in 1890. A recapitulation of stocks in principal markets, to which is added the estimated amounts in other markets, concealed supplies and wool in pullers' hands, gives a total supply of 92,819,882 pounds, against 99,284,659 a year ago. The figures for the first ten months of 1890 for the whole United States show total importations of 87,944,194 pounds, in comparison with 110,721,456 for the corresponding time last year, and in consequence of the lessened amount of foreign wool on the market and the fact that there is a very marked improvement in the woolen goods business, the supplies of wool in the United States cannot be considered burdensome. The only weak spot in the outlook is the probability of increased importations of foreign wools after the beginning of the year.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Francis Elias Spinner, Treasurer of the United States for Many Years.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 31.—Gen. F. E. Spinner, ex-Treasurer of the United States, died at 8:30 o'clock this evening.

Francis Elias Spinner was born at Mohawk, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1802. After having been given a good education, he was compelled by his father to learn the trade of a confectioner, and later that of a saddler. Early in life he took an active interest in military matters, and by 1834 was a major-general in the State militia. He held various local offices, and in 1854 was elected to Congress as an anti-slavery Democrat. He served on the committee on privileges and elections, on a special committee to investigate the assault made by Preston Brooks on Charles Sumner, and on a conference committee of both houses on the army appropriation bill, which the Senate had rejected on account of a clause that forbade the use of the militia against Kansas settlers. General Spinner was an active Republican from the formation of the party. He was twice re-elected to Congress, serving altogether from Dec. 3, 1855, till March 3, 1861. During his last term he was chairman of the committee on accounts.

When the Lincoln administration was organized Salmon P. Chase selected him for the post of treasurer, which he filled under successive Presidents from March 16, 1861, till June 30, 1875. When, during the war, many of the clerks joined the army, General Spinner suggested to Secretary Chase the advisability of employing women in the government offices, and carried into effect this innovation, though not without much opposition. He signed the different series of paper money in a singular handwriting, which he cultivated in order to prevent counterfeiting. When he resigned his office the money in the treasury was counted, and when the result showed a very small discrepancy, many days were spent in recounting and examining the books of accounts, until finally the mistake was discovered. On retiring from office he went to the South for the benefit of his health, and for some years he lived in camp at Pablo Beach, Fla. He resided in that State almost continuously up to the time of his death.

Double Tragedy.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Crazed by apparently unfounded jealousy and excessive drinking, Leo Klein, a German of recent arrival in this country, fatally shot his wife and then killed himself at their home this evening. The wife is the daughter of well-to-do parents and was made a present of $1,000 by her father when herself and husband started for America. She had an unusually pretty face and fine figure.

Wants $100,000 for Slander.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Peter Smith, whose husband is a millionaire, was sued for slander to-day by Mrs. Elizabeth McMahon, who lays her damages at $100,000. This is the outcome of an extended litigation growing out of the appointment of Peter Smith as guardian of Mrs. McMahon's young son, at the instigation of her husband, Edward McMahon's parents, who are also wealthy.

Landlord Convicted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children secured an important conviction to-day in the Court of Special Sessions when Sampson Wallick, owner of the tenement house at 225 East Forty-first street, was tried and convicted of renting his property for immoral purposes. He was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the city prison and to pay a fine of $500. As this is the first instance where a landlord has been convicted the case is an important one, as it strikes directly at the root of the evil.

THE IRISH ROW.

Boulogne Conference as Yet Fruitless—Opinions of Various Journals.

BOULOGNE, Dec. 31.—Messrs. Parnell, Kenny, Scully and Byrne left this city today on their return to London. Messrs. O'Brien, Gill and the Redmonds will, during the day, leave for Paris. No announcement has yet been made as to when and where the next conference between Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien will take place.

