stand. She opened it without apparently paying any attention to the place. Then she stood out in view of the audience, which crowded and surged into every nook of the church. Outside hundreds of people were unable to gain admittance. The Bible lay open at the second book of Kings, fourth chapter, which tells of miracles performed by the prophet Elisha. The child read several verses, commenting and explaining them like a divinity student. Her voice was very low, hardly audible throughout the church. She made no gestures. Her hands were clasped in front of her. She talked without hesitation, using grammatical language. She looked over the heads of the people, seemingly utterly forgetful of their presence.

After several minutes of reading, she came to the fortieth verse: "And it came to pass as they were eating of the pottage, that they cried out and said, 'O, thou man of God, there is death in the pot.'" That seemed to be the text she wanted, for she turned away from the Bible and did not look at it again.

"Death in the pot!" she said in a quiet but intense voice. "Our hearts are the pot. Sin is the death in them. Many of us to-day have death in them. A little child in its play breaks something that is cherished by its parents. The child goes out in the yard and tries to play, but there is something troubling its heart. The concealment is the sin. .... day the child is troubled. Then it goes and tells its parents of the breaking, and is forgiven, and how glad and happy is its play then!

"There is a time for us to go to Jesus and tell Him of our sins." The child's voice strengthened, and she made a sweeping gesture. "Now, then, you must all prepare to go to hell unless you repent and turn to Jesus."

From all parts of the church came low muttered amens.

"The older we get the stronger we should grow in Christ—stronger in His cause, and live better lives, for there is death in the pot. The hypocrites, the false pretenders and all the devil's cohorts have death in their pots. The soul has a life in the future. Where shall that soul live? Shall it live in hell, or shall it live in heaven with God?"

The audience had been swayed by the child's dramatic words and her earnestness. The last word she had uttered sharply and clearly, so that it penetrated everywhere. In answer, there came a wild cry of ecstatic joy from an old colored woman, who sat in the center of the church. "Praise the Lord!" she shouted, and then gave a series of those inarticulate cries that are so often heard in Southern camp meetings.

The child preacher paid not the slightest attention to the interruption. She walked back and forth on the platform, exhorting the people to repent. Her manner was never ranting, but always quiet and intense. The hysterical woman broke out again with shrieks and exclamations. "Oh, bless His name! Bless the Lord!" she cried. The audience grew excited. The child did not stop for a moment. "Amen, amen!" echoed from all sides.

"Now, sinners, I want you all to give your hearts to God," said the child. "You are never too young nor too old to die, and you are never too old nor too young to repent. I was converted when I was one and a half years old. Some persons say that was impossible, but I remember the day well, and every day since then I have grown in my faith."

She stopped suddenly, after talking fifteen minutes, and the other preachers continued the service.

Historic Church Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Religion and patriotism commingled in to-day's ceremonies incident to the bi-centennial celebration of Christ Church. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Cortland T. Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburg, which diocese is itself an outgrowth of Old Christ Church, was the preacher this morning. In the afternoon a patriotic service was held by the Society of Colonial Wars, assisted by the representatives of the Society of Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Dames, Daughters of the Revolution, Society of the war of 1812 and like organizations. A number of vested clergy occupied the chancel, including Bishop Perry, of Iowa, and Bishop Leonard, of Nevada. The Washington pew and the pew used after the time of William Penn by the Penn family, proprietors of Pennsylvania, were occupied by Governor Hastings, Maj. Gen. Snowden, Mayor Warwick and other dignitaries of State and city. There was an impressive musical service, and the historic edifice was thronged with members of its congregation and guests. The closing exercises of the celebration were held to-night, and concluded, with fitting pomp and reverence, a most auspicious week in the religious history of the Commonwealth.

"The Country Is a Drunkard."

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Chickering Hall was packed to the doors to-day on the occasion of the meeting of the American Temperance Union. President Joseph A. Bogardus presided, and John G. Wooley, of Chicago, was the principal speaker. Mr. Wooley was heartily received. He said he believed that there was still abundant honesty and loyalty in the church to save the country. For one he was not ashamed of the gospel and power of salvation. The country is a drunkard, and it needs the same thing that every drunkard needed, and that was salvation. The country is suffering from hard hearts among the well-to-do, and not from hard times among the poor. The drunkard sinks to the bottomless pit while his wife is in tears, his children in rags, and their pleasure and happiness is destroyed. The gospel, and the gospel alone, could save such men from the mightiest curse that ever afflicted a civilized country. He then began, he urged his hearers to stand by the church and make her word good in the politics of the country.

