Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people. He introduced a bill to-day providing for an amendment to the Constitution, permitting such States as may so elect to choose their Senators in this manner.

J. R. Garrison, Deputy First Controller of the Treasury, has been requested to hand in his resignation.

Senator Hill has introduced a bill to recognize the telegraph operators who served during the rebellion as military men entitled to honorable discharge if their services justify it.

Rear Admiral Aaron W. Weaver has been placed on the retired list.

Theodore Davies, the English Hawaiian planter, arrived here last night from England on his way to Honolulu. He left Princess Kaiulani, the niece of Queen Liliuokalani and ex-heir to the Hawaiian throne, at his English home. Mr. Davies is here to use what influence he possesses to promote a "hands-off" policy relative to Hawaii.

TIRED OF HER TITLED HUSBAND.

A Philadelphia Millionaire Heiress Leaves Her German Count After Three Years.

Philadelphia Letter in New York Press.

A cable dispatch from Paris announces the permanent separation of Count and Countess Pappenheim. The Countess was Miss Mary Wheeler, belonging to one of the oldest Quaker families of this city, and her marriage in her eighteenth year to Count Pappenheim, one of the highest nobles of Germany, was the event of the season of 1890. The German, Austrian and Dutch ministers came here from Washington to witness the ceremony in St. Mark's Church, and the fashionable throng was greater even than that which later attended the wedding of John Jacob Astor and Miss Ava Willing.

Miss Willing and Miss Wheeler were schoolmates. The latter had not yet made her debut in society when she met the Count Pappenheim during a yachting cruise. The Count was thirty years old, owner of three estates and one of the greatest titles in all Europe, and he speedily fell in love with the beautiful Philadelphia girl, who was just out of short dresses and heiress in her own right to nearly $1,000,000, with several other millions in the family. Every one said that here was a case of a foreign noble marrying an American girl for love and not for money.

But Miss Wheeler's fortune was tied up in the ante-nuptial agreement by the family lawyer, one of the shrewdest old barristers in Philadelphia—Richard C. McMurtrie. Miss Wheeler wished to give everything to the count, but neither she nor her mother knew as much about money as this family lawyer. His foresight has probably saved the countess the Wheeler fortune.

Soon after the honeymoon the Count's debts became pressing. His great wealth was found to be a fable, and his vast estates heavily mortgaged. A large part of Miss Wheeler's income, as well as part of her mother's large fortune, is said to have been used by the Count. He is now Secretary of the German legation in Paris, one of the pleasantests posts in diplomacy, and the Countess has returned to her mother with her two children, an infant Count and a two-year-old Countess of Pappenheim. The Countess is now only twenty, and she was one of the beauties of Philadelphia as well as an heiress. The family has solid virtues as well as wealth.

Not Their Kind of a Democrat.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

The Ledger, Times, Record and other Democratic papers which cordially supported Senator Cameron for re-election less than three years ago are not pleased with his free-coinage speech. They thought he was a Democrat, and in that they were not far wrong, but they did not realize that he was of the silver-gray Populist style of Democrat, though he had voted for free-silver coinage before he received their cordial indorsement for United States Senator. The Press opposed Cameron's election because it did not then, as it does not now, consider him a Republican or intellectually qualified for the creditable discharge of the duties of United States Senator. The only thing surprising about his recent utterances is not that he entertained the sentiments expressed, but that he thought it necessary to give them utterance and to do anything to justify his position. With men of his caliber silence is a valuable shield. He would have been wiser had he kept behind it.

Not Quite Such a Fool as He Looks.

New York Letter.

It is strange that so little is known about Van Alen's early life. Everybody thinks that he must have been somebody when he was young, but nobody seems to know exactly what manner of a somebody he was. There is a tradition that the Astors did not like him when he came a courting, and have never fully overcome those first impressions, but the club men who know him say that he is a good-natured fellow, who never says a mean thing of anyone, and is really not quite so much of an aristocratic ass as his conversation, his English imitation and his manner of life suggest.

