CHESTER A. ARTHUR DEAD.

Continued from First Page.

the Rev. W. A. Leonard of St. John's Church, Washington. Mrs. Arthur was buried from this church. She was a member of the church, and Gen. Arthur was an occasional attendant.

The body will be taken to Albany on the 10 P. M. train, and will be interred in the Arthur plot in the Albany Rural Cemetery. This cemetery is near Hudson River, between Albany and Troy. The father and mother, the wife, and an infant son of Gen. Arthur are buried there.

The pall bearers are not yet selected. Ex-Secretaries Lincoln, Brewster, and Chandler and ex-Postmaster-Generals Gresham and Hatton have been invited to act.

Gen. Schofield called at the house yesterday and offered a military escort. A guard of honor, probably of artillery, will be accepted. A despatch was received in the evening from Col. Lamont saying that the President would attend the funeral, accompanied by the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Navy, Postmaster-General, and Secretary of the Interior.

The body will not lie in state, and will not be embalmed.

PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET.

Upon the announcement of Gen. Arthur's death flags were displayed at half staff on the City Hall and many other public and private buildings. The civil courts that were in session took appropriate action. The Board of Aldermen will meet to-day to adopt suitable resolutions, and the municipal departments will be closed on the day of the funeral. The Union League Club, of which Gen. Arthur was a member, will hold a special meeting to-morrow evening, and meetings to take action respecting his death are to be held by some of the Exchanges.

In adjourning their respective courts Judges Van Brunt, Donohue, Lawrence, Beach, Barrett, Potter, Ingraham, O'Gorman, Cowing, and others paid tributes to the worth of the deceased ex-President. Surrogate Rollins, who has long been a close personal friend of the ex-President, was not in court. He sent word to Chief Clerk Leary to adjourn court, as he was too exhausted in spirit and body to transact any business.

At recess, in Part I. of the General Sessions, before Recorder Smyth, District Attorney Martine paid a tribute to ex-President Arthur's memory. He said that it would not be possible, because of the great importance of the trial then going on, to adjourn the court, but he moved that a suitable entry upon the minutes be made. Gen. Tracy seconded the motion, and the Recorder instructed Clerk Hall to make the entry.

SKETCH OF GEN. ARTHUR'S LIFE.

Chester Alan Arthur was born on Oct. 5, 1830, in Fairfield, Franklin county, Vermont. He was the son of a Baptist minister, the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, who came from Ireland to the United States when 18 years old. From 1855 to 1865 Dr. Arthur was pastor of the Calvary baptist Church in this city. He died at Newtonville (Newton) Mass., aged 80. Chester Arthur was fitted for college by his father. He entered Union College when that college was at the height of its fame under Dr. Eliphalet Nott. The Hon. Frederick W. Seward, who was in the class next below young Arthur, says of his school fellow: "Chet, as we all called him, was the most popular boy in his class. He was always genial and cheerful, a good scholar, and apt in debate. Even in those days he took an active interest in politics. He was a Whig."

To aid in defraying his expenses, Chester taught country schools during parts of two winters, but kept pace with his class while absent. He was graduated in the class of 1848. Determined not to be a further burden on his father, he taught the village school for two years. At the end of that time, with $500 in his pocket, he came to New York and became a law student in the office of Erastus D. Culver. Two years later he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Culver showed his confidence in his promising student by taking him into partnership. In 1853 Mr. Arthur was elected City Judge in Brooklyn, and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Arthur then formed a partnership with Henry D. Gardiner, with a view to practising in some growing Western city. The young lawyers went West, and spent three months in respecting for a locality to their taste. Not finding it, they returned, hired an office in this city, and before long had a good business. The most noted cases in which Mr. Arthur appeared in his early career as a lawyer were the Lemmon slave case and that in which a suit of Lizzie Jennings, a colored woman, and the superintendent of a Sunday school for colored children, who was ejected from a Fourth avenue horse car, after her fare had been accepted by the conductor, because a white passenger objected to her presence. She sued the company, and a verdict for $500 damages was awarded to her. The establishment of this precedent caused the street railroad companies of the city to issue an order that colored persons should be allowed to travel in their cars. Mr. Gardiner died in 1865. In 1871 Mr. Arthur entered into a partnership, the firm name being Arthur, Phelps & Knevals. The late District Attorney, Benjamin K. Phelps, was a member of the firm. Just before the formation of this firm Mr. Arthur was appointed counsel to the Tax Commissioners, at $10,000 a year.

