The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

BLAND's silver bill passed the House yesterday under a suspension of the rules by a decided majority. With such a momentum from the lower branch of Congress we doubt whether the Senate will make a serious fight against it. As to what the President will do is in another question. He is understood to look with suspicion on the feature providing for the unlimited coinage of 412½ grained dollars. Inasmuch as silver is worth about 4 per cent less than paper, the country would, if Bland's bill becomes a law, immediately be flooded with white metal. Greenbacks will disappear and gold will settle very deep down underneath both paper and silver. It is a law of finance that two currencies of unequal value cannot circulate together. The inferior always expels the superior currency from circulation. So good bye greenbacks!

THERE will be some interest felt in the result of to-day's elections in Pennsylvania, New York and Wisconsin—(more so than in the other States voting)—and particularly in Pennsylvania. Her vote last year stood: Hayes 384,122, Tilden 366,158, Cooper 7,187, Smith (prohibition) 1,319. The Republican majority was obtained in Philadelphia, where the vote stood Hayes 77,075, Tilden 62,110. Whether this majority will hold this year remains to be seen. That city, like all manufacturing centres, is feeling the panic severely, and Kelly, the great greenbacker and interconvertible bond member of Congress, lives in Philadelphia. It would not surprise us, in view of that fact, and in view of the Cameron disaffection, and in view of the result in Ohio, and, finally, in view of the fact that this is the "off year" for Republicans, that the State should go Democratic.

The vote among our neighbors of Washington county stood, Hayes 5,896, Tilden 5,321 Cooper 199, Smith 3.

The Testimony of Physicians as Experts.

With all due deference to the medical men of this city, we do not see that their position is very strong in declining to testify as experts unless paid for their professional skill. Is such a decision really in keeping with medical ethics about which we have heard so much? Then why may not every man who possesses skill in his particular calling refuse to give the prisoner at the bar the benefit of it unless paid a fancy price? The law compels a physician, not less than a mechanic, to appear as a witness in a case where he may have personal knowledge of the facts bearing on an issue in court. He cannot refuse to attend, nor can he collect more than the ordinary fee of an ordinary witness for attending, no difference how valuable may be his time. Suppose a physician to be called in to see a victim of mal-practice. The victim dies and his family sue for damages. The physician's evidence is vital in the case, and the law compels him to give it. Nor can he claim an extra price for his time simply because he is an expert in medicine. He is paid just as any other witness would be paid, and no more.

Of course the case is different where a physician has no knowledge of the facts, and merely gives his professional opinions as to the liability of a witness suffering from defective eye sight to be mistaken as to personal identity in a given case. The law cannot compel any man to mix in a case in the courts where he has no knowledge of the facts, further than to appear and answer on that very point, as to whether or not he has any such knowledge. But it is medical ethics we are speaking of, not law. "Ethics" is a term that sums up what is known as the code of "human duty." It approximates very close to a religious code. The question therefore naturally comes up in the case of medical men whether their own code, upon which they lay so much stress, would not obligate them to give testimony upon the same terms as other people where either the life of a fellow being or the good of society was at stake. We do not mean by this that a Wheeling physician should be compelled to travel about as an expert wherever his services might be needed. This would make him the victim of his professional reputation. We refer to the casual calls likely to be made upon a physician within his own professional field of labor. It is as to his duty within this field as well as out of it that the action of the medical men applies. They have laid down a principle of general application. They claim that they are entitled to extra pay as experts when they appear as witnesses in court in a matter of professional opinion. If they are correct in this position then any other man in the community, who is any sort of an expert, can make the same claim, and hence there is no end to the expense that may be heaped up on a trial in court in the way of outlays for experts. Once let this become the recognized status of witnesses and we shall all become experts in some department or other, and proceed to turn our attention to evidence as a means of profitable occupation.

High Schools are Not a Legitimate Feature of the Common School System.

This fact is pretty well established wherever the school question is discussed, and especially at Pittsburgh, where it has been more thoroughly ventilated than at any other point coming under our observation. The Cincinnati *Gazette's* article against engrafting High Schools upon the public school system we have already noticed and quoted from. It made the strong point that in the very nature of things the children who expect to learn trades or otherwise work at some occupation requiring previous preparation, cannot go beyond the pale of the common schools, and the fewest number can thoroughly complete even the common school course. The manifest destiny of most children is to go to work early in life. The world is full of work and it is in most cases great injustice to a boy to keep him out of the current until he arrives at an age where he begins at a disadvantage with his fellows, or until a time perhaps when he contracts habits that make him averse to engaging in any useful manual occupation.