Jilted by a Cruel Girl.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—Miss Anna R. Harper, daughter of Col. J. W. Harper, of this city, and Mr. A. J. McDonald, a prosecuting attorney, of Newark, N. J., were to have been married next week. J. B. Hunter, of Rawlings, Wyo., came here by invitation as a wedding guest. Yesterday Mr. Hunter and Miss Annie went over to Covington and got married. Colonel Harper, who was Governor Hoadly's Adjutant-general, is broken-hearted. Neither he nor any of his friends know the whereabouts of the fugitive couple.

Ex-Senator Machen Dead.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—Ex-Senator Machen died to-night at 5:50 P. M. in the lunatic asylum in this city. He was eighty-four years of age and some months ago lost his mind. Two weeks ago he was sent to the asylum. In the seventies he served a few months in the United States Senate by appointment to fill an unexpired term. He was a well-to-do farmer.

It Is Scandalous.

New York Advertiser.

Van Alen's appointment is scandalous. Cleveland should withdraw the name at once, or the Senate should promptly reject it. The President of the United States, be he Democrat or Republican, should not be allowed to make disgraceful political bargains without a vigorous rebuke from the American people.

Maj. Halford's Recommendation.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Maj. Elijah Halford has a flourishing Sunday-school class in Omaha, where he is stationed. In making an army paymaster of Mr. Halford the outgoing President probably argued that a soldier of the cross would pay off the troops with greater regularity than a soldier of the army.

Failure of a Mortgage Company.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court has appointed Daniel M. Jarvis, of Kansas City, and Roland R. Conklin, of New York city, as receivers for the Jarvis-Conklin mortgage Trust Company, of Missouri, with offices in this city.

Dalton Gang Up to Mischief.

SOUTH MCALESTER, I. T. Sept. 29.—The Dalton gang was seen near Wagoner this evening, and it is believed they will attack the through express to-night. They will meet with a warm reception, as the railway company is prepared for them.

Victim of a Sparring Bout.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—H. J. Spink and S. J. Hauschalte had a friendly sparring bout in a north side barber shop Thursday night during which Spink fell to the floor and was dead when picked up. Heart disease was the coroner's verdict.

An Admirer.

Topeka State Journal.

Hark! Hush! Mr. Cleveland has uttered a grand and original sentiment: "Be virtuous and you will be happy." There's no use talking, that man Cleveland is a man of brains.

Gresham in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—Secretary of State Gresham left this city to-day on his return to Washington. He will pay a visit to his mother in Harrison county, Indiana, before going to Washington.

Not Justified.

Philadelphia Times

The state of the country doesn't justify Cameron's speech, and neither does the State of Pennsylvania.

THE DOCTORS SCORED

Union City Parents Will Resist Vaccination in the Courts.

No Smallpox Wanted at Michigan City—Marion Glass Workers Circulate a Petition—Other State News.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

UNION CITY, Ind., Sept. 29.—The articles against vaccination published by the Union City Eagle have raised a big ruction in this county. The patrons of No. 11 district held a meeting Wednesday night and unanimously agreed not to vaccinate. But three children in this district have been vaccinated, and none of them "took," but they are armed with a physician's certificate of "successful vaccination," and are allowed to go to school. The patrons will apply to the county court for a writ of mandamus. No. 8 school is running with two or three pupils and the attendance at all the schools is very slim. The disposition is to fight the matter. If a vote were taken for or against vaccination Randolph county would knock the vaccination "rule" sky-high. The situation is not improved by the fact that a child of Sheriff Fletcher, after vaccination, has had its arm amputated. A child in Lynn, this county, also has died a horrible death from vaccination.

Petition from Marion Glass Workers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., Sept. 29.—A petition is being circulated in this city by members of the Window Glass Tra es Union, and a copy of it will be sent to Congressman Bynum. It reads as follows:

The indications are that, unless prompt and energetic action is taken, Congress will regard the tariff on window glass as useless and wipe it out wholly or partially. This petition is, therefore, circulated to influence as far as possible our Representatives in Congress to prevent any reduction in the duty on window glass. In this city there are many skilled workmen employed in the three different factories and $200,000 capital. A reduction in the tariff duties will affect the wages and profits of every one concerned in the business, if it does not stop the production entirely, which amounts to at least $600,000 annually. The glass industry is the most important one in the gas belt, and has done more to build up the cities and towns in this territory than any other business, and if a hostile Congress carry out the pledges to introduce free trade, and that protection is a crime, the suffering in this part of the country among the wage workers will be indescribable.

