The New York Store.

[Established 1853.]

Cloaks and Furs—Second Floor.

Our stock is bright with the choicest pickings in the cloak market—late deliveries in Jackets and Capes brings the very latest novelties—but with a decided price advantage.

Elegant Jackets for $10 which put into the shade anything shown at that price before—and all the way up to $25 for the exclusive novelties this stock is noted for. It is much easier to sell a garment when it has been well bought—hence our ease in selling them. Ladies who have spent a little time shopping say we not only sell them more reasonable, but that the style is better, fit better, and a something about them which takes a lady's better taste.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. Henry Schurmann has gone to Chicago to make a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman Williams left yesterday for Chicago.

Mrs. William B. Judah has returned from a visit to Chicago.

Mrs. E. S. Boardman entertained the Comet Euchre Club Monday evening.

Mrs. D. W. Coffin has gone to Knightstown to spend a week or two painting.

Mrs. C. Johnson, of Bellefontaine street, has returned home after a five months' absence.

Mr. Joseph Schloss and wife, who have been seeing the world's fair in the past week, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. J. W. Lapish, of Denver, Col., is spending a few weeks with her cousins, Misses Belle and Nellie Dickerson.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Keller and Mr. Thomas Cantion. Their marriage will take place next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Koehne, who have been spending several weeks here with relatives, will return to their home in Orlando, Fla., Saturday.

Mr. W. H. Donley will give his first organ recital of the season to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at Plymouth Church. Mrs. Enrique C. Miller will assist.

Mr. and Mrs. Rheinheimer have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter Rose and Mr. Louis Meyer, to take place Wednesday, Oct. 25, at Gresh's Academy, at half past 6 o'clock.

Captain Anderson, who came to this country with the Viking ship, will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Sewall next week, and they will entertain friends at dinner Wednesday evening in his honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Taylor gave a handsome dinner, Wednesday evening, in honor of Mrs. Stanley, of Memphis, and Mrs. Crane, of Chicago, sisters of Mrs. Taylor and of Mr. Charles Holman-Black.

CANTLON—DESCHLER.

The marriage of Miss Louise Deschler and Mr. Patrick Cantion was celebrated yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, at St. Mary's Church. Father Schiedeler performed the ceremony. The guests were seated by the ushers, Messrs. Charles Deschler and Thomas Cantion, brothers of the bride and groom. When the bridal party arrived they preceded them to the altar. The attendants were Misses Lizzie Mueller, who wore a gray cloth gown and carried Meimet roses, and Carrie Francis, who wore a tan cloth gown and carried Marechal Niel roses. The bride wore a handsome costume of heliotrope silk, and her bouquet was Jacqueminot roses. After the church ceremony the bridal party and a few guests went to the home of the bride's parents, No. 349 North Mississippi street, where a wedding breakfast was served. The house was adorned with palms and flowers, and the bride's table was decorated with pink roses and ferns. Mr. and Mrs. Cantion have gone to their own home, No. 377 East Market street, where they will be at home after the 1st of November to their friends.

CLAYPOOL—ROSS.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CONNERSVILLE, Oct. 19.—The beautiful residence of Major and Mrs. Ross was the scene of an elegant home wedding Wednesday evening, it being the occasion of the marriage of their only daughter, Miss Mary P. Ross, and Hon. Jefferson H. Claypool, well known as one of Indiana's prominent young men. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock by Rev. T. H. Hench, of the First Presbyterian Church, and consisted of the beautiful and impressive Episcopal marriage service. The spacious parlors and corridors were redolent with perfume of flowers, graceful festoons of smilax, banks of palms and chrysanthemums, carnations and orchids in rich profusion, leaving an impression of fairyland itself. The bride looked exquisite in white bengaline, with pearl trimming and diamond ornaments, and carried in her hand a bouquet of lovely roses. Mrs. J. D. Roberts, of Indianapolis, was becomingly attired in an elegant French creation of changeable silk and cloth, and wore diamond ornaments. In the dining room the daintily-appointed bride's table was set with covers for ten, and very prettily and effectively decorated. The groom's present to the bride consisted of an exquisite diamond pendant. The newly wedded couple left the same evening for a short bridal trip to Chicago, and, after a visit to the world's fair, will return to Indianapolis, where they will be at home to their friends after Dec. 1, on North Delaware street. Mr. and Mrs. Claypool have always been identified as members of a pleasant social circle, and their departure is much regretted by their many Connersville friends.

