COMING OF THE PILGRIMS

Interesting Address on "Forefathers' Day" by Mrs. Anna M. Tilson.

Story of Early New England and Its Significance—Dr. Dashiel's Communion Discourse—Dr. Lucas's Sermon.

"The Coming of the Pilgrims" was the subject of the address delivered yesterday forenoon at Plymouth Church, the services being commemorative of Forefathers' day.

The address was by Mrs. Anna M. Tilson, and opened with a brief review of the causes leading to the organization of the various groups of Separatists, beginning with the Brownists. She spoke of the persecution, under Queen Elizabeth and King James, of these people, who detached themselves from the English Church, seeking a return to the simplicity of the early churches. This was followed by a description of Scrooby and the exodus of a great number of English Puritans to Holland afterwards to become known as Pilgrims. When these English saw that their children were likely to become Dutch and be absorbed by that people they determined to seek homes elsewhere. Mrs. Tilson's address from this point was as follows:

"The Republic offered to colonize them at Zealand, furnishing everything, but that would make them Dutch subjects. Another offer was made to send them to New Amsterdam. They were considering that proposition when Weston came from London, representing a new company, and bringing offer of large assistance. The plan was that of a joint stock company, shares at £10 each; the agreement that at the end of seven years the earnings and possessions be divided among all shareholders, except that the houses and the gardens of the colonists should be their own. The colonists thought the terms hard, but it was the best they could do. The point of settlement was to be near the mouth of the Hudson. Only about ninety from Leyden could go at first. These turned their estates into money, to be thrown into the joint stock, and made ready in haste. An early charter had been surrendered. A later one, granting land near the mouth of the Hudson, with liberty of self-government, was available for this expedition. The agents got the Speedwell sent to convey the Leyden party to Southampton, there to meet the Mayflower and some English who were to join them. The majority of the church, forced to remain, could not be forsaken by their pastor. The good elder, Brewster, was chosen to lead the band, and to care for the best good of the whole until the rest of the flock and the shepherd could come to them. The last day in Leyden was marked by a special discourse exhorting to unity among themselves, harmony with all good people who should join them or come to them from the Church of England or elsewhere; enjoining them to follow their pastor no further than they saw him follow Christ; to keep their minds open to new truth.

"After the discourse a feast was given in the house. Winslow tells us that 'After that we refreshed ourselves with singing psalms, making joyful melody in our hearts, as well as with our voices, there being many of our congregation very expert in music; and, indeed, it was the sweetest m[illegible] ne ears ever heard.' Late in the e[illegible]ng, attended by friends from Amsterdam and Leyden, the party left by boat for Delft-haven, fourteen miles southwest. Here the friends spread another feast, for which previous provision had been made. By morning the ship was laden, and the parting had really come. Their pastor dismissed them with a final prayer, and they left that city which had been to them a resting-place for near twelve years.

"It is believed they sailed away from Holland July 1, 1620. A pleasant journey brought them to Southampton, where the Mayflower was receiving her outfit and stores. Trouble had arisen. Some refused to contribute because the destination was not Guiana or Jamestown; some that they went too soon or too late. Weston, in a rage because the terms were too liberal and his commission cut off by not loading the ships at London, refused money to clear the harbor, departed and never after gave them anything except abuse and trouble. The emigrants sold butter to supply some necessary articles still wanting, and to clear the port, and Aug. 15, 1620, the two transports dropped slowly down Southampton water into the English channel, and the voyage had begun.

"The Dutch were unwilling to lose a sober, industrious, honest, peaceable people as settlers in their American territory, and there is little doubt had bargained with the masters of both ships to hinder the voyagers all they could short of discovery, with the hope of driving them to accept Dutch patronage. Four days out the master of the Speedwell claimed that his vessel leaked so badly he dare not continue his journey. Both ships put back to Dartmouth. No serious defects were found.

"After fourteen days lost time the voyage was resumed. Three hundred miles out the Speedwell was declared in worse condition than before, and both vessels returned, this time to Plymouth. To the ninety passengers in the Mayflower twelve from the Speedwell were added. The other eighteen returned with the unsafe master and his craft to London. Sept. 16 the pilgrims took their final leave of the hospitable Plymouth people, who had won their gratitude by many acts of kindness. The voyage was long and part way very stormy. Half way over a beam was sprung, but the unexpected presence of a jack-screw, belonging to a pilgrim, restored the beam to its place, and defeated a plan of the crew, if not of the master, to return a third time. The passengers suffered intensely from wet garments and bedding, confinement in bad air, unsuitable food and sea-sickness. In the early morning of Nov. 20 'the glad cry of "land" brought all to look upon wooded hills sloping to the water's edge—a most welcome sight after so many days of monotonous ocean view.' The land was Cape Cod, and Jones had kept his promise to the Dutch to carry his passengers far to the north of Manhattan. He made a pretense of sailing for the Hudson, but the ship fell among breakers and shoals, and within the half day it was decided to make the harbor they had avoided. As their charter was for the Hudson, some claimed that once ashore no man would owe allegiance to any authority, but each would be his own master. This opinion must have come from the English recruits, so contrary is it to the spirit of union which bound the Holland exiles.