We therefore urge upon our Representatives in Congress, and especially upon Hon. W. D. Bynum, member of the committee on ways and means, and a representative of the gas-belt territory, that he will respectfully listen to this appeal and stand by the workingmen of this State and district.

Elwood Patriarchs Jubilant.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., Sept. 29.—Citizens of Elwood are jubilant over the fact that our canton Patriarchs Militant captured the first prize in the world's competitive drill at Chicago last Tuesday. The word was received Wednesday evening and was the occasion of much rejoicing. The contest was a very severe one, and the boys in carrying off the first prize of $500 in cash and a $250 gold medal and the world's championship have made a record that will go down into history along with the world's fair. The Elwood boys were Class A, and under the command of Capt. Nett Nusum, of this city. The individual prize was awarded to John Tyner, of Canton Elwood. This the third contest in which Elwood has captured first prize.

Allan Denniston's Mysterious Death.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 29.—Allan H. Denniston, agent for the Union line fast-freight line in this city, and who was found unconscious in his office Monday morning, with the appearance of having been drugged, died this evening very unexpectedly. He only partially recovered consciousness since being found, and the circumstances leading to his death are a mystery. The remains will be taken to Pittsburg to-morrow. His father has been auditor of the Union Line Company for twenty years.

Preacher's Wife in a Gas Explosion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FARMLAND, Ind., Sept. 29.—Mrs. Samuel McNees, wife of Rev. McNees, of this city, while trying to light the gas in a stove, was severely burned about the face and hands. The gas failed to ignite, and, without turning it off, she lit a scrap of paper and threw it on the burner. Instantly there was an explosion that blew the stove-lids and teakettle in the air. The burning fluid was puffed over her head and shoulders, badly singeing her hair and eyebrows and burning her face and hands.

Robber Robinson in $5,000 Bail.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 29.—This morning Claire Robinson, the normal school robber, was arraigned before Judge Parks, of the City Court. The complaint contains four counts, all of which were sustained by Judge Parks. Two charge intent to commit murder. The evidence introduced shows that he was the one from whose hands Miss Jones knocked the revolver and who fired the shot at her. His bonds were placed at $5,000, in default of which he was sent to jail.

Nearly a Seventeen-Ton Casting.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GAS CITY, Ind., Sept. 29.—The Morewood tin-plate works here yesterday made the largest single-piece casting ever made in the State of Indiana. It weighed over thirty-three thousand pounds, or nearly seventeen tons, and is to be used for one of the bed plates in the rolling mill, where cold steel is to be rolled into plates which are to be coated with tin. Three more castings of the same size will be required, and they will be made as soon as the molds can be prepared.

Will Be Tried Next Week.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Sept. 29.—Sheriff Friedrich produced Solly Smith in court to-day. Oct. 2 was set for his trial. That day was also set for the trial of D. C. O'Malley, George Silver, William Woods and Martin Costello, who to-day furnished bonds in the sum of $2,200.

Warden French's Quarantine.

LAPORTE, Ind., Sept. 29.—Owing to the prevalence of smallpox in the gas belt region of Indiana, Warden French, of the northern penitentiary, has quarantined against Muncie and Anderson, and will receive no convicts from those two places without certificates from the State Board of Health.

Died with Lockjaw.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 29.—Lockjaw, the result of a cut on his finger, caused the death this morning of Dr. W. V. Cook, a bacteriologist.

Indiana Notes.

There will be a bicycle meet at Delphi next Monday.

Mrs. Phœbe Randall, of Muncie, died from burns caused by her dress taking fire from a pot of coals.

Old settlers around Farmland aver that the hickory-nut crop in Indiana never looked so promising as it does this year.

Fire in the Greensburg Spoke and Rim Factory, Wednesday night, near the Big Four railway, caused a loss of about $5,000.

John McGinty, the trustee of Union township, Perry county, was arrested on the charge of bribery, gave the officers the slip and made good his escape.

The insulated wire and rubber works at Jonesboro went into operation yesterday, employing a large force of skilled mechanics. The factory has been idle several months.

