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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of January, A. D. 1887, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Contents of the Sunday Bee. Page 1, New York Herald Cablegrams...

Omaha has reason to look back with pride and gratification upon the record of the year which has just closed. No city in America of equal population can match the exhibit of solid growth and commercial and industrial prosperity.

The story of the year comprises a record of facts and figures which afford a substantial basis for abiding confidence in the bright destiny of this city. The magnitude of Omaha's commerce is forcibly shown by the clearing house returns, bank deposits, wholesale trade and railroad traffic.

Among the thirty-two clearing house cities in the United States, Omaha ranks fourteenth. Her clearances for 1886 aggregate \$180,298,216, as against \$124,769,358.55 total clearances of 1885. This is a gain of \$55,539,057.61, or 54 per cent increase. No other city in this country can point to an equal percentage.

The increase in bank deposits is no less marked. The banks of Omaha have on deposit \$12,150,373.43, as against \$8,810,000 at the end of '85. The jobbing trade of Omaha, during 1886, according to the most reliable data, aggregates \$30,604,815, as against \$27,680,000 in 1885, and \$24,382,891 in 1884. In other words, the wholesale trade of Omaha has increased \$9,544,815 over the preceding year, which is equal to 31 per cent.

Among the leading staples of Omaha's jobbing trade the traffic in lumber has assumed proportions which place Omaha fourth in rank among American cities as a lumber jobbing market. The volume of our lumber trade during 1886 is computed at 275,500,000 feet or 24,100 car loads, for which the dealers have realized \$6,465,000, an increase of \$2,500,000 over the preceding year, or about 50 per cent. This is more than double the quantity of lumber handled by Kansas City dealers during the past year and almost equal to Minneapolis, the second largest lumber jobbing city in the country.

The increase in banking and jobbing houses in Omaha during the year has fully kept pace with our commercial and financial expansion.

Omaha has taken high rank as an industrial center, and especially as the leading porkopolis of America. Within the year her packing house facilities have been enormously enlarged and several of the heaviest foreign pork packers are engaged in the export of our beef and hog products. The pork packers of Omaha have slaughtered 246,750 hogs during the year, which are quoted at a value of \$3,737,470. The year previous less than 100,000 hogs were packed in Omaha.

The dressed beef industry, developed through the establishment of the union stock yards, is destined to rival the pork packing interest. During the year past 63,272 cattle valued at \$9,229,245 were slaughtered at Omaha and exported in refrigerator cars.

Manufacturing in Omaha gives employment in various branches of industry to over five thousand skilled workmen and its products are estimated at \$20,011,382, or \$32,656,948 with the value of the meat products added thereto.

No city in the west and few in the country can match Omaha in the exhibit of public improvements made during the year. Over \$600,000 has been expended in street improvements alone and \$1,396,400 has been paid out on public improvements made by the city and by other public corporations.

Omaha's substantial growth during the past year is specially attested by the building record, which we have compiled with great care. There have been constructed in the city during the year 1616 buildings of every description, at a cost of \$9,024,689, as against \$8,792,130 expended for building improvements during the year 1885. This is a superb exhibit for a city of eighty-five thousand population.

A Piece of Impudence. A meeting of the Omaha freight bureau was called on Friday by Commissioner Griffiths to protest against the passage of the Callom bill, an unfriendly to the interests of this section.

The Bee's mammoth edition of this morning has for the first time called into active use both of our lightning Web presses, which have a combined capacity of printing from 25,000 to 30,000 eight-page papers per hour, and could, if we were publishing a four-page paper, produce from 50,000 to 60,000 copies of such a paper every sixty minutes. It will take fully eight hours steady run of the two lightning presses to complete the printing of this double-sheet edition.

The refusal of the president's physician to permit him to attend the Logan obsequies is the strongest evidence yet given that Mr. Cleveland's case is really serious. The personal relations between the president and the dead Senator had been of the most cordial nature, and undoubtedly no ordinary circumstance would have prevented Mr. Cleveland from paying the last duty to the dead, particularly when to do so did not require him to leave the capital. The only conclusion can be that the president is not only a very sick man, but that his condition is such as will not allow him to take the slightest risk.