WEDDINGS AT RICHMOND.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 19.—Last night Dr. Charles Mamel, of Philadelphia, and Miss Amy, daughter of Mr. B. B. Johnson, were married at the Friends' Church. Chas. Francisco and M. M. Binford, ministers of the Society of Friends, officiated. The bridesmaid was Miss Harriet Farnham, of this city, and the best man was Dr. Philip Mamel, of Atlantic. The bride and groom left last night for a visit to the world's fair. They will reside at Philadelphia.

Last evening Mr. Hilbert Toler and Miss Alice Woodhurst were married at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. I. M. Hughes, of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated. The bridesmaid was Miss Laura Kramer, of Eaton, O., and the best man was Mr. Will H. Quigg, of Lynn. Mr. and Mrs. Toler are now at home at No. 402 North Fifteenth street.

Last night, at 8 o'clock, Mr. Will Canady and Miss M. Jeanette Norris were married at the home of the bride's sister, Rev. Allen Jay officiated. They will reside in this city.

WILLIAMS—DEPEW.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SALEM, Ind., Oct. 19.—At the home of the bride's parents, last evening, at 8 o'clock, Charles B. Williams and Miss Etta DePew were married, Rev. B. F. Hungerford officiating. Only a few friends were present. The bride is the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. DePew, and has long been prominent in church work and society. The groom is deputy auditor of Washington county, and is widely known and respected.

ECKENRODE—ESSMAN.

Miss Rose Essman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Essman, and Mr. William D. Eckenrode were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, No. 44 Greer street. After the ceremony the numerous guests present were entertained with an elaborate wedding supper at the Illinois House.

POWELL—MUNSON.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MITCHELL, Ind., Oct. 19.—Dr. J. E. Powell and Miss Louise Munson, of this place, both well known in society circles, were united in marriage to-night.

New Incorporations.

Articles of association filed with the Secretary of State yesterday were as follows: Hardwood Company, of Wabash, capital stock, $10,000; Model Flint Glass Company, Albany, capital stock, $50,000; National Trust Fund Company, Union City, capital stock, $2,500.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Andrew C. Cossell and Lizzie B. Armstrong, John Frost, jr., and Alice May Engle, Lewis Watkins and Harriet Coleman, George F. Feeney and Amy H. Vannoy, Isaiah Divorce and Marti Shelley.

A Surgical Operation

For the Cure of Piles is always painful, often dangerous and useless, and invariably expensive; on the other hand there is a new certain cure, perfectly painless, gives instant relief and permanent cure and costs but a trifle. It is the Pyramid Pile Cure. It is a more certain cure than a surgical operation, without any of the intense pain, expense and danger of an operation. Any druggist will get it for you.

IT COMES TOO LATE

W. Fred Petit, Alleged Wife Poisoner, Granted a New Trial.

However, He Has Only a Few Weeks to Live—Story of the Celebrated Murder Case.

Fred W. Petit, ex-minister and alleged poisoner of his wife, was granted a new trial by the Supreme Court at noon yesterday. The prisoner, confined in the northern penitentiary for life, is dying of consumption, and it is scarcely possible that he will live to receive the benefit of the amnesty extended by the higher court. On the 20th day of November, 1890, Petit was sentenced to the northern prison by Judge Snyder, of the Montgomery Circuit, where the case had gone from Tippecanoe county on change of venue. The trial of the celebrated cause occupied five weeks, and was productive of wide interest throughout the country.

Fred W. Petit was one of the brilliant young divines of the Methodist Church, a Mason of high degree, and to the world a polished, cultured gentleman. The crime for which he is now suffering was the result of the most cunning and diabolical scheming, although the evidence was purely circumstantial, and, as hundreds of people believe, should not have convicted him. Petit was the pastor of the Shawnee Mound Church, a pretty little edifice, situated in the most picturesque portion of Tippecanoe county. Adjoining the church was the parsonage, where the minister, with his wife and little girl, lived in apparent happiness. During the month of June, 1889, Mrs. Petit absented herself from her home for a week and visited her aunt, a Mrs. Ford, of South Bend. She returned to Shawnee Mound about the middle of the month, and the day after her arrival was taken ill. From the evidence shown it appeared that her fatal illness dated from the moment that her husband caused her to drink of a cup of tea which he had made for her. The fact that witnesses present heard her remark, "Fred, this tea is so bitter," furnished the prosecution with a theory that on this occasion Petit administered his wife the first dose of strychnia. The physician who was called found the woman suffering with convulsions. She was relieved, but on the following morning suffered a recurring attack. For three days her symptoms were strongly characteristic of strychnine poisoning, and she finally died in horrible agony. During her illness her husband remained at her bedside, and the State showed a damaging line of evidence when it proved that after each dose of medicine administered by Petit his wife grew alarmingly worse. After death she was taken to the home of her mother, at White Plains, New York, and interred.