High Schools are schools of the few and not of the masses. They are like colleges, and they should be supported on the same principle, viz: by those who patronize them. They are not a legitimate part of the common school system, and no general tax should be laid on the masses for their support. The expense should come exclusively out of the pockets of those who are benefitted, and not off the man who is necessitated to call his children away from school early in life in order to help support the family.

The Pittsburgh *Leader* has taken some pains to analyze the patronage of the High Schools of that city, and finds that it is largely made up of a few well to do classes. Its list comprises 537 parents, and out of all this number but 22 are laborers, or less than one-twentieth of the whole. This too in a community where the laboring class, excluding the skilled mechanics, constitutes one-third of the population. Upon this showing the *Leader* comments as follows:

"Of course the twenty-two laborers do not represent all those who support their children in the High School by the labor of their hands. To these, for a just comparison, must be added the carpenters 20, glass blowers 6, cutters 5, plasterers, plumbers, policemen, porters and puddlers 12, tailors 13, barbers 4, engineers 11. This would swell the workingmens' list to 93. Of course there are many other workers mentioned, but they send few pupils, and they are fully offset by the persons we have not but should have included among the wealthier class. The proportion then of the two classes in the High School as shown by this list will not be unfairly represented by the proportion of 178 of the richer to 93 of the poorer class.

Of course when we speak of the wealthier or richer class we only mean to designate those who are able and would be willing to send their children to private schools if the High School did not exist. By the poorer class we mean those who could not send their children to advanced private schools if the High School did not exist. In this sense the analysis proves conclusively that the High School is an aristocratic institution. And when it is recollected that we have included among the former men like engineers, carpenters, rollers and tailors, most of whom earn good livings and are abundantly able to educate their children, it will be seen that the discrimination, the inevitable discrimination against the poor, is even greater than the proportion we have made.

THE remains of the late Senator Morton were laid to rest yesterday, unfavorable as was the weather, amid such a pageant as has seldom been seen in this country. The attendant scenes remind one of those that surrounded the burial of Thiers in Paris the other day. If there is anything in all this that can gratify the immortal spirit of man then surely it can be said of Morton, "he saw of the travail of his soul and was satisfied." But long ago it was asked,

"Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can Honour's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or Flattery soothe the dull cold ear of Death?"

WASHINGTON.

Signs of Mourning.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—As the funeral of Senator Morton takes place to-day all Government departments and offices of the District government are closed, flags are at half mast and bells are being tolled in honor of the illustrious dead.

THE RESUMPTION BILL.

As the result of the consultation among prominent friends of the resumption bill, this morning, it has been determined to move a suspension of the rules to-day for the purpose of adopting the resolution offered by Mr. Kelley last Friday providing for the removal of the bill from the morning hour and its consideration from day to day till Thursday of next week, with the agreement that a final vote shall then be taken. It was also determined to move the adoption of another resolution under a suspension of the rules to-day to take from the Banking and Currency Committee the bill which they have agreed upon for the remonetization of silver and assign it for consideration by the House immediately after the repeal bill shall have been disposed of. Judge Buckner, chairman of the committee, will offer the latter resolution.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATION AT PARIS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs held a meeting to-day on the subject of providing for American representation at the Paris Exposition. A communication was received from Secretary Evarts recommending an appropriation of $250,000 for that purpose and suggesting also that the bill should contain a provision for transporting intended exhibits from interior cities to the seaboard. The committee will hold daily sessions until they complete the bill.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

A bill was introduced in the House today by Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, for postal savings banks. It provides that at each office where the postmaster's salary is $1,000, on application, a savings bank shall be established where deposits shall be received at as low an amount as 25 cents, the amount not to exceed $200; it provides that when $25 is deposited it bear 3 per cent interest when placed subject to ninety days notice before call; it authorizes the issue of 3-65 bonds in denominations of $25, $50, $100 and $200, with coupons payable every three months, which on demand will be payable on amounts deposited when called; it provides for additional bonds for postoffices where such banks are established, and that the bonds may be increased from time to time, and leaves the execution of the provisions of the act with the Postmaster General; the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds on notification of the Postmaster General that more than $50,000,000 is so deposited, that amount being held under the 6th Auditor for payment of account demands.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD SUIT.

In the Supreme Court to-day decision was given in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company against Ex-President Durant, on an appeal from the Circuit Court for the district of Nebraska. This was the action of the Union Pacific Company to recover of Durant and wife the real estate conveyed to him at Omaha while President and General Manager of the road, on the ground that it was conveyed in trust for the company and not for his own use. The court below sustained the title of Durant, but the decree is here reversed, the court holding conveyance.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.—Arrived—The German bark Excelsior from Hamburg.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

SENATOR MORTON.