THE BEE talk for Omaha to-day a little more fully than usual. But then the BEE has been talking and working for Omaha every day in the year since its first issue. It is fortunate that Judge Wakeley's decision upon railroad taxation for municipal purposes was rendered in the very midst of the debate on charter amendment. It clears the field for action by making it evident that the only redress for the people, as against the corporate tax shirkers, lies through the legislature.

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If Senator Manderson desires to vote against the interstate commerce bill, he should be permitted to do so on his own responsibility. The nine tailors of Tooley street who proclaimed themselves as "we, the citizens of London," had nine times more right to speak for that corporation than Mr. Griffiths has for "the hundred wholesale houses" of Omaha.

Great American Women. American womanhood as a whole is admirable. Without disparaging the women of other lands it can be said with entire justice that the mothers and wives of the republic are unsurpassed, if equaled, in the possession and exercise of all those qualities which give the sex its claim to the love and honor of man.

There will be no republican opposition to the re-election of Senator Hale of Maine. It begins to look as though money would tell in the race for the New York senatorship. Senator McMillan of Minnesota expects that his re-election, if secured at all, will be the result of a hard fight.

A son of the late Congressman Price, of Wisconsin, is a candidate for the vacant seat. Gov. Governor Hosham of Florida, is making a thorough and vigorous canvass to succeed Senator Jones, of Detroit.

Senator McMillan of Minnesota expects that his re-election, if secured at all, will be the result of a hard fight. A son of the late Congressman Price, of Wisconsin, is a candidate for the vacant seat.

General Beckner and Judge Hines, one of Morgan's cavalry officers during the war are leading aspirants for the next gubernatorial nomination in Kentucky. Wisconsin is in a state in which "the shifting of population" renders it expedient for a republican legislature to redistrict in order to increase its party representation in congress.

Neither Senator Dawes nor Congressman Long has been able to secure pledges of support from a majority of the republican members of the Massachusetts legislature. It is still anybody's race for the senatorship.

Chairman Jones of the republican national committee says every dollar of the campaign money received in 1884 was expended for lunches, and none of it was expended for lunches. He considers this a new departure.

Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce, the newly elected democratic congressman from New York seventh district, finished his education at Oxford, England, and has recently developed considerable brilliancy as a political tactician.

Pinckney Robertson, a bright miltato, who during reconstruction days in South Carolina was a power in politics there, and while lobbying at the state capitol held four different clerkships each one lasting but 90 a day is now porter in Atlanta at \$4 a week.

Regarding the Pennsylvania senatorship the Philadelphia Times says: Colonel Quay will be elected in January with the nearest approach to unanimity in his own party that has been exhibited since the party was organized as a national organization.

To the Memory of a Corpse. The annual report of the civil-service commission is almost ready for publication. It should be entitled "Reminiscences of a Corpse."

Progressive Democracy. "Progressive Democracy" is what Henry George calls his new party. A democracy that will not progress solely in the direction of the offices would be worth thinking about.

Where to Draw the Line. There's one way to stop the high hat nuisance at the theatres. It's to make the women on the one side of the house and the men on the other, as they do at Quaker meetings.

Plenty of Time to Hedge. If Jay Gould's investment of \$4,800 in a new at church is all the treasure he has laid up in heaven it is evident that he thinks there is plenty of time for him to hedge yet before he has run his race on earth.

A Hint to Garland. If you want a man at the head of affairs over in England who will not resign—no matter what party wants him—we have him. The only trouble is he can't fill that place and be our attorney-general at the same time.

Mid Western Courtesy. Wife-A gentleman came on his seat in a street car to-day, and I was so grateful to him. Husband-(astonished)-Who you know who he was?

But a Single Step. Mr. Wittrick was an amateur at train-robbing—it was his first crime of that sort,—he had kept a coal yard, and from that he went to robbing a street car, and then from keeping a coal yard to robbing an express car. When that is borne in mind, his success as an express robber, although an entirely new hand at it, does not appear so remarkable, after all.