The Paris Siecle claims to know that a hot and hostile discussion took place yesterday at the conference between Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien. The discussion, according to the Siecle, lasted until toward midnight, and renders a reconciliation between the Irish leaders most improbable.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal to-day announces that Mr. Timothy D. Harrington, M. P., will probably be present at the next meeting between Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien. The Journal is also of the opinion that the outlook for a settlement of the matter in dispute among the Irish leaders is hopeful, as the long interchange of views which took place yesterday at Boulogne must have tended to evolve the basis of an agreement.

Mr. Parnell went to Brighton from London on Monday evening and returned to London yesterday morning in time to catch the mail train for Folkestone, where he took the channel steamer for Boulogne. The report published to the effect that Mr. Parnell went to Paris, thereby inferring that he there met Mrs. O'Shea, is untrue.

The Dublin Express to-day states that Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., intends to surrender himself to the police early in January in order to serve out his sentences.

Duel and Nobody Wounded.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—Count Deym, embassador of Austria to England, and Count De Lutzon, first secretary of embassy, fought a duel with pistols near this city to-day. Neither was wounded. The affair grew out of a quarrel in London over a question of precedence affecting the wives of the two diplomates.

Tomb of Six Popes Discovered.

ROME, Dec. 31.—At a meeting of the Pontifical Academy of Archæology, to-day, it was announced that a basilica in the Church of St. Sylvester has been discovered, containing the tombs of six Popes, including that of Sylvester L, who occupied the Papal chair from 314 to 326 A. D.

Scotch Strikers Practically Over.

GLASGOW, Dec. 31.—The general managers of the Scotch railways have announced that the strikers have been to all intents and purposes defeated. Trains are now running regularly.

Cable Notes.

Admiral Aube, formerly French Minister of Marine, is dead.

A WOMAN'S DARING ASSAULT.

She Dashes a Pitcher of Blue Vitriol Into the Face of a Greencastle Barber.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Dec. 31.—Never before in the history of Putnam county was there such a strange and vicious assault as was perpetrated in this city of Greencastle this evening. Shortly before 7 o'clock, as Theodore Kleinbub, a resident of the north part of the city, was returning home from his place of business he was met by a thickly-veiled woman, who, thinking it was his brother, E. D., rushed upon him with a pitcher of some unknown acid.

Seeing from beneath the gleam of the gas light that she was mistaken in her victim, she suddenly disappeared in the darkness, and a few moments later appeared at the business place of Kleinbub Bros., the most popular barbers of this city. Mr. E. D. Kleinbub was busy at his chair when a small boy handed him a note, which read: "Come to the door a moment." As he approached the door some unknown woman dashed a pitcher of blue vitriol in his face. His face is in a most critical condition. It is said that he knows who perpetrated the deed, but people are in the dark as yet.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Samuel Kerns, a young man, was killed at Philadelphia by the current of an electric-light wire passing through his body.

Four prisoners escaped from the Newport, Ky., jail by taking up the brick floor of their cell and tunneling under the foundation.

Ex-Mayor Nevin, of Adrian, Mich., who bankrupted that city seven years age by stealing near $300,000, was pardoned yesterday from State prison.

H. G. Osborn, formerly manager of the Belleville (Ont.) Mill Company, has been arrested on a charge of having embezzled $1,500 of the company's funds.

An Albuquerque, N. M., special says Frank Sperling, of the firm of Sperling Brothers, Socorro and Magdelena, N. M., was murdered in his store in Magdelena by a discharged clerk.

A collision occurred near Semper, Col., yesterday morning, on the Union Pacific, between a freight train and train No. 333, north-bound. Four engines were demolished. No one was hurt.

Charles Koch was arrested at Chicago on a charge of counterfeiting. He was turned over to the secret service officials. Koch's house was searched and a complete set of stamps and dies were found.

John Trella, the man who is supposed to have murdered Michael Curley and wife and Andrew Hodak in Brodericks, Pa., and who escaped the officers, has been apprehended at Jermyn, a large mining town in Lackawanna county.

The second general meeting of the American Chemical Society was opened at Philadelphia, yesterday, at the University of Pennsylvania. A large number of distinguished chemists from various parts of the country were present.