Burial of the Illustrious Dead.

Magnificent Floral Tributes---Massive Decoration of the Church.

Beautiful and Appropriate Mottoes.

Mournful Song and March and Anthem Voice the Nation's Sorrow.

Royal Honors Attest the Nation's Love for the Patriot Statesman.

LAID TO REST.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 5.—Rain fell from daylight to noon, and from noon to dark it grew colder, with considerable wind; the temperature had fallen 12° up to sundown. From the opening of the Court House doors this morning until half-past ten an uninterrupted crowd moved through to view the honored remains. At that hour the pall-bearers took a last look, when the casket was taken to the hearse and thence to the residence, escorted by the military. The first room at the left from the hall was gracefully draped with flags and mourning emblems. In front of the mirror, between the front windows of this room, stood a magnificent spray of white flowers. In the centre of the room, fronting the entrance, stood a floral pillar with a ground of white and a secondary purple border bearing upon the centre in violets the word "Rest." Immediately back of this, beneath the mantel, was a floral medallion, having inserted at its top a sheaf of full ripe wheat. This was bordered with white roses, having opposite the sheaf and on the bottom of the circle as it lay the letter "M" in blue flowers, the whole bordered with a wreath of smilax. In the 2d room on the right, standing on the piano, stood a floral harp bearing the motto "Our Friend," and the initials O. P. M., flanked on the right and left by two broken floral shafts and in the rear by a portion of the decorations used at the Court House. In this room was also placed a floral pillow bearing the legend "Indiana's Pride," from Judge Martindale. In the third room stood an easy chair, more eloquent in its vacancy than all the floral tributes, draped with stars and stripes and mourning colors. In this room was also located a shaft of laurel and ivy leaves, surmounted by a white dove, from whose beak suspended a wreath of smilax and ivy, and the motto "A slight testimonial of gratitude we bear to one who was an unswerving advocate of woman suffrage," from Mrs. Francis Minor and Phoebe Cozzens, of St. Louis. In this room was also deposited a floral pillow, composed principally of tube; roses, in the centre of which appeared the motto, "A Nation Mourns." The casket was deposited in the fourth or east room, against the mantel of which rested an anchor of tube roses and carnations with the motto "Rest" in purple immortelles, from the President and Mrs. Hayes, brought by Mr. Burchard Hayes. This was flanked on one side by a shield of white roses, bearing on the centre the initials "O. P. M." in purple immortelles, and on the other by an anchor from the colored citizens of Philadelphia. As soon as practical after the depositing of the remains for the last time in the room so familiar to him in life, the house was cleared and the family left for a brief hour with their dead and their grief. Upon the opening of the doors, the time was occupied prior to the removal of the remains to the hearse by the committees from the Cabinet, Senate and House of Representatives, distinguished guests and letter carriers in taking a last look, after which the funeral cortege formed according to programme.

THE CHURCH DECORATIONS.

The great organ which fills the space in the rear of the pulpit, a gleaming mass of silver pipes, was set in black walnut frame work and walled in by the broad descending gallery ballustrades, and the pulpit frame had flowing from it a crape loop at the top and two broad bands of black parting to the left and right at the foot. From the side gas jets in the gallery stretched down to the key bank of the organ were two immense flags, the blue fields meeting in the centre and their waving folds looped and intertwined with crape. In front of each of the large stained glass windows, above and below, through which the light streamed as through a prism, stood three delicate silk guidons, crossed like an escutcheon. At each of the supporting pillars of the gallery stood a gold starred silken banner of the line, the blue field at the top of the folds turned around the pillar on crape bands. Along the gallery ballustrades were stretched great garrison flags, with crape bands looped with crape rosettes. At each end of the ballustrades in the rear of the pulpit stood a silk standard, banded with crape. Over the pulpit and stand lay another garrison flag, with black drapings, completely covering the whole front, while the pulpit itself had a second covering of a silk standard, the blue field resting just under the Bible. On this rested a noble star of white flowers two feet from point to point, and below it a broad crape band looped with black bows. The altar rail was covered with black, trimmed with smilax and knots of white flowers. The decorations of the Church, in keeping with the noble auditorium, were massively rich and abounding in a dignified simplicity, which, blending with the black walnut woodwork and evergreen and upholstery, did not detract attention from the sad scene itself, which was the object of living interest. The large space inside the altar rail and between it and the pulpit stand was cloaked with a mass of the most beautiful and touching floral decorations, all gifts from at home and abroad.