Before the war Mr. Arthur was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State Militia. Early in 1861 Gov. Morgan appointed him Engineer-in-Chief on his military staff. It was then he laid the foundation, in October, 1861, that the taking of the rebel emissaries, Mason and Slidell, from a British vessel threatened to involve this country in war with England. New York city was practically defenceless against a hostile fleet. Mr. Arthur at once summoned to his aid a Board of the most experienced engineers, and in a few weeks an elaborate plan for the defence of the harbor, by means of cribs of timber laden with stone and chained together, had been devised. Before the work was completed the difficulty with England was adjusted. On the 27th of January, 1862, he was promoted to be Quartermaster-General. He held this office until Morgan's term expired.

Gen. Arthur was an active Republican from the formation of that party. His first vote for President was given to Gen. Winfield Scott in 1852. He was also as a worker and speaker in the Fremont campaign of 1856. Soon after the close of the civil war he became prominent in the management of his party in this city. He was for a time Chairman of the County Committee of the Republicans who met at Broadway and Twenty-third street, and was an active friend of Gov. Morgan and a vigorous opponent of Gov. Fenton. In 1871 he was appointed Collector of the Port of New York. That office he held for over six years, namely, from the 21st of July, 1878, he was suspended by R. B. Hayes, with whose Administration he had not been in accord. At the time of the suspension no charges were made against the Collector. He got only verbal notice from John Sherman that Mr. Hayes desired to appoint Gen. Merritt to the office. In the following winter, when Gen. Merritt's name was sent to the Senate for confirmation, a voluminous report from Mr. Sherman, embodying charges against Gen. Arthur's management of the office was presented. In reply to the charges Gen. Arthur wrote a letter to Senator Conkling reviewing his administration. He produced statistics to show that during his term of over six years in office the percentage of removals was only 3¾, against an annual average of 28 per cent. under his three predecessors; and all appointments to clerkships commanding $2,000 a year except two were made on a system of advancement from lower to higher grades on the recommendation of heads of bureaus. Gen. Merritt's nomination was confirmed, and Gen. Arthur returned to the practice of the law. In 1879 he was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Gen. Arthur's nomination for Vice-President in 1880 was as much a surprise as that of Gen. Garfield for the first place on the ticket. He had not been mentioned as a candidate, and his own delegation had not thought of presenting his name until it had actually been called in the Convention. When New York was reached in the call, the delegation asked to be excused from voting for a time. Then Gen. Stewart L. Woodford cast the vote for Arthur. The leading candidate had been Hon. B. Washburne, but the tide quickly turned. The Ohio men were disposed to be conciliatory, and swung over to Arthur, who was nominated on the first ballot. The vote stood: Arthur, 468; Washburne, 193; Marshall Jewell, 34; Horace Maynard, 30.

The resignations of Senators Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt occurred while Gen. Arthur was Vice-President. When they made their contest in the Legislature for reelection, he went to Albany and did what he could to aid them. For this he was severely criticised by those opposed to Conkling and Platt.

Gen. Arthur's bearing during the illness of President Garfield was commended by all as considerate and dignified. President Garfield died on the evening of Sept. 19, 1881, and Vice-President Arthur took the oath of office as President at his home in Lexington avenue a few hours after Mr. Garfield's death. Within a few months of Gen. Arthur's becoming President the Garfield Cabinet gave place to a Cabinet of Gen. Arthur's choosing. In 1882 Gen. Arthur signed the Anti-Polygamy bill, and vetoed the River and Harbor bill, and the first Anti-Chinese bill. His influence assisted in securing the nomination of Judge Folger for Governor of this State, and thus prepared the way by which Grover Cleveland passed to the Governor's office and thence to the White House. In 1883 President Arthur signed the Civil Service act, and the bill for the reduction of the tariff. A memorable feature of this year of his administration was the lowering of ordinary postage to two cents. In May President Arthur opened the Brooklyn bridge.

At the Republican National Convention in 1884 President Arthur was a prominent candidate for renomination, and came in second to Mr. Blaine. During the campaign he gave Mr. Blaine a rather lukewarm support.

As President, Gen. Arthur's manner of living was in great contrast to that of his predecessor. He gave frequent dinners and receptions, kept handsome equipages, and spent pretty much all of his $50,000 salary. Every summer he traveled in various parts of the country, and was a welcome guest at the homes of fashionable people.

After the expiration of his term as President Gen. Arthur returned to this city and resumed the practice of law, his partners being Sherman W. Knevals and Rastus S. Ransom.

Gen. Arthur was a man of striking appearance. He was more than six feet tall and of good proportions. His manners were affable and courtly, and he dressed in the prevailing fashion. He had a cool head, great political knowledge, and a faculty for leading men.

Not long after his establishment in the legal profession Gen. Arthur married Miss Herndon, daughter of Lieut. Herndon, U. S. N., who was lost at sea with his vessel, the Central America. They had two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom are living. Mrs. Arthur was a devoted wife and a woman of many accomplishments. She died in 1880.

