tions where they apply and have been pressed to meet some necessity which existed. Some of these have become laws by favorable action in the Senate and receiving the President's approval. Others are yet in committee or on the calendar of the Senate. Of those that have become laws the act next in importance originating in the House, after the bill to repeal the silver-purchasing act, is the Chinese bill. This passed the House Oct. 16 and the Senate Nov. 2. A joint resolution passed donating abandoned cannon to the Grand Army encampment to be held at Pittsburg in 1894. An important joint resolution which became a law provides for an international agreement for the marking and removal of derelicts and wrecks in the ocean. One of a number of joint resolutions passed tenders the acknowledgments of the United States to the foreign governments who participated in the world's fair at Chicago. Another restores to the Mormon Church in Utah money and property that has been in the hands of a receiver since 1887; another fixes the qualification of voters on the Cherokee Strip, Oklahoma; another authorizes the State of Wisconsin to place in the Capitol a statue of Pere Marquette; another authorizes the board of commissioners of Chickamauga National Park to allow States and associations building monuments on the battle field to use materials in the park. One of the acts passed extends the time for completing the work on the eleventh census until Dec. 31, 1893, and authorizes the President to direct the work performed by the Commissioner of Labor. Another provided for certain urgent deficiencies, the coinage of subsidiary coins, to pay clerks to members of the House and repairs to the Ford Theater building in Washington.

A joint resolution making former laws in Oklahoma relating to town sites applicable to the Cherokee Strip town sites was passed. Several joint resolutions provided for the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol building in Washington. A joint resolution provided for the payment of mileage to the Senators and members and others made available the appropriations of the last Congress for the regular session at the extra session. An act passed making the law repealing the timber culture laws applicable to a little strip of the Sioux reservation in Nebraska.

Two laws were passed providing for the times and places of holding courts in South Dakota and in Idaho and Wyoming. Two acts passed providing for revenue cutters, one on the great lakes and the other on the New England coast. The last act signed by the President was the joint resolution relating to the Chicago Museum, and allowing the articles presented to it to be disposed of free of duty.

All legislation that is pending between the houses will be considered in the next regular session, the same as if this session had continued. The pending measure in the House is the bankruptcy bill.

TALK WITH VOORHEES.

Our Daniel Takes an Optimistic View of Things in General.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—"The adjournment of this long-to-be-remembered session of Congress brings with it a great sense of relief."

Senator Voorhees had been asked by a reporter for an interview, and it was with the above statement he began. Continuing, he said: "We met amidst the crash of business disasters, bank failures and all the distressful incidents of one of the worst financial panics ever known in this or any other country; we adjourn with quiet business circles and a fair degree of restored confidence prevailing in all parts of the country. It will, of course, take time for the various business pursuits to fully recover from the overwhelming financial shock and depression which have afflicted the country for the last six months, but the signs of healthy improvement are now visible on every hand and good omens for the employment of labor come from all quarters."

When requested to state his views about future legislation the Senator only consented to say: "With a careful, fair and honest revision of the tariff taxation now to follow at the regular session only thirty days distant, I predict that we will enter upon a solid and lasting career of prosperity for the laboring and producing masses of every section of our beloved and glorious Union."

Reviewing the events of the session he said: "In looking back over the incidents and scenes which marked the session just closed I have nothing but pleasant and kindly feelings towards all. I attribute my success in the management of my bill to the fact that while firm and uncompromising in pushing it forward, I aimed at all times to be patient, liberal and fair towards every member of the Senate, and I am now thoroughly convinced that a contrary course would have resulted in defeat. I believe such is the opinion also of every Senator; very many of them have personally so assured me."

Replying to a question as to whether he ever felt any doubt of the success of repeal, Mr. Voorhees said: "The darkest hour for the bill was Senator Sherman's famous interview a month ago, in which he encouraged its enemies and discouraged its friends by declaring in the strongest terms that unconditional repeal could never pass the Senate. I felt that blow more than any other in the long contest, and, in my judgment, it prolonged the fight at least two weeks more than it would otherwise have been. Mr. Sherman was very anxious for a compromise embracing the issue of bonds and that was the meaning and purpose of his strong speech in the Senate when he arraigned the Democratic side of the chamber for having so delayed an effort to compromise. All these utterances and dismal predictions on the part of the acknowledged leader of the Republican party could have but one effect—they encouraged Mr. Teller, Mr. Dubois and their allies to fight on, and they chilled and dampened the others and secured many stanch supporters. I have very great respect for Mr. Sherman's high ability and for him personally, but I have never believed, and do not now, that he had any real liking for the bill, or that he desired its enactment into a law unless it carried an amendment providing for the issuance of a goodly supply of government bonds. I do not, however, desire to indulge in a word of unkind criticism of any one, and I gladly bear testimony to the kind, untiring, faithful support which the bill received from the large body of Republican Senators who finally gave it their votes."