"The leaders were equal to the emergency. Twelve men drew up an agreement of two hundred words, which all the men signed, and there came into the world a new system of government of an excellence and simplicity hitherto unknown. While the government was forming in the cabin the Mayflower doubled the cape and came to anchor within the bay, a mile to the west of what is now Provincetown, sixty-nine days from Plymouth, ninety-nine from Southampton, and 133 from Delft-haven. The day being pleasant, sixteen armed men at once landed to explore and gather firewood. This was Saturday. Sunday they held service on board, and on Monday the men landed to begin exploration for a site, and the women to purify the garments soiled in the long journey. The third expedition was made before a place was found that met the four requirements 'a ship harbor; cleared land; good, abundant water; and natural defenses.' On Monday, Dec. 21, 'they sounded the harbor and found it fit for stopping, marched into the land and found divers corn-fields and little running brooks, a place fit for situation, at least it was the best they could find.' The expedition reported on board and on the 26th the Mayflower sailed into the new harbor. Two days later the whole company landed to view the choice, looked a little further, and on the 30th approved the site. Some twenty of the most enthusiastic hastily threw up a barricade and decided to sleep ashore. Saturday, Jan. 7, the town was laid out and the work of building actually begun. Jan. 31 they held their first regular service in their common house. Goodwin tells us that 'the sanctuary on Leyden street, or on the summit at its head, has been opened on the first day of every week from that day to this.'"

Presiding Elder Dashiel's Sermon.

The congregation of Fletcher-place observed, yesterday morning, the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Rev. Dr. Dashiel, presiding elder, delivered an appropriate sermon from the text, Matthew xviii, 2:

For the Son of Man is come to save that which was lost.

The first half of the discourse was an exposition of the Trinity and incarnation. It is well and fitting, at this Christmas time," the minister said, to consider upon the meaning of the three in one. God came to earth in the form of man. In the type of Father, He is the author or originator of the plan. In Christ, the Son, He is the Creator after the plan, and in the Holy Spirit He is the preserver. Each has different manifestations.

The incarnation, said Dr. Dashiel, is a mystery and yet is an accepted fact. We cannot understand it, but neither can we understand the union of soul and body. The increase of intelligence does not increase the difficulty of comprehending it, and yet some refuse to believe because of the impossibility of grasping it intellectually.

The speaker then explained the wide meaning of the text, which does not admit of limitation. The young and old, all classes and conditions, may seek and obtain divine grace. "I was once holding a series of meetings," said Dr. Dashiel, "in a country district where there was a man degraded and besotted with drink and sin. He was induced to come to the meetings. I saw him at first far in the rear, but the next night he was a little nearer. By the fourth night he was at the foot of the altar. He said, 'I want to be saved, now, to-night.' We prayed with him until 10 o'clock, but, mindful of need of rest for the morrow, we had to close the meeting. The next night he was at the altar again. We prayed, oh! so hard, to give him the power to yield his will, but again 10 o'clock came and I declared we must close the meeting. As I rose from his side he arose, too. There was a new light in his eye, his soul had been renewed in that instant. When all had given up, God came in with His grace. So it is that any man may be saved."

The administration of the elements of bread and wine then followed, Rev. C. C. Edwards, the pastor, assisting the presiding elder. The latter spoke at Hall-place last night, and Rev. Mr. Hyde at Fletcher-place.

The Central Christian Church.

Rev. Dr. Lucas had a congregation yesterday which not only filled the pews but the aisles, showing how much in need of the new church edifice the Central Christian society is. Dr. Lucas preached a sermon on the text: "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to men." He said that there was no nation or school of philosophy that could promulgate such a truth. That was evidence of its divine origin. Even the Hebrew people, which knew more of God than any other nationality, was not prepared to proclaim good will to men. He took the broad ground that all human civilization that accorded to all men their rights was due to the light and influence of the gospel of Christ—that it was the spirit and power of this gospel which would bring peace and good will to the earth. Without it there can be no civilization and progress based on human love. It was this light from above that was to bring the world to the highest civilization. He spoke of the tens of thousands of congregations who, under one name or another, and in varied forms, were at that hour worshiping in the name of Christ, and was very fervent in his expressions of good will to all those who, in their worship, ascribe glory to God in the highest, who preached peace on earth and good will to men. He spoke of the meeting of the leading representatives of all religious beliefs at the Columbian fair, and grew eloquent over the influence of such an assemblage, because it would hasten on the kingdom of God. He said that a religion of "good will to men" was a cheerful, kindly and helpful, not a gloomy and morose religion. It was a religion to help people every day, and the Christian who believed in good will to man would be a cheerful, kind and thoughtful man or woman. The sermon was full of practical suggestion, experience, pathos and power.