At 12:25 o'clock the great organ, with Wm. H. Clark at the key-board, sounded the opening notes of Beethoven's funeral march, "On the Death of the Hero." Then came in order the farewell from Jeptha by Handel, Marche Funebre by Chopin, Lochery Mosia from the requiem of Mozart, a funeral march by Mendelssohn "Elegy of Tears" by Schubert, a funeral march to the memory of O. P. Morton by W. H. Clark, and last an adante from the 7th symphony by Beethoven. The choir of 150 voices filled the space between the organ and pulpit, stretching around the turn into the gallery above, with the farewell from the march of Jeptha was wailing out from the organ. The letter carriers, gray uniformed and white gloved, came in at the side door, each bearing the floral tributes which had been sent to the Morton homestead. On the stands at the head and foot of the bier stood a broken pillar of flowers, the gift of Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Ingram Fletcher. Around the altar and on each side of the pulpit stood the floral anchor from President Hayes, the lyre and pillow from Mrs. Hayes, and the anchor from the colored citizens of Philadelphia; under the pulpit the star from Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Emmett, the pillar from Mrs. Martindale, and one from Chauncey Filley of St. Louis. These floral offerings were most elaborate, being made of tube roses, chrisanthums, camelias, carnations and the rarest roses.

At 1 o'clock the remains were brought into the church, preceded by the officiating clergymen and followed by the pall-bearers—Hon. E. B. Martindale, Hon. J. N. Tyner, Assistant Postmaster General, Dr. W. C. Thompson, ex-Gov. Conrad Baker, Geo. James A. Ekin, A. Q. M. General, Hon. John F. Kibbey, Hon. Henry Taylor, Hon. A. G. Sorter, followed by the family and relatives. Then came Senators Davis, Burnside, Bayard, McDonald, Cameron (of Pa.), Booth, and Representatives Banks, Cable, Townsend, Burchard, Davidson, and Hanna. Then followed the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Attorney General and Burchard Hayes, son of the President, ex-Gov. Hendricks, Gov. Williams, Hon. Benjamin Bristow, Gen. Harlan, Gov. Young (of O.), Gov. Cullen (of Ills.), Col. Ingersoll, Murat Halstead, Mayor Moore, Theo. Cook, Judge Cox (of Cincinnati), and many other distinguished visitors both from abroad and every section of the State. Then came the Indiana State officers, Mayor Caven and City Council of this city.

The choir sang, "Cast thy burden on the Lord and He shall sustain thee." Rev. Myron W. Reed read from the Scriptures the first of the nintieth psalm and closing with the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastics. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Day, of this city. Anthem, "My faith looks up to Thee." Sermon by the Rev. Joseph Bradford Cleaver from 2d Samuel, 2d chapter, part of 7th verse: "Saul is Dead." Anthem: "And am I only born to die."