Said Mr. Voorhees, in reply to a question: "On the Democratic side of the chamber, while there were very strong differences of opinion, I do not know of a single unfriendly feeling left by the protracted discussion. Neither party organization nor personal relations have been disturbed. We will take up our work on the tariff and other great questions when we meet here in December, as if nothing had happened to mar our peace with one another or to impair our strength for the public good. Our faith in the present able and thoroughly patriotic administration has never been greater than now, and, to my mind, the future wears a bright and promising aspect."

The Freedom of Spanish Girlhood.

Eva Canel, in North American Review.

The fact that the Spanish woman enjoys no social freedom until she marries or attains her majority has given rise to the supposition, among those who know us only through the fantastic tales of unscrupulous travelers, that in Spain women live subject to the most absolute of tyrannies, and that we are the victims of the brutal selfishness of man. Nothing could be further from the truth or more calumnious. The Spanish woman yielding cheerfully and willingly the obedience to paternal authority enjoined by religion receives, with the nuptial benediction, the liberty to go about alone and to guard unaided the good name and respect with which, in childhood and youth, she had seen herself surrounded. But let it not, therefore, be imagined that the Spanish girl leads the life of a recluse, subject to monastic rules. So far from this being the case, perhaps there is no woman in the world who enjoys herself more while she is unmarried, who is a greater coquette, or who tyrannizes more completely over her suitors; and when long dresses give her the right to present herself into society, a period of amusements and diversions begin for her which terminates without regret on the part of the good wife, as soon as the duties of maternity come to fill her life and to completely occupy both her thoughts and her time.

Truly Fin de Siecle.

New York Recorder.

A friend of mine asked me to join her theater party one night last week. I thought she was a little out of temper during the first act, but when the curtain went down she explained thuswise:

"When Ned got the box he said it was on the right hand as we entered."

"Why, what possible difference does it make?" I asked. "We can see every part of the stage."

"Oh, Polly," she whispered, "don't be dense; don't you see my hat is trimmed for the other side of the house, and from this side I am wearing a plain black one, and I had it made for this special occasion. I'll get the tickets myself next time."

"It isn't a real trouble," I began.

"No," said she, "but it's vexing."

Positive economy, peculiar merit and wonderful medicinal power are all combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. Hood's cures.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION

Flourishing Associations at Many Points in the State.

Muncie's Quarantine Raised—Funeral of Father Sorin—Chicago Getting Very Little Natural Gas.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., Nov. 3.—The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Indiana Young Men's Christian Association began here yesterday. Addresses of welcome were delivered by W. D. Weaver, superintendent of the city schools, and Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The following officers were elected: President, L. H. Dunning, Indianapolis; vice president, W. D. Weaver, Marion; secretary, J. W. Burns, Fort Wayne; first assistant secretary, O. T. Logan, Indianapolis; second assistant secretary, W. E. Lowe, Marion; treasurer, J. F. Wallick, Indianapolis. The State committee includes L. H. Dunning, Indianapolis; H. P. Townley, Terre Haute; E. A. K. Hackett, Fort Wayne; W. B. Pratt, Elkhart; E. A. P. Haines, Indianapolis; James Swain, Bloomington; Ira J. Chase, Irvington; N. T. DePauw, New Albany; D. P. Baldwin, Logansport.

A paper on the physical department of the Y. M. C. A. was read by D. E. Balsley, of Fort Wayne, and an address delivered by President Coulter, of Lake Forrest University. Last night Dr. McKibbin, of Cincinnati, spoke on the formative men of the twelfth century.

The second day's session began with a Bible hour, led by Dr. William Bryan, of Indiana University, followed by reports from city associations. Flourishing associations were reported at the following schools and colleges: Wabash, Rose Polytechnic, Bloomington, DePauw, Earlham, Butler, Hanover, Terre Haute Normal and Purdue. The following additional committees have been appointed:

Finances—Chairman, D. W. Coffin, Indianapolis; J. F. Hebe, Evansville; V. W. Helm, DePauw College; J. F. Wallick, Indianapolis; W. F. McCaughey, Fort Wayne.