AN ILLICIT LOVE.

Charles E. Seaman and His Fifteen-Year-Old Niece, Lena Smith, Arrested.

Charles E. Seaman, a carpenter forty-one years of age, and Miss Lena Smith, fifteen years of age, were arrested yesterday by detectives Page and Doherty on a charge of living together in an unlawful manner. They had established themselves as Charles Elliott and wife at No. 30 North West street. The girl was put in charge of Matron Buchanan. She is a niece of her paramour by marriage, his wife being a sister of her mother, who is deceased. She says Seaman and his wife parted several months ago at their home in Bellefontaine, O., and the former went to Paris, Ky., where she, (Miss Smith) had already preceded him. They lived together there a short time, and about six weeks ago Seaman came to this city and found employment at his trade as a carpenter, on the house going up on the corner of Tennessee and First streets. He sent for her, she says, and they resumed their relation as husband and wife. She acknowledged that she had been betrayed previous to going to Paris, Ky.

Seaman, who is a man of coarse features, having a red mustache, and rather of rough appearance, declined to talk about the matter until he could see an attorney. He claims, however, it is understood, that his wife had deserted him, and that he was only acting a relative's part toward the girl. The desertion of his wife, the officers say, was caused by her knowledge of his relations with her niece. The officers know but little about the case as yet, but expect to hear from Bellefontaine to-day. Matron Buchanan dispatched a letter yesterday to Miss Smith's father, whose name is William Smith, living on East Columbia street, in Bellefontaine. The girl's appearance is mature for her age, but she is in a way attractive, and Mrs. Buchanan is taking much interest in her.

Maj. James L. Mitchell has been retained by Seaman to defend him. Prosecting Attorney Holtzman last night informed Louis Neuberger that in case the girl's father agrees to take her home and care for her the prosecution against her will be dropped. Neuberger says he does not appear as attorney for the girl, and was yesterday refused permission by Superintendent Colbert when he asked to see her. He did not explain his interest in the case. Seaman said last night that he wanted to get a divorce from his wife and then he would marry the girl.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Miss Emily Fletcher, of Spencer, is here, and will spend the winter with Dr. C. I. Fletcher and wife, on West Vermont street.

Miss May Frazier is home to spend the holidays with her friends at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Robert Kendrick, 444 Massachusetts avenue.

The play of the "Russian Honeymoon," which was so successfully given by the Dramatic Club at the Propylaum, Saturday evening, will be repeated this evening at the same place, by the same cast, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum.

This Week's Amusements.

Mr. E. H. Sothern, direct from the Lyceum Theater, New York, with the same company that supported him there, and with the original production intact, will present Henry Arthur Jones's new play, "The Dancing Girl," at the Grand to-night and until Thursday. In it Mr. Sothern plays a part that is totally different from any he has previously given here, and one in which he has achieved a great success. There is a large advance sale of seats.

The Rentz-Santley Novelty and Burlesque Company will give a performance at English's to-morrow night, Thursday night, and during the rest of the week, including a Christmas matinee, Rice's beautiful "Evangeline" will be given on an elaborate scale.

The Christmas attraction at the Grand will be Joseph Arthur's "Still Alarm," for which the advance sale will begin to-day.

The Park's attraction this week, opening with a matinee to-day, will be the sensational play, "Dan'l Boone."

LOVELY Wedding Presents at Marcy's.

GREAT rush for holiday goods at Marcy's.

LOOK at Marcy's lovely holiday stock.

INDIANA A HORSE CENTER

The State Has Now More Mile Tracks than Has Any Other on the Continent.

Rapid Improvement in the Breeding of Fast Stock—Some Famous Strains—New Fair Grounds and Race-Track Site.

Let Kentucky scoff no more! Indiana has more mile racing-tracks than any State in the Union, and the race-course generally carries with it all that marks the sporting phases of American civilization. It is no small thing to have the eyes of New York and the East, where the State has been synonymous with backwoodsism, turned upon Indiana as the leading State in fast stock. These mile tracks are nine in number, situated at Richmond, Fort Wayne, Cambridge City, Terre Haute, Evansville, Elkhart, Peru, Rushville and Columbus. The Columbus track is just finished, and will be ready for the next season as a part of the Indiana Trotting Association circuit.

