

# THE SEWING MACHINE.

### INTERESTING FACTS AS TO ITS INVENTION AND INVENTORS.

Water Hunt the Original Inventor in 1832—Singer's Success—A Compromise by Which High Prices Were Maintained for Years.

[Pittsburg Cor. Sewing-Machine Times.]

As historical facts are growing more interesting each year concerning the prime movers of the great sewing-machine industry, I wish to give you what I know about the king of the sewing-machine business, I. M. Singer. All authorities give credit for the invention, and the country blacksmith did well toward that end, no doubt; but he got his idea from a defective machine made by Water Hunt of New York in 1832. He demonstrated the fact that a machine could take a stitch, but he could go no farther, and Howe patented the model and got an offer from a London firm of corset-makers, who gave him two years in which to perfect his machine and adapt it to his business. They fitted up a machine-shop and paid him for his time, but it was a failure, and he returned to America disconsolate.

SINGER AS A WORKMAN.  
About forty years ago a man named Regan owned a wood-carving establishment on Fifth avenue, this city (Pittsburg). Among his workmen was I. M. Singer, who was an expert in making wooden letters for signs. Mr. Singer in those days was "hard up" in the fullest sense of that term, and was somewhat of a Bohemian in habits and taste. He left this city and tramped to New York, where he obtained work in a similar establishment. His new employer being engaged in perfecting a machine for sawing out wooden letters—a sort of scroll-saw; at any rate Mr. Singer helped him to complete it. The inventor went to Mr. Clark, a noted lawyer on patents, in order to get his scroll-saw patented. He took Mr. Singer along to better explain to the lawyer the working, specifications and plans of the scroll-saw invention.

While there Mr. Clark spoke incidentally of the failure of Elias Howe to perfect his sewing machine in London. Singer listened attentively, and it is said asked many questions concerning the difficulty.  
"By George," exclaimed Singer, "I can make that thing work."  
"There is a fortune for you if you do," said Mr. Clark.

"I can do it. I have the idea now," enthusiastically continued Singer.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.  
Then it is recorded how he looked down at his shoes, with the soles loose, and his clothes in tatters and ragged. He wrote so to speak and exclaimed: "I am talking wild; I haven't money enough to buy a screw."

"I will tell you what I will do," said Clark. "I'll fit you up a shop in the loft of my stable, furnish you with everything you need to work with and live upon, and give you two months to make it go. If you are successful I will get all necessary patents and take half of my investment."  
"It's a go," said Singer.

Inside of a month he had his machine working, using the eye-pointed needle and shuttle invented by Hunt, but with an addition it made a continuous stitch. There was one defect, however. His machine failed to draw up the stitches and left each one with a loop on both sides of the fabric. Upon this he worked night and day until the last day of his time came. He worked at it until noon and then started for his dinner. A thought struck him, and back through the streets he started on a run for his shop. He seized a little piece of wire, gave it several bends, and inserted it in the machine. This was the little "spiral" called a "take-up," which to-day is found in one form or another in every machine. It was a success!

WHAT HOWE FOUND.  
By the time Elias Howe got back from England he found three machines in America that would sew; all were based on his patent—the Singer, the Wheeler & Wilson, and the Grover & Baker. He found that Singer had sold 4,000 machines. He brought suit and succeeded in getting judgment for \$80,000 royalty on those sold, and further established a royalty of \$20 on each machine sold by any of the three firms. After this Howe got a man named Taylor to work on a machine and he finally succeeded in inventing an entirely new one, which took Howe's name.

About this time rumors reached the other firms that models made by Hunt and antedating Howe's were in existence, and they secured one from Baltimore. They held a consultation and sent for Mr. Howe, and showed him the model and their proofs that Hunt invented it long before his patent was applied for. Howe was broken up badly and made a clean breast of it. Howe left the office and happened to meet his lawyer on the street. To him he confided the whole matter. "I will fix that," said the lawyer, and they started back.