Business Committee—W. F. McCaughey, Fort Wayne; W. D. Howe, Butler University; H. A. Pershing, South Bend; E. M. Cook, Logansport; R. E. Newland, State Normal.

Committee on State Officers' Reports—E. Hulley, president, Marion; M. A. Hunt, vice president, Terre Haute; H. E. Coleman, secretary, Earlham College; W. F. Carey, general secretary, South Bend.

Devotional Committee—Chairman, A. G. Shepard, secretary Lafayette association; H. R. Waldo, president Franklin College association; Rev. D. N. Guild, Marion; H. H. Porter, assistant secretary Indianapolis; Arthur Tipton, secretary Central Normal.

Resolutions—S. E. M. Coulter, South Bend; O. E. McMeans, Rose Polytechnic Institute; George L. Daun, Elkhart; W. T. Turman, Union Christian College; T. H. Schools, Brownsburg.

An address on extension work was made by H. F. Williams this forenoon, and W. A. Kling spoke on the "Chief End of All Our Work." At night Judge D. P. Baldwin, of Logansport, spoke on "Christian Tact," and A. Pfanstiehl, of Shelbyville, on "A Worker's Characteristics."

JOY IN MUNCIE.

It Cost $20,000 to Repair Errors of a Few Foolish Physicians.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 3.—The announcement of the action of the State Board of Health, in special session at Indianapolis to-day, in deciding to raise the quarantine from this stricken city to-morrow night was hailed with great delight. There is talk of a grand ratification meeting. There have been no new cases here for nearly two weeks. There have been 147 cases, and twenty deaths in all. The cases now confined are convalescing and will soon be discharged. The expense bills incurred in stamping out the pest have reached about $20,000, the State having donated $2,600 of that amount. City Health Officer Dr. F. G. Jackson, who discovered the pest last August, when there were a dozen cases in the city being treated as chickenpox, deserves great credit for his untiring labor. Mayor Brady and the special committe from the Council, consisting of Messrs. George L. Lemon, J. C. Johnson and H. H. Highlands, have also worked hard under many difficulties. The factional fight caused by different schooled physicians added much to the labor. Muncie business men have suffered greatly, and many of them have survived the test only by forbearance of their creditors. Now that the gloom has passed away and the sun again shines for Muncie all the city is rejoicing.

FATHER SORIN'S FUNERAL.

Remains of the Founder of Notre Dame Laid to Rest.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 3.—The funeral of the late Very Rev. Edward Sorin, founder of Notre Dame University, took place today at the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Notre Dame. The service began at 9 o'clock with the office of dead, followed at 10 o'clock by requiem mass, Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, Bishop of Fort Wayne diocese, celebrant. The assistant priest was Very Rev. William Corby, C. S. C. Deacons of honor were Father Touhey, C. S. C.; Father Stoffel, C. S. C., deacon of mass; Father French, C. S. C., subdeacon, and Rev. D. J. Spillard, C. S. C., master of ceremonies, with Rev. J. Just assistant master of ceremonies. Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, assisted at mass, his two chaplains being Very Rev. J. H. Brammer, C. S. C., of Fort Wayne, and Very Rev. F. J. Frieden, S. J., of St. Louis, provincial of Jesuits. The sermon was delivered by Archbishop Elder, who gave an eloquent eulogy of Father Sorin. The remains were escorted to Community Cemetery, on the banks of St. Mary's lake, by a long procession of priests, bishops, sisters, students and friends, and deposited near those of the late President Walsh and Father Alexis Granger. Pallbearers were Rev. P. W. Condon, C. S. C., Rev. S. Maher, C. S. C., Rev. P. Johannes, C. S. C., Rev. P. P. Cooney, C. S. C., Rev. M. Robinson, C. S. C., Rev. J. A. O'Connell, C. S. C. Father Sorin's successor as superior general of the Congregation of Holy Cross will be the Very Rev. R. P. Francais, president of St. Croix College, Neuilly, Paris. He is forty-five years old, and assumes the position by right of succession. Very Rev. William Corby, a prominent man at Notre Dame, who was Father Sorin's first assistant, will perform the duties of superior general for the present.

CHICAGO PIPE LINE.

Has No Need of Pumps and Is Taking Very Little Gas.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 3.—The statement has been made and not denied that since the developing process began in the Indiana field in the summer of 1886 the supply has not failed in any quarter that showed paying wells at the start or since. Wells come and go, but others are sunk beside them and the stratum continues to yield the valuable fuel in quantities scarcely less in volume or pressure than did the pioneer gushers.