The seventh annual reunion of the soldiers of Pike county is being held at Petersburg. Hons. F. B. Posey and W. F. Townsend spoke yesterday, and ex-Governor Chase and senior vice commander G. A. R., Col. I. N. Walker, are on the programme for to-day.

Monday night the town of Bristow, Perry county, twenty miles from Cannelton, had a $5,000 fire. The general store of John Lomax, and the residence, office, drug store and hotel of Dr. William Lomax were burned to the ground. Insurance, $1,000, in the Vernon and Indiana, of Indianapolis.

The Montgomery County Union Detective Association met at Crawfordsville Thursday, with representatives from twenty-four companies present. The old officers were re-elected and resolutions adopted deploring the laxness meted out by those in authority to those who are violators of the laws, asking a more stringent enforcement of the law and viewing with disapproval the release of any one on good behavior who is guilty of burglary or larceny.

QUEER COLLEGE RULES.

Undergraduates at Oxford in a Mildewed Atmosphere of Tradition.

Richard Harding Davis in Harper's.

The Oxford undergraduate lives in an atmosphere of tradition, and his life is encompassed with rules which the American undergraduate would find impossible, but which impress the visitor as both delightful and amusing. It is an amusing rule, for instance, which forbids the undergraduate to smoke after 10 o'clock under penalty of a fine, which fine is increased by two pence if the smoking is continued after 11 o'clock. There is something so delightfully inconsequential in making smoking more pernicious at 11 than at 10. And the rule which fines an undergraduate of Balliol and his friends as well as if he or they pass the gate after 9: I used to leave that college for no other reason than to hear the man at the gate say: "You are charged to Mr. ——, sir," which meant that one of the undergraduates would have to pay the college one large penny because I chose to go out and come in again at the unnatural hour of ten in the evening. There were also some delightful rules as to when and where the undergraduate must appear in his cap and gown, which latter he wears with a careless contempt that would greatly shock the seniors of the colleges in the Western States who adopt the hat and gown annually, and announce the fact in the papers. It struck me as a most decolleté garment, and was in most cases very ragged, and worn without much dignity, for it only hung from the shoulders to the waist like a knapsack or was carried wrapped up in a bundle in one hand.

The day of an Oxford man is somewhat different from that of an American student. He rises at 8 and goes to chapel, and from chapel to breakfast in his own room, where he gets a most substantial breakfast anywhere else—or what is more likely, he breakfasts with some one else, in some one else's rooms. This is a most excellent and hospitable habit, and prevails generally. So far as I could see, no one ever lunched, or dined, or breakfasted alone. He either was engaged somewhere else or was giving a party of his own. And it frequently happened that after we were all seated our host would remember that he should be lunching with another man, and we would all march over to the other man's rooms and be received as a matter of course. It was as if they dreaded being left alone with their thoughts. It struck me as a university for the cultivation of hospitality before anything else.

After breakfast the undergraduate "reads" a bit, and then lunches with another man, and reads a little more, and then goes out on the river or to the cricket field until dinner. The weather permits this out-of-door life all the year round, which is a blessing the Oxford man enjoys, and which his snow-bound American cousin does not. His dinner is at seven, and if in hall it is a very picturesque meal.

After dinner the undergraduate reads with his tutor out of college or in his own rooms. He cannot leave the college after a certain early hour, and if he should stay out all night the consequence would be awful. This is, of course, quite as incomprehensible to an American as are the jagged iron spikes and broken glass which top the college walls.

It is only fair to say of these prisons that they are the loveliest prisons in the world, and that they are only prisons by night. By day the gardens and lawns of the quadrangles, as cultivated, and old, and beautiful as any in England, are as free, and one wonders how any one ever studies there. One generally associates study with the green-baize table, a student-lamp, a wet towel and a locked door. How men can study looking out on turf as soft and glossy as green velvet, with great gray buttresses and towers about it, and with rows above rows of window boxes of flowers set into the gray wall like orchids on a dead tree, and a lawn tennis match going on in one corner, is more than I can understand. The only obvious answer is that they do not study. I am sure the men I knew did not. But there must be some who do, else from where would come the supply of dons?

PALACE CAR DEVELOPMENT.

Times When Women Were Not Expected to Eat While Traveling.