Walter B. Webb, ex-cashier of the Northern Pacific Express Company at Spokane Falls, Mont., committed suicide. He was short in his accounts. He was a son of William B. Webb, Secretary of Montana under President Cleveland.

Charles G. Kingsbury, who has been superintendent of the American Express Company at Cincinnati for many years, will be transferred to Cleveland, and will take charge of the company's business there. John T. Clarke is to succeed Kingsbury.

At Dale, Ala., Mat Gillespie, a young conductor, was shot four times and fatally wounded by John Hughes. After he fell a pistol was placed in Gillespie's hand by a friend and he shot Hughes three times, but the extent of the latter's injuries are not known.

Caucusing for officers of the Chicago Board of Trade, to be elected Jan. 5, is occupying much of the time of the members. There are two parties—one in favor of continuing the policy of fighting the bucketshops, the other favoring a return to the old plan of scattering official quotations broadcast.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron and Railroad Company was completely reorganized yesterday. Wm. Duncan, of Nashville, the first vice-president, resigned, and N. J. Baxter, jr., of Nashville, was elected in his place. Second Vice-president Jackson resigned, and T. T. Hillman, of Birmingham, Ala., was elected in his stead.

Killed Two Men.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 31.—Victor Heath and Harry Merrick, employes of the Adamson Loan Agency, were shot to-night by M. B. Lapping, a carpenter. Lapping had mortgaged his furniture through the agency and it was foreclosed this morning.

Alliance Still on Top in Kansas.

CONCORDIA, Kan., Dec. 31.—The special election to-day to choose a State Senator from this district resulted in the election of Wheeler, Farmers' Alliance, over Schæffer, Republican.

SEEKING $205,000,000.

An Effort to Be Made to Recover Valuable Property in New York City.

OCEAN GROVE, Dec. 31.—Mrs. M. E. Riggs, of this place, and her two sons, Addison and Frank, are among the heirs of Robert Edwards, who are bringing a suit which involves the right of ownership of land located on Broadway, New York city. The value of the properties in dispute is estimated at $205,000,000. Mrs. Riggs's grandmother was a niece of Robert Edwards, and she has just received letters from Hugh Daly, the city attorney of New Haven, Conn., who has been retained by the Connecticut heirs, telling her that the case will certainly be won by the heirs.

Robert Edwards, away back in the early days of this country, was a sailor. He was a resident of Stratford, Conn. In his visits to New York he found ample time to look about him in the centers that gave promise of future possibilities. He invested his savings in thirty-four acres of land on both sides of Broadway, covering the space that is now occupied by Trinity Church and part of Wall steet. Soon after the purchase the British government made him an offer to lease the lands, and Edwards accepted the proposition. This was in the year 1781 and the lease was to run for ninety-nine years, expiring in 1880. Edwards, soon after the lease was made, wrote to his brothers in Stratford, informing them of the transaction. Shortly after writing these letters Edwards disappeared and was never heard of afterward. His fate was a mystery to his relatives and has never been cleared up by his descendants. At least one copy of Edwards's letter to his brothers is in existence and is held by a great-nephew, who resides in Stratford.

Some ten years ago, about the time that the lease expired, an effort was made by Edwards's heirs to get possession of the valuable land. These heirs are scattered throughout America, some being in the towns of Stratford and Milford, in Connecticut, others being in Canada, and still others in various parts of New Jersey, Missouri and Kansas. The Jersey and Connecticut heirs were the only ones to take an active part in the proceedings of 1880. Mrs. Riggs and her children are the only heirs living in New Jersey. It is said that as a result of their efforts at that time the occupants of the land in dispute offered the heirs a compromise of 40 cents on a dollar on the then valuation of the land. This was refused, as the heirs wanted all or nothing.