HOW THEY FIXED IT.  
"Now, gentlemen," he said, addressing the sewing-machine proprietors, "you are simply killing the goose that laid the golden egg. You let this thing get known and refuse to pay Mr. Howe his royalty, and you will have to sell your machine at \$25 instead of \$125. Inside of a year there will be 100 sewing machines in the market, all of them using the patent you now hold." They saw the point. A compromise was effected, by which Elias Howe continued to get a royalty of \$20 on each machine, instead of \$20. Two dollars also went into a general fund to fight other companies into submission to their control. This was the famous "combination" which made millions upon millions of dollars, and furnished much cause for denunciation on the part of many well-meaning people.

Only an Acquaintance.  
[Boston Home Journal.]

He was only a stray waif of a yellow dog with no ancestry to boast of, but as he sat upon the wooden seat in one of our city parks with a little child's tiny arm lovingly twined about his ugly thick neck and a sweet, cooing voice saying in his ear, "I love you, little dorgie," he was as proud as any prize setter in the land. "Is that your dog, little boy?" asked a policeman, as he passed the happy couple. "No, he doesn't belong to me, only I'm acquainted with him," answered the affectionate friend of the little tramp dog.

The Horse at the Brook.

Observe you: horse when he is drinking at a brook is an Arab maxim. If in bringing down his head he remains square without bending his limbs he possesses sterling qualities and all parts of his body are built symmetrically.

Smut in Grain.

The spores of smut found in grain are so small that 7,500,000 can be placed side by side in the space of one square inch.

Six crematories are now in operation in the United States.

# Sherman's Opinion of Grant.

### (From J. F. Wilson's "The Century.")

One by one the staff officers had withdrawn to their tents, for Sherman was now alone, always ready to make a night of it, and they saw that he was well under way toward it upon that occasion. A dark and solemn forest surrounded us, and a dead silence had fallen upon the sleeping army; not a sound except that of the measured tread of the sentinel in front of the general's tent disturbed the quiet of the night. Twelve o'clock had come and gone, and I o'clock was at hand, when there came a pause in the conversation; then a moment of reflection on the part of Sherman, whose deeply lined face was brilliant, sleepless eyes I see now as plainly as I did then, turned toward and lighted up by the red glare of the blazing logs, and bright with intelligent and energetic life.

Then came a quick, nervous, upward glance at me, and then the following remark: "Wilson, I am a great deal smarter than he does; I see things quicker than he does. I know more about law, and history, and war, and nearly everything else than he does; but I'll tell you where he beats me and where he beats the world. He don't care a d— for what he can't see the enemy doing, and it scares me like h—!" And this vigorous and graphic speech is the best description of the fundamental characteristics and differences of the two men I have ever heard. It shows not only a profound self-knowledge on the part of Sherman, but a profound, comprehensive, and discriminating estimate of the personal peculiarities of Gen. Grant; for it is true that the latter was never scared by what the enemy might be doing beyond his sight.

Shying Horses Said To Be Near-Sighted.

[New York Sun.]  
"Why it is that shying in horses should be set down to an ugly disposition I don't know," said a prominent veterinary surgeon recently. "It must be because horsemen don't know what else to lay it to. The fact is that it seldom is met with unless the horse is near-sighted. I have tested scores of shying horses for near-sightedness, and in nearly all cases found what I expected. And now when I am asked to give points on buying horses I give this as one of the requisites. Never buy a horse which is near-sighted. There are, however, two exceptions to this rule. If the horse is to have a mate, then it doesn't make any difference about the sight. One horse can go blind if the other is clear-sighted. If the horse is to be used for riding to saddle be careful that he is not near-sighted, for he will throw you sooner or later.

"The reason why a near-sighted horse shies is very simple," the surgeon continued. "Of all animals the horse is the most gentle, and even timid. He sees a strange object and his susceptible mind magnifies it into a monster that is going to destroy him. A piece of white paper at the roadside at night is a ghost, and an old wagon in the ditch is a dragon. Every horseman knows that if you drive the animal close to the dreadful object the horse cools down at once. It is supposed that it is because the horse makes a closer acquaintance with the object. That is true, but not in the sense in which it is generally understood. The animal has not been able to see it from a distance. He is near-sighted."