Three months later the body was taken up by Chemist Peters, of Lafayette, and quantities of strychnine poison found in the stomach. In the meantime Petit, leaving his little daughter with his wife's mother, returned to Shawnee Mound. Then the tongues of the gossips began to wag. His name was coupled with that of Mrs. Elma Whitehead, the wealthiest widow in Tippecanoe county, a member of his flock and the occupant of a splendid mansion within a half-mile of the little Methodist parsonage. There were few attractive features about the widow, but it was shown unquestionably that she and the minister had been guilty of much indiscreet conduct, and it was soon boldly hinted that Petit had killed his wife in order that he might enjoy the wealth of Mrs. Whitehead. Petit was arrested and jailed at Lafayette on the charge of wife murder, but his case was venued to Montgomery county, and on Nov. 8, 1890, the case was called to trial before Judge Snyder, one of the most competent and able jurists of the State. The prosecution was conducted by Prosecutor Haywood, of Lafayette, assisted by Prosecutor Anderson, of Montgomery county, and Colonel Wilson, of Lafayette. The prisoner's attorneys, Stuart, Gaylord & Kumler and Colonel Dehart, of Lafayette, struggled hard against the damaging evidence of the State, but without avail, and after five weeks of legal battle the prisoner was found guilty. Almost from the day of his incarceration Petit began to droop and give way to the dismal surroundings of the prison. Rapidly he drifted into lung trouble, and a letter a few days ago received from the prison states that he will survive but a few weeks. He is frightfully emaciated from disease and confinement, and is unable to speak above a whisper.

The appeal to the Supreme Court for a reversal of the decision of the lower court, refusing a new trial, has been pending for more than a year. Judge Hackney in his ruling finds that the most important error committed by Judge Snyder was in the refusal to grant the defense a continuance, in order that they might produce Mrs. Ford, the aunt of the dead wife. They held that this witness could testify to the prisoner's real affection for his wife, and also to the fact that she had been subject to peculiar symptoms not unlike those from which she died. Mrs. Ford, it appears, had gone far west, and the lower court in the refusal to grant a continuance claimed that her evidence was not material, and that Petit's attorneys were dilatory in their efforts to produce her. The Supreme Bench failed to agree with the lower court on this point, and this, with a number of other errors, was considered of vital importance to the case.

AWARDED TO WALKER.

Miller Throws Up the Wrestling Match Without a Fall.

The second of the series of wrestling matches running at the Empire Theater, this week, took place last night, and was awarded to Bert Walker, of Cincinnati, before the conclusion of the first bout. When the curtain rose for the match, after the regular bill had been played, Manager Fennessey stepped to the footlights and asked if there was any person in the audience who would volunteer to act as referee. There being no response, he called upon Herb Hale, who was upon the stage. Hale is to meet Walker in a match Saturday night, but the latter had no objections to his acting as referee, and he took the place. Homer June acted as time keeper, and the men were introduced by Manager Fennessey.

When they appeared upon the stage it was readily seen that Adam Miller, of Buffalo, who was Walker's opponent, had the advantage in weight. The rules were Graeco-Roman, and from the outstart it was apparent that Miller's superior weight was not equal to the other's agility. They wrestled for thirty minutes, and Miller could not hold his opponent by any manner of hold. When the time keeper called "Thirty minutes," Miller arose from the mat and said: "I don't think I can throw you; I give up the match."

The audience did not like this termination of the match, and called for the men to go on, but Miller refused to again take the mat, and the match was awarded to Walker.

The last heavy-weight match of the series will take place at the Empire to-night, between Charles Wittmer, the Graeco-Roman champion of the world, and Gus Wagner, a noted wrestler. Both men weigh nearly the same. The style of the match will be Graeco-Roman, best two in three falls, for a purse of $200. What will be the last match to take place in this city this season will come off at the Empire to-morrow night, the contestants being Bert Walker, of Cincinnati, and Herb Hale, of this city, who will wrestle a three-bout catch-as-catch-can match for a purse of $150.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

The lecture course of the Young Men's Christian Association is proving very popular this season. Although the course does not open until Nov. 3, seven hundred of the eight hundred tickets issued have been sold.

Detective Case last night arrested Iory Gapin, sixteen years old, who is a refugee from the Plainfield School for Boys. The youth escaped last week, and has been secreted in this city. He was found at No. 33 Hudson street.

The Sunday-school of the Tabernacle Church will give a reception and social in the parlors of the church this (Friday) evening, to the members of the church and congregation and the Indianapolis Light Infantry, of which organization Dr. Rondthaler is chaplain. An exhibition drill by the Light Infantry, music and refreshments are among the features of the evening's entertainment.