A Chicago Preacher Resigns.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The Rev. John Henry Barrows, widely known as the president of the World's Fair Parliament of Religions, to-day tendered his resignation as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of this city. He has been pastor of the First Church for fifteen years. It is his purpose, in December, 1896, to go to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to deliver a course of lectures to which he has been assigned by the University of Chicago, and for which invitations have been extended by several missionary conferences and by many men of influence in the East. In addition to this work it is Dr. Barrows's intention to lay the foundation of a Christian lectureship already endowed, which is to be permanently sustained in the cities of India.

PLAYED HAVOC WITH SHIPPING.

Disastrous Gale in the English Channel—American Vessel Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The recent storms played sad havoc with shipping along the English channel and the coast of the Atlantic. The chief officer and five of the crew of the American ship Belle O'Brien, of Thomaston, Me., owned by E. O'Brien, landed at Kerry Head, near Tralee, from a small boat. They were all in an exhausted condition. They report that they left the ship on Nov. 18, 130 miles north northwest from Kerry Head. Three of the crew went adrift in the long boat. Fourteen persons, including Captain Colley and wife, were left on board. It is believed that the vessel has foundered. The Belle O'Brien sailed from San Francisco June 19 for Queenstown and registered 1,868 tons.

The British steamer British Empire has grounded on a bar in the Thames river and so far tugs have been unable to tow her off. The steamer British Empire had just completed a trip from Boston to London at the time of the accident. She was commanded by Captain Wills.

The violent northeast gale which has prevailed along the British coasts during the past twenty-four hours also caused the suspension of the Folkstone-Boulogne service and the mail steamer, which was unable to make Calais, returned to Dover. Other steamers from the continent report fearful passages and several casualties to fishing boats and small vessels of Lowestoft and elsewhere.

The bodies of nine persons have washed ashore near Finistere, France, and it is feared that a serious shipwreck has occurred somewhere in the British channel.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Arrived: Mississippi, from London; La Bourgogne, from Havre; Umbria, from Liverpool; Welmar, from Bremen; Phoenicia, from Hamburg; Maasdam, from Rotterdam.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Arrived: Sylvania, from Liverpool; Peruvian, from Glasgow.

HAVRE, Nov. 24.—Arrived: La Gascogne, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—Arrived: Etruria, from New York.

Wheelmen Going to Atlanta.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—On next Thursday a large party of well-known wheelmen, representing the principal organizations of the Eastern States, will leave this city on a special train for Atlanta. Saturday is to be a gala day for wheelmen at the Southern exposition. During the day there will be racing of bicycle riders from all over the country, and in the evening the bicyclists are to be entertained at a banquet given by J. Lindsay Coleman, of the Western wheel works, at the Kimball Hotel.

SPRUNG A SURPRISE

ANDERSONIANS PUZZLED OVER CONDUCT OF CLARK'S ATTORNEYS.

Sensational Turn in Madison County "White Cap" Cases — Prosecutor Scanlan Indignant—Indiana News.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 24.—There was a sensation in the White Cap cases yesterday evening that is causing much comment in the legal circles of Anderson and among all those that are in any way interested in the trials. The attorneys for the defense have been threatening for several days to spring a surprise on the court, and chose last evening as the most opportune time. After the State had concluded its testimony against Samuel Clark for burglary the attorneys for the defense, Messrs. D. W. Wood and W. S. Ellis, went to the county clerk's office and filed an affidavit against Herron Richardson, "Hamp" Richardson and "Al" Stinson, charging the three with the crime for which Clark was being tried. Warrants were at once issued and placed in the hands of Sheriff Starr, who went after the persons named, and "Hamp" Richardson was soon in custody. When Prosecutor Scanlan learned what had been done he at once informed Sheriff Starr that the procedure was illegal, and, after serving the same notice on the clerk, the warrants were withdrawn and Richardson released. The warrants recited that information had come to the prosecutor that justified the issue of the warrants, and that it was his will that they be served. The prosecutor, however, denied the statement, as he was vigorously pushing the case against Clark for the crime, and the success of this move would have the effect of killing his case. The defense is making a fight on Richardson and his son, saying that they are the real criminals, and that there exists a conspiracy to make others bear the penalty of their crimes. On account of this they undertook to file affidavits against the Richardsons and Stinson themselves. It is alleged that the defense will, at the opening of court Monday morning, make a motion before Judge Bundy, before whom the case is being tried, that a new prosecutor be appointed, and through him file the affidavits. The whole matter was roundly denounced by Prosecutor Scanlan, who says that he will be able to expose the whole plot, and that the gun was hid in Richardson's place by one of the detectives employed by the defense. No event of recent years has stirred the people as this trial is doing, and there is much conjecture as to what action Judge Bundy will pursue from now on in the case.