With the construction of the Chicago pipe line, laid to supply fuel to the world's fair city, many believed it meant the early exhaustion of Indiana's great treasure. The Legislature and courts were appealed to to prevent the taking of gas out of the State, and to forbid the use of pumps to force the transportation by artificial pressure. Notwithstanding legislative enactments the Chicago line went in, and Indiana gas is now being burned in Chicago. The result shows that the people were unnecessarily alarmed. There is not as much gas being consumed in Chicago as there is in Kokomo. The pumps along the line have been abandoned as useless and unnecessary appliances, and the fluid goes to the great city without extra pressure. Jacob S. Smith, of Chicago, one of the principal stockholders in the Chicago pipe line, was here Thursday, and had the following to say concerning the company and effect of the line on the gas supply:

"Gas from seventy good wells in the heart of the Indiana field is flowing into our mains and Kokomo gets the first pull at it. I may also add that Kokomo gets most of the gas in our pipe line that is consumed. When we first constructed the line to Chicago some people had a notion that it was 'good-bye Indiana gas field;' that the big city would soon drain the gas region, leaving her people to go back to wood or coal. As a matter of truth there never has been a time since completing our line when Chicago has used as much gas as we are selling in Kokomo. Of course our Chicago revenue is greater than here, for there we get 50 cents a thousand feet, and in Kokomo only 5 cents. Another thing about the line, people have an idea that we are using pumps to get gas to Chicago. As a matter of truth our pumps at Winamac and Hammond were long ago dismantled and are now nothing but junk. The Greentown pump, you know, has been idle many months. We never had any use for the pumps except to test the mains at the start, and it was a pretty expensive test, the pumping machinery being a large part of the cost of the line. We were surprised at the strength of the gas pressure. I believe the field will continue to yield abundantly for many years to come."

Mr. Smith is one of the earliest pioneers in the gas territory, coming here in 1886 from the Pennsylvania field with Mr. Zeigler for the purpose of leasing gas and oil territory.

Lebanon Eleven Defeats Danville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LEBANON, Ind., Nov. 3.—The Lebanon and Danville elevens met to-day in a fierce contest. The weather was perfect, and about five hundred people saw Lebanon's "Indians" defeat the Normal boys by a score of 20 to 0. The game was marked by considerable loose play, due mainly to the fact of little practice, as some fine material was developed. Ryan, Barnhart and Minor, of DePauw's last year's eleven, were behind the line for Lebanon. C. McIntyre, of the "Indians," deserves special mention for his clever work as tackle. Danville's work was slow, but left half back Thomas put up a speedy game. Two halves of thirty minutes each were played. The teams lined up as follows:

Lebanon—Woods, center; W. McIntyre, right guard; C. McIntyre, right tackle; Smith, right end; Lewis, left guard; McCauley, left tackle; Furguson, left end; Barnhart, right half back; Ryan (captain), left half back; Minor, full back; Berryhill, quarter back.

Danville—Moon, center; Powers, right guard; Stewart, right tackle; Ensminger, right end; Perkins, left guard; Lange, left tackle; Riechard (captain), left end; Thronbrow, right half back; Thomas, left half back; Estep, full back; Adams, quarter back.

H. C. Ullen, umpire; Hugh Hadley, referee, and Cad Mullane, timekeeper.

The Assets Have Disappeared.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH Ind., Nov. 3.—The failure of the Arnold Bank of South Whitley, as shown by the report of the receiver, William Fox, is a bad affair. The total assets of the bank, including $64,000 in notes appraised at only $9,000, and $14,000 in overdrafts, appraised at $6,000, are less than $20,000. Deposits are $113,000. It is certain now that depositors will realize but a few cents on the dollar, if anything at all. The Arnold Milling Company, of South Whitley, according to the receiver's report, has liabilities of $44,000, $38,000 of which is due farmers for stored wheat which has been shipped out. The assets are but $29,000.

Death of Andrew M. Lockridge.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Nov. 3.—Andrew M. Lockridge, one of the early pioneers of Putnam county, died last night, after a brief illness, of pneumonia. He was born near Mount Sterling, Ky., March 30, 1814, and thus lacked but five months of being four score years of age. He was widely known as a cattle raiser, and amassed a considerable estate in that and agricultural pursuits. He gave liberally to all public enterprises. His political convictions led to his identification with the Republican party, and no more zealous supporter of its progressive policy was found in Putnam county. The funeral will occur Sunday afternoon.