A Propeller Built in Alaska.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]  
During this last winter on the Yukon, Mr. Farciot performed a task which it will be hard to find equaled in the history of mechanics. He built a boat and an engine with which to propel it, having at his disposal only the wood obtainable in the vicinity, a few lengths of gas-pipe, taken from this city to be used in mining operations, one or two files and a ratchet, with a few wood cutting tools. With such materials and the aid of a constructed propeller which carried him at the rate of seven knots an hour 4,200 miles, and which can now be seen in the machinery department at the Mechanics' pavilion. The engine is composed wholly of pieces of gas-pipe, as one can see by inspecting it. The cylinder is gas-pipe, the rods and all the iron-work are gas-pipe, except the propeller and its center, the former being beaten iron, and the latter iron nuts. It is as ingenious a piece of mechanism as was ever built, and has proved as effective as it is ingenious. He intended to place the engine in a bark canoe, but not being able to build one strong enough, he constructed a wooden boat about fifteen feet long, in which he made the descent of the Yukon to its mouth, and thence around by sea to St. Michaels. During this trip by sea he encountered a storm which made an old sea-captain who accompanied him shed tears of alarm as salt as the spray with which he was deluged. But the little propeller brought both safe to port, and was subsequently brought down to San Francisco by Lieut. Stoncy.

Tornado Caprices.

[Washington (Globe) Commercial Gazette.]  
One of the mysteries of the tornado, is to be found on the farm of Capt. E. Henkle, three miles west of town. The captain's orchard was laid waste by the storm, and on some of the trees the apples were actually baked by the elements of the tornado. It is near here where the oak, elm and hickory trees are stuck full of straws from haystacks, some of the straws penetrating the hard bark of the shell-bark hickory.

The story is believed by no one until they see the specimens, many of which are on exhibition here. The theory of some is that the straws were charged with some element or combination of elements which constituted the tremendous force of the tornado, and for the instant imparted properties to the straws which prevented them from breaking. Others say the great velocity with which they traveled prevented them breaking, while many say nobody knows anything about it. The straws are in there just the same, and many of them have been put there to stay.

A Deer's Age.

[Denver Tribune-Republican.]  
The age of a deer can be told by the number of prongs on its horns up to 7 years. The first year of their existence they have no horns; the second they have a spike or one prong on each side of the head; the third year they have a spike with one prong; the fourth year they have two prongs, and so on up to the age of 7 years. After that the horns have six points. They stop increasing in number, and grow thick, stocky, and strong.

With Rare Exceptions.

A student of tramp human nature observes that, with very rare exceptions, tramps are men who never learned a trade.

Lynn (Mass.) Union: The editorial page is the least read of any page of the paper, yet those who do read it are the men who are thinking for the community, direct enterprises and control its destinies.

The Jura mountains shone with phosphorescence during an astonishing electric shower near Geneva not long ago.

# DOT AND DASH IN SIAM.

### An American Telegrapher in Bangkok—What He Thinks of the Country.

(New York World.)

Martin J. Dix, one of the four telegraphers who left this city several months ago to accept situations under the king of Siam, writes from Bangkok, the capital of the kingdom, as follows:

"UNIVERSAL HOTEL, BANGKOK, Siam: I have just returned from a walk, and must confess I am glad to get back once more to this place that we have to call home. Bangkok is a city with a population of about 500,000 people, and such a medley you never saw—Siamese, Chinese, Hindoos, Burmese, Malays, and about 500 Europeans and Americans. There are gorgeous temples, public offices, accommodations for 8,000 soldiers, and room for 8,000 wives and concubines of the king, who has an inclosure all to himself and is never seen.

"There are only two hotels in the place. The houses are mostly built of wood on posts, and many are on rafts on the river Menam, eight and ten houses being sometimes on one raft. There is only one decent street in the city, and that's the dirtiest I have ever seen—the Italian quarter of New York being scrupulously clean in comparison. They have no sanitary regulations, all the filth being left on the streets or dumped into the river, and it's a wonder that the city is as healthy as it is.