Boston Transcript.

One of the earliest uses of an exclusive railroad car in this part of the country was on the occasion of the marriage of Jenny Lind. The great singer, wishing to pass her honeymoon far from the madding crowd, hired a cottage in Pittsfield, and, in order to be free from the intrusion of impertinent starers, had a passenger car of the pattern in use fitted for her use as a drawing room by the removal of the seats and the supply in their place of luxurious household furniture. This fashion was frequently adopted by other noted people of the stage and by statesmen on an electioneering tour. Very likely the increased demand for the luxury led to the invention of a car the use of which was for sale at retail, so to speak—that is, a chair in it to be rented to any one who came along. The early efforts were constructed with a view to privacy, being a series of apartments of various sizes. The open room, which has been an encouragement to sociability, was quickly evolved. It is interesting to notice, by the way, that the latest device for a drawing-room car is a return to the apartment system.

Some of the early dining cars were rough affairs compared with the luxuriously appointed dining rooms on wheels that are now found all over the land. In those older days you were forced to stand up against a counter built in the car, fore and aft, and there feed at a trough (almost literally one, since the top of the counter was provided with a ledge to prevent the plates from being tossed to the floor by the wobbling car), steadying your hand and arm with as much skill as you could master, just the same as on board ship. This luxury was for the use of the sterner sex only; women in those days were not expected to eat while traveling. Clumsy as was this arrangement, it was an improvement on the railroad restaurant, into which you rushed to grab you food and swallow it without going through the process of mastication, and in your haste your sense of taste was paralyzed so that you were unable to tell what the scalding beverage was—all the time in mortal terror that the conductor's irritating shout, "All aboard!" would come before you had secured a fair equivalent for you money.

The drawing room and sleeping cars of these days have come through a process of evolution. Admirable as they are in many ways as preventives of much of the weariness of long railroad journeys, they are still far from perfect. The science of heating them has reached a high point, but in the best of them, particularly the sleeping cars, ventilation is never first rate. There are many minor points that can be easily bettered. Why is it, for instance, that you never find a clock in a drawing room car? Is it because every passenger who can afford the luxury of the car is supposed to be furnished with a Frodsham chronometer or a Jurgensen repeater? Nevertheless, the clock would be appreciated, and so, too, would be a timetable, in big type, of the actual train on which you are traveling. As a bit of evidence to show the slowness of evolution, it is interesting to note that only within a short time has there been built a drawing room or sleeping car in which every corner and edge are rounded off so as to prevent discomfort if you are tossed or thrown against a partition or casing.

Done With Voorhees.

Buffalo Commercial.

What ever the result of the struggle in the Senate, the people will pray that when next an important issue comes up Voorhees of Indiana may not have charge of it.

Kindly Hope.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

We trust that Senator Irby will recover from his jag in time to vote for repeal.

INSURGENT VICTORY

Important Fortified Island Captured by the Brazilian Rebels.

Americans Taking Part in the Civil War—South African Settlers Harassed by the Metabeles.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch received in this city to-day from Brazil announces that Santa Catherina, an important fortified island of Brazil, surrendered to the rebels to-day. The surrender of Santa Catherina is looked upon as being an important victory for the rebels, as the island is close to Rio Grande do Sul, which is not disaffected. The rebel squadron which went south from Santos after failing to effect a landing there, leaving a war vessel to blockade that port, has been off the island of Santa Catherina for some time past, and the surrender of Deserreto, on its west coast, was announced, but not believed some days ago. The rebels are now said to be in full possession of the island, which is capable of being made almost impregnable and has a superb bay where the rebel ships can provision and refit. The dispatch adds that the island of Santa Catherina will now serve as a base from which the rebels will direct their inland operations, as the rebel commander, Admiral De Mellos, intends to carry on the war on land and gradually, if possible, gather together an army strong enough to meet President Peixoto's forces in a pitched battle. President Peixoto is said to be greatly annoyed and alarmed at this fresh success upon the part of the rebels.

A Lisbon dispatch to the Times, credited to a news agency, contains the following advices from Brazil: "The insurgent vessels in Admiral De Mellos's squadron number thirty eight, besides the torpedo boats. All the vessels are fully supplied with munitions of war. Fort San Gabriel, in Para, has surrendered to General Saraiva with fourteen Krupp guns and 600 men.