HOLDING BACK GAS.

Matter That Will Be Investigated by State Supervisor Leach.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 24.—State Natural Gas Supervisor J. C. Leach is engaged in the preparation of his anual report and proposes to make it the most complete and accurate ever submitted, giving much information concerning the Indiana gas product not heretofore collated or published. The opinion of prominent gas men that the first cold snap of the winter will catch the majority of the cities and towns short of gas is not fully shared by Mr. Leach. He thinks with proper service there should be plenty of gas in all the towns and plenty for factories besides. It has come to the ears of the Inspector that some companies are purposely stinting their patrons by holding back part of the natural supply that the consumers are entitled to. This will be looked after by Professor Leach. On all complaints of shortage by consumers he will take measurements of the gas supply, both at the point of consumption and at the wells in the field, and if there is any "holding back" he will at once detect the deception and prosecute the companies. During the most critical period of the winter Inspector Leach will make a thorough personal inspection of all the gas supply systems in the State, extending the investigations to the source of supply in the fields. He proposes that the companies shall give their patrons the best possible service.

AN INDIANA ARTIST.

Miss Culbertson Receiving Substantial Recognition of Her Ability.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 24. — Miss Meb Culbertson, the Richmond girl who, being present at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on the night that the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was celebrated, conceived the idea of getting a cast of her hand, and a short time later accomplished it, at the same time securing a cast of the hand of Miss Susan B. Anthony, has had the mold of the former copyrighted, and the figure will be perpetuated in marble. It will also be copied in plaster. Miss Culbertson has established herself in an art studio in New York, and is reported to have already received substantial recognition of her ability, although she has been there but a short time. Some years ago a very high honor was bestowed on her, it being the acceptance of a picture by the Art Salon of Paris, and she also received a diploma of honorable mention from the World's Fair at Chicago. She has been invited by the Woman's Board of the Atlanta Exposition to make an address on art life of women in Paris before one of the many congresses in session during the exposition.

An Anderson Romance.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 24.—Mr. Harry Classen, of Chicago, who came to Anderson some time during the summer as agent for a wholesale firm, was recently arrested on a charge of embezzlement. He was engaged to be married, and his sweetheart, Miss Sidonia Gerlach, and a sister of the young man came here with money that was put up for his release. The marriage was to take place as soon as Classen was released on bond, but the latter, as a point of honor, asked that the ceremony be deferred till after his trial, which will come off this week. His fiancee is a prepossessing young woman, and was not the least disturbed by the plight in which her lover was placed. Miss Classen and her brother's sweetheart, Miss Gerlach, are now at the Hotel Spencer, awaiting the result of the trial. If the verdict is as they anticipate the ceremony will be celebrated in open court.

Modernizing His Newspaper.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 24.—Editor Wallace B. Campbell, recently of the Auburn Dispatch, who purchased the Herald, of this city, has been making extensive improvements, and has now one of the most complete newspaper plants in central Indiana. The location of the office has been removed from North Main street to West Ninth, opposite the postoffice, one of the most central points in the business part of the city. The entire plant has been overhauled and improved, new presses, new type and new machinery having been purchased. It is the purpose of editor Campbell to give the Republicans of Madison the most fearless and most progressive organ they have ever had. Mr. E. C. Toner, of Martinsville, has been retained as city editor and is making a success of his work.

Pumpkin Seeds Instead of Cholera.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 24.—During the past two months hundreds of hogs have died in this and adjoining counties, presumably from cholera. Last week a farmer in the west end of this county, who had lost a large number of valuable swine, examined the stomachs of several of the dead ones. In all of those examined he found the stomachs packed with undigested pumpkin seeds. The seeds were as hard as stone, and, failing to digest, had irritated the walls of the stomach, causing inflammation and congestion. All seeds that had been swallowed whole remained in the stomach. A very large crop of pumpkins was raised this year, and the farmers commenced to feed them early. They are now being seeded before feeding and the "cholera" scourge is abating.