Gen. Arthur's immediate family, besides his sons and daughter, consists of one brother, Major William Arthur, U. S. A., who is stationed at San Antonio, Tex., and five sisters, Mrs. Mary McElroy, wife of John E. McElroy, of Albany; Mrs. Malvina Haynesworth, wife of Henry J. Haynesworth, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Regina McCaw, a widow; Mrs. Amelia Masten, wife of James H. Masten, of Cohoes, and Miss Annie E. Arthur of Schenectady.

ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON.

The President, the Cabinet, and a Committee of Senators Will Attend the Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Gen. Arthur's death was announced to the President at about 9 o'clock this morning through a telegram from Mr. Arthur's secretary, Mr. Reid. The flags on the White House and the Government buildings were displayed at half mast, and on every hand were heard expressions of regret. Secretary Bayard heard of the ex-President's death about 11 o'clock, and proceeded directly to the White House to confer with the President as to the proper course to be pursued. All the other members of the Cabinet arrived at about 12 o'clock. The death of Gen. Arthur was the only subject of discussion at the Cabinet meeting, and it was agreed to issue an executive order announcing the death of the ex-President, and directing that the Government buildings be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and also that public business be suspended on the day set apart for the funeral. The President issued this proclamation:

To the People of the United States:

It is my painful duty to announce the death of Chester Alan Arthur, lately the President of the United States, which occurred after an illness of long duration at an early hour this morning, at his residence in the city of New York. Mr. Arthur was called to the chair of Chief Magistracy of the Union by a tragedy which cast its shadow over the entire Government. His assumption of the grave duties was marked by an evident and conscientious sense of his responsibilities and an earnest desire to meet them in a patriotic and benevolent spirit. With dignity and ability he sustained the important duties of his station, and the reputation of his personal worth, conspicuous gracioueness, and patriotic fidelity will long be cherished by his fellow countrymen. In token of respect to the memory of the deceased it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several department buildings be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that on the day of the funeral all public business in the departments be suspended. The Secretaries of War and of the Navy will cause orders to be issued for appropriate military and naval honors to be rendered on that day.

Done at the city of Washington this 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eleventh.

By the President: GROVER CLEVELAND.

THOMAS F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

The Department of State will send out a formal notification of the ex-President's decease to all United States Ministers and diplomatic representatives.

The following order was issued from the War Department:

In pursuance with the instructions of the President, on the day of the funeral, at each military post, the troops and cadets will be paraded and this order read to them, after which all labors for the day will cease.

The national flag will be displayed at the staff. At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired, and afterward, at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting of the sun, a single gun, and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-eight guns.

The officers of the Army will wear crape on the left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the Battalion of Engineers of the several regiments and of the United States Corps of Cadets will be put in mourning for the period of six months.

The date and hour of the funeral will be communicated to Department Commanders by telegraph, and by them to their subordinate commanders.

A similar order will be issued by the Secretary of the Navy, providing for a due observance of the forms of mourning at navy yards and stations.

President Cleveland and several of the members of the Cabinet will start on Friday night for New York to attend the funeral. The Senators below named will attend the funeral on behalf of the Senate: John Sherman, George F. Edmunds, John A. Logan, William B. Allison, M. C. Butler, James D. Cameron, D. W. Voorhees, Warner Miller, George G. Vest, A. P. Gorman, Joseph B. Hawley, and James K. Jones.

In conversation this afternoon Secretary Lamar, Postmaster-General Vilas, Secretary Whitney, Attorney-General Garland, and other officials of the Government, spoke kindly and regretfully concerning Gen. Arthur. Mr. Whitney said:

I knew and esteemed President Arthur very highly long before he became President. I deemed him a much abler man than was his repute when he was placed upon the ticket. I regret his death personally, for he was the most courteous of gentlemen, and leaves a large circle of friends, who will be filled with regret.

Proclamation by Gov. Hill.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—Gov. Hill has issued the following proclamation:

By the death of a distinguished citizen the people of the State are again called to mourn. Chester Alan Arthur entered into rest at his residence in New York city early this morning. He had always made his home within our State, and from his early manhood had occupied within it places of official distinction. As a citizen of New York State he was elected Vice-President of the whole people. Upon the death of President Garfield he became chosen by his successors, and with dignity to himself and with honor to the country he filled that highest office in our Government. In all his life he bore without stain the name of gentleman.

Remembering the services and admiring the character of President Arthur, it is fitting that we should by such action as may be deemed appropriate, express our sorrow in his death and show respect for the high official position which he held by choice of his countrymen.

Done at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, on this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

DAVID B. HILL.