Seymour's Sewer Extension.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Nov. 3.—The city's sewer extension to White river has been completed. This gives the city an outlet for its surplus water, which has always been a source of annoyance to the residents. A connection has also been made with the Seymour woolen mills, and all of the water from the dyehouse will be carried off by it. The water from the mill has been a great nuisance to the people residing near the mill, and has cost the city thousands of dollars in litigation. The cost of the extension is about $20,000.

Russell in His New Position.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 3.—President Russell Harrison, of the street-railway company, announces that Mr. Lew Wallace, of Indianapolis, is to be secretary, temporarily at least, of the new company. Mr. P. P. Thomas, who has been treasurer, will continue in that position and Superintendent Burke's authority has been enlarged. It is probable that $650,000 is nearer the amount paid than $750,000, as stated last night. Mr. Harrison says he will be here much of his time this winter.

Stone Playing Insane.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Nov. 3.—It is reported on the streets to-day that Cosby, Williams, Kays, Clarke and Yarbourgh, the the men whom Stone implicated in the Wratten murder, will be brought here to-night to appear before the court to-morrow that they may furnish bonds for their appearance at the January term. Stone is said to have offered a physician $100 to testify to his insanity.

Indiana Notes.

The Anderson Electric Company was organized yesterday with a working capital of $50,000. Charles L. Henry is president.

The Military Mirror, a monthly periodical to be devoted to the interests of the militia, especially of this State, has made its first appearance at Terre Haute.

Fire at Albany, Delaware county, Thursday, destroyed A. R. Devoe's residence. Yesterday morning the residence of Mrs. James Ford was partially destroyed by fire.

John Wooding, foreman, and Henry Madger, section man, on the Panhandle, were run down by a freight engine in North Anderson Thursday night and severely injured.

William Berguson, a Jeffersonville groceryman, about 12 o'clock Thursday night, was held up in front of the penitentiary by two masked men and robbed of a small amount of change.

Last July sparks from a locomotive on the Wabash railroad ignited the buildings on the Wabash fair grounds, and a long line of sheds were burned. The railroad company settled yesterday for $2,000.

William Temple, one of the Lafayette men indicted for participation in the opera house riot at which ex-priest Rudolph was shot, last January, pleaded guilty, and Judge Langdon gave him ten days in jail and a fine of $250.

Another Record Broken.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Cunard steamship Lucania arrived off Fire island at 7:37 and crossed the bar at 9:19 p. m. to-night, making the run in five days, twelve hours and fifty-four minutes. This beats all western records by twenty-nine minutes. Adelina Patti and Signor Nicolini were among her passengers. The Paris also arrived to-night.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Sighted: Colorado, from New York, for Hull.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—Arrived: Campania, from New York.

Nonpartisan W. C. T. U. Adjourns.

CHICAGO Nov. 3.—The convention of the Nonpartisan W. C. T. U., which has been in session for the past three days at Isabella Congress Hall, closed to-day. Nothing but routine business was transacted.

The Origin of Starching.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The course of history carries us back no further than the year 1564 for the origin of starching in London. It was in that year that Mistress Van der Plasse came with her husband from Flanders to the English metropolis "for their greater safety," and there professed herself a starcher. The best housewives of the time were not long in discovering the excellent whiteness of the "Dutch linen," as it was called, and Mistress Plasse soon had plenty of good-paying clients. Some of these began to send her ruffs of lawn to starch, which she did so excellently well that it became a saying that if any one sent her a ruff made of a spider web she would be able to starch it. So greatly did her reputation grow that fashionable dames went to her to learn the art and mystery of starching, for which they gladly paid a premium of £4 or £5, and for the secret of seething starch they paid gladly a further sum of 20 shillings.

Echoing Family Sentiments.

New York Advertiser.

The mother-in-law of President Cleveland, Mrs. Perrine, occupied a box in the Music Hall, Buffalo, on Thursday evening, where a mass meeting of independent citizens was denouncing the nomination of Maynard. She vigorously applauded the orators who were severest in their denunciation of the work of the Hill-Croker machine.

$3.50—Chicago and Return—$3.50
Every day via Pennsylvania Line.

BYNUM WILL REMAIN

Nearly All of the Congressmen Will Return to Their Homes.

The "Grass Burner" Will Spend His Vacation in Tariff Tinkering—Annual Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Representative Waugh intends to leave for his home at Tipton some time next week.