The Eulogy by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Bayless, pastor of the church in which the ceremonies took place was as follows: "Senator Morton, in common with all public men, lived two lives: One was before the public eye, and the other was not. It occurred also that in his case, as is not uncommon, the life he lived in public became so conspicuous that men almost forgot he was living any other life. He was so large a figure in the Senate that it was not remembered that he was anything in his own home. His observed life was so crowded with vast affairs that few ever inquired if he ever kissed his children, or if he had any children. The world saw in him so much power that it did not ask whether he had tenderness as well; it charged him with ambition, but did not credit him with love. One almost inevitable result of this state of facts is the misrepresentation of character. A man who lives a dual life can be known truly only when known in both parts of his dual career. Love is as large a factor as will in making up the footings to know the aggregate of a man, and therefore one who is known in the former is but half known. It is one of the penalties which men pay for being great. So far as this man was a public man, I need not speak of him at length. Every one can see the sun. You know him as well as I can judge of him. I will not tell you he had ambition as giants often have, nor that the goal of his ambition was worthy of his powers. His aim was high, his will unbending, and his purpose a quenchless flame. He brought into the struggle almost invincible powers. He never uttered trifles and was clumsy in by place of debate, but waited for great occasions and then spoke great things. Therefore the people listened spell bound and the Senate sat in silence while he spoke. There is probably not a man on earth who can sit and address an audience and hold as many thousands in silence for as many hours as could he whom we now mourn. He had the qualities of a commander. That instinct in men which leads them to hunt for leaders led them to him. With a military training he would have shone in a constellation in which Napoleon and Alexander would have been no higher than he. I need not tell you he was no fair weather sailor; he was hurried to the helm in a tempest. He showed his greatness by becoming a master in perilous times. What to most men was depression to him was inspiration. What to others threatened disaster was to him a prophecy of victory. This means that he was courageous and had the self-poise which comes of a consciousness of power, and no man does much who is not so. I need not tell you he struck for the Union and for freedom in the dark days of the republic. To the eye of history he looms a controlling giant amid the dread spectres of those gloomy times. He has been the black man's friend. I know he has been charged with inconsistency at this point, but inconsistency is only the epithet by which one's enemies try to stigmatize his progress. It is only the bigot and the fool who does not change an opinion when new and better light comes to him. But all this is known. My work is to show you some things on the other side of his dual career. Morton the Senator you know; I am to try to give a truer view by pushing aside for a moment the veil which hides from mankind at large Morton the man. It may be a surprise to some, perhaps, when I say that it is the uniform testimony of those who know his family life best that he was a conspicuous example of tenderness; and I do not use the word conspicuous to round a sentence; not because at funerals we feel that we must praise the dead. I use the word because facts demand it. His was no common tenderness; it passed the bounds of ordinary family love, as the friendship between David and Jonathan surpassed the ordinary friendship of men; it was a passion that never died nor waned. When burdened with such cares and tangled duties as no other Governor of this or any other State ever carried he still welcomed into his crowded office at all hours his wife and children, and never failed to greet them with kisses if they came twenty times a day. It was always the same. State affairs must wait while he embraced those he loved. The tenderest parent sometimes wearies of the caresses of his children, and especially if they are offered in the presence of company; but no matter who was in the parlor with him, nor what affairs were the subject of conversation, when his children came he helped them climb upon his knee, and he never grew impatient of their fondling. He never went a journey fifty miles without his wife if she could go with him. This was not simply because it might gratify her, but also because her presence was a necessity to his happiness, and so she was with him in far Oregon when the last stroke fell upon him. Such love wins love, and it is not strange that the children, who were thus welcomed when they came, nor his sons, when they became men, still kissed him and he them. His wife almost worshipped him, recognizing the wealth of both his power and his love, and that the last was equal to the first; she gave him in return the richest love. He knew during his long and for the most part agonizing illness, that she has devoted herself to him with an abandon of self forgetting and tireless service which would be an insoluble mystery, only that the world knows something of the might of love. So strong was her affection her immense service seemed to her no service at all. A friend said to her the other day as she came from her husband's side: "You are doing too much." She replied with a sort of a dazed and bewildered gaze, as though such a proposition were incomprehensible, and then said: "Doing too much! I am doing nothing! I would gladly die for him." The civilized world knows something about this man, but it does not know these things; perhaps only a few of his neighbors know of the exquisite family life which they had among them; but those who knew the facts know what I say is true. I saw no dry eyes about that dying bed when the wife and sons pressed close about and she again and again called the dying man her precious one, and the two sons, grown up men almost, kissed his hands and cheek over and over and baptized them with filial tears. Mrs. Morton is so prostrated by this event as not to be able to be present at this time, and I don't hesitate now as I might under other circumstances to bring these tender things out of the sacred obscurity of private life, because I know I am speaking to-day to countless thousands and I want to call the attention of all the world to the delicate and beautiful closing of the great life; I want men to know this man had something else in him besides ambition and schemes and cold power. I want it known that while he could hate wrong with intensity and could denounce it with the vehemence of lightning; could carry the affairs of a great State in his iron hand and do it easily and could leap almost in a day to the leadership of a Senate. He could also love like a woman and, as a matter of fact, displayed in his constant family intercourse an affection that was as exquisite as it was exceptional. One who has known him for years says that a more kind hearted man never lived. During the war a regiment of soldiers came here and was sent to spend the night in a building with a very leaky roof. About 2 o'clock in the morning the Governor was awakened by a fierce storm of rain. He at once called his Secretary and asked him if those soldiers were not in a building with a bad roof. On being told that they were, he said I shall go and move them. It was objected that they were doubtless already drenched and that a change would do little good, but nothing would pacify him, those men must be moved to better quarters, and he would have gone out alone in that fierce night, only that another went for him, and transferred the men to the State House. He was in New York at one time and learned that a large number of men were being transferred in freight and cattle cars from the Army of the Potomac to the Army of the Cumberland. He instantly telegraphed to Cincinnati that an officer there should, on the arrival of the Indiana troops, make them as comfortable as possible, even to giving them a cup of cold water in the Great Master's name. It is not every man of power who does such things. This kindness of heart made him approachable and enabled him to touch the people, and so strange as it may seem his daily mail was three or four times larger than that of any other Senator, and he had every letter answered, for he said that any man who took the trouble to write to him, by that fact was entitled to a reply. No person ever asked to see him and was refused. From this kindness of heart came the fact that perhaps he never uttered a bitter personality in debate. Against opposing principles and organizations he hurled heated thunderbolts. His denunciations were sometimes as fierce as wrath, but against persons he spoke no bitter things. Some of his political opponents are among the sincerest mourners at this funeral.