By the Governor,
WILLIAM G. RICE, Private Secretary.

Flags throughout the city are generally at half staff, and it is probable that, in accordance with the proclamation of Mayor Thatcher, there will be a general suspension of business on Monday during the time of the funeral. Gen. Arthur was a life member of the Albany Burgesses Corps, and also of the Grant Club, both of which will hold meetings and take suitable action, as well as attend the funeral.

Undertaker Tibbutt will have charge of the reception of the remains and their interment.

The Arthur burial plot, where the remains will be interred on Monday, is in section 28 on the south ridge. It is in a rolling rise of ground, and during the spring and summer months it is one of the prettiest spots in the beautiful city of the dead. A sarcophagus is placed over the grave of Mrs. Arthur. It is about 6½ feet in length and 2½ feet in height and width. On the top, which is slightly raised, is a cross chiseled out of the solid white marble and reaching the full length of the sarcophagus. About the edge of the block is carved in large letters this inscription:

Here lies the body of Ellen Lewis Herndon, wife of Chester A. Arthur. Born at Culpepper C. H., Va., Aug. 9, 1837. Died at New York, Jan. 12, A. D. 1880.

The ex-President will be buried on the right of the grave of his wife. Facing the sarcophagus are two plain marble tombstones marking the last resting places of the Rev. William Arthur, D. D., and his wife Malvina, ex-President Arthur's father and mother. To the left of these graves is a partially moss covered slab, lying flat on the ground and nearly buried in the soil. This is the grave of Jane, the daughter of William and Malvina Arthur, who died April 15, 1842, aged 18 years. To the left of the grave of Mrs. Chester A. Arthur, is a small cross-shaped tombstone marking the last resting place of William Lewis Herndon Arthur, who died July 8, 1863, aged 22 years and 7 months. Still further to the left of this grave is that of William Lewis Herndon, who was born at Culpepper, Va., Oct. 10, 1817, and died at Hyener, France, April 18, 1870.

Scratched on a Hotel's Window Panes.

The front windows of the hall of the Metropolitan Hotel are a sort of transparent autograph album, bearing witness to the good character of the guests of the old hotel. Few other windows in the city have remained unbroken for nearly thirty years; yet the names and dates on the glass in these windows and the traditions of the hotel would seem to show that these have weathered storms from within and without for nearly a generation. William Kelly scratched his name on the glass of the north window in April, 1862, just he was a newcomer then, for a man whose name is illegible scratched nearly underneath the date Dec. 9, 1857, on the glass after the scrawl that stands for his signature when he writes with a diamond. The names are not those of very great people, but they may become famous in the history of glass-cutting, as helping to show how long sheet glass can last when doing its work in a public place.

Henry George at a Ball in Newark.

Henry George was warmly greeted last evening at the ball of the Henry George Association in Newark. He appeared on the platform in company with District Master Workman Henry A. Beckmayer and Master Workman John Bauer. He said it was no time to make a speech when a lot of young people were waiting to dance. He said no broken party had ever held such a place as that which had been formed for the election in New York. It was more an opening than a closing of a campaign. He thought the death knell of the two political parties had been rung. The new party would carry through the mightiest and most peaceful revolution the world ever saw.

An Infant Attacked by a Parrot.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18.—James Lawson of Madison, Ind., has a parrot, usually a well behaved and intelligent bird. Yesterday, in the absence of the other members of the household, it flew to the crib in which a six weeks old infant was sleeping and violently pecked its unprotected head until the child's brain protruded. The infant will probably die.

Father Pfraengle Declines the Abbotship.

A telegram was received at St. Mary's Abbey last night from Father Hilary Pfraengle, who was elected Abbot of St. Mary's Abbey on Tuesday, asking permission to decline the honor. Father Hilary is at St. Vincent's College in Pennsylvania. His reasons for declining are not given. The electors of the abbey will be convoked again in a few days.

McCAFFREY AND GOLDEN READY.

Waiting in the Centre of Pugilism for the Word to Let Fly at Each Other.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—This city is just now the centre of pugilism. Arthur Chambers's Champion's Rest, the Theatre Comique, Johnny Clark's Olympic Club, and Mike Cleary's resort in Walnut street are giving nightly entertainments to crowded houses. The fights are something more than glove contests for "points," and the crowds will not be satisfied with anything less than genuine knock outs. The fights are always limited to four rounds, and the Marquis of Queensberry rules are strictly adhered to. All the well-known pugilists in the country, from Sullivan down, have appeared or are appearing. These visitors contract to meet a newcomer each night, and as a general thing there is enough home talent to keep them occupied.