"Besides these," said Dr. Neal, editor of the Western Horseman, published in this city, "there are a number of other mile tracks in course of completion or in contemplation. It has come to pass that really great and fast horses will not race on a half-mile track at all, and this has stimulated the building of mile tracks. Connersville is talking of building one, and I hope it will. It is the center of a horse country which has many hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in blooded stock. Next to Indiana in mile tracks comes Illinois. Illinois, however, has more race-tracks of every description than any State in the country. Indiana reciprocates by being second in point of total number of tracks. But ten years ago there was not a mile track in the State, and it has only been within the past five years that most of them were built. They are constructed on the plans and specifications laid down by the American Trotting Association, and are, therefore, known as regulation tracks. They are such as attract any horse, of whatever speed or value, and this accounts for the noted horses that have, in recent years, been seen in this State."

"Does this not, then, signify a change in the Indiana horse?" was asked.

"Yes," was the reply, "Indiana horseflesh has undergone a great change in the past ten years. Kentucky has contributed a number of finely-bred horses, which have materially improved our stock. Prominent among the horse families imported has been the Wilkes. This is noted for speed and beauty. Dr. Armstrong, of this city, recently bought a Kentucky Wilkes, Agricola, who, at two years, showed remarkable speed, but got hurt and has not been speeded since. He is one of the finest in the State. Other well-known blood with which our native stock has been crossed, is that which flows in the veins of Natwood, Robert Macgregor, Electioneer and Abdallah, each of which have marked points of difference."

"Are there any native horses which have attained note?"

"Yes; there are Legal Tender, senior, and Legal Tender, junior, two very superior horses. Blue Bull is another. Away back in war times there was a horse called Red Buck, which was a marvel for that day. Records and pedigrees were not then kept very carefully, and nobody knows Red Buck's age or his speed. He is accredited in tradition from 2:14 to 2:20. I would like very much to have Red Buck's pedigree and history. He was a remarkable horse. Allerton and Arion are descendants from him on their dams' side. Blue Bull, another famous horse, has begot sixty-eight colts which have developed 2:30 speed or less."

"What do the horsemen of the State favor as a site for the new fair ground?"

"It is difficult to say. The fact that Indianapolis is to have a mile track is receiving much attention from the horsemen from all over the country, and the location is discussed among them. They are interested in its location for practical reasons. Each of the locations proposed have many supporters and undeniable points of merit. Among horsemen everywhere Indianapolis is recognized as a formidable rival to any racing center in the United States, if she gets started off right. Prominent horsemen all over the country are awaiting, with deep interest, the outcome of the enterprise here, and many have offered suggestions as to the track. In a conversation recently with Mr. C. O. Claybourne, of this city, Budd Doble said: 'Build a standard regulation mile track—don't go on after a kite—on high, dry soil, with best possible drainage, and shape it after the Washington Park track, with turns the length of the Cambridge City track turns, and tangents after the style of the Richmond track, with a good subsoil, and you will have a track that will suit the horsemen. And you will also have a record-breaking track.'

"If I should be allowed to add to these specifications," said Dr. Neal, "I would say front the grand stand to the east and put it and the judges' stand at the middle of the stretch. This thing of starting horses close to a turn in order to secure a long home-stretch is an antiquated delusion and contrary to good reasoning. A good start is just as essential as a good finish."

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

The Harru-Gari Singing Society Holds a Carnival at Mozart Hall.

Owing to the demand for Mozart Hall by the different German societies for the purpose of holding their Christmas festivities, the Harru-gari Singing Society met last night and enjoyed its Christmas exercises at that hall. The Union Band was engaged, and the hall was crowded. It was a "night in Lilliput land, where the children had the upper hand." After music had been played by the band songs of welcome were sung by the male portion of the society. The wax tapers on the sturdy Christmas tree were then lighted, and the children applauded lustily, with one accord, until the curtain went up, revealing a glittering array of candies, kickshaws, presents, and what not. This act met the especial approbation of the children, who were drawn up in two solid lines across the hall, facing the delightful stage. Several Santa Clauses descended at once and delivered sweetmeats right and left that were caught up by still sweeter things, until the remotest appetite was satiated. Presents for older ones were then delivered. The hall was the scene of one glorious uproar until 12 o'clock, when the dancing began. Six different societies will meet at the hall next Sunday, three in the forenoon and three in the afternoon.

THE COLORED CITIZEN.

A Sermon by Rev. J. S. Harris, a Colored Divine, at the Ninth Presbyterian Church.