Transferred from DeKalb.

The suit of Della H. Manuel against the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company was transferred yesterday from DeKalb county to the United States Court on motion of the defendants. Della H. Manuel was the wife of John F. Manuel, a passenger engineer in the employ of the B. & O. In February, 1893, Manuel's engine was wrecked at Garrett, O., through the fault of a defective switch. The engineer was thrown under his engine and killed. The railroad company failed to make a settlement satisfactory to the widow, and she brings suit to recover $10,000 damages.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

Francis Murphy Will Begin a Series in This City Next Sunday.

A number of citizens have addressed to Mr. Francis Murphy, the temperance orator, a letter in which they say: "We, the undersigned, residents of Indianapolis, appreciating the great work you have already done among us, extend to you a cordial invitation to hold a series of gospel temperance meetings in our city at an early date. We can assure you of the hearty support and co-operation of your many friends here, and are convinced that great good could be accomplished through such a series of meetings." The letter is signed by Charles E. Reynolds, chairman M. G. T. League; Charles F. Wormer, D. R. Lucas, J. A. Rondthaler, C. N. Sims, Joseph A. Milburn, W. H. Roll, A. W. Conduitt, W. B. Fletcher, Gustave A. Carstensen, T. I. Coultas, Alfred B. Whitney, John R. Pearson, L. S. Ayres, W. H. Meier, Alex Taggart, M. L. Haines, Thomas A. Goodwin, C. S. Denny, A. R. Steck, Chas. W. Smith, John H. Holliday, W. F. Taylor, J. H. Ranger, H. Joseph Black, H. P. Wasson, V. T. Malott, H. G. Carey, Pettis Dry Goods Company and Model Clothing Company.

To this Mr. Murphy replied: "Gentlemen—I am in receipt of your kind invitation to conduct a series of gospel temperance meetings in your city. Please accept my sincere thanks. Should it suit your pleasure, it will suit me to begin Sunday, Oct. 22." Mr. Murphy and his son, William P. Murphy, will begin on Sunday, Oct. 22, at 7:30 p. m., in the old Central Christian Church, at the corner of Ohio and Delaware streets. The league will meet at the same place at 3:15 p. m.

NO DIVIDEND COMING SOON.

Receiver Hawkins Says the Indianapolis National Is Not Ready.

Receiver Hawkins, of the Indianapolis National Bank, says the report that a dividend of 25 per cent. would be declared the first of next week is untrue. The report was given as coming from Controller Eckels. Mr. Hawkins, who has just returned from Chicago, says that while there he met and had a talk with Eckels about the report that a dividend would be ordered, and the Controller denied it. Only about one-third of the claims against the bank have been proven, and no dividend will be declared. There is now less than 7 per cent. of the assets in hand; collections have been slow, and $75,000 has been paid out in taking up demand notes given by Haughey for the bank, and for which he had pledged security of a great deal more value than the loan, and there are two more such notes to take up. The plan of the receiver has been to save the collateral and make the dividend larger, but longer in coming.

AMUSEMENTS.

English's Opera House—"The Prodigal Father."

"The Prodigal Father" was the attraction at English's last night, with Maggie Kline as a highly-advertised attraction. The company contains most of the original cast, but is somewhat weakened by the absence of several who were with it last season. Little Irene Franklin still continues the star of the company as her mother's "angel child." The story is that of an eccentric father who returns to his home after an alleged tour in Africa. The tour of exploration, however, had been confined to New York music hall shows, where old Stanley Dodge met the serio-comic Dollie Blond. Dollie figures largely in the action at Stanley Dodge's home, and all sorts of embarrassing situations arise. George Gaston, as Catesby Duff, the man of the world, is clever in his line, and Frank Caldwell, as the imported minister, is able to raise an occasional laugh. The play is a good rollicking one as the company gives it. Miss Ford is very dashing as the serio-comic. Maggie Cline, who reigned for so long as the "darlint" at Tony Pastor's, sang a half dozen Irish songs, one with brickbat accompaniment, and the audience was highly entertained. She is said to get an enormous salary, and perhaps she does. It is doubtful if a great many Western audiences can appreciate her interpretation of Harlem patois. The show will be at English's the rest of the week.

Two Coming Attractions.