There is a large element in Philadelphia from which a small army of pugilists is rapidly developing. The iron mills of the Kensington district, the coal yards of Port Richmond, and the great shipyards on the Delaware River are turning out any number of embryo boxers. These men are strong as oxen, with brawny arms and hard fists, and when they strike their blows are felt. It is a common thing for pugilists to be knocked over the ropes, and even off the stage. During the week several of them have been picked up senseless.

All this goes on right under the eyes of the police. For a time after McCaffrey and Sullivan were prohibited from fighting, a year or so ago, there was a complete calm in the sporting resorts. But now they are at it harder than ever. The announcements of glove fights are published openly in the advertising columns of the newspapers. "The great Jake Kilrain and Tom Kelly, the undefeated champion of the Fourth ward, will meet strictly on their merits," reads one of them. "Billy Gabig undertakes to knock out Dina Sullivan in four rounds," reads another. There is no secrecy. Policemen stop in to see the contests sometimes, and business men and brokers elbow the "toughs" and applaud with them, and dispute with them over the decision of the referee. You hear about fights everywhere you go.

The great excitement now is the coming match between Dominick McCaffrey and Sparrow Golden. McCaffrey has been training at Atlantic City and Golden at Rockaway Beach. The latter is reported to be in splendid condition. The former does not look as well. Those who have seen him think he has trained too fine. A large amount of money is up on the match. At first the odds were in favor of McCaffrey, but the betting has changed and is now about even.

The fight is to be to a finish for $2,500 a side. The money is all up and nothing remains but an agreement on the time. Golden is very much in earnest and is very confident. His friends seem to think that McCaffrey is not so anxious. They are even declaring that Dominick went into training merely to get rid of his fat, and they expect that the Sparrow could not raise the requisite money. It is pretty certain that the men will come together, however, and that the fight will be a vicious one. It will come off within a few days in the presence of a few chosen spectators, who will be willing to pay $250 each for the privilege. They will be drawn principally from New York and Philadelphia club men, and how to get them all together and elude the police is the problem. The moment that is solved the fight will occur.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW TROUBLED.

How he Composed the Oration in Honor of the Bartholdi Statue.

From the Omaha Herald.

The pedestal completed, the committee prepared for a grand blow out at the inauguration. The President and Cabinet were invited, and the newspapers were urged to "write up the people and give the thing eclat. Just a fortnight before the day set for the ceremonies the committee discovered that the selection of an orator had been overlooked. No time was lost on this discovery. Appeals were made to speakers of national reputation. All declined on account of lack of time for preparation. The most brilliant of them all said that he would require at least three months to prepare such an oration.

Driven to the wall, the committee at last sought refuge in the offices of the New York Central Railroad Company. It found there a man with a Peter Stuyvesant cast of face. He wore frosted side whiskers, and his eyes were as clear as the eyes of a bald eagle. He was Chauncey M. Depew, the President of the company. He was up to his eyeballs in business, but he listened patiently to the committee. Its members told him that they had failed to secure an orator, and urged him to fill the gap. With a mind half clouded with railroad details, Chauncey consented, and bowed the committee out. That night, while he was in his sleeping car en route to Buffalo on business, he turned his intellect on the subject of the proposed oration. As he thought of Webster's speech at the inauguration of Bunker Hill monument, the magnitude of the task which he had undertaken appalled him. He knew that it was no after-dinner concern. He could not spring to his feet and trust to inspiration. Every idea, every expression, every word, must be weighed. A man might as well try to chisel a marble statue in the twinkling of an eye. To do so on such a theme without careful preparation, Chauncey grew nervous. The theme itself seemed confined. It was like a trunk line without branches. There was the bare statue, and that was all. So wrought up did the thinker become that he could not rest. The sunlight of Buffalo fell upon him after a night of sleeplessness. He could endure it no longer. He telegraphed to the committee asking to be excused. The reply was that it was impossible. There was no time to secure another orator.

Finding himself in the Buffalo yards, Chauncey went to work with the energy of an electric engine. He returned to New York after transacting his business in Buffalo. On the way down he made a draft on the volumes of the State Library. Every book bearing on the French alliance at the time of the Revolution was sent to him. A barrel of them was dumped into his library at night. At 10 P. M. he tackled them after the manner of a Macaulay. He mentally jumped the pages of each as he nervously turned them with his fingers. Sub-heads and topics jotted down on a piece of paper the ideas that flooded his mind. It was daylight before he closed the last of the volumes. Utterly exhausted, he sought rest. Sleep came, but it was a wearied, troubled sleep, and he awoke unrefreshed. The sun was high in the heavens, and his notes were mostly incomprehensible. The deft webs of thought that had tied them to each other were broken. He was more at sea than ever. Annoyed beyond measure he plunged into his railroad business, drowning every reflection about the oration in work. At night the giant again confronted him. In vain he pondered upon some basis for the construction of an intellectual edifice, pleasing in architecture and harmonious in detail. His mind was as perverse as a hysterical woman. Thoughts came to him by the hundred, but all jumbled and unconnected. It was like a man unloading bricks. They were of no use without the bricklayer, and the bricklayer was missing.