"But you ought to see the natives. Phew! I've often wished in New York, when the thermometer was in the nineties, that we could dispense with some unnecessary clothing. The Siamese have reached the height of tropical comfort, for neither males or females wear more than a sash, and to a white man the fashion is revolting. They are a filthy lot, too, paying no regard to cleanliness.

"If one had a constitutional objection to water Bangkok is just the place to come to. Here in the hotel we have good water but some of it is brought by steamer from Hong Kong—somewhere about 1,000 miles. Just now we get some distilled rain-water, this being the rainy season, which lasts for three months, the rainfall beginning at 3 p. m. and lasting three hours every day. It is a godsend, and cools the air and washes the streets.

"Many American residents have visited us, and we have received many of our invitations to dinner, but as it is customary to return the invitation, and as living here is expensive, we have had oftentimes to decline the intended kindness with thanks.

"The telegraph business in Siam is very slow. It took about twenty-five messages a month, but rumors say they contemplate great things in the future. We have been here nearly three weeks and have yet done nothing. The Siamese are very slow. I was told of an Englishman named Davidson who was here for two or three years and all he did was to sign the vouchers for his pay.

"I am getting awfully tired of this easy life, and wish, when I go to bed, that I might wake up and find myself in New York or some other part of America. If I ever get back you will not be able to get me out of it with a derrick."

How Switzerland was Wrinkled.

[Corral News-Record.]  
The inner hot nucleus of the globe (which is not liquid, as the old-fashioned geologists did vainly hold, but solid and rigid) contracts faster than the cooler outside. The cold upper shell therefore falls in upon it more or less continually, and thus, occupying less horizontal space, must necessarily cause great lateral pressure. Imagine for a moment a solid weight of millions upon millions and millions of tons all falling in toward a common centre, and all squeezing sideways the parts about the crack at which the crust of the earth is weakest. The present structure of the Alps shows us admirably how enormous is the force thus exerted. The solid rocks which compose their surface are twisted and contorted in the most extraordinary way, great groups of strata, once horizontal, being folded over and over each other, exactly as one might fold a carpet in several layers. Professor Heim, of Zurich, has shown by careful measurements that the strata of rock which now go to make up the northern half of the central Alps alone once occupied just as much horizontal space as they do at present. The crushing and folding due to the lateral pressure has been powerful enough to wrinkle up the different layers and throw them back upon one another like a blanket doubled over and over in huge folds that often reach from base to summit of lofty mountains, and stretch over whole square miles of the surface of Switzerland.

The Prairie Dogs of California.

[Denver Tribune-Republican.]  
Mountainous regions are particularly well adapted to the propagation of animal life; there are those that can not exist outside of the rocky fastnesses which they inhabit, and there are those which are native to the soil of the plains, burrowing under ground miles away from water and vegetation. This singular mode of existence, which is observed in the cases of prairie dogs and other animals, is accounted for by the supposition that they find water in the course of their burrowings, otherwise they could not exist.

These little animals live in villages, raising the ground high above them as they burrow, and they can never be caught save by partial drowning, a scheme which is employed by their captors in this part of the country. When their captivity is desired the water from the irrigating ditches is turned on, and they are finally taken out of the ditches when too exhausted to resist.

Burrowing owls are supposed to share their habitations with rattlesnakes, but this is not probable as rattlesnakes are known to prey upon young prairie dogs, and like many other legends pertaining to animals, this one is known to naturalists to be untrue.

Pere Hyacinth on War.

[Chicago Tribune.]  
Pere Hyacinth, or M. Hyacinth Loyson, as he is now called, recently conducted a service in the Church of the Rue d'Aras, Paris, for the repose of the souls of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the Tonquin campaign. He had a very large congregation. In his sermon he dwelt on the high qualities of soldiers and the benefits that flow from their hardships and trials of military life. "War," he said, "cannot be dispensed with. Without it what is there to preserve the liberty of nations? Those who advocate its abolition are dangerous, almost criminal Utopians."

Not a Dandy.

"Ling Ching is a Chinaman who is immensely rich. He's worth millions," said a traveler. "Goodness!" remarked one of his friends, "he's a daisy, ain't he?" "No, he's only a China Astor."