Moral Bookkeeping. When the cares of day are ended, and you sleep a slumberous sleep, view the list of your misdeeds, and note the ailments of unkindness, make your records one by one.

LOGAN IN PEACE AND WAR. His Unwearing Love for Grant from Belmont to Mount McGregor. HIS REVENGE ON SHERMAN.

Unrelenting Hatred and Unflinching Friendship—The British Cabinet—Studdie—Adam Bader's Letter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—(Correspondence to the Bee.)—The death of Logan recalls one or two circumstances indicative of his character with which the world will not be altogether familiar, at least in the light in which they appear to me. Grant tells in his "Memoirs" of his anxiety about Logan's position at the beginning of the war. He was approached by those who wished him to allow Logan and Me Clelland to address his regiment, and as both of these had been prominent democrats, he hesitated at first to give the permission; but he found Logan's speech full of fervor, patriotism, and action at this crisis. Grant often referred to Logan's influence with the people of that entire portion of Illinois; his personal popularity undoubtedly contributed to keeping the region in the Union. Logan's speech was the first meeting between these two men, destined to be so closely associated in politics as well as war.

When I first went to Grant the praises of Logan were constantly on his lips. I had never met Logan until he was in the Army of the Tennessee, which Logan was then holding temporarily. Grant did not agree with Sherman's estimate of the republicanism of Logan and Howard, but he refused to interfere with Sherman's choice. Logan was bitterly disappointed yet he remained and served with unflinching zeal under the man who had seen his father, thought his father as the same time and for the same cause, requested to be relieved.

LOGAN'S CAREER. In December, 1861, when Grant became impatient at what he thought the needless delay of Thomas at Nashville, Logan was directed to take command of the army of the Cumberland, and started to obey the order. This was the greatest promotion he had yet received, and offered that opportunity for separate distinction for his military services. Sherman arrived at Louisville, on his way from City Point, he received the news of Thomas's great victory, and instantly wrote Logan a letter, proposing that he should now himself return to his former subordinate command.

In General Sherman's Memoirs he describes Blair and Logan as "political enemies," and assigns as the reason why he nominated neither for the command of the army of the Tennessee. The expression was unfortunate and gave ground to his enemies. I have no doubt that Sherman himself afterwards regretted its use; but once uttered, the mischief could not be undone. Logan was as firm in his comities as his friends, and he never hesitated to stand up for his military reputation. In the course of time he became a member of the senate, and in all military matters his voice was the most commanding.

LOGAN WAS UNFLINCHING in his pursuit of Fitz John Porter. He came nearer quarreling with Grant on this point than at any other stage of their long intimacy. I happened to be in Washington at the time when Logan's first letter in behalf of Porter was made public, and Logan spoke to me very bitterly on the subject, more harshly indeed than I ever cared to repeat to Grant. I doubt not that Logan was sincere in his request for re-employment. But I did not wish to be the means of creating a rupture, and merely told Grant that Logan felt very warmly for Porter, and that he thought the proper course, and after while Logan's asseveration, at least toward Grant, was softened, though he never ceased to condemn Grant's action. But Logan's feelings toward Porter were not finally settled as warm again as ever. On Grant's side there had never, indeed, been any coolness, nor perhaps in coolness, but Logan's feelings, it is true, had been toward Porter, that boiled over even on Grant.

But Grant was very grateful to Logan for his political as well as military services. In the final effort for a "Term," Logan's action was as important, and as steadfast as that of any other, and Grant never forgot those who stuck by him in the hour of adversity. He was profoundly interested in the struggle, and the friends who fell away then were never forgiven, nor were those who remained staunch ever forgotten while he lived. When Logan's "Memoirs" were taken up to say what he thought would gratify Logan, he enlarged the messages that described Logan's exploits, and he retained the most brilliant in the liveliest colors. His heart was in the tribute that he paid his friend, and all the more because of the shade of difference that had passed across their life-time intimacy.