Rev. J. S. Harris, pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian Church (colored), delivered a somewhat remarkable sermon yesterday to his congregation, based on Psalm lxviii, 31: "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." Rev. Harris is from the South, and has made himself acquainted with the condition of the colored people, and his sermon was based upon the progress which he has noted. After showing that in the Hebrew the words translated "shall soon" could as well be translated "shall haste to stretch out her hands unto God," he declared that the marvelous progress of the negro is not a negro problem or a Southern problem, but a national problem, as it already is discussed in all the papers, and in the national legislature. He then proceeded to notice the theories for the disposition of the negro, but the only thing to do with the negro is to make him an American citizen, with every right of other citizens. The country should understand that this is the only solution of the so-called negro problem.

The preacher next combated the idea that the colored race were born "hewers of wood and drawers of water," asserting that there is nothing in the ethnology of the three great families of the earth to sustain such a theory. The first rudiments of civilization are found among the Ethiopians, the Cushites. Nimrod, the son of Cush, the mighty hunter, who founded the first military despotism, was an Ethiopian. He understood the science of colonization, invading Assyria and Chaldea and there builded cities, the greatest of which was Babylon, over which he was the first ruler. That was the first city of the age—the center of the manufactures of cloth, wood, precious stones and of trade. It was the city of the Ethiopian. Its building displayed thorough knowledge of mechanical and mathematical science, while its commerce extended east and west. The negro thus rocked the cradle of civilization. With him was born the science of communication by writing, and astronomy.

The pastor went on to say that the nine million of colored people in this country came principally from 39,075 slaves, who were imported. Being natives of the soil, what injustice and absurdity to talk of deportation. We are identified with the American people and are American citizens, and we have interests in the country too vast to leave. We have helped to make it, felled its forests, cleared its lands, helped build its railroads. To the American people, after two centuries of existence on the continent, the African says: "Thy people shall be our people, and thy God our God." We cannot leave the country in which we have so much property and in which we have been so prosperous the past twenty years. In the South we have $375,000,000 worth of property—all that from less than nothing—surely "Ethiopia makes haste to stretch out her hands unto God." We have 2,000,000 children attending school; over $16,000,000 worth of church property; 150 newspapers. He next gave a list of colored people who are worth from $200,000 to $500,000. In Baltimore nineteen colored men are worth $800,000. He proceeded to note the prosperity and accumulations of colored people in the South—that in Louisiana they pay taxes on $30,000,000 of property. After noting the wealth and prosperity of colored people in different parts of the country he concludes that the race is making progress commensurate with other races when conditions are considered.

He next noted the growth of the South, and said that it is based upon the labor of the negro—that as the years pass and industries multiply the opportunities of the colored race increase, and he is contributing his share and receiving his benefits from the development of the South. Thus Ethiopia is stretching forth her hands.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

What Is Going On Among Indianapolis Manufactories—Many Evidences of Prosperity.

The Udell woodenware-works, not having city fire protection, is putting in a powerful Dean pump.

The Atlas engine-works are putting in three large boilers and a 125-horse-power engine at the Udell woodenware-works.

The Indianapolis Premier steel-works has contracted to furnish a large quantity of muck-bar to manufactories in Duluth, Minn.

The woolen-mills are running full time and full-handed, and find ready sales for their product, although it is in excess of any former year.

The Indianapolis starch-works are now converting 2,500 bushels of corn daily into starch. Fully 90 per cent. of their present production is exported.

Dean Brothers are building a number of condensers to go to Detroit to be used in the new whaleback vessels which are building to ply on Lake Erie.

A capsule manufactory is among the latest additions to Indianapolis manufactories. When in full operation it will give employment to a large number of girls.

The packing-houses are still slaughtering 7,000 hogs a day, and since the season commenced, Nov. 1, they have killed 15,000 more hogs than in the corresponding seven weeks in 1890.

The snath and cradle-works, North Indianapolis, are now shut down, this being between seasons with them. During the past season they have had a large business in the Northwest.

Lowe Carey is purchasing the material for the erection of a new mill in the early spring on the Michigan road, near Fall creek. The corn products which he manufactures are readily sold.

The United States Encaustic tile-works have their addition completed, and now can run seventeen kilns, making the capacity of the works the largest of any of this character in this country.

The National Playing-card Company is one of the busy manufactories of the city, and the largest of the kind in this country, employing 125 men and women. Their sales are not confined to this country.

The Van Camp Packing Company has the walls of its new building up and ready for the roof. The piles of canned goods which, for some weeks since the fire, have been unhoused, have been put in the cellar and first floor of the building.

The furniture manufactories are unusually busy. The Western furniture-works and the Central Chair Company have been for several weeks working until 10 P. M. five days of the week, and then find it impossible to fill their orders.

The Dugdale Can Company, which was burned out a few weeks ago, has its new building nearly ready for occupancy, rebuilding on a more extensive scale than were the old works, increasing their annual capacity several million cans.