The speaker then referred to his intercession on behalf of Milligan and Bowles, convicted of treason, as an evidence of his tenderness and courage to resist the public clamor, and then proceeded as follows:

Oliver Perry Morton was an honest man. No man in this country ever had such chances as he to enrich himself at the public expense; but there is at this point absolutely no dimness of the glory of his career. Over this coffin arches a bow of unquestioned integrity. With abundant opportunity to die worth millions, he deliberately chose to die in comparative indigence. If an honest man is the noblest work of God, then this casket holds what is mortal of one of God's noblest works; his hands are clean; he has stood against the tide of dishonest schemes and schemers like Gibraltar against the sea. He believed and acted upon the belief that it is better to go poor to an honored grave than to go by a questionable fortune to a splendid burial.

At 2:55 prayer was offered by Rev. Prof. S. K. Hosshour. At 3:02, anthem. After the benediction by President Tuttle, of Washington College, the casket was removed to the hearse and the funeral procession moved under command of Gen. Lew Wallace, the Odd Fellows having taken charge of the body by their pall-bearers.

First division—Col. N. R. Ruckle commanding, was composed of the military of this city, Munico, Terre Haute, Crawfordsville and Logansport.

Second division, commanded by Gen. Pease and aided by Thomas Underwood—Composed of the Odd Fellows comprising the Grand Lodge of Indiana and lodges of this city and various parts of the State, including the lodge and encampment from Centreville, of which Senator Morton was a member.

Third division, commanded by Maj. J. F. Wildman—Clergy, hearse, family, U. S. Senators, Representatives, Governors, army officers, Federal Judges, State officers, county officers, Mayor of Indianapolis and city officers.

Fourth division, under command of Albert Gall, Esq.—Citizens in carriages and citizens on foot.

It was 5 o'clock when the Odd Fellows ceremonies were begun, which were necessarily shortened by the lateness of the hour.

The remains were deposited in the vault of the chapel at Crown Hill Cemetery.

A Mixed Case.

BOSTON, November 5.—In the Municipal Court this morning Wm. S. McFarland, attorney; Chas. A. Barry, teacher in the public school; Geo. A. Rogers, W. H. Warner and Addie E. Ward have been held in $2,000 bail each, charged with conspiracy to extort money from Dr. Howard Damon. The complaint alleges that Miss Ward, who is a teacher in the public school, wrote to the Doctor accusing him of seduction, procuring abortion, etc., and threatening public prosecution. The others worked upon Damon's feeling, and pursuaded him to secretly leave the city as the only way to avoid the disgrace, and pursued him over the country for three months with stories that he was followed by detectives, etc., and with offers to a settlement. Damon's friends learning of the case pursuaded him to return and have begun suit.

Weather Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6—1 a. m.

PROBABILITIES.

For Gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio Valley, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds and high pressure.

For Lower Lakes, snow, followed by clearing weather, northwest winds, higher pressure and stationary or lower pressure.

Cardozo and Patterson.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 5.—The argument in the Cardozo case occupied all day.

Another indictment was found against Senator Patterson, charging bribery in connection with his election to the Senate.

L. Cass Carpenter has arrived from New Jersey, and been sent to jail.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, November 5.

Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a resolution adjourning the House out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Morton.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, objected.

The House then proceeded to business. The following bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. Frye: To amend the bankrupt law; also to make persons charged with crimes and offences competent witnesses in the United States Courts.

By Mr. Hewett: Suplementary to the act of carrying into effect the convention between the United States and China, to give the court the claims of jurisdiction in certain cases.

By Mr. Ward: Authorizing the directors of National banks to declare quarterly dividends.

By Mr. Hunt: For re-computation of accounts between the United States and several States growing out of monies expended by them in the war of 1812; also for the construction of a bridge across the Potomac river.

By Mr. Hatcher: Reclaiming alluvial lands on the Mississippi river and improving its navigation.

By Mr. Bland: Removing the legal disabilities of women. It provides that when a woman has been admitted to practice in a superior court she shall be allowed to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

By Mr. Buckner: For the repeal of all bankrupt laws; also for the establishment of a National university for women in Washington; also amending the Constitution so as to restrict application of the 15th Amendment to the citizens of the United States, on March 30, 1870, when said amendment was adopted, and their issue. The purpose of the Amendment is understood to be to prevent the Chinese or their descendents from becoming voters.

By Mr. Neal: Imposing a duty of 20 cents per cental on all imported barley.

By Mr. Willis, of New York: To promote the education of the blind. The bill proposes an appropriation of $250,000 to be invested in the United States as a perpetual fund, the interest on which to be paid semi-annually to the Trustees of the American Printing House for the blind at Louisville.