Coal in Wayne County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 24.—A find of coal in the vicinity of Williamsburg, this county, will probably be the cause of an investigation being pushed there, with a view to finding out whether or not the vein is worth the working. While digging for water on William Oler's place, about a mile and a half from Williamsburg, at a depth of twenty feet, lumps of fine hard coal were found. At the depth of thirty-six feet the coal had considerably increased, and the well is now down about fifty feet, with no signs of water. It is hoped that the find will lead to a good-paying vein, as the streaks in the well show that it is not filled ground.

Indiana Notes.

The Richmond schools have been invited to make a penmanship exhibit at the national penmanship exhibit, to be held at Chicago during the holidays. Each building will make a display. They were in the exhibit last year and came out second best, being beaten by Cambridge City.

The annual sessions of the Montgomery County Teachers' Association will be held next Friday and Saturday in the chapel of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville. During the sessions papers will be read by Hon. D. P. Baldwin of Logansport, Dr. T. I. Coultas of Indianapolis and Rev. S. V. Leech of this city.

WEATHER BUREAU FIGURES.

Maximum and Minimum Temperatures and Observations at 7 P. M.

The following table of yesterday's temperatures is furnished by C. F. R. Wappenhans, local forecast official:

	Min.	Max.	7 p.m.
Atlanta	..	64	60
Bismarck, N. D.	..	16	12
Buffalo	..	34	34
Calgary, N. W. T.	..	30	26
Cairo	36	40	40
Cheyenne	..	20	16
Chicago	16	34	34
Concordia, Kan.	22	..	..
Davenport, Ia.	16	30	24
Des Moines, Ia.	14	32	24
Denver	16	..	..
Dodge City, Kan.	18	24	24
Galveston	..	66	54
Helena, Mont.	..	18	16
Jacksonville, Fla.	..	72	62
Kansas City, Mo.	26	30	28
Little Rock, Ark.	..	..	46
Marquette, Mich.	..	22	14
Memphis	..	46	44
Nashville	..	54	52
New Orleans	..	74	68
New York	..	48	40
North Platte, Neb.	18	24	20
Oklahoma, O. T.	24	32	32
Omaha	20	32	24
Pittsburg	..	40	40
Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.	..	10	6
Rapid City, S. D.	6	24	8
Santa Fe, N. M.	6	..	..
Salt Lake City	22	30	26
St. Louis	32	36	36
St. Paul	..	26	18
St. Vincent, Minn.	..	10	6
Springfield, Ill.	26	32	32
Springfield, Mo.	28	38	36
Vicksburg	..	74	66
Washington	..	58	45
Wichita, Kan.	24	..	..

Sunday's Local Observations.

	Bar.	Ther.	R.H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 a. m.	30.33	34	92	N'east.	Cloudy.	0.26
7 p. m.	30.16	36	91	N'east.	L't rain.	0.04

Maximum temperature, 38; minimum temperature, 33.

Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Nov. 24:

	Temp.	Prec.
Normal	40	.13
Mean	36	.30
Departure from normal	—4	*.17
Departure since Nov. 1	*13	—.07
Departure since Jan. 1	—103	—14.96

*Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Forecast for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—For Ohio and Indiana—Threatening weather, with rain or snow; northeasterly winds.

For Illinois—Rain or snow; conditions indicate heavy snow or sleet in northern portion; northeasterly winds.

TRUTH ABOUT ARMENIA.

The Outbreaks Have Been Provoked by Revolutionary Agitators.

Washington Post.

From the very beginning of this deplorable muddle of alleged Turkish atrocity and tremendous martyrdom in Asia Minor, we have been assured that the massacres and persecutions of which the Armenians were the victims had for their inspiration the religious fanaticism of the Turks. Through the medium of the literary bureau conducted by the Armenian revolutionary committee in London the whole Christian world has been sedulously educated to this view of the matter and harrowed almost daily with chronicles of rapine, slaughter, assassination, and inhuman cruelty that would shame the darkest age and the most savage people the world has ever known. For their own purposes, the European powers gave tacit sanction to these amazing stories and so, although they were often denied by distinguished clergymen, naval and diplomatic officers, and travelers of culture and experience, public opinion throughout Christendom yielded to the pressure of manufactured testimony so industriously circulated and accepted the hypothesis of the agitators.