LOYAL TO GRANT when business misfortune and calamity came into the last months of his life Grant often spoke of Logan, always with warmth and admiration and affection. The picture of these American worthies, with their results of democracy, suggests by contrast the aristocratic contest now so prominent in England, and the characters of some of the important politicians there. The story of LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, with the effects it has produced, recalls other changes in our cabinets not so long ago. The greatest break-up prior to the present was in 1878 when Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon left Lord Beaconsfield's government because they could not follow him in his foreign policy. Lord Derby had been so important when this change occurred that he had been openly named by many for his chief, but with considerable magnanimity he put away the proposition. Beaconsfield was not a lord at the time, and it was thought that the English would prefer a peer for premier; but Derby said to Sir Francis Goldsmith, who reported to him the matter, that he would rather carry away the prize "a Maxim not unlike that now considered so derogatory in American politics." To the victors belong the spoils." So the English of ancient days took office under the political adventurer. Lord Salisbury, at the same

time, made his formal submission to Disraeli; he had deserted his colors long before, and he was now in the same cabinet with the Jew again, but both the peers were brought to terms, and became subordinates of Disraeli. In course of time the eastern question came up, and as the Russians advanced on Constantinople Disraeli perceived that he could make an issue which would be popular in England; but for a long while his cabinet did not follow him. There were discussions within and rumors of rupture without. Salisbury and Derby especially were conservative by temperament and position, and the prominent members of the cabinet neither commended itself to their habits of mind nor conformed to their political tenets.

The noblemen are connected by a peculiar relationship. Lord Salisbury's father was married a second time to a woman much younger than himself, and a daughter of the first marriage was a daughter of her mother's second husband. In her youth she preferred a penniless lover, but had been forced by her family into the greater match with the Duke of Salisbury. But her early preference faded; perhaps his object died at any rate no more was said of either in the social history of the time; and she now formed an intimate friendship with the present Lord Derby, then only Stanley, who visited her house regularly every Sunday for a decade his place was by her bedside, with the sanction of husband. Lord Stanley's father disapproved of the intimacy, and it was known to be agreeable to the children of Lord Salisbury by both his marriages. Finally the elder marquis died, and the present Marquis of Salisbury was born, though more than forty years old, was still unmarried, the world said, for the sake of Lord Salisbury, but he did not now propose a closer connection.

He had never met his father, whom he had offended in his youth, and it was thought he was unwilling in middle age to contract a marriage which would disappoint him just as, though he had known to contract many liberal opinions, he remained a member of the conservative party, of which his father during the latter part of his life was also a member. But Lord Derby died, and the new earl still remained for a while in the conservative ranks. He did not, however, wait long to marry.

LADY SALISBURY, who had become a middle-aged woman, and it was thought very fine in him, a grave peer, with an ancient title and a great estate to be inherited by a direct heir. This deference to his father and regard for the woman whose name so long had been coupled with his own, and whose name was so long associated in English aristocracy with the maxims, has been regarded as "Noblesse oblige."

The new Lady Derby was a clever woman in certain ways, though she never seemed to aid her latest husband politically; socially they both thought, I suppose, he needed no aid. The female of the species is not so generous in the marriage as the male. Lord Salisbury was asked the loan of the family carriage for the wedding; he surely could not have refused to lend it to a man who had married his father's widow, to marry a Derby except with aristocratic ceremony. Lord Salisbury certainly did not wish her to marry Lord Derby at all, but the suggestion was addressed to her, and what his step-mother asked. Next the wife of a woman of the world by some means or influence persuaded the queen to consent to the match, and she married in St. James' chapel, which was only possible by special favor of her majesty. This signified that the queen did not disapprove the marriage; so that with royal and family sanction the new Lady Derby defied the world, and began a fresh career. She was still the mother of the younger brood of Curzels, Lord Salisbury's father and her own father, and she had her new home, and Lord Derby became a sort of step-father once removed to Lord Salisbury who was nearly as old as his father-in-law.