By Mr. Cabell: To reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco.

By My. Scales: For the transfer of the office of Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department.

By Mr. Shelby: To appropriate the cotton tax for school purposes.

By Mr. Hooker: Authorizing the election of a delegate from the Indian Territory.

By Mr. Ellis: Defining the manner in which certain land scrip may be located, and providing for the issue of patents in the name of the locator.

By Mr. Sayler: Relating to the execution of Custom House bonds; also, to secure the rights of homestead settlers in public lands.

By Mr. Neal: Imposing duty on barley.

By Mr. Banning: Amending the act relative to the tax on cigars; also, removing all restrictions now existing in relation to the enlistment of colored citizens in the army.

By Mr. Booth: For the repeal of the bankrupt law.

By Mr. Young: For protecting the lands of the Mississippi from overflow.

By Mr. Riddle: Directing the transmission of printed matter through the mails when postage is insufficient; also, for the election of Postmasters.

By Mr. Whitthorn: Authorizing treaty with Mexico; to procure protection for the capital and labor of United States citizens, which may be invested in opening railway communications.

The House passed under a suspension of the rules Mr. Bland's bill for the recoinage of silver. It provides that there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy of standard silver as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which there shall be devices and superscriptions as provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract; and any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any U. S. coinage mint or assay office to be coined into such dollars for his benefit upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage. Under the existing law sec. 2 and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The vote was yeas 163, nays 34.

Mr. Ewing moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution making the bill to repeal the third section of the Resumption Act the special order for to-morrow and from day to day till Tuesday, the 13th, at 3 o'clock, when the previous question shall be ordered on it and on any amendment then pending; the special order not to interfere with the appropriation bills but to be extended, if necessary, so as to allow five days for consideration of the bill; all amendments meanwhile are to be in order. Adopted.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENCE.

On motion of Mr. Wood, the rules were suspended and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested, if not incompatible with with public interests, to communicate to the House the correspondence with Spain, and orders and directions of the Treasury Department to the collectors of customs in regard to the recent imposition of a differential duty of fifty cents per ton on Spanish vessels entering the United States ports, with such information in reference thereto as he may deem necessary.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to furnish the House at the earliest practicable moment copies of the contract with certain syndicate of American and foreign bankers for negotiation of the 4 per cent bonds of the United States, together with copies of all other papers relating thereto, and whether it remains in force as originally made without modification.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. Phillips introduced a bill to create a postal savings bank.

The Speaker announced that he would be absent to-morrow in Pennsylvania, and that Mr. Sayler would act as Speaker.

The House then adjourned, on motion of Mr. Calkins, in respect to the memory of Senator Morton.

Free from Tax.

HAVANA, November 5.—A decree just issued declares that all estates ruined during the war and in the way of reconstruction will be free from contributions for five years; also that every new estate and all new property acquired in the Central and Oriental Departments, and all industries and commerce in those departments newly established, will be exempt for three years. All cattle imported with the exclusive object of raising stock will be duty free for two years.

Again Postponed.

CLEVELAND, O., November 5.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather the great trot between Smuggler and Great Eastern has been again postponed. No date for it has yet been fixed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

WAR NOTES.

PESTH, November 5.—The Hungarian government has allowed the rails, which were intended for a railroad, to be seized as a contraband of war. They are to be taken to Roumania.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 5.—It is reported from Orchanie that General Gourks was wounded during the recent fighting, and has since died.

LONDON, November 5.—A Vienna dispatch says: The recent Russian successes have renewed war in Belgrade.

A Russian official reports the continued progress on Plevna.

Trteven and Turskyaver are occupied by infantry and cavalry.

A detatchment has penetrated the Yablanitza Pass in pursuit of the retreating Turks.

A Turkish force, numbering between three and four thousand men from the south of the Balkans, attacked a Russian force at Mahren. After three hours fighting the Turks retreated, leaving one hundred dead and many wounded.

Horrible Murder of a West Virginian in Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., November 4.—A dispatch of Sunday noted the finding of a dead body of an unknown man in a pasture lot near Lowanda, in this (McLean) county. An investigation held to-day indicates that the name of the deceased was Robert Angler; that his home was in Grafton, West Virginia, and that he lately lived in Champaign county, Illinois. He was murdered several days ago, judging from wounds on the body, and from the fact that his clothing is saturated with water and blood. The back of his head was smashed to a jelly with a club. There was a bullet-hole through the left side, entering the back at the sixth rib, and another bullet-hole from the right cheek deep into the neck. The hat, coat and boots were missing, and the pockets reversed and rifled, except the inner vest pocket, in which were three letters, written by Miss Flora C. Colerider, Grafton, W. Va., and addressed as above to deceased. He was light complexioned, had auburn hair and blue eyes, was aged about twenty-five years, well dressed and genteel in appearance. He was seen Sunday a week ago passing northward through Towanda, followed by a dangerous looking tramp, aged thirty, with a large scar on the right side of the face, wearing yellow overhalls, torn and ragged coat, white hat, upturned behind, and carrying a valise. These clothes were found in a field near the dead body.