Rome, in the days of Hadrian, is supposed to have contained 7,000,000 inhabitants.

# THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

### Meeting of City Officials and Leading Patriotic Citizens—Resolutions of Respect to Memory of Our Late Vice-President.

Pursuant to a call from his honor, Mayor John W. Powell, a number of our leading public spirited citizens assembled at Magnolia ball, last evening, for the purpose of taking steps commemorative of the memory of our late and beloved Vice-President, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks.

On motion of Mr. A. A. Trescott the meeting was called to order by Mayor John W. Powell, who was made chairman of the meeting.

On motion of City Attorney J. D. Gilland, Clem Davis was appointed secretary.

Mayor Powell, in an appropriate and timely manner, stated the object of the meeting, referring, in a feeling manner, to Mr. Hendricks, his national career, and the obligation of the people of the South to him.

On motion of Col. R. V. Booth, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting and of the respect of the Democratic citizens of Vicksburg for the memory of our late revered Vice-President Hendricks.

Mayor Powell reported on this committee Col. R. V. Booth, Major A. M. Paxton, Mr. J. D. Gilland, Rev. Thomas Cummins, Mr. A. A. Trescott, Chancellor Warren Cowan and Professor B. B. Seeley.

The committee presented the following preamble and resolutions which were read by Col. Booth and were unanimously adopted:

The sudden and unexpected death of the Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks at his home in Indianapolis on the 25th inst. is not only a national calamity, but a forcible and emphatic illustration of the uncertainty of human life.

Just called a short while ago by the voice of the American people to fill the second official station in the gift of the Republic, a fitting tribute to a life ever devoted and dedicated to the service of his country, and one eminently characterized by incorruptible integrity, lofty patriotism, and broad statesmanship, his sudden and tragic end is well calculated to awaken in our hearts the profoundest emotions.

And desiring to pay some slight tribute to his memory, and to perpetuate in some enduring form our appreciation of his worth as a patriot and statesman, therefore

Be it resolved, By the citizens of Vicksburg, in mass meeting assembled, that in the death of the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, the American Republic has lost one of its most distinguished citizens, the Democracy of the nation one of its ablest exponents and defenders, and the great mass of the people a friend, whose heart ever beat in sympathy with their wants, and whose voice was ever raised in advocacy of their rights.

Resolved, That we tender to his mourning family our warmest sympathies, and that the secretary of this meeting transmit to them a copy of these resolutions.

On motion the secretary was ordered to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the city press, and send a copy of same to the family of deceased.

# AT HENDRICKS' HOME.

### The City Draped in Mourning and Flags Flying at Half Mast.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—All the public buildings here are covered with emblems of mourning and flags are displayed at half-mast all over the city and citizens generally are doing everything that suggests itself to make the observance of the death of the vice-president appropriate and fitting.

On account of the strain on the nerves of Mrs. Hendricks visitors were excluded from the house last evening, but this morning the parlors were again filled by sympathetic friends. Mrs. Hendricks is almost prostrated to-day from grief and exhaustion, and her physician have given orders that she shall see nobody unless there is an emergency for it.

There has been no change in the arrangements for the funeral, which will take place at noon on Tuesday, the body lying in state all day Monday at the court-house.

All the rooms at the principal hotels have already been engaged by distinguished guests from abroad.

The senatorial party and other representatives of the government will arrive from Washington Monday night.

The Hendricks club appointed a committee to make the preliminary arrangements for a subscription to raise a monument to Mr. Hendricks in this city.

Mrs. Hendricks has received several hundred messages of condolence.

### A Joke that Did Not Pan Out Well.

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 27.—News has just reached the city from Waverly, Ky., stating that Henry McElroy, driver of the stage and also mail carrier, when approaching King's Mills, a small hamlet, about eight miles below Henderson, was met by a party of workmen. McElroy got into a dispute with them and one of the party drew a revolver and tried to frighten McElroy by firing into the air. McElroy took his double barreled shotgun and fired into the crowd, seriously wounding three men. McElroy escaped unhurt, jumped from the stage and fled across the fields towards Morganfield on foot, leaving the stage and contents in charge of a colored man, who proceeded to Morganfield.