Now, however, there has been a sudden and complete change in the attitude of the powers toward the Sultan. Ten days ago they were cajoling him with ultimatums and declaring that they would destroy his throne and dismember his empire unless the persecution of Christians was arrested. To-day they tell the world that the Sultan must not be molested; that he means well and that there would be no trouble here if not for the revolutionary conspiracies and persistent violence of the Armenian agitators. The first intimation of this change was given five or six days ago by the London Post, which, in an inspired article announcing Lord Salisbury's new policy with reference to Turkey, said: "It is difficult to assign the blame between the Armenians and the Turks." Now comes M. De Nelidoff, the Russian embassador at Constantinople, who, addressing the Armenian Catholics in Transcaucasia, says:

"The Armenians of Constantinople are now reassured. They are threatened with no danger. In the provinces, however, there are regrettable conflicts which, in most cases, were caused by the Armenians who were instigated by their revolutionary committees. The result is terrible revenge on the part of the Turks in the shape of horrible massacres of Christians.

"The Sultan has sanctioned the scheme for reforms submitted by the three great powers, and preparations are now proceeding to carry them out. To this end it is necessary that the leaders of the people should persuade the latter to desist from revolutionary attempts, to abandon the idle hope of foreign intervention, to put a stop to all disturbances and to cooperate in the re-establishment of universal peace, in improving the situation and in the introduction of the new order of things."

Of course Salisbury and Nelidoff, and, for that matter, every really well-informed person, either in Europe or America, has known from the beginning that there was absolutely no truth in the version sent out by the London committee. Equally, of course, this radical change on the part of the powers has been caused by their inability to agree upon a partition among themselves of the Turkish empire. Having no further occasion for a pretext, therefore, they now repudiate the Armenian agitators, discredit their statistics of religious persecution by the Turks, and serve notice on them that they must behave themselves for the future or take the consequences.

Unquestionably, there have been frightful tragedies in Asia Minor—tragedies of fire and sword and pillage and barbaric cruelty. But, as the Post has insisted from the first, these were not inspired by the Turks' hatred of Christians; for the Turk does not hate Christians; they have been provoked by the revolutionary intrigues and outbreaks of the Armenians themselves. The whole world now knows what only a few cool-headed and inquiring people knew six months ago. The Armenians roorback is called in.

THE CASTELLANES.

How the Count Is Lavish with His Share of Jay Gould's Millions.

New York Mail and Express.

My latest letters from Paris show great activity on the part of the Count and Countess De Castellane, who are busy preparing their magnificent hotel in the Champs Elysees for occupancy at an early day. This mansion, which is to cost I don't know how much, will eclipse anything else of the kind, including Baron Hirsch's new house, Mrs. Mackay's mansion on Rue de Tilsit and Prince Pierre Bonaparte's palace, on which were lavished the accumulated millions of Mr. Blanc, the owner of Monte Carlo, whose daughter (since dead) became the wife of that personage. Indeed, the new Castellane establishment is the talk of the day in Paris. During the past summer the Count has ransacked the chateaux and ancient palaces of France for rare and beautiful tapestries, among plate, paintings, embroideries, porcelain—in short, for all kinds of furniture with which to adorn his new Parisian home. Nothing like it has been known since the days of the second empire, when Eugenie erected a palace for her sister, the Duchess d'Albe, which she caused to be torn down after the untimely death of that lady.

Whole galleries of the Grand Trianon are to be faithfully reproduced in this fairy palace. Announcement has been made that no expense is to be spared, knowing which the Parisians may be relied upon to see to it that as much will be spent as possible. Meanwhile the Count finds time to look after other details of establishing his household with becoming splendor. A friend returning from Paris reports that in one carriage shop which he had visited the Count had given orders for no less than twenty-two vehicles, ranging from a village cart to a mail coach. In the jewelry line he has not been more sparing. Full suites of gems have been ordered for the Countess after designs especially prepared by the noble husband—pearls, rubies, diamonds, emeralds—all in the most superb array. One string of pearls alone represents a sum of money which would have purchased a good-sized modern house—aye, and furnished it, too, for that matter. Nor is this all. Every day the Count accompanies his wife to the shops, consults, advises and directs in the selection, not alonue of household articles, but the more feminine appointments of the wardrobe.