Mexican Affairs.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 30.—Manuel M. Zamaconi, special Commissioner from Mexico, is en route to Washington. It is expected that he will remain there as Minister.

Minister Foster gave an informal dinner to Zamraconi and Velasco. Vallarta, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministers of Germany and Spain were present.

Another regiment of infantry marched for the Rio Grande on the 30th. Much excitement prevails at the numerous reports of fights on the Rio Grande between the Mexicans and Americans. It is rumored that a body of Mexicans crossed to Eagle Pass, pulled down the American flag and ran up the Mexican flag, and that Matamoras has pronounced against Diaz. The excitement increased on the news that Mexicans had been assassinated in Texas.

Gen. Trevino pledges Nieva Leon to Diaz's policy of extradition and the suppression of the raids.

Mexican officials on the Rio Grande claim that they give up criminals in all cases required by the treaty and where the honor and peace of the country demands it, but they reserve the right to refuse to deliver up their own citizens on the demand of a foreign power, as the treaty does not require it.

Congress is cutting down the tariffs of the Mexico & Vera Cruz Railroad, and declares that the government is empowered to abrogate concessions to and against all contracts with the railroad.

Want a New Financial System.

ST. LOUIS, November 5.—The *Journal of Agriculture and Farmer*, of this city, has forwarded to A. H. Buckner, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, a farmers' petition measuring 127 feet in length and containing 5,573 names. The memorialists ask for a financial system independent of a metalic basis. They insist that the whole theory of specie resumption is unphilosophical and unsound; that the values being relative, the only thing which can be said to be a standard of value is necessarily the mean relation of all commodities; that money is simply a creature of law, an instrument of commerce, a standard of payment. They claim that those who hold the real collaterals as improved farms must have the privilege of borrowing money from the public treasury on equal terms with those who hold bonds.

THE TURF.

NEW YORK, November 5.—To-morrow has been appointed for the race between Ten Broeck and Parole. The event is exciting much interest. It is possible that the storm which now threatens may make another postponement inevitable.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—The weather was cold and disagreeable at Benning's to-day, and a severe rain storm set in about 1 o'clock, continuing through the afternoon. The attendance was small.

The selling race of 1¼ miles was won by Glendudley, Blondell 2d, Dalgasian 3d. No time kept.

The consolation purse, 1¼ mile, was won by First Chance, Enterprise 2d, Maj. Barker 3d. Time, 2:07½.

The heavy rain caused the postponement of the balance of the races till to-morrow.

An Abortionist Sentenced to be Hanged.

COBOURG, ONT., November 5.—David Smith Castlelon, an abortionist, was sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of December for the murder of Miss Wande. Alleged accomplices, Mallory and Welton, are held for the next assizes.

Legal Holiday.

NEW YORK, November 5.—To-morrow being a legal holiday, the Stock and Gold Exchanges will be closed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, November 5.—MONEY—5a7 per cent, closing for prime mercantile paper at 6a8 per cent. Custom receipts $390,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $849,000. Clearings $15,000,000. Sterling, actual business long $4.80¾, short $4.84.

GOLD—Steady at 102⅝ until afternoon, when sales were made at 102¾a102⅞, the latter the closing quotation. Carrying rates 2a6 per cent.

SILVER—At London 54⅛d. Here silver bars are $1 22¼ greenbacks, $1 19 gold. Silver coin ¼a⅜ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS—Firm.

United States 6s of 1881, coupons	110½
Five-Twenties (1865) new	105⅝
Five-Twenties (1867)	108⅝
Five-Twenties (1868)	110
New Fives	106½
New Four and a halfs	106¼
New Fours	102½
Ten-forties	107½
Ten-forties (coupons)	107½
Currency Sixes	121½

RAILROAD BONDS—Steady generally.

STATE SECURITIES—Steady.

STOCKS—The market which was dull in the morning on slight fluctuations, became weak in the afternoon, and lower during the last hour. The business fall in prices for the day ranged from ¼ to 1½ per cent. A portion of the decline is attributed to the passage of the silver bill, while the election holiday to-morrow and the new Commission law are charged with the dullness. The advance in telegraph rates puts up Western Union ¾ per cent at the opening, and the Atlantic &