### A Boy Killed and Eaten by Hogs.

KANKAKEE, ILL., Nov. 27.—A boy aged 14 years, named Snyder, living near Cabery, was killed and eaten by hogs Wednesday, while sleeping on a straw stack near his father's house.

# Adopted Appropriate Resolutions.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The city council to-day adopted appropriate resolutions upon the death of Vice-President Hendricks, and it was ordered that the city hall be closed on the day of the funeral, and all flags displayed at half-mast until after the interment.

### Reports of a Riot.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 27.—It was just announced here that a riot at Fourth Pool, between the strikers and non-union coal mines, took place this morning. Two hundred strikers are in possession of the mines. A number of men were injured. The police were compelled to retreat. Both sides sent for reinforcements.

### A Strike Postponed.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 27.—The joint convention of the Miners' Amalgamated Association and Knights of Labor met here yesterday in secret session. The prevailing impression is that the contemplated strike has been indefinitely postponed. The resolution upon the subject provides for the inauguration of the eight hour system in mines on May first, 1888.

### Business to be Suspended Until After the Interment.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Arrangements are now being made to pay proper respect to the memory of the late vice-president on Tuesday next. The bells on the city hall and of the fire department will be tolled for an hour, and business will be at least partially suspended. The city hall and the custom-house and postoffice will be draped in mourning.

### The President to Attend the Funeral of Mr. Hendricks—Memorial Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—A Hendricks memorial meeting will be held in one of the largest halls in this city, some time this week. The Columbia Democratic Club will send a delegation to Indianapolis to attend the funeral.

A regular meeting of the cabinet was held to-day. All the members were present. The president's message so far as completed was read and unanimously approved. It is said to be an unusually strong paper, containing many new and valuable suggestions.

The question of attending the funeral of Vice-President Hendricks was considered and two or three of the members of the cabinet said that it would be almost impossible for them to leave the city, without neglecting many matters, which it was important should be settled before the meeting of Congress. The president expressed his determination to attend the funeral. His message was almost ready and could easily be completed on his return from Indianapolis. It was finally decided to leave the matter to the entire discretion of each member, with the general understanding that all who, consistently could go would do so. The party will probably leave here Monday morning.

### Damage by the Recent Storm in New England.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The storm which has raged for several days subsided yesterday. At Crescent Beach, the principal hotel was almost completely demolished. The tide tore down the piazzas, and as the waters rose higher the surf broke with full force against the side of the house. The entire front and side were dashed to pieces by the force of the waves, which reached as high as the second story. Bath-houses without number were carried away. The rain changed to snow, and the fall in Vermont and New Hampshire is very heavy, varying in depth from one to two and a half feet, while in some sections there are great drifts, which seriously impede travel.

### An Alarming State of Affairs in the State of Monterey.

MONTEREY, Nov. 28.—The State legislature adjourned Wednesday. One of its last acts was to give the governor extraordinary powers, and direct him to maintain the State government at all hazards. Gov. Garcia went to the City of Mexico two weeks ago, to confer with the Federal authorities. Acting Governor Sepulveda left the city Thursday and is now at Villa Garcia, a town on the Mexican National railroad, twenty miles south of this city. In the mean time the city is being filled with revolutionists and several bands of armed men will arrive in the next 48 hours from interior towns. Unless the State government asserts itself speedily and energetically, it will be lost. The revolutionists are well armed and ready to fight. It is generally believed they will succeed in overthrowing the State authorities, unless the Federal government comes to their assistance.

### Bustamante, Mex., Nov. 28.—A large band of revolutionists passed through the city Thursday, going toward Monterey. They were joined here by Indians, who attacked this place some weeks ago. Last night bells were ringing and people were cheering over good news received from the City of Mexico. The mayor has received dispatches stating that the federal government will place a sufficient number of troops at the disposition of the governor to enable him to put down rebellion.

### Pilot Captured by Bulgarians.

BELGRADE, Nov. 27.—The Bulgarians yesterday vigorously attacked the Servians at Piro and captured the city after being twice repulsed. Ministers have started to join King Milan at Nissa, and large bodies of Servian troops are hastening to the front.