After a very busy season, the planing-mills and door, blind and sash factories are working but part of the time, but after the holidays they will resume work, getting stock ahead for next season, as they now have but little surplus stock in store.

The Lewis-Porter Cabinet Company, which commenced operations a little over a year ago, finds that its goods are so well thought of that the coming year it will be obliged to enlarge its establishment. It now gives employment to seventy-five men.

Receiver Butler, of the American wheel-works, is rapidly straightening out the affairs of the company. The works at the different points are in full operation, and then cannot fill the orders, and an early adjustment of the financial affairs of the company is very promising.

Councilman Olsen has invented a bolt-making machine which will greatly facilitate the manufacture and lessen the cost of bolts. By this machine four bolts can be headed and finished, except cutting the thread, where but one can be with any other machine yet invented.

The best evidence that the lounge manufactories are prospering is the fact that two of them are arranging to put up extensive additions next spring, doubling their capacity. There are now seven lounge manufactories in the city, and they give employment to eight hundred men.

The H. Lieber Manufacturing Company is just completing a second large building on Madison avenue, the building being four stories high, two hundred feet long by one hundred wide. They propose to go into the manufacture of moldings, picture frames, etc., on a much more extensive scale than heretofore.

As a result of the J. B. Allfree Company locating their new works on the North Michigan road, over forty houses have been erected in the first four months within a fourth of a mile of the works. The houses are modern and attractive in style of architecture. They are mostly occupied by employes in that establishment.

The flouring-mills of the city, which have a capacity of 3,800 barrels of flour a day, are now turning out but about 2,700 a day. There is a good demand for flour, but it is almost impossible for the millers at this point to get the wheat to keep them running, even with the decreased production, so scarce are cars to bring it in.

After seven years of anxiety and hard work, the National Electric Headlight Company has succeeded in perfecting its light, and is much encouraged over the outlook for this device, which is now in use and giving satisfaction on twelve railways. This is now taking the position of one of Indianapolis's most important industries.

At most of the machine-shops they are quite busy and will not, as usual, shut down holiday week, shutting down only on Christmas and New Year's days. The machine-shops which build portable engines and saw-mills are unusually busy. With the improvement in business all over the country there is an increased demand for mills.

Brick manufacturers are complaining, and say it has been a poor season with them. So many brick manufacturers from the outside have been shipping in here that it broke prices badly, and brick have been sold lower this year than in any year in the past decade, prices ranging from $5.50 to $6 per thousand, while for years preceding they have ranged from $7 to $8 per thousand.

ELEGANT stock of diamond rings at Marcy's.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Sixty Quarts of Glycerine Liberates the Gas in a Rip-Roaring Gusher.

The Last of Over One Hundred Wells Drilled in Delaware County Blows Out the Tubing and Smashes Things Up Generally.

INDIANA.

A Gas Well That May Be the Strongest in the Indiana Belt.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Dec. 20.—What promises to be the strongest gas-well in the Indiana belt was developed for the Central Co-operative Gas Company last week. At the time of drilling the well the Trenton rock was extremely solid, and but little gas was found. Sixty quarts of nitro-glycerine were exploded in the hole, since when the gas pressure has been increasing until it has done much damage. The owners are afraid it will reach a pressure impossible to handle. Yesterday a section of steel pipes, warranted to stand four hundred pounds pressure, was twisted like straws and hurled from the trench four feet under the frozen ground. This was repaired, since when a second and third explosion has occurred in the same manner. The The last explosion blew the pipe and frozen dirt high in the air, and the roaring gas badly frightened many residents. This well is the last drilled of over one hundred in Center township.

Funeral of Mr. William B. Williams.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Dec. 20.—The remains of William B. Williams were brought to this city from Chicago, and to-day interred in Beach Grove Cemetery, beside those of his wife. Mr. Williams was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of Dr. Willard, in this city, in 1867; his wife died in 1888, leaving three children, W. B., Robert and Elizabeth. For many years, and until recently, Mr. Williams was general freight and passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton railroad, with headquarters at Dayton, O., and he was a very popular railroad man, well known in Indianapolis, Chicago and Peoria, Ill., in all of which cities he has lived. He was a member of the G. A. R., having enlisted in the late war from New York. He was also a member of Apollo Commandery, Knights Templars, of Chicago. The body was accompanied from Chicago by his mother, Mrs. B. H. Williams, his three children, his sisters, Mrs. Joseph Dodd, and Mrs. R. C. Wheeler, of Peoria, Ill., and Mrs. F. S. Stewart and Mrs. H. M. Orr, of Chicago. Many handsome floral offerings were received from his railroad associates.