The Coghlans, Rose and Charles, supported by one of the ablest dramatic companies ever seen in this city, will begin a half week's engagement at the Grand Opera House on Monday evening next, presenting here for the first time their famous revival of Sardou's great masterpiece, "Diplomacy." They will produce the play here with the full strength of their company, which includes besides the stars, Messrs. Robert Tabor, John T. Sullivan, Robert Fischer, Grant Stewart, Misses Victoria Bateman, Kate Meek, Lucie Lewis and Kuhne Beveridge. Seats are now on sale for it.

In Elmer E. Vance's new play, "Patent Applied For," which will be seen at English's the first part of the week, there are introduced some startling mechanical effects never before seen on the stage. The play promises to be even a greater success than Mr. Vance's "Limited Mail."

Field's Minstrels at the Grand.

Al G. Field's Columbian Minstrels, claimed to be the largest minstrel company ever organized, will make their only appearance here this season at the Grand to-night, giving a varied and novel entertainment. Besides Mr. Field himself the company includes Frank Cushman, Tommy Donnelly, Fred E. Russell, the Alvarez family, Cradoo, A. M. Thatcher, Allen May, Will G. Mack, the brothers Mohring, M. Rale, Dick Clark, Eddie Horan, Will A. Junker, the Mignani family and other artists of equal prominence. The vocal department is said to be exceptionally strong.

State Y. M. C. A. Convention.

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Indiana will be held at Marion, Nov. 2, 3, 4 and 5. The principal speakers will be Rev. William McKibbin, D. D., of Cincinnati; President John M. Coulter, of Lake Forest University; H. F. Williams, State secretary of Misscuri; Rev. A. A. Pfanstiehl, of Shelbyville, Ind.; Dr. William Bryan, of Indiana University; Frank H. Burt, college secretary of Illinois; E. L. Hamilton, railroad secretary of the international committee. A number of well known business men of the State and officers of the city, college and railroad associations will also take part in the programme. Every young man, whether an association member or not, is invited; also, pastors and business men interested in this special work. Excursion rates have been granted over all railroads in Indiana, and the Marion association provides entertainment for all accredited delegates.

Burglars of the Old Hoss Variety.

Henry Carpenter, a contractor and builder employed in the erection of a house at No. 132 Lexington avenue, was vexed yesterday evening when he sought the assistance of the detective force. It all originated over the trick played upon him by burglars Wednesday night. The raiders invaded the premises of the new residence, and, being unable to extract the tools from the chest inside the house, drew a brand new pump from the well and carried it off. They left no clew.

Robbed of His Photo.

While the painters and carpenters employed in remodeling the Journal building were at work in the upper stories yesterday afternoon sneak thieves entered the basement and carried off a half wagon load of coats, vests and other garments. One of the principal sufferers was Henry Mahoney, who was robbed of a letter of recommendation and a picture of himself and lady.

Methodist Missionary Society.

The semi-annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Indianapolis district, Southeast Indiana Conference, was held at Shelbyville Wednesday. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. F. A. Sullivan, and devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Thomas Harrison. Letters were read from several missionaries, written from the field of their work.

See display advertisement in this issue of $3 Chicago excursion by the various-named lines Oct. 20, 21 and 22.

FEAR OF SMALLPOX

County Boards of Health Enforcing Vaccination of Children.

Opinion by the Attorney-General Declaring that the Board's Rules Operate as Law.

Fear of the spread of smallpox has become very general throughout the northeastern section of the State, and boards of County Commissioners, acting as county health boards, are beginning to enforce vaccination upon school children and adopt other precautions to prevent the spread of the disease. In Randolph county a question has come up as to the power of the board to enforce this rule, and the secretary, Dr. A. F. Huddleston, requested of the Attorney-general an opinion. Attorney-general Smith last evening sent his reply, in which he says:

"Aside from those powers which are expressly statutory the State and other health boards of Indiana in the performance of their official duties are called upon to exercise that authority which is designated by the courts and law writers of the country as "police power." It is that right resting with the State and through it with municipalities, towns and counties, which enables it to protect the health and comfort of all its citizens. It is a power that is inherent and plenary, and cannot be limited or in any way circumscribed by contract or even legislative enactment. Under the general police powers of the State persons and property are subject to such rules as may be necessary to secure and preserve the health, comfort and morals of the State. In discussing this power the Supreme Court of our State said, in the case of Hockett vs. State, 105 Ind., that 'it extends to the protection of lives, limbs, health, comfort and convenience, as well as the property, of all persons within the State. It authorizes the Legislature to prescribe the mode and manner in which every one may so use his own as not to injure another, and do whatever is necessary to promote the public welfare, not inconsistent with its organic law.'