### A Halt Called.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 28.—The Porte has telegraphed to Prince Alexander, asking him to stop the advance of the Bulgarian army in Servia.

# PROTESTS.

### AGAINST THE PRESIDENT ATTENDING THE FUNERAL.

Mrs. Hendricks and Mr. Tilden Telegraph Him—All Members of Congress and Senators in Washington Advise the President Not to Leave the City.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—A considerable number of senators, representatives and public officials, as well as many distinguished citizens of Washington, have called on the president to-day, to urge him to reconsider his determination to attend the funeral of the vice-president. Their argument has been not that there would be more than the ordinary danger involved in the proposed journey, but that the emergency is such that it is his duty to the country to avoid any possible risk of accident to his life and health until Congress meets and a presidential successor is provided for.

Large numbers of telegrams to the same effect have been pouring in upon the president to day from leading men in all sections of the country, including one from the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, and a number from distinguished friends of the late vice president at Indianapolis. At a late hour this afternoon the following was received from Mr. Ford, his law partner and intimate friend:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 28.

"To the President:  
"Mrs. Hendricks requests me to thank you for your message of sympathy, and also Miss Cleveland, for her kind and beautiful letter. She requests me to say that your presence at the funeral of her husband would be very grateful to her feelings, but that she fully appreciates the weighty public reasons that exist at this time against your coming west, and begs that you will be governed entirely by your sense of public duty."  
OSCAR B. HORD.

It is understood that the president has not yet concluded to abandon the trip, although he said to a caller to-day that the matter was being presented to him in such a way, and from such sources, as might induce him as a question of duty to forego the journey.

While it is not positively settled it is pretty well understood that Secretaries Bayard, Whitney and Endicott and Postmaster-General Vilas will attend the funeral.

Attorney-General Garland expected to be detained by important business before the United States supreme court, but as that tribunal has adjourned over, and as his annual report is almost completed, it is now thought he can also arrange to attend. It is not at all likely, however, that either Secretary Lamar or Secretary Manning will be able to leave. They are both at work on their annual reports, and the former has several important matters before him which it is essential should be settled before the meeting of congress. Secretary Manning is very much behind with his report, and will have to work on it night and day, in order to complete it in time. A Democratic member of congress is authority for the statement that every justice of the U. S. supreme court and every Republican senator in Washington has advised the president not to go to Indianapolis.

### Dividing the Money of the Tournament.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 28.—When the three billiard experts met yesterday afternoon to divide the money taken in at the late tournament, together with the roomkeeper's purse, it was found the fund was \$1,000 short, the Balke-Collander firm declining to make good their \$1,000 subscription. Other room keepers said they would not pay unless that firm lived up to their agreement. "You tell Maurice and me in Paris that your firm give one thousand dollars," broke in Mme. Vignaux vehemently to Moses Bensinger, representative of that firm. "No I didn't," replied Bensinger, "you must have misunderstood me." "No! no! no! You said that so very plain; you do not tell zee truth now," reiterated the little Frenchwoman. A general wrangle ensued and the meeting finally broke up without a settlement having been made. It appears that Bensinger has opposed paying the money unless the players settled the question as to the championship, but it is believed the firm will pay the amount in spite of Bensinger's opposition.

### This is a Free Notice.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Chicago has had a greater variety of representations of the "Mikado" than perhaps any other city in the Union. It was here at the dime museum that its first performance of the opera was given in America, and since that time there has scarcely been a week that some of the theatres have not given it. In the face of these facts, the engagement of the Duff company, which was transferred from the Standard theatre, New York, to M. Vicker's theatre here, where they opened Monday, has been remarkably successful. McVickers has been crowded at every performance, and the receipts for the week have exceeded \$12,000.

### The Record Broken.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 27.—A the Manchester rifle range yesterday, Benjamin Cline broke the world's record, making 69 out of a possible 70.

### Milan Seeking Austria's Assistance.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—It is rumored here that King Milan, of Servia, has secretly visited the emperor of Austria, for the purpose of securing assistance.