Swayzee Tri-County Association.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Dec. 20.—The farmers in the neighborhood of Swayzee, in the western part of this county, have organized a fair association, and are preparing to give an exhibition next fall. Fifteen acres have been secured on the farm of Andrew Pence, on which is already a good half-mile track, one of the first requisites of a successful agricultural exhibition. Officers have been elected, as follows: B. F. Leisure, president; A. J. Pence, vice-president; W. Smith, corresponding secretary; J. W. Stilwell, recording secretary; Andrew Johnson, treasurer; William H. Sims, superintendent. The organization will be known as the Swayzee Tri-County Fair Association. It is the purpose to interest the people of Grant, Howard and Tipton counties.

Stabbed in the Eye, and May Die.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ALBANY, Dec. 20.—William Raburn, a Monon brakeman, was held up on the street to-night by a negro, and on his refusal to throw up his hands was struck in the eye with some pointed instrument, probably a dagger. He fell to the ground unconscious, but shortly afterward partially regained his senses, and after wandering aimlessly about for a time crawled under a box car in the Monon yards. He was found by a companion and taken to a physician's office, where it was found that his injuries were very serious. They will probably result in his death.

Pulled Down the Toll-Gate.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Dec. 20.—The toll-pikes in this county are having a tough time of it, and recently several of them have been presented to the County Commissioners by dissatisfied stockholders. The farmers in many instances refuse to pay the fee, and several lawsuits have ensued. Last evening four farmers, John and Samuel Baell, Nelson Adams and John McClean, were coming to Muncie on the Granville pike. A toll-gate was pulled down and locked on them for refusing to pay the 5-cent fare. Samuel Baell hitched his team to the gate, pulled it down, and proceeded to Muncie.

Governor Chase at Greensburg.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Dec. 20.—Governor Chase arrived here last evening, and has been handsomely entertained by Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Elder at their home. He spoke on "The Citizen Soldier and the Soldier Citizen" at the Rink Opera-house to a magnificent audience last night. The occasion was interspersed with music and recitations. This morning he preached at the Christian Church and at night at the Presbyterian Church, large audiences greeting him at each place. During the afternoon many citizens called at Mr. Elder's to pay their respects to the State's chief executive.

Wife-Beater in the Toils.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Dec. 20.—Henry Scott was arrested this morning for cruel treatment to his wife. Scott is a young farmer living near Wabash, who but recently came home from the insane hospital at Logansport. His insanity takes the form of abusing his wife, and it has just transpired that some of the neighbors gave Scott a vigorous White-capping one night last week. Scott says he is not guilty.

Mother of Four Generations.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Dec. 20.—Mrs. Margaret Stevenson Peck, mother of the late Capt. Wm. Peck, and one of the early pioneers of Putnam county, died last night at her home, near this city, aged eighty-two. She fell a victim to the prevailing influenza, resulting in catarrhal pneumonia. Mrs. Peck leaves a large number of descendants, even to the fourth generation.

Swallowed a Half-Box of Rough on Rats.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Gasaway Engleman, a well-known local character, took half a box of Rough on Rats this morning and died this afternoon in great agony. He had been on a protracted spree and despondency, the result of this debauch, caused the suicide. He was twenty-three years old and leaves a family.

Work on the Big Plate-Glass-Works.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 20.—Active work on the DePauw plate-glass-works commenced last Friday, the first stone being laid. The amount of stone required is 12,000 perches, or over five hundred car-loads. The contractors are expecting to push the work rapidly ahead if the present fine weather continues.

Stoned the Passenger Train.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Dec. 20.—As the eastbound passenger train on the Panhandle was nearing Upland, eight miles west of here, this evening, some miscreant threw a stone through a window of the women's coach. The broken glass cut a passenger in the face severely.

Wreck on the C. & A.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DECATUR, Dec. 20.—A cross beam on a west-bound C. & A. freight train fell down as the train reached here, wrecking four Standard Oil tank cars, and severely injuring conductor John Dinnins. Two trains were transferred over the Clover-leaf.

Minor Notes.

Lafayette is now stricken with the dreaded grip.

At Columbus William Miller was sentenced to prison one year for larceny.

Republicans of Elwood have organized a club with W. A. Finch as president and Orla Armfield secretary.

Sixteen young women and gentlemen have been arrested and fined at Hope for disturbing religious services.

Thomas Barr, who stole eight head of cattle in Brown county last August, has been captured in Gilman, Ill.

Well-diggers near Crawfordsville have unearthed some prehistoric bones, believed to be the remains of a mastodon.

James M. Howe, one of the leading citizens of Bloomington, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart trouble, aged sixty-six.

Charles Stockwell, of Rushville, a former patient at the Keeley Institute at Plainfield, died from a dose of morphine which he had secretly obtained.