"Under the act of 1891 establishing a State Board of Health and defining its powers, the boards of commissioners of the several counties of the State are constituted boards of health ex officio for their respective counties, and it is made their duty to protect the public health by the removal of causes of disease when known, and in all cases to take prompt action to arrest the spread of contagious diseases, to abate and remove nuisances dangerous to the public health and to perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of them by the State Board of Health pertaining to the health of the people.

"The powers of county boards are made subordinate to those of the State board, although it is undoubtedly true that county boards may supplement the rules of the State board with such additional regulations not inconsistent with those of the State board as shall in an emergency be necessary for the protection of the health and comfort of the people of their respective counties. The State board has adopted an elaborate and comprehensive code of rules, which have doubtless been submitted to the county board of Randolph county, and which have or should have been adopted by that board and placed upon the records kept of their proceedings. These rules of the State board prohibit persons affected with any contagious or infectious disease from attending any public or private school; and provide further that in all cases where exposure to smallpox is threatened that it shall be the duty of the county board to compel vaccination or revaccination of all exposed persons. From the document submitted for my consideration, it appears that the county board of Randolph county has also established a rule preventing any child from attending the public schools without first having been vaccinated and presenting a certificate of vaccination from some physician.

"The power to make the rules and regulations above referred to is recognized by the statue, and in so far as they are not in violation of the law they are as binding upon the people as if enacted by the General Assembly of the State. The latter part of Section 9 of the act of 1891 provides that the secretary of any board of health (State, town or city) who shall fail or refuse to promulgate and enforce such rules and regulations (as were adopted by the State board), and any person or persons, or the officers of any corporation, who shall fail or refuse to obey such rules and regulations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and upon a second conviction the court or jury trying the cause may add imprisonment in the county jail for any period not exceeding ninety days. Also, by the terms of Section 14 of this act, any violation of its terms is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

"It is clear, therefore, taken as a whole, that the rules and regulations adopted by State, town, city and county boards of health, not inconsistent with the statute or beyond the powers delegated to such bodies, are as much a part of the law and as susceptible of enforcement as are the express provisions of the statute referred to. I am clearly of the opinion that the county board of Randolph county has not exceeded its authority in providing the rule which relates to vaccination. The emergency for such a course is set out and the law enjoins upon the county board to take all necessary steps for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases, and it is apparent from the very language employed that such boards are expected to take precautionary measures and not wait until some dread disease has obtained a foothold in the community or become epidemic in character."

WILL SOON BE ENDED.

(Concluded from First Page.)

tion, and said that the Senator from New York had begged the question.

"I understand," said Mr. Hill, "the Senator from South Carolina to say that if a majority refuse to compromise with a minority the bill ought not to pass."

Mr. Butler—And I repeat it.

Mr. Hill—And there I take issue with the Senator.

Mr. Butler—I state that the minority is clothed by the Constitution, and the rules made in pursuance of it, with power to prevent the passage of obnoxious measures, and when the majority has expressed itself in a constitutional way, in accordance with the rules, then I submit it has the power and right to pass measures, and not till then.

Mr. Palmer—Does the Senator believe the majority has a right to vote for a measure?

Mr. Butler—That depends upon how the majority behaves itself. (Laughter.)

Mr. Palmer—But they cannot vote unless they accede to the plan of the minority.

Mr. Butler—Yes, they can vote.

Mr. Palmer—When can I, as one of the Senators from Illinois, be allowed to vote?

Mr. Butler—When debate is exhausted.

Mr. Palmer—Then I understand this to be the interpretation of the Senator from South Carolina—that until the minority consents the majority cannot vote. The minority has the right in good faith to exercise the fullest debate, but I deny that it has the right to debate for the purpose of exhausting time.

Mr. Butler—Nobody has done that.

Mr. Palmer—It has been claimed by several that the minority had the right to adopt the obstructive methods.

Several Senators uttered an emphatic "No."

Mr. Butler—Who is to determine whether I am obstructing now or not?

Mr. Palmer—First, the Senator himself, and, secondly, the majority of the Senate. (Applause in the galleries.)

Mr. Harris, rising to a question of order, said it was a gross violation of the rules for occupants of the galleries to give expression to approval or disapproval.

The Vice President—Does the Senator move to have the galleries cleared?

Mr. Stewart—I would.

Mr. Harris—I will if the offense is repeated.

The Vice President admonished the galleries to observe the rules, announcing that upon a repetition of the offense he would order the galleries cleared.

MR. BUTLER EXPLAINS.

When order was restored Mr. Butler said: "I am perfectly well aware that under the rules of this body, which the Senator from New York and the Senator from Texas are ready to trample upon, cast aside and discard, and convert the Senate into a town meeting, no applause shall be allowed in the galleries, and if I have been the means—nobody applauds me—but if the friends of the Senator from New York are gathered here for the purposes of expressing their approval of his methods, I should be very glad, Mr. President, to invite that Senator out upon some street corner where he and I can have it out for the benefit of the masses."