Representative Johnson will turn his face homeward on Sunday afternoon.

Most of the Democratic members from Indiana will go to their homes and spend the four weeks of vacation before Congress assembles in regular session. Mr. Bynum will remain here and imitate a man at work upon the tariff bill.

Speaker Crisp left for New York to-night. He will remain in that city two days and then will return to his home in Georgia. Ex-Speaker Reed, the leader of the Republican side, has also gone to New York, but expects to be in Washington again in a few days. Many members of the House left immediately for their homes after the adjournment, while a majority of those who were in the city this morning are clearing up their department work and making all haste to get out of town. The members are generally anxious to spend a few days at home attending to urgent personal business, so that they may be ready for the regular session in December. Many of them have not yet made their arrangements for the winter, and their families are still at home. The month's vacation will be devoted by those to bringing their families to Washington and getting settled for the winter. Within a day or two there will be but very few members of the House in this city. The Democratic members of the ways and means committee will nearly all remain and continue their work on the tariff bill. Chairman Sayers, of the appropriations committee, with a few other members of that committee, will work on the appropriations during the recess.

It was reported this evening that President Cleveland intends to slip away tomorrow for three or four days' shooting and recreation after the long strain of watching and waiting for action by the Senate on the repeal bill. Two or three times in the last three weeks the President had been out for a day's shooting within a few miles of his country home at Woodley. He is said to have made a bag of thirteen squirrels for one day's sport. There is a great deal of executive business accumulated and awaiting the President's action, which may limit his little vacation or delay it for a time. Secretary Thurber said to-night that the President would not leave the District of Columbia to-morrow, but further than this he would not commit himself.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

President Cleveland Issues the Usual Proclamation in Few Words.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The President to-day issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

"While the American people should every day remember with praise and thanksgiving the divine goodness and mercy which have followed them since their beginning as a Nation, it is fitting that one day in each year should be especially devoted to the contemplation of the blessing we have received from the hand of God, and to the grateful acknowledgment of His loving kindness.

"Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the thirtieth day of the present month of November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, to be kept and observed by all the people of our land. On that day let us forego our ordinary work and employments and assemble in our usual places of worship, where we may recall all that God has done for us, and where, from grateful hearts, our united tribute of praise and song may reach the throne of grace. Let the reunion of kindred and the social meeting of friends lend cheer and enjoyment to the duty, and let generous gifts of charity for the relief of the poor and needy prove the sincerity of our thanksgiving.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"By the President:

"WALTER Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State."

THE PEN WILL GO.

Bills Passed by Congress to Be Printed Instead of Written.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—There is a prospect that in the near future a printing press will form a part of the clerical equipment of the Capitol. It will, in all probability, be made necessary by the action of the Senate yesterday in agreeing to the House resolution providing for printing instead of writing enrolled and engrossed bills. The American Congress has been slow in introducing this innovation, and considerable doubt is expressed now as to the expediency of the proposed change. Several Senators have expressed the opinion that it will be found impracticable to supply the large appropriation bills, which come in at the close of sessions, in printed form, and are of the opinion that the change will prove inadvisable on this account. Senator Cockrell, who has taken an especial interest in having the bills printed instead of written, says he is assured that the printing office can set the type and print any of these bills within four hours after they are received. It is believed, however, that at such times a small press and force of printers will be necessary in the Capitol building. The proposed change is considered desirable by all if it can be made to operate as desired. It is believed that it will prevent many mistakes which are now often made in the enrollment of bills, which is often done in great haste towards the close of sessions.

The Congress of the United States is one of the last legal executive bodies to use type instead of the pen in preparing bills at this stage. The English Parliament made the change over forty years ago. Some reminiscent interest attaches to the change because of the fact that during his service in the Senate Charles Sumner advocated it, and the last resolution ever introduced by him in the Senate was one directing the committee on enrolled bills to investigate and report upon the expediency of printing enrolled and engrossed bills. His resolution was introduced on the 20th of February, 1874, only a short while before Mr. Sumner's death. The question has never heretofore been agitated to any great length in Congress. The change goes into effect at the beginning of the regular session of this Congress, Dec. 4 next.

A LITTLE TARIFF BILL.