Benjamin Scudder, a school-teacher at Tipton, yanked Frederick Oglebay out of his seat for creating a disturbance, breaking the boy's leg. He is the son of a prominent attorney. He and other bright urchins have been trying to run the school.

ILLINOIS.

Rev. Hamill's Remains Interred at Marshall, Where He Was Much Honored.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARSHALL, Dec. 20.—The body of Rev. E. J. Hamill, of Jacksonville, whose sudden death on a train, near Mount Vernon, Ill., was noted in yesterday's papers, arrived here this morning, and was interred in the city cemetery this afternoon. Rev. Hamill was nearly eighty years of age, and had been a minister of the gospel for nearly half a century. He was a resident of Alabama during the war and one of the most rabid Unionists in the whole South. More than once his pronounced patriotic sentiments led to his arrest, but so thoroughly respected was the fearless old man that he never suffered harm. He has one son, Edward, in Jersey City, N. J., and another, Prof. Howard M. Hamill, of the Illinois State Normal School, in Jacksonville. His youngest son, Robert E., is a resident of Marshall, and is one of the prominent young lawyers of the county. Rev. Hamill was always a pronounced Republican, though a firm believer in practical prohibition.

Boy Held for Murder.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHAMPAIGN, Dec. 20.—Coroner Buch, of this city, held an inquest Friday over the remains of Goulie Evans, who was shot by a companion last Sunday. Two boys, the only witnesses examined, acid they were with Charles Porter shooting at a target, when some smaller boys came to the place. Porter told them to leave, and said to Goulie Evans: "Leave, or I will shoot you." Evans started to go away, and when some distance off stopped to look back. Porter leveled the gun at him and fired. The ball struck him in the head, resulting in his death Wednesday night. The jury returned a verdict upon these facts, finding that Goulie Evans came to his death by a shot maliciously fired by Charles Porter. The jury recommended that the latter be held to answer. Coroner Buch issued a warrant for the arrest of Porter, and he was taken into custody and placed under $500 bonds to await the action of the grand jury.

Saved 101 Souls.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARSHALL, Dec. 20.—The four weeks' revival at the Methodist Church closed last night, having resulted in 101 converts. It was conducted by Marshall's young minister, Rev. J. W. Miller, assisted by Presiding Elder Orr and Rev. Q. E. Burchitt, of Casey. He was also assisted by local ministers and by his noble young wife, who ably seconds him in every good work.

Brief Mention.

Orion Clark, a contractor of Jerseyville, committed suicide by hanging himself.

James W. Hyde has been appointed master in chancery of Stephenson county, with headquarters at Freeport.

C. M. Van Metter was arrested in Decatur for robbing a clothing store at Mount Pulaski. He had secreted $100 worth of goods at a boarding-house.

John Ford and Peter Smith, the two Chicago burglars who robbed stores at Davis, were sentenced to the penitentiary for two years in court at Freeport.

A suit was begun in the Aurora Circuit Court by Mrs. Tabitha Means against the Elgin, Joliet & Evanston railroad, alleging fraud and deception in securing right of way into the city, and asking damages.

The excitement in Livingston county over the discovery of natural gas at Odell, fifteen miles north of Fairbury, has suddenly died out. The pressure when the gas was discovered a week ago was very strong and it was thought best to continue boring deeper that it might increase. But instead of the much-sought for increase the pressure gradually decreased until now all signs of gas have vanished.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity—For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 P. M., Dec. 21.—Slightly warmer; fair weather.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The area of high pressure is moving slowly to the eastward, but it continues to cover the eastern half of the United States, the pressure being greatest over Nova Scotia. A second area of high pressure is advancing eastward from the Pacific coast. Fair weather continues except in the Southern States, where light showers are reported. Forecast until 8 P. M., Monday:

For Ohio and Indiana—Fair; warmer; south winds.

For Illinois—Fair; south winds; warmer east; stationary temperature in the west portion.

Observations at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 20.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A. M.	30.27	29	78	S'east.	.....	0.00
7 P. M.	30.20	42	46	S'east.	.....	0.00

Maximum temperature, 49; minimum temperature, 27.8.

The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Dec. 20:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	32	0.11
Mean	38	0.00
Departure from normal	*6	—0.11
Excess or deficiency since Dec. 1	*110	—1.49
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	*322	—7.76

*Plus.

General Weather Conditions.

SUNDAY, Dec. 20, 8 P. M.

PRESSURE—The low barometric area still central near Lake Winnepeg, B. C., extended southward, covering the country from the Mississippi to the Pacific; east of the Mississippi the pressure remained high, but diminishing.

TEMPERATURE—Thirty degrees and less is reported from New Mexico, western Colorado, Wyoming, North Dakota and Manitoba westward; 40° and less from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania northward; 50° degr