An American in Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Commander Picking, of the United States cruiser Charleston, now at Rio de Janeiro, telegraphed the Navy Department to-day regarding the arrest of a man named Boynton, supposed to be an American, by an English man-of-war. Boynton was commanding a tug boat in the harbor at Rio de Janeiro and illegally flying the flag of Great Britain. Upon arresting him the commander of the English war ship turned him over to Commander Picking. The latter officer searched the tug and found a huge torpedo, which, it is supposed, was intended to be used against the rebels. Commander Picking asked Secretary Herbert what he should do with the offender. The Secretary replied to hold the man until further orders.

The American minister at Rio Janeiro has telegraphed the State Department that American vessels were furnishing the insurgent fleet with provisions, and asks for instructions with reference to the American vessels engaged in this practice. It is understood that Secretary Gresham directed the minister at Rio to caution captains of American vessels from giving stores to the belligerents, the United States not having recognized the rebellious faction. If American vessels have actually given provisions to the rebels and the government of Brazil is successful in the present trouble, something more than a mere explanation will be asked for from the United States.

Americans to Be Protected.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A private dispatch received here from Rio Janeiro by a prominent firm engaged heavily in Brazilian trade gives the following important information:

"The American minister yesterday instructed the commander of the United States cruiser Charleston to protect American goods on barges in the bay from seizure by the revolting squadron. He also telegraphed the government at Washington, advising that the United States vigorously protest against the further bombardment of Rio Janeiro, that many noncombatants had been killed and much property destroyed by the repeated firing on the city. The United States government has instructed Minister Thompson to make every possible effort to protect American persons and property, and that all the moral force of the government should be exerted to prevent further destruction and bloodshed."

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Settlers Killed and Their Homes Looted by Metabele Warriors.

CAPE TOWN Sept. 29.—Chief Witbooi has destroyed twenty German wagons, which were on their way from Wendholk to Swakop. Four wagons, returning from Swakop, were also destroyed. The Chief, in addition, captured a quantity of arms, killed twenty natives, but spared all the Germans.

The Metabeles are raiding in force sixty miles west of Fort Salisbury. The most alarming reports reach here about their doings. A number of settlers have been killed, their houses burned to the ground, their cattle driven away and their crops destroyed. The audacity of the Metabele warriors causes consternation about Fort Salisbury, which, with Fort Victoria, is preparing for an attack. Settlers who have managed to escape are fleeing for their lives, abandoning all their belongings and seeking refuge in the forts. At the forts all available men are being armed, equipped and drilled for war, as a dangerous uprising of the young warriors of the Metabeles is now admitted to be in progress. In addition to killing the settlers, who have fallen at their hands, the Matabeles are said to have been committing the most atrocious acts towards women and children, and the indignation of the settlers is aroused to a terrible degree.

When the above facts were telegraphed here the natives were collecting upon the border in large impis, or regiments, and evidently only waiting until their forces were all collected to make a determined move forward upon the fortified positions of the colonists.

THE ASIATIC PLAGUE.

One Hundred and Forty-Four Deaths on a Cholera Infected Steamer.

ROME, Sept. 29.—The steamer Carlor, which the Brazilian government refused to allow to dock at Rio de Janeiro because she had cholera aboard, has arrived at Asinara, a small island off Sardinia, where she is held in quarantine. During the voyage from Brazil 144 deaths occurred on board the Carlor, and there are seventeen persons now ill on the vessel, including the doctor.

HAMBURG, Sept. 29.—At Altona to-day a man was found lying helpless in a roadway suffering from cholera. A nurse at the hospital at Altona died to-day of the disease.

BALBAO, Sept. 29.—Fifty-eight new cases and twenty deaths from cholera are reported here. The dreaded disease is in danger of being spread throughout Spain by workmen who are fleeing from this city to other parts of the country. In the province of Viscaya, sixty-six cases, and twenty deaths were reported to-day.

ROME, Sept. 29.—In Leghorn there were ten cases and three deaths and in Palermo twenty cases and ten deaths from cholera to-day.