Mr Caruth Wants a Drawback on Bottles Exported with Whisky.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Representative Asher Caruth, who represents the wholesale liquor district of Louisville, introduced a little tariff bill to-day which is intended to help one of the chief industries of his bailiwick, and is of interest to the glass industry of Indiana. The bill fixes the import duty on glass bottles and demijohns of a capacity of a quart or more at 1 cent per pound; less than a quart and not under a pint at 1½ cents per pound, and vials at 50 cents per gross, as now. It also provides that if these articles are exported filled there shall be a drawback equal to the import duty. The change in the above from the present law only relates to the provision for a drawback. The law now does not provide a drawback on bottles exported. The introduction of the proposition at this time by a free trader is regarded as a direct admission that the bottle industry of this country is insufficient to meet the demands, and that the distillers are compelled either from insufficient production or lower prices to import their bottles and demijohns.

GERMANY REACHING OUT.

Trying to Steal Our Markets by Supplying Inferior Machinery.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Official information comes from Germany to the effect that the Germans are seeking a foreign trade for their machinery, for the first time. Heretofore the demand for agricultural implements, engines, machinery of all kinds for manufactories and contrivances which enter into the industries, has been sufficient in Germany to absorb the supply, with the exception, of course, of a few rare articles like those produced by Krupp and great ship builders. The Germans, however, have been imitating the Americans in the production of machines until the mills of that country are supplied with all of the improvements that are to be found in the United States, and furthermore, they find an overproduction. Strange, but the Germans in their efforts to secure an export trade for their machinery are not turning their faces toward our country. They are manufacturing so many imitations of American products that they do not care to place them in competition with the genuine article; but the Germans are coming more directly into competition with American manufacturers than if they were to come to our own soil. They are going into South and Central America and numerous out-of-the-way portions of the world, like Africa and Japan, with their products. It is reported that the German exhibits at the world's fair were the first of the kind ever made away from home, and that they mean an aggressive future in the contest for an export trade. American manufacturers of everything in the line of iron, steel, glass and woodwork will find Germany a sharp competitor wherever they may go in the future.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Hornblower Not Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Senate, today, just before the close of the executive session, rejected the nomination of Henry C. C. Astwood, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Calais, France. The following nominations were confirmed:

James R. Roosevelt, of New York, to be secretary of embassy of the United States at London, England, vice Henry White, resigned; C. Hugo Jacobi, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States at Reichenburg, Bohemia; Second Lieutenant Edgar Russell, Third Artillery, to be first lieutenant.

Postmasters—L. B. Humphries, at Rockville, Ind.; John A. Sample, at Knightstown, Ind.

Among the important nominations that lapse by reason of adjournment without action are those of Mr. Hornblower, nominated to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Robert Preston, nominated to be Director of the Mint.

Congressional Junket.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The members of the House committee on rivers and harbors have a little junket on hands during the vacation of Congress that is of interest to southern Indiana. They will visit the scenes of certain river and harbor improvements and determine what is necessary in the way of appropriations during the approaching session of Congress. They start in at Pittsburg the middle of next week, and go down the Ohio river to its mouth, or about Cairo. They will spend a day at Cincinnati, probably next Friday or Saturday, and make critical examinations along the Ohio on the southern border of Indiana, especially at Ohio Falls, Lawrenceburg and Evansville. They will probably not view the raging Wabash or White river.

Will Soon Appoint Collectors.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—It is stated that the President and Secretary of the Treasury have agreed upon the appointment of a number of collectors of internal revenue, and that they will be commissioned next week, or as soon as the returns have been received from the various State elections. That of Joshua Jump, at Terre Haute, comes first, of couse, and then George W. Dunn, at Columbus, O.; ex-Congressman Ohliger, at Wooster, and James Newman, at Portsmouth, O.

Invited to Visit the South.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—President and Mrs. Cleveland have been invited to visit the Augusta, Ga., exposition. A delegation from that city called at the White House, to-day, and urged Mr. Cleveland to honor the show with his presence. The President said he would be very busy preparing his message to Congress and could not promise, at this time, to visit the South.

The Seigniorage to Be Coined.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—In accordance with preparatory instructions recently issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle to-day instructed the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans to coin the seigniorage into standard silver dollars.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Maxwell's guillotine did not work to-day upon the heads of any Indiana postmasters. J. W. Sink was appointed postmaster at New Weston, Darke county, Ohio, vice A. M. Keller, removed.

Representative McNagney introduced bills to-day granting an honorable military record to Capt. William Lyne, and granting a pension to Victor Cavalier, of Allen county; also, to pay Charles S. Bash $1,151 for in proving Berry street in front of the federal building at Fort Wayne.