To all branches alike he gives equal attention, purchasing a peignoir with the same discriminating judgment which he bestows on a piece of Gobelin tapestry or a service of Sevres. Under these ministrations the Countess, so my informant says, is becoming a thorough Parisienne—daintily or splendidly attired as the occasion may demand, and at all times arrayed in clothes that are at once the envy and despair of her less lucky sisters. At the same time the Count does not neglect his duties as a man of fashion, but attends his "cercle" (as the clubs are called), playing baccarat with a noble indifference to results born of the knowledge that his wife's "dot" has not yet been exhausted. The Parisians, dazzled by this expenditure, are not yet asking themselves how long it will keep up. There must be millions still to spend, and, so they cheerfully argue, "Powder Puff" will not do them the injustice of spending it elsewhere. Be this as it may, there are great doings in Paris over the going to housekeeping of this interesting couple.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

Many New Yorkers Praying for Success of the Insurgents.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24. — An important meeting in the cause of Cuba will be held in Cooper Union Tuesday night under the auspices of the Jose Marti Club. It is expected that some strong resolutions will be adopted in sympathy with the Cuban cause, and the prominence of those present will make the occasion significant. Among the officers of the meeting will be: Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, ex-Minister John Bigelow and Patrick Egan, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Warner Miller, Elihu Root, ex-Mayors Edson and Hall, Austin Corbin, Andrew Carnegie, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Gen. Horace Porter, Orlando M. Harper, Murat Halstead, Edmund Clarence Stedman, ex-Controller Myers, Amos J. Cummings and many judges and ex-judges, representative business men and city officials.

Expressions of sympathy have been received from many men of prominence by the committee having the meeting in charge. Among them are:

Andrew Carnegie: "I look with favor on every effort to free American soil from European control."

Patrick Egan: "The brave patriots of Cuba have my most cordial sympathy in their splendid struggle for freedom."

Clay M. Green: "I will attend with pleasure, because all my heart and soul is with Cuba libre."

The Rev. W. S. Rainsford: "All honor to Cuba's brave sons. All lovers of freedom must bid them godspeed. We watch their struggles, we pray for their success and deeply mourn for their brave who fall."

The Rev. Joseph Silverman: "As an American, I am in hearty sympathy with the movement. I would rather see Cuba free than annexed to any power, even America. May the meeting be a success and advance the cause."

John Okey: "I have always sympathized with the oppressed in any clime, and my heart's desire is that I may live to see Cuba free and participate in a meeting to celebrate the event."

Gen. Martin T. McMahon: "The cause of Cuba and her people is the cause of humanity, and I sincerely hope that prompt and proper action will be taken by the government of the United States to secure to the struggling patriots of that island what they have assuredly a right to claim from this great Republic—justice and recognition."

Seized Merely on Suspicion.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 24.—The schooner Joseph W. Foster, under tow of a tug, arrived at the Delaware breakwater tonight in charge of custom house officials. Nothing has been found to show any irregularity in her business. Captain Wheatley, of the American revolutionary committee in London the whole Christian world has been sedulously educated to this view of the matter and harrowed almost daily with chronicles of rapine, slaughter, assassination, and inhuman cruelty that would shame the darkest age and the most savage people the world has ever known. For their own purposes, the European powers gave tacit sanction to these amazing stories and so, although they were often denied by distinguished clergymen, naval and diplomatic officers, and travelers of culture and experience, public opinion throughout Christendom yielded to the pressure of manufactured testimony so industriously circulated and accepted the hypothesis of the agitators.

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PETROLEUM BECOMING SCARCE.

Great Decrease in the Output of the Oil Wells of the Country.

New York Herald.

That this country's supply of petroleum is decreasing perceptibly and that all indications point to a prospective failure of the supply is the condition confronting the refiners. Whereas the product from the wells in the Eastern district was 15,000 barrels daily in 1881, it is now not much more than half that amount. This, too, notwithstanding that the producers have been sinking wells all over the country in the hope of striking oil. More wells have been drilled this year than in any preceding year, but a large percentage of them have been found to be failures. The market is very active and prices have advanced all along the line, until now they are better than at any time in the last thirteen years. In April last there were sales in this city at $2.70 a barrel, the price in Oil City being 20 cents higher. This, of course, is due to the scarcity of the supply.