For three days this state of mind continued. Railroad duties drowned the statue for a few hours, but the corpse floated to the surface at night and drove away all sleep. On the third night tired nature asserted itself. It stupefied both mind and body, and Chauncey slept the sleep of the weary. Eight hours of it left him thoroughly refreshed. The statue glided into his mind gently and by degrees. Suddenly his intellect flushed. The frame of the oration appeared as by magic. It was inspiration. He planted himself at his desk, and wrote page after page fluently and without interruption. The theme worried him no more. Everything was mapped out in his mind. At night he finished his task. Subsequent odd moments were spent in adjusting doors and windows, oiling hinges, and kalsomining, papering, and other preparations.

The result is well known. The oration will bear a critical examination, and it is well worth a careful perusal. Although it was delivered on the most miserable of days, and under the most untoward circumstances, its eloquence and beauty were recognized by all. Chauncey's mind remains far brighter than Liberty's torch, and the cheery ripple of his after-dinner speeches is again heard in the land.

He Couldn't Be Tortured Into Giving Up His Money.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18.—Samuel Hopkins, an old man living near Floydsburg, has long had the reputation of being very wealthy, and it was generally believed that he had a large amount of money concealed in his house. At about midnight on Wednesday three men visited the house and by threats of bodily injury revealing the place where the money was hidden. Failing by threats, they tied the old man up by his thumbs, but he still refused to deliver up the money. The men threatened to flay him alive, and by way of carrying out their threat they bound him and made an incision in his arm and tore the flesh thereof on for several inches. They then beat him unmercifully and practiced all manner of cruelties upon him, but he refused to give up his secret. They ransacked the house, but failed to discover the money. They then tied him to a chair, gave him a few parting kicks, and disappeared.

Fifty Miles of Forest Fires.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 18.—Passengers arriving here this afternoon over the Atlantic coast line report that forest fires are burning for a distance of fifty miles along the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and that the damage to timber lands and cordwood will be enormous.

A fierce wind storm prevailed last night, and houses were rocked with such force that it was impossible for many people to sleep. It was the worst storm that has visited this district for years.

Indiana's Official Vote.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—The official returns of the recent election show the following result on the State ticket: Robertson (Rep.), for Lieutenant-Governor, 221,922; Nelson (Dem.), 228,938; Gale (Pro.), 9,183; Pope (National), 4,646. Robertson's plurality, 3,016. Mr. La Follette, Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, leads his ticket with 234,209 votes.

Tony Miller's Fiftieth Birthday.

The parlors of Tony Miller's hotel, in Long Island City, were filled last evening. He was just 50 years old, and he gave his friends a welcome. Among those present were Congressman T. J. Campbell, ex-Senator James W. Covert, James M. Calley, and County Clerk John Sapthin.

RECEPTION TO DR. STORRS.

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS FILLED WITH HIS FRIENDS.

Some of the Ministers and Other Citizens of Brooklyn and New York who Gathered to Do Honor to the Distinguished Divine.

The celebration marking the completion of the forty-years' pastorate of the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, was brought to a close last night by a reception in the imposing granite and oak church edifice in Henry and Remsen streets. Since the beginning of the week congratulations have been pouring in upon the distinguished Brooklyn divine, and many members of other congregations united last night with his own in doing honor to the first and only pastor of the church. The tribute from congregation to pastor was heartfelt and spontaneous, and was free from even one jarring incident. The reception to

THE REV. DR. STORRS.

Dr. Storrs and his family was as free from formality as possible. The spacious lecture room, in which it took place, was decorated with flowers and plants, and many fine paintings, lent for the occasion, hung on the walls.

Dr. Storrs, with his wife, their two daughters—the wife of the Rev. E. B. Coe of New York, and the wife of the Rev. P. Washbourne of Wooster, Mass.—and Miss Mary Packard, their grandchild, stood in a group at the east side of the conference room in front of a floral pyramid, on the opposite sides of which were the numbers, wrought in white and red flowers, "1816" and "1886." For more than an hour a stream of visitors flowed past the pastor and his family, and cordial greetings were exchanged. Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Jr., Mrs. Sherman, and Mrs. Yeoman assisted at the reception.