Four years ago another move was made by the heirs. Complete files of the ancient records were secured, copies of deeds taken and titles searched, and these are now in the possession of attorneys retained to aid in the battle, and a meeting of all the heirs or their representatives will soon be held to formulate a plan of procedure. It will be a notable legal struggle, and may bring up the whole question of international jurisprudence.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The Liabilities During 1890 Have Been Larger than in Any Year Since 1884.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The business failures occurring throughout the United States for the entire year of 1890, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., are 10,907 in number, being but 25 greater than in 1889, when the number was 10,882. The liabilities show a very large increase over 1889, being $189,000,000, as against $148,000,000, an increase of $41,000,000. These are the largest liabilities since 1884, when they amounted to $226,000,000.

The Bateman Assignment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The firm of Bateman & Co., bankers, assigned to John A. Graver this morning, without preferences. Arthur E. Bateman also filed an individual assignment to Garver. The failure was formally announced on the Stock Exchange.

MacGrane Coke, the counsel for the suspended firm, said that the amount of the firm's liabilities had been greatly overestimated. They would not reach $1,000,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The Chicago correspondents of Bateman & Co., of New York, made an assignment to-day to Baldwin and Farnum, of the Board of Trade. The firm say that they are simply the local correspondents, have no interest in Bateman & Co.'s business, and will lose nothing by the failure.

Depositors Will Not Suffer.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 31.—Assignee Houston, of the Maverick Savings Bank, reports finding assets of $100,000 not included in the original schedule. The accounts, however, are so badly tangled that it will be months before the affairs are wound up. Mr. Houston says that depositors will receive 100 cents on the dollar, and a large surplus will remain.

Other Business Embarrassments.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 31.—George Ash, retail clothier, made an assignment this afternoon to S. L. Lee for the benefit of preferred creditors, whose claims aggregate $2,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The firm of Venable & Heyman, dealers in liquors, who assigned to Robert J. Dean, filed schedules to-day showing liabilities $553,078; nominal assets, $577,015, and actual assets, $294,680.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 31.—Thomas Green & Son, pork-packers, of this city, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of their creditors. The assets are $62,000; liabilities, $75,150. Stringency in the money market and bad business is the cause of the assignment. The failure throws a number of workingmen out of employment. This is the third failure in this city in a week.

Losses by Fire.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 31.—Augusta had a $100,000 fire this morning at 5 o'clock. R. Reab, dealer in whiskies, loss $30,000, insured for $20,000; James G. Baille, carpets, $14,000, insurance, $8,000; Nicholas Kahrs, groceries, $37,000, insurance, $16,000; D. Sancken, groceries, $14,000. Damage done to Roberts's building, $2,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The building of the Calumet Gas and Electric-light Company in South Chicago was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $30,000.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Dec. 31.—The Light Guard Armory burned to-night. Loss, $6,000.

Iowa Bank Robbery.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 31.—A bank robbery is reported to have occurred to-day at Albia. The robbers escaped with their booty. Particulars are delayed by the deluge of rain falling to-night, rendering the telegraph wires useless.

Homicide or Suicide.

New York Press.

Col. Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the Democratic national committee, says he did not say that Hill did not knife Cleveland in 1888, but that Cleveland knifed himself. But there is evidence to sustain this declaration, so far as Cleveland being knifed is concerned, because whenever Cleveland appears at a banquet or public meeting he exhibits the gaping wound and proceeds to groan over it. As to whether it was homicide or suicide, Republicans do not know and care less.

Something Cleveland Fails to See.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Mr. Cleveland, in his last free-trade banquet speech, referred to Major McKinley's defeat as a sign of the Democratic promise. As McKinley cut a Democratic majority of 3,000 against him to less than 300, it will require a diagram to explain the difference of this Democratic promise from that of two years ago, when Mr. Cleveland and free trade went down in defeat.

The Riddle Solved.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The New York World propounds the following question: "Will some member of Congress please tell wherein the country is better off from the fact that it assembled a month ago?" The Tribune is not a member of Congress, but it takes the liberty of replying that the country is better off in that Congress is one month nearer adjournment than it was when it assembled.

Should Let Well Enough Alone.