The daily production of the Eastern district wells, which is more valuable than that from Western Ohio or in any other locality here or abroad, fell to 72,500 barrels in February last. There has been a slight increase since, but it is so slight that it has been altogether out of proportion to the efforts made by the producers to find fresh oil. Every location where it was thought likely that petroleum might be found in paying quantities has been worked by the drills. In September 775 wells were sunk in the Eastern district, and 727 in the succeeding month. But of these a very large number was found to be nonproductive, and work is much more expensive than it formerly was, as in following the oil belt into West Virginia and eastern Ohio the oil is not found until a greater depth is reached.

The average production of each well in the Eastern district during October was eighteen barrels a day, while in September it was twenty-two barrels and in August nineteen barrels. The average was much higher in the early part of the year, ranging from twenty-three to twenty-six barrels. But even at that rate the output was smaller than it had been in a decade. The stock of Pennsylvania oil, the name given to the product of all the Eastern district wells, has fallen from 36,000,000 barrels to less than 5,000,000, scarcely more than enough to keep the refineries and the pipe lines in order.

In western Ohio and northeastern Indiana there is a large section of country in which wells have been sunk, the yield from which is known in the trade as Lima oil. This is so greatly inferior to the Pennsylvania article that it brings a very much lower price. In refining it is refractory, and experts have not succeeded in making as good an illuminant of it as of the Pennsylvania article. The refiners say the trouble with it is that it contains a mineral substance that cannot be entirely eliminated. The prices of this product have advanced with that of the Pennsylvania article. In these Western districts the producers have been more successful in increasing their output than in Pennsylvania. Their production for October was greater than during any of the earlier months of the year. It was, according to the reports of the Buckeye pipe line, a Standard concern, 1,822,000 barrels, or 400,000 barrels greater than during the same month last year. But in these districts there is a yield which is not reported by the pipe line companies. This is variously estimated at anywhere from 10,000 to 15,000 barrels a day, but it has no weight in influencing prices.

The Canadian production is of the same nature as that of western Ohio, and, in fact, comes out of a combination of the same strata of limestone, which extends northward from Ohio under Lake Erie. The production of this district, which was once very large, is now insufficient to supply the Canadian demand. In Kentucky, Kansas, Colorado and in the southern part of California many wells have been sunk, but the prospects for producers are such that only slight attention has been attracted toward them. The shipments of Ohio and Indiana oil were 1,507,000 barrels in October, an increase over the same month of last year of 209,000 barrels. The exporting of the petroleum of this country has fallen off materially. The total from this city, Philadelphia and Baltimore since January has been 863,521,000 gallons, including illuminating oils, benzine and crude oils. This amount was 24,424,000 gallons less than was exported during the same period last year.

Chicago Futurity Declared Off.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—The Chicago Futurity, the richest Western stake scheduled for 1897, which was transferred to the St. Louis Fair Association when the Harlem track was closed, has been declared off. On Oct. 15, when the lists were closed, only five hundred entries had been made. An effort was made by the fair association to extend the time for closing until Jan. 1, but because some of the breeders offered opposition to it it was decided to declare off the stake event. It was expected to be worth $50,000.

FEMALE SEALS SLAIN

AND THEIR PUPS LEFT TO DIE ON PRIBYLOFF ISLAND.

Twenty-Seven Thousand Victims of Starvation Counted This Summer—Evils of Pelagic Sealing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Information reaches here that the revenue cutter Bear, the last government vessel to leave Bering sea, has just brought down some startling evidence of the effect of pelagic sealing on the Alaskan seal heard, which frequent the Pribyloff, or Seal island. In accordance with the findings of the Paris arbitration court, schooners are now permitted to hunt seals in Bering sea with spears in a zone sixty miles around the islands from the 1st of August. It was thought that confining sealing schooners to spears and reducing the season to practically five or six weeks would stop the slaughter in Behring sea and allow the herd to recuperate. This year not less than sixty-one schooners began hunting the Bering sea Aug. 1 and captured nearly 40,000 pelts, about 80 per cent. of which were females. This does not show the full extent of the injury done. The seal pups are dependent on their mothers' milk for the first four or five months of their existence, and without it must suffer starvation. Acting under instructions of their respective superiors both resident treasury officers and agents of the North American Commercial Company made a count of the dead pups found at the close of the season when the sealing schooners had left the sea. The census was just completed when the Bear left. The number reached twenty-seven thousand, and does not include those in the last stages of starvation. The same condition prevailed last year, but the count was made with less exactness on account of snow. It is said that the actual pecuniary loss to the United States and the commercial world by this needless waste of animals will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The United States, which has never allowed the molestation of breeding grounds on its territory or on its land, made an effort last year to stay the slaughter going on by limiting the land killing to fifteen thousand males. It is questionable if in the face of existing conditions and the reports of treasury officials further restraint will be exercised, especially as a request made last January by the United States to Great Britain for greater protection to the seals has been practically ignored. It was the attempt made by the United States to stop the barbarity practiced on the seals by seizing the schooners that subjected the government to claim for damages on the part of Canada. These claims, which were rejected last year by Congress, are again receiving attention from the State Department and the articles of a convention providing for a commission to sit at Victoria are being considered. It is believed in congressional circles that unless a treaty, which must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, confines the assessment of damages strictly to vessels passed on by the Paris tribunal, it will suffer the same fate as did Secretary Gresham's proposition to pay to Canada $425,000 out of hand, despite the fact that a number of the schooners belonged to American subjects and nearly three-fourths of the claims are for prospective catches of seals.