The visitors included almost every living member of the church, and hundreds of the people attended churches belonging to other churches. Scores of clergymen of all denominations joined in congratulating Dr. Storrs and wishing him many further years of active ministerial life. Among the visitors were Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mr. S. B. Chittenden, Mr. A. A. Low, Mr. Seth Low, Mr. Henry Sheldon, Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont, Judge Benedict, Mr Henry C. Bowen, Judge Reynolds, the Rev. John Hall, Mr. A. S. Barnes, Mr. Henry Polhemus, the Rev. Dr. Deems, the Rev. Dr. Farley, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, the Rev. Dr. Lyman, Chandler Bass, the Rev. Dr. Parker, the Rev. Dr. McLeod, Mr. Gordon L. Ford, Mr. John W. Hunter, Mr. David M. Stone, Mr. St. Clair McKelway, Corporation Counsellor Almet F. Jenks, the Rev. Dr. Pentecost, the Rev. Dr. Behrends, the Rev. E. P. Bainbridge, the Rev. Dr. Clapp, Postmaster Joseph C. Hendrix, the Rev. Dr. Alson, the Rev. James M. Anderson, Mr. Franklin Woodruff, Mr. A. W. Tenney, Mr. Jas. P. Wallace, Mr. Walter P. Hatch, Mr. James E. Stillman, Mr. Geo. E. Hazelhurst, Mr. Clarence W. Bowen, Mr. Henry S. Woodruff, Mr. Henry M. Hatch, Mr. A. J. Perry, Mr. F. A. Ward, Mr. Charles Bayliss, Mr. Bryan H. Smith, Mr. Tunis G. Bergen, Dr. Gilfillan, Mr. Ripley Ropes, Prof. Thwing, Prof. Eaton, and Mr. Dwight Johnson.

The visitors passed from the reception room to the church, and at 9¾ o'clock Dr. Storrs and Mrs. Storrs and the members of their family entered and took seats in the front pews on the right of the main aisle. The exercises were brief and simple, including excellent singing by a quartet and choir, a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Pentecost, a few words of thanks by Dr. Storrs on his own behalf and that of his family, the singing of the Doxology, and the pronouncing of the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Behrends.

At the close of the exercises Dr. Storrs and family returned to the lecture room, and the hand shaking and congratulations were resumed. A collation was served by Maresi. Of the twelve surviving members of the church who were at the installation of Dr. Storrs and who have continued with him for forty years these seven were present: Mr. S. B. Chittenden, Jr., Dr. C. L. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Sharp, S. E. Phelps, Mrs. Sidney Sanderson, Miss Abigail Sanderson, Miss Anna Chittenden, and Mr. C. B. Abern. Mr. Albert Woodruff, the twelfth surviving member, was absent, being ill.

In the afternoon the Sunday schools of the church and the chapel met and Superintendents Stockwell and Brown congratulated Dr. Storrs on behalf of the children and presented him with a magnificent bronze figure representing a French peasant. Dr. Storrs made a feeling response. The Young People's Association also presented Dr. and Mrs. Storrs with a large silver tureen, and all day long floral tributes were sent to their home at 80 Pierrepont street.

The Man who Killed Haddock.

SIOUX CITY, Nov. 18.—The Grand Jury returned their report on the Haddock murder case this afternoon. They returned indictments against John Arensdorf, murder and conspiracy; Albert "Bismarck," conspiracy; Henry Sherman, conspiracy; Paul Leasier, F. Munchrath, Jr., Sylvester Granda, Geo. Treiber, Henry Peters, L. Plath, H. L. Leavitt, all for conspiracy. These are the ten persons present when the crime was committed, two of whom—Leavitt and Bismarck—say that John Arensdorf fired the fatal shot. Besides the charge of conspiracy each is charged with participation in the murder. It is the supposition at present that Arensdorf will be held without bail and the others in heavy bonds. Of those indicted Treiber, Peters, Plath, and Granda have not been arrested, and their whereabouts are unknown.

Princeton Kicks in Dictating Terms to Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 18.—Capt. Savage of the Princeton Football team has written Capt. Corwin of Yale that the Yale-Princeton game must be played in Princeton, and that Moffat, Bird, or Harris must be the referee. They are all old Princeton players. "Princeton only wants the earth," said Capt. Corwin today, "but New Jersey and the moon must be thrown in." The feeling here is that unless Princeton consents to play on neutral grounds and with a referee to play, and may claim the championship because of Princeton's refusal to play on the Polo grounds, as the constitution of the Inter-Collegiate Football Association requires.

Base Ball on Sunday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The representatives of the League and association clubs here in conference to-day considered the proposition to recognize Sunday games. It is not expected the League will agree to Sunday games.

Sporting Notes.

Charles Lee, a California walker of note, has come to try conclusions with Patrick Newell, one of the best Eastern pedestrians who will meet him on the cinder path.