The House committee on public lands has authorized the subcommittee appointed to consider the investigation of the Cherokee Strip opening during the vacation and get such information as will enable the committee to determine if an investigation is necessary.

Vice President Stevenson left at 11 o'clock to-night over the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad for his home in Bloomington, Ill.

President and Mrs. Cleveland and Secretary and Mrs. Lamont attended Miss Julia Marlowe's performance of "Juliet" to-night at the Academy of Music. This was Mrs. Cleveland's first public appearance since the birth of little Esther.

A Cheerful Hope.

Boston Transcript.

"The overskirt has come to stay," remarks a contemporary. The overskirt has come again, but as it did not stay last time and has been absent for years it is not easy to be certain over anything whose mutability is marked. But the optimistic hope that now women may have pockets again is one which any pessimist may gladly share.

Deserving Confidence.

There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as Brown's Bronchial Troches. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds, should try them. Price 25 cents.

THE JOURNAL

Is read in the homes of people who are able to buy goods, even after they have been to the World's Fair.

ARE YOU IN IT?

You make a mistake if you are not. Publicity is necessary to business, and THE JOURNAL can sell you the right kind—the kind that will bring you trade NOW.

TRY THE JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]—REAL ESTATE—Desirable [illegible] asphalt street. 127 North Arsenal avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms; gas, cellar and pantry. 265 North Tennessee street.

FOR RENT—Part of business room. 66 North Nennsylvania street. Inquire at [illegible]

FOR RENT—Pleasant down stairs front [illegible] gentlemen or married couple. 550 North Illinois street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND—MATINEE TO-DAY
To-night, last appearance of the Character Actor, MR.
ARCHIE BOYD
for years Joshua Whitcomb in the "Old Homestead," in the original comedy drama,
THE COUNTRY SQUIRE.
Presented with a strong cast and appropriate scenery.
Regular prices: 25c to $1. Matinee: 25c and 50c.

GRAND — EXTRA!
Three nights and matinee, beginning Monday, Nov. 6,
A Great Play—A Great Success,
THE "CRUST OF SOCIETY"
ZEFFIE TILBURY,
ELITA PROCTOR OTIS,
And a strong cast.
Regular Prices—25c to $1. Matinee—25c and 50c.
Seats now on sale.

FLORAL :—: FESTIVAL
Seventh Annual
CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW
— AND —
FRUIT EXHIBIT,
Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis,
NOV. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.
Grand Opening Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, Nov. 7
Special attractions for each day.
Concert Afternoon and Evening by Wm. Zumpfe's Orchestra.
ADMISSION—Day, 25c; Evening, 50c; Children, 10c.
Programmes and tickets at D. H. Baldwin & Co.'s.

PARK THEATER
Matinee to-day and to-night, the Irish Comedian, MR. JOHN S.
MURPHY
In the greatest of all Irish comedies,
"SHAUN RHUE"
Popular Prices 10c, 20c, 30c.
All next week—"LIGHTS O' LONDON."

EMPIRE THEATER Corner Wabash and Del. Sts
Matinee at 2. 10c, 15c, 25c. | To-night at 8. 15c, 25c and 50c.
Whallen & Martell's
"SOUTH BEFORE THE WAR."
STREET PARADE, 10:30, TO-DAY.
Next week—Night Owls' Beauty Show.

National Tube-Works
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
—FOR—
Gas, Steam & Water
Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings (black and galvanized), Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimmings, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbit Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from ⅛ inch to 12 inches diameter.
Knight & Jillson,
75 and 77
S. PENNSYLVANIA ST

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MEMBERS OF GEORGE H. THOMAS Post, No. 17, G. A. R., will meet at post hall on Sunday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of attending the Morton memorial services at Roberts Park M. E. Church. By order of
JAMES E. TWINAME, Commander.
W. C. DAVID, Adjutant.

LOST.

LOST—A small roll of manuscript, wrapped in paper, at corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets. Reward if returned to A. METZGER, Odd Fellows' Hall.

WANTED—AGENTS.

MAN WANTED—SALARY AND EXpenses; permanent place; whole or part time. Apply at once. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Chicago.

WANTED—Four experienced canvassers for high grade reference works. Expenses guaranteed to right parties. Address at once the BURROWS BROTHERS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS—Salary or commission. The greatest invention of the age. The New Patent Ink Erasing Pencil. Sells on sight. Works like magic. Agents are making from $25 to $125 per week. For further particulars write the MONROE ERASING MFG. CO., X 840, La