A GREAT ADMINISTRATION.

Why General Harrison Can Face the Future with Serenity.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Ex-President Harrison is reported to have said to the New York reporter who tried to interview him as to who would be the Republican presidential candidate next year, "All things come to him who waits." It might not be fair to assume that the ex-President referred to himself, even if he said this, but it would come nearer applying to him than to any other great political leader of to-day. General Harrison has steadily refused to discuss politics except as it applied to the great election victories. He has attended to his own private business and his law practice, and so far as known has no bureaus at work for him or agents hunting delegates. No one is authorized to speak for him and say that he is a candidate, or will be next year; and yet there is no open candidate who is so much feared by those who want the nomination, and those who desire to control the convention. This is not because the ex-President is popular with the politicians, or because of personal popularity with those who are likely to be delegates in the convention. It is simply because of the record his administration made and which stands out in such marked contrast to the administrations of Grover Cleveland which preceded and followed it.

The administration of Harrison was a typical Republican administration. Its popularity rested upon the principles of the Republican party; not upon one particular issue, but upon all that have grown into the history of the country. There is no one issue represented by McKinley, Reed, Allison, Morton, or any other Republican that does not find a parallel in the Harrison administration. It was the administration that put the McKinley tariff law in force, kept a surplus in the treasury, paid off bonds instead of issuing them, stood for a free ballot and a fair count, maintained the dignity of the government at home and abroad, upheld the Monroe doctrine, recognized the republic of Hawaii, and was, in fact, a typical American administration. And with its close ended a period of greatest prosperity the country has ever known.

President Harrison never claimed any credit for the success of his administration as due to himself personally. He was a Republican, and carried out the policy of the Republican party, which was responsible for the government during his administration.

It was a typical Republican administration, and its record a glorious one. Nevertheless, General Harrison's head and hand having directed it, on his name it must reflect glory. He may not care for another term as President, but there is no other political leader who can wait upon the future with more serenity than he.

MIMIC NAVAL BATTLE.

The Maine Outwitted by the Torpedo Boat Cushing.

Newport (R. I.) Special.

The battle ship Maine was successfully placed hors du combat twice in succession by the torpedo boat Cushing Friday night, and in consequence Lieut. R. C. Smith is receiving congratulations, while the officers of the Maine are wondering what has happened that a boat forty times less her size and manned by a crew but 1-80 in number can knock her out effectually in a mock affray. It was not until late in the afternoon that Captain Crowninghield, knowing that his crew had had but little search-light experience, would consent to a search-light drill, as the ship sailed for Portland to-morrow. Rules were arranged similar to those which have governed the drill between the torpedo station and the Cushing, except that Lieutenant Smith promised to take shelter behind any obstructions within one thousand yards, one sea mile, despite the fact that the Maine has four searchlights and should consequently be impregnable against a torpedo attack if there is such a possibility with reliance on searchlights alone without other scouts.

The officers of the ship considered that they would be sure winners in such an attack in a harbor where they had but four narrow channels to sweep and really a search-light to each. But they were doomed to disappointment, since the torpedo boat had an easy thing of it, and to-night, had it been an actual conflict, the Maine would now be lying beneath the waters of Narragansett bay. Lieutenant Smith had grave doubts in his mind as to the result, and