Mr. Manderson—I rise to a point of order. I ask the enforcement of the rule that a Senator, when called to order, shall take his seat.

Mr. Butler—Does the Senator call me to order?

Mr. Manderson—I do.

The Vice President directed Mr. Butler to take his seat. The language for which Mr. Butler was called to order was then read by the official reporter, Mr. Shuey.

Mr. Manderson realized that the debate for the last few days had been characterized by a degree of personality unbecoming the Senators who have indulged in it, and not befitting the chamber. He thought all that was necessary was that, in cool moments, the Senator from South Carolina should hear the repetition of the words he had used.

On motion of Mr. Harris, Mr. Butler was allowed to proceed in order. He said he had used the language in a playful sense.

"In a Pickwickian sense," said Mr. Hill.

"Yes, that is a better expression." Mr. Butler said nothing was further from his intention than to say anything unkind. He had not invited the Senator to meet him on a street corner to fight, but for the purpose of a little legitimate stump speaking. Mr. Butler then asked Mr. Hill whether he would be bound by the rules in the proposition to amend the rules.

After Mr. Hill had said in a most significant way that "the Senator from South Carolina need not be impatient" about the method to be pursued to bring about a change of the rules, he continued: "I insist upon it that any restriction in the rules whereby the majority are deprived of the power of making an amendment to the rules is not binding upon the Senate."

"The position is this, then," said Mr. Butler, "that the rules are binding upon the minority and do not bind the majority."

"That is not the position," replied Mr. Hill. "We cannot tie ourselves up so that the majority has not the right to amend the rules."

Mr. Butler—If the Senate will pardon me, we have tied ourselves up by a code of rules to which the Senator subscribed when he took the oath. Now, I understand the Senator to say that he is not bound by a code of rules, except so far as it meets his approval."

Mr. Hill—If we have, as the Senator says, tied ourselves up, we ought to be permitted to change the rules.

Mr. Butler—How?

HOW TO REACH A VOTE.

Mr. Hill—By simply presenting at the proper time, and hour, and place, and occasion, to be dertermined by the majority, an amendment to our rules and then proceed.

"Without notice?" asked Mr. Vest.

"As regulated by the majority," replied Mr. Hill, "and then vote upon it. If the majority desire to change the rule there is no practical difficulty."

Mr. Butler—Then I understand the Senator from New York, in proceeding to change the rules, would disregard Rule 40.

Mr. Hill—Thus far I have proceeded within the letter of the rule. The position of the majority upon this question will depend upon the attitude of the minority.

Mr. Butler—Then I understand the Senator would not be bound by the rules in proceeding to amend, but would amend the rules according to the will of the majority at any hour of the day.

Mr. Hill—I have said that the power to change the rules is a constitutional right. It overrides any particular rule.

Mr. Butler—I am not asking what the majority would do; I am asking what the Senator from New York would do.

Mr. Hill—I hope I am one of the majority. I hope before the debate is through that a majority will be found by my side ready to insist upon the constitutional right to amend the rules whereby we can carry out the provisions of the Constitution that vests the majority and not the minority with the power to legislate.

Mr. Butler—To that proceeding there would be no objection; not the slightest. I have finally got the Senator from New York to a point which, I confess, was rather difficult. (Laughter.)

Mr. Stewart remarked that Mr. Hill was on the fence on the silver question, which brought forth the reply from Mr. Butler that when the persuasive eloquence of the Senator from Nevada had a little further play the New York Senator would drop completely over on the silver side. (Laughter.) Mr. Stewart modestly concurred in this view.

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Butler a question, which he answered in the Yankee fashion of asking another, whether the Senator from Massachusetts held that the Senate could change its rules except under the rules.

Mr. Hoar—If there were a motion made to amend the rules, and that motion were presented to the presiding officer, after debate, or after what is called filibustering had gone so far that in the opinion of the constitutional presiding officer of this body, who is chosen by the American people and not by the Senate, and whose duty is prescribed by the Constitution, had reached a point which implied to his mind that further discussion was intended to prevent action, it would be in his power and would be his duty to say to the Senate, shall I put this question, without further debate or dilatory motions? and, thereupon, to direct the yeas and nays to be called, permitting no man to interfere, and if a majority of the Senate said "yea" it would be his duty to put the question.

MR. BUTLER GROWS FUNNY.