Aid for Starving Miners.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Advices from all parts of the country indicate that the keenest distress exists among the striking coal miners and their families and that a further stoppage of many large mills has occurred, owing to the lack of fuel. In the Leeds district the men to-day received a relief fund of 1 shilling and 4 pence per head and 2 pence extra for each child in their families. The men cheered vociferously as they received the money. Several newspapers have begun subscriptions for the relief of the distressed miners. The London Chronicle has already raised £1,000. Among other papers which have begun the collection of a fund is the Sun, T. P. O'Connor's paper.

Five hundred operatives in the linen factories, near Edinburgh, Scotland, are to be placed on short time and the alleged reason for this reduction in their hours of labor is that the silver crisis in the United States is hurting the linen trade.

English Lords Fleeced by an American.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—George Perkins, the self-styled American lawyer, who claims to be a son of George Perkins of Buffalo, N. Y., was again a prisoner at Bow-street police station, this city, to-day. He was charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. The Earl of Compton and others testified for the prosecution. They stated that they had communicated with the American embassy here in regard to the prisoner's statement that he was connected with the embassy. Perkins, according to the statement made, was a legal adviser to the United States embassy. The Earl of Compton was informed by the United States embassy officials that it would be necessary for them to receive the sanction of President Cleveland before the embassay could furnish any testimony upon this point. After much evidence had been presented the prisoner was discharged.

Carnot Will Not Go to Toulon.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—In has now been decided that President Carnot will not go to Toulon to greet officers of the Russian squadron, but will receive them when they come to this city. There is no doubt that the reason for the change in his programme is due to the hint given by the Russian government that it would be well to avoid over-enthusiasm in the reception of the Russian naval officers.

General Boisdeffre has been appointed chief of staff in place of General Miribel, deceased.

The Argentine Revolution.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 29.—The reports received here are that Rosario will most likely surrender, or already has surrendered. General Espina, who incited the attack made by the rebel torpedo boats upon the government war vessels in the outer roads, was sentenced to death, but was afterwards sent to prison for twenty years. The rebellion is regarded to be effectually suppressed and confidence in business circles is returning.

Bank of England Notes Forged.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Forged Bank of England notes, the finest and most perfect ever produced, are in circulation in this city. It is said that they were brought here from Chicago, the world's fair affording especially good facilities for uttering counterfeit bills. The police are certain, anyhow, that the bills were manufactured in America, and detectives are busily occupied in their inquiries on this supposition.

Fatal Panic in a Synagogue.

WARSAW, Sept. 29.—A false alarm of fire was given yesterday in the synagogue at Calwayra, Sunwalki. The building was crowded with Jews at worship. All started at once for the two exits. As a consequence nine persons were crushed to death and scores injured.

Coaling Station for Russia.

BANGKOK, Sept. 29.—It is reported here that the French have given the island of Kohsamui, in the Gulf of Siam, which they took possession of in June last, to Russia, in order that the latter country may use it as a coaling station.

New Lord Mayor of London.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Alderman George Robert Tyler has been elected Lord Mayor of London to succeed the Rt.-Hon. Stewart Knill.

Cable Notes.

Emperor William was welcomed on his arrival at Gothenburg by the Crown Prince of Sweden and afterward by King Oscar and Prince Charles. The whole party then started for the district of Hunneberg, where they spent the day in hunting elks.

At Innsbruck, Thursday, there was a grand military spectacle, the occasion being the unveiling of the Andreas Hofer monument. There was also a series of national festivities, including a procession of 15,000 Tyrolean marksmen. Emperor Francis Joseph was present.

The French government intends to make Prince Henri d' Orleans a Knight of the Legion of Honor in recognition of the geographical researches in the East. The government has also decided to present to every French exhibitor at the Chicago fair a medal to perpetuate his success there.

HARRISON AND RILEY.

How Two Indiana Celebrities Were Received at the World's Fair.

Chicago Tribune, Sept. 28.

On the Governor's right stood Benjamin Harrison, ex-General, ex-United States Senator and ex-President of United States. His history and achievements are written on every page of the history of the country for a quarter of a century. Next in line to the President was an undersized, boyish man. His face was the personification of good nature, good humor, pathos, and all the finer feelings that make the true man. He wore spectacles on nose and he was as happy as a schoolboy on the eventful occasion when "school's out for the year."