These two noblemen, two of the most eminent in the peerage for ability and character, as well as rank and wealth and lineage, both as I say, in 1878, found themselves in the same cabinet, and must have been surprised every time they looked at each other there. But the world supposed that if either abandoned his political career, it would be Lord Salisbury, who had once been banished from office, and only submitted after long and urgent entreaty of his political friends and his ambitious wife. But the world was wrong. It was Lord Derby who was to be banished from office, and Lord Salisbury sided with his chief; when it was seen that Derby was resolute, again his action was attributed to his wife, who saw that Derby deserted the conservative colors there was no one to succeed Disraeli but her husband. The noble relatives had a violent quarrel in cabinet, and carried it out in one of the most bitter scenes that have occurred in the house of lords in recent years.

Lord Derby announced in his place that he had determined to withdraw from the government, and Lord Salisbury accompanied him, but contrary to the course of Lord Randolph Churchill under similar circumstances, Derby refrained for several days from stating the reasons for his resignation, and he was free to do this without the positive sanction of THE QUEEN.

which meant, of course, of the prime minister. In a few days, however, the permission was given, and then occurred the circumstances I have mentioned. Lord Salisbury in tones sufficiently loud to be heard by the whole august assembly in the world "gave his own relative the lie, and compared him to Titus Oates, perhaps the most odious character in their whole history to England. Since then, the noble peers have never spoken to each other, and Lady Derby has forbidden her children to visit the home of Lord Salisbury, and she has refused to be present at any of his public appearances. Lord Derby was at once promoted to the rank of the secretary of state for the interior, and he became extremely and personally intimate with his chief and former enemy, who conferred on him the greatest honor that he could bestow. Lord Salisbury entertained at the foreign office when the former Lady Salisbury had received a month or two before, and everything was done to intensify and accentuate the breach, which has never yet been healed.

In a year or so Lord Derby was in GLADSTONE'S CABINET, and we all know that when Disraeli died Salisbury became, as he intended, chief of the Tory party, and is now prime minister of England. He swallowed his hate, and he is a better man than he is credited with. His opinions, but he got the reward of his time-serving; while Lord Derby, who sacrificed place and the sure prospect of a high office for his convictions, remained for a while a second rate member of the liberal government, and now when the new situation of affairs makes it impossible for him to follow Gladstone in his resignation, he is still in the cabinet. He is thrust not only out of office, but out of the chance of it altogether. For he cannot or will not emulate Salisbury's example and serve under the man he hated and despised. Thus the nobleman who has repeatedly displayed the qualities which aristocracy is said by its admirers especially to foster, has suffered in every respect, and he, who fell of personal wealth and honor, and was trampled on his individual sentiments and convictions for the sake of place and power, has been almost totally disgraced in England, and is another aristocrat.

lesson to the same effect, which Lord Randolph Churchill has evidently studied well. He despises convictions and principles in public life, skips from one position or doctrine to another which will soonest secure him his personal reward, breaks up a cabinet or a party so long as he may receive a promotion, and altogether the high aristocracy seems to me to descend in politics to quite as ignoble acts as any known in Washington or Albany, or perhaps, New York. The elevating effects of birth and rank are no more apparent in public than in private affairs.

Salisbury, however, now has a better course. He will be better contented for another, for he only maintained his seat on the uncertain plank because Churchill sat at the other end, and Lady Salisbury, who is bitterly resentful, they say, the conduct of Churchill, may remember that she once intrigued with his father and mother to induce her own husband to enter Disraeli's cabinet. Yet Salisbury may be permitted to remember that he once intrigued with his father and mother to induce her own husband to enter Disraeli's cabinet. Yet Salisbury may be permitted to remember that he once intrigued with his father and mother to induce her own husband to enter Disraeli's cabinet.

THE NINTH WOWER. We suspect that the ninth wower of the world will turn out to be a church choir that never had a quarrel.

Real Estate Transfers. Filed December 31, 1886, reported for the Bee: Haverly and wife to John H. Dumont, lots 10 and 11, bk 13, Hanson Co. Wd. w-45,000.

James H. Sweetman and to M. A. Dillon, 12 blk 4, Thompson's addition, w-40,000. Ellen S. Brandt to Chas W. Hayes \$ 80 ft 1 blk 1, Kirkwood, w-45,000.