Mr. Butler said that as fair a man as the Vice President was, he should resent making him the depository of the power to say when debate should terminate, even with his party in the majority, because it was, in his opinion, subversive of the very foundation principles upon which the government was framed. Mr. Butler, referring to the remarks of Mr. Mills, that he (Mills) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) would grasp hands on the pending bill, drew a laughable picture of the Senator from Ohio, whom he characterized as the arch enemy of silver, and the Senator from Texas voluptuously embracing one another. "And when the election laws are reached," Mr. Butler said, "if the government gets over its paralysis, and when the tariff bill for revenue only is reached, if it survives that paralysis, how the Senator from Texas will rush into the arms of the Senator from Ohio and embrace him again and again, because of the fact that they had shaken hands across the financial chasm." (Laughter.) But, Mr. President, the age of wonders and surprises will not end with seeing me in the arms of the Senator from Kansas and the Senator from Texas in the arms of the Senator from Ohio. We shall, I hope, live to see a long, fond, cordial, gushing embrace between the Senator from New York (Mr. Hill) and the President of the United States. (Laughter.) That would be a picture for the artist. How long and lingering and loving it will be. (Laughter.) A bucket of boiling hot water would not separate them. We are going to have a great many surprises of this kind. It would not surprise me to see my venerable friend from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) rushing up to the White House to embrace the President. (Laughter.) I think as long as these love scenes continue there is no danger of revolution or of the government stopping. I regard them as very hopeful signs of the future." Mr. Butler closed with an appeal for a compromise.

Mr. Palmer was about to address the Senate when Mr. Teller withdrew his motion to amend the journal, disposing of the question pending before the Senate. The journal was approved and the repeal bill was then taken up for the first time since Monday.

Mr. Manderson gave notice of an amendment to the rules. It provides that if, upon a vote by yeas and nays, it appears to the Chair upon recapitulation and before the announcement of the result that a quorum has not voted, he shall call upon the Senators present and not voting by name to vote, and shall direct the secretary to add to the list of Senators voting the names of Senators present and not voting, including those announcing pairs, or who may or may not have been excused from voting, and to enter the same on the journal.

Mr. Peffer then resumed his speech against the bill begun on Friday. At 5:05 o'clock the Senate, upon motion of Mr. Voorhees, took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PANIC IN A SCHOOL.

False Cry of Fire Causes the Injury of a Number of Pupils.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—There was a panic in the Garnett school building at Tenth and U streets, northwest, to-day, and a number of pupils were injured in trying to escape. There were six hundred pupils in the building at the time, and all made a rush for the street. The injured are: Robert Smith, Alice Braxton, Marion Greene, Mamie Hobert, Robert Harris, Annie West, Hattie Washington, Henry Murray, Grace Earl. The panic was caused by Windsor Robinson, who was in a school room on the third floor, falling in a fit. The noise frightened pupils in an adjoining room, and they started a cry of fire. Nearly all of the rooms in the building were emptied at once. There was but one exit, that in front. One had been closed on account of building operations.

Cemetery Invaded by the Sea.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Officers of the Weems steamer report that a cemetery on Solomon's island was badly washed in Friday's storm. The burial ground was in the yard of a Methodist Episcopal Church that stood on the end of a long low strip of ground, with water on either side. The graves were only slightly above the water level and within fifteen feet of the water's edge. During the storm the waters gradually approached the graves and tombstones. The mounds began to level and the marble slabs to topple. In a short while the grassy surface had disappeared. Many of the tombstones were prostrated, and some of the coffins were exposed. Next the waves completely hid the cemetery. When the storm subsided the coffins were found broken open, the corpses and the clothing of some of the dead scattered along the beach.

Sidney Conger Elected President.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The first annual meeting of the American Poultry Breeders' Association was begun last night in Agricultural Assembly Hall. H. B. Bridge, of Columbus, O., was elected president pro tem., and G. E. Speer, of Rochester, secretary. Beyond the election of officers for the ensuing year no business was transacted. The new officers are: Sidney Conger, Flat Rock, Ind., president; George O. Brown, Baltimore, secretary-treasurer. Vice presidents representing nearly every State in the Union were elected. About seventy delegates were present. The association will continue in session several days.

Policemen Asphyxiated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Two policemen were killed and another overcome by gas, in an outhouse in Central Park, at an early hour this morning. A tramp was also overcome and may die.

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To many people who have the taint of scrofula in their blood. The agonies caused by the dreadful running sores and other manifestations of this disease are beyond description. There is no other remedy equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum and every form of blood disease. It is reasonably sure to benefit all who give it a fair trial.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills.

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The County Clerk is kept busy making out marriage licenses.

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