As the line came along there were greetings for the Governor and expressions of the greatest esteem and respect for Mr. Harrison, but everybody—man, woman, and child—knew the little man by sight and called him by name. They shook his hand with the characteristic cordiality of Indianians and pulled him about as if they had known him always.

A little woman on the shady side of life came along. She was poorly clad—a skirt of thin black goods and a sailor waist of muslin. On her head was perched one of those little sailor hats of black straw. You know that variety of a hat. Always with a band of bright red.

"I know you," she said. "I'm from Terry Hut."

"I know you," said the little man, and he called her by name. "I'm glad to see you," he continued. "And how are your children? I haven't seen them in years."

"They're all grown up," said the little woman, "but they remember ye and talk about ye all the time. They'll be glad to know I've seen ye once more."

Fond mothers handed up their children to kiss the little man and big men patted him on the back in an affectionate way. Richly dressed city folks from New York and Chicago gathered near him, apparently to hear the tremulous, weird notes of his voice. And he was alike in deportment to all. The rich and the poor all claimed him as their own. Why not? The little man with the glasses had by the inspiration of his genius touched all hearts in the English-reading world. He had with the thoughts of his inmost soul appealed to the finer sensibilities of mind grown callous from contact with the world. He had drawn pictures of rustic, simple home; of boyhood, childish home; of the cabin and the creek; of the wild flowers, and of country life. He had played on the heart strings of the public as Ole Bull handled a violin, and he stood yesterday not in the least conscious of the triumphs he had achieved or of the future in store. He was as simple as any of the characters of which he writes—an unspoiled child.

James Whitcomb Riley, is the name of the little man who wore the glasses. James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, the man of all men revered by Indianians and every one else who has ever met him or read his writings. James Whitcomb Riley has been royally received all over the land. His audiences have cheered and applauded him until it's a wonder his head is not turned. His triumphs have been phenomenal and others are in store for him. Indiana did him great honor to-day and everybody had the kindest words and the heartiest shake of the hand for him who wrote in dedication of a volume of his poems to a dead brother.

"I cannot think,
I will not think
That he is dead,
He's just away."

So it seems after all as if the masters of war and politics, of the law and the other professions are second in the hearts of the people to him who writes the songs of home. The little man who wrote his stories and poems for years without attracting attention or comment was the lion at the reception yesterday. The author of "Griggsby's Station," "Orphant Annie," "Good-By Jim," "The Boy from Neny" and "I Want to Hear the Old Band Play" was the favorite.

A notable thing was the royal welcome the immense crowd gave ex-President Benjamin Harrison when he appeared in the south portico of the Indiana Building yesterday morning. They cheered him to the echo when he first made his appearance, and the clamor of approval was like the roar of a mighty sea when he rose to speak. It would indicate that he was more popular outside the presidential chair than in it. He made a telling speech, full of apt allusion and pat hits, some of them at the expense of Chicago. In fact, he seemed to have completely thawed out yesterday and to be a revelation of geniality that quite surprised even those who best know him. When the crowd was giving James Whitcomb Riley a rousing welcome none joined in it more eagerly than Benjamin Harrison, and when a recall was insisted upon, after Riley had warmed them up with his quaint recitation, "When the Frost is on the Pumpkin and the Fodder's in the Shock," Mr. Harrison took off his silk hat and waved it and shouted with the rest. Though accustomed to hearty receptions, the Hoosier bard really looked modestly embarrassed as the shouts of greeting out the air.

A Basement Tariff Bill.

New York Mail and Express.

Chairman Wilson has given to the Democratic members of the ways and means committee keys to a secret apartment in the basement of the Capitol, where these members can meet and frame their tariff reform bill. This bill, which involves the interests of millions of breadwinners, and which jeopardizes all the protected industries of the United States, is to be framed in secret in the basement of the Capitol. Watch for Wilson's "basement tariff bill!" It will be a low-down affair.

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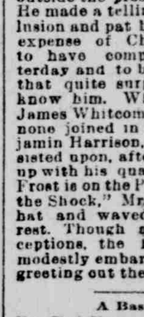

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