Chicago News

Depositors in the Kean bank should give up all hopes of trying to get out their deposits. If they escape with their lives and receipts they are doing well. Going as things are now, it will soon be conclusively shown that they are in debt to the bank—not the bank to them.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ACTOR AND AUTHOR.

Joseph Jefferson Says He Wrote His Autobiography Entirely from Memory.

Washington Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

He (Jefferson) is a delightful conversationalist and his voice and his manner are as gentle and good-natured as those of Rip Van Winkle. During the short chat I had with him I asked him some questions as to his autobiography which appeared in the Century Magazine and which is now being sold over the book counters. This book is one of the great books of this generation, and it is the belief of many good judges that it will be one of the few books which will last.

I asked Mr. Jefferson as to whether it was not made up from a diary. He replied: "No. I have never kept a diary and I had no notes. I am fortunate in having a good memory, and I wrote the entire book from it. I felt very doubtful about undertaking the book. It seems to me that an actor attempting to take up the role of the literary man and to write a book is much like the part of a literary man who decides to go on the stage and makes his first appearance in the part of Hamlet. I am glad to see that my work was popular, and it is a wonder to me that I have succeeded in making it so. I have had the book in my mind for a long time and had intended to have put the matter forth in book form and not in a magazine. My friend, Mr. Gilder, however, advised me that he could give me a wider circulation through the magazine and the result shows that he was right."

"Did you have any regular habit of writing?" I asked.

"No," replied Mr. Jefferson, "I began the book about three years ago, and wrote at it by fits and starts, as the humor took me. At first I kept no notes at all, but after I began my writing I found that my memory of events and persons would be very vivid at some times, and that I could not recall them at all at others. I then carried a notebook and made a memoranda of material for the book wherever it struck me.

"It seemed curious to me the way my mind worked. I would awake in the middle of the night from a sound sleep for no reason that I can see, and would think of some part of my past experience. If I went to sleep again I would find in the morning that I knew that I had remembered something during the night which I intended to record when I got up, but I could not think what that something was. After this I had a pencil and note-book by my bedside, and at such times as I awoke and thought of matter I would arise and write out the material. In preparing the book finally I found these memoranda of great value, and that in most cases the first records were better than anything that I could write.

"I think, on the whole, I am fortunate in not having kept a diary. It might have caused me to draw my story out to an insufferable length, and I might have magnified details which were better omitted. I am, of course, pleased that the book did succeed, and I am told that the sale of it has been good."

The conversation here turned to literature and actors, and Mr. Jefferson spoke very kindly of the memoirs Mr. Florence is now writing, and which promise to be full of interest. Mr. Jefferson said: "I don't see why an actor should not have a natural bent toward literature, and why he should not write fluently and well. His whole life is made up of the interpretation of literature. He has to study and play the classics. He has to appreciate all the phases of thought and expression, and in the rendering of these great literary productions his whole life is to a certain extent a time of education.

"It would be strange, indeed, if he did not absorb something, and he has also to study the people, and to make his idea of his parts plain to them. I feel a delicacy in saying anything about such subjects. I am not a professional writer, and I doubt if I ever write again. I had a story to tell and my life has been so eventful, and I have met so many men about whom I could talk, that this is, perhaps, one of the reasons of its success."

DEPEW'S HABITS.

Eats and Drinks Little at Banquets and Never Smokes—Wants to Live Long.

New York Star.

Chauncey M. Depew carries $600,000 insurance on his life. When he talks about insurance his text is something like the old woman's declaration that "care killed the cat." Mr. Depew declares that it is anxiety that kills most men, or, rather, which prevents them from living out their natural "length of days." This anxiety is mostly for the family he will leave behind him, and when a man has a comfortable amount of insurance, by which his family's welfare will be made secure, his anxiety ceases and he can live on and on, as long as it was intended he should live by his Creator. Although Mr. Depew does not have any anxiety to bring him down to the grave in a hurry, I notice that he is quite particular in his habits of life. When he was last in England he consulted the great medical authorities to know how to attain longevity, and he regulates his eating with due regard to their precepts. He believes in light breakfasts—a soft-boiled egg and a cup of coffee—in a long walk in the morning, in a light lunch at midday and a hearty dinner between 6 and 7. He may go to banquets and dinners, but if his fellow-guests will note his habit at them they will discover that he rarely eats and still more rarely drinks anything at them, and that he never smokes.