The Lehigh University football eleven outpayed the University of Pennsylvania team in a match game at Bethlehem, Pa., yesterday, the score being 28 to nothing in favor of Lehigh.

Articles were signed on Nov. 15 between Jake Kilrain and Pat Killeen for an eight-round contest at St. Paul, to take place within thirty days, the winner to take 75 per cent. of the gate money.

The value of tried stallions in England is enormous. Hermit stands at 250 guineas ($1,250), Petrach and Guiopin at 150 guineas each, and Robert the Devil at 100 guineas. Fifty guineas is a common fee.

The *London Sporting Life* says that W. G. George, the one and ten-mile champion of the world, is about to sail for Australia. Myers will be apt to dispute George's claim again as to the one-mile championship.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 4, 56, 65, 70, 81, 88, 120, 121, 122, 138, 154, 171, 176, 177, 180, 188, 189, 193, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 77, 98, 99, 113, 117, 126, 128, 168, 169, 178, 184, 186, 187, 192, 193, 202, 207, 208, 209. GENERAL TERM—Recess continued. SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Case on. Burger agt. Burger, &c. Part II.—Clear. Nos. 83, 808, 845, 850, 919, 964. CIRCUIT—Part I.—Motion to dismiss undecided. Nos. 2213, 620, 2750, 2462, 2463, 2484, 2485, 2867, 2488, 2048, 1434, 604, 2620, 3544, 2434, 2619, 2791, 2639, 2231, 417, 2726, 2207, 2238, 2289, 2583, 951. Part II.—Case on, Moylan agt. The N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Co. Part III.—Short causes—Nos. 3759, 2834, 2398, 3680, 4280, 4168, 4193, 3942, 3693, 3918. Part IV.—Cases to be assumed up. Nos. 2350, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3156, 3150, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3369, 3147, 3148, 3207, 3262, 2245, 1980, 2255, 3292, 2209, 1439, 2415.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Will Proban Co., Warren, 10:30 A. M.; Thomas M. Argall, 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Clear. Nos. 516, 518. Part I.—Clear. Nos. 1193, 1173, 1353, 1363, 1365, 520, 1039, 1280, 1102, 1098, 1283, 1287, 1312, 1442, 1134. Part II.—Clear. Nos. 1179, 1225, 1307, 1191, 1359, 793, 938, 1282, 934, 1348, 1314, 517, 1403, 1404, 1407. Part III.—Case on, Meriden National Bank agt. Gallaudet. Part IV.—Clear. Nos. 1107, 1118, 1276, 1283, 1046, 640, 1357, 1192, 592, 1177, 1178, 829, 526, 983.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 4. Part I.—Case on. Short causes—Nos. 2315, 2317, 2090, 1824.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Short causes—Nos. 771, 774, 1040, 1554, 1518, 1672, 1398, 1748, 1764, 962, 1817, 1228, 1786, 623, 1779, 1990, 1835, 1869, 1902. Part II.—Short causes—Nos. 1639, 1587, 1128, 1718, 1844, 1851, 1873, 1807, 1544, 1918, 1861, 1746, 1808, 1620, 1428, 1886, 1923, 1926, 1869, 1820, 1737. Part III.—Short causes—Nos. 970, 1788, 1815, 1742, 1380, 1302, 1466, 1795, 884, 1540, 1900, 1841, 1839, 783, 1866, 1922, 1972, 1914.

The Death Rate Increases

In proportion as the public is misled by humbug medicines. Don't imperil life by experimenting with quack plasters. Benson's alone are endorsed by physicians and pharmacists as reliable and curative. Use no other.—Adv.

PROGRESS OF THE ART OF HEALING.

Dr. William H. Draper's Address Before the Academy of Medicine.

The New York Academy of Medicine, in West Thirty-first street, never held a larger audience than it did last night upon the occasion of the delivery of the annual discourse by Dr. William H. Draper. Scores of distinguished physicians were grouped in the front chairs, and many ladies were present. Dr. Draper was introduced by President A. Jacobi. He spoke upon "The Progress of the Art of Healing." He declared that the most striking thing in the development of that art was the great stride taken by surgery in the last quarter of a century. It had supplanted the use of drugs in many cases, had reduced human suffering, and saved many lives. Where it had once been frowned upon it was now regarded as one of the most potent and beneficent agents in relieving human ills. The advance in the successful treatment and control of nervous ailments that in former years baffled the physician was another conspicuous feature of the progress of medical and surgical art and science.

The most striking feature of Dr. Draper's discourse was his condemnation of the use of alcohol as a dietary agent. He declared that at this time the majority of thoughtful physicians were persuaded that the usefulness of alcoholic stimulants