The parting of Mr. Depew and his cigar was not accomplished without a serious mental and physical struggle. He used to smoke fifteen to twenty cigars a day—Partagas and Rosa Perfectos. He found that his stomach was constantly refusing to perform its functions, he couldn't sleep at night and he couldn't work without a cigar in his mouth. He tried to find relief in various ways, and finally concluding that the cigar smoking was at the bottom of his discomfort, although it was his great solace and comfort, he deliberately quit. He had a three months' struggle with the tobacco fiend, but got the best of the habit. I often have public men tell me that they have their brain faculty increased by the use of tobacco, and use it inordinately until it disarranges their stomachs, when they express the wish that they could stop the habit. They will find Mr. Depew's example encouraging.

Meaning of a Liberal Victory in Canada.

Erastus Wiman, in North American Review.

It is most important, at this juncture, that the results of a Liberal victory should be perfectly understood. In the first place, the Liberal party are unequivocally committed to the principle of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, providing there is an expectation that such a proposition will be acceded to. Reciprocity implies a perfect and unrestricted exchange of every natural product and every manufactured article; the effect of which would be that commerce shall be as unrestricted along the whole four thousand miles of border-line as it is now between the States of the Union or the provinces of the Dominion. The consequences of this obliteration of the commercial barrier will be that the area of the trade of the United States could be doubled; while, inasmuch as an enormous development would follow in Canada from the open market which would thus be afforded in this country, the volume of trade would increase in the same manner, with the same rapidity, and with the same profit as it increased with the opening of the Western States. It will rest largely with the Americans themselves to share in the profits of this development, as they already are largely in the individual possession of lands, timber limits and mineral locations in Canada. These they could further increase, for by the liberality of the laws they can possess themselves, by purchase, of any property that promises a large return under the changed circumstances. Free raw material from all parts of the Dominion, greatly needed to cheapen manufactures for export produced at a profit largely by Americans themselves, and by the necessary development affording them a market for American manufactures, is a result the value of which surely no one can question, as growing out of a reciprocal arrangement between the two countries, at no cost of political disturbance to either.

SOLVING THE COINAGE PROBLEM.

General Berdan Wants a Silver Dollar with a Gold Plug in It.

Washington Special.

General Berdan has written a letter to Francis Newlands, chairman of the national silver executive committee, proposing a novel solution of the silver-coinage problem. General Berdan says: "The scheme is to make a dollar of gold and silver mechanically combined, by first making a silver coin worth 25 cents, with a hole in the center, and then pressing a plug of gold in the hole worth 75 cents. The number of grains of silver employed to be fixed by Congress. Such a dollar would not only do away with the serious objections raised by all to the weight and size of the present silver dollar, but the smallness of the gold dollar also. In my opinion this metallic dollar would soon run out of circulation all notes of a less denomination than $5. * * * It is believed that the demand for such dollars, with that for small silver coins, would be equal to the product of our mines at good and regular prices. All variations in the price of silver, of course, would be charged to profit or loss of the government."

The General says he has proposed this scheme to several prominent men during the last six years, and he does not recall a single objection raised that could be compared to the objections raised against the size and weight of the present silver dollar. He suggests that there should be a raised, milled rim around the hole as high as the rim at the edge of the coin for the purpose of protecting the gold from friction, and for the purpose of enabling one to detect at once in the dark, with the thumb and finger, the difference between a dollar and a twenty-five-cent piece.

Big Job.

Washington Post.

The esteemed Brooklyn Eagle has a huge task on its hands. It is trying to support both Cleveland and Hill, and at the same time convince the public that it is in love with the job.

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 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., 6:00 pm., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 4:30 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:25 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 p m, 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.

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