James M. Ross to Richard Healy, lot 6 blk 1, north side of 24th and W. 14th st, w-40,000. Herbert E. Gates to Bridget Steins, lot 8 blk 12, Plainview, w-40,000.

John A. Herberich and wife to A. M. Anderson, lot 12 blk 3, Herberich's add, w-40,000. W. L. Selby et al to Lizzy Barrett, lot 9 blk 1, Rush and Salby's add to South Omaha, w-40,000.

W. L. Selby et al to P. A. Barrett, lot 10 blk 2, Rush and Salby's add to South Omaha, w-40,000. C. E. Mayne et al to Lucie L. Corvill, lot 11 blk 15, block 8, Orchard Hill, w-40,000.

Frederick Drexel and wife to James H. Brandt, lot 9, blk 1, Barker, lot 11, blk 3, Loves add, w-40,000. Eva L. Harris and husband to Edbert E. French, lot 15, blk 8, Central park, w-40,000.

A. S. Patrick to Max Meyer and Bro's, lot 5, blk 1, in A. S. Patrick's add, w-40,000. Dennis Cunningham et al to John M. McDonald, lot 10 blk 3, Washington Hill, w-40,000.

CHURCH NOTICES. To-day's Services at the Different Churches Throughout the City. Both Eden Baptist church. Services at 4:15 p. m. at St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church, preaching by the Rev. Mr. Hargett, of Rochester, N. Y.

Sunday school at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. The Ladies Aid Society will give a social Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Dumont, 122 South Twenty-fourth street. Everybody invited.

North Presbyterian, Saunders street, Rev. Wm. R. Henderson, pastor. Service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon. Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Meetings will be held every night this week, beginning at 7:30 p. m. Strangers made welcome at all services.

The Saints Chapel, on Twenty-first and Clark streets, preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 12:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. All invited.

Calvary Baptist church, Saunders street, Rev. A. W. Clark, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. A council to recognize the church and install the pastor will convene Thursday at 9 p. m. Preaching Thursday evening at 7:30. All are cordially invited.

Unity church, corner Seventeenth and Cass streets, Service at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 12:15. Rev. E. E. Hopkins, pastor. Sunday morning New Year sermon on "The True Doctrine of Jesus," and in the evening will lecture on "The Bible of the World."

Park Avenue United Presbyterian church, corner Park Avenue and 22nd street, services January 2 at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., and each evening during the coming week, conducted by Rev. W. A. Spaulding, of Newport, Ia. Sabbath school at 3:30 p. m.

St. Mary's avenue Congregational church, Rev. Willard Scott will preach morning and evening. In the morning mental and physical, a baptism administered. Topic: A Sermon for the New Year. In the evening there will be a gospel service with gospel hymns. Seats free and all welcome. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.

St. John's church, corner Franklin and Twenty-sixth streets (red car line passes the door). Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:55 a. m. Seats free. E. E. Hopkins, pastor. Sunday morning in the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Cass and Nineteenth streets, divine service and preaching by the pastor, E. A. Fogelstrom, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Preaching Thursday evening at 7:30. All are cordially invited to attend all the meetings.

United Presbyterian, 612 north 18th st., Rev. E. B. Graham. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran church, 1006 South Twentieth street. Service every Sunday.

NOTES. The Rev. Alex. Thompson will lecture this afternoon at the Canadian club rooms over the "World, Our Subject." The "Attitude of Jesus Toward the Religious Teachings and Practices of His Times—A Topic for the Times."

Rev. J. H. Foy will preach a New Year's sermon in the Central church this morning. In the evening Dr. Foy will assist at the installation of the new pastor at Walnut Hill.

Rev. A. H. Sawyer, M. D., has been called to the pastorate of the Second Christian church at Walnut Hill. He is said to be a fine preacher. Dr. Sawyer preaches at the morning service. The installation sermon, or charge to minister and people, will be preached in the evening by Rev. Joseph H. Foy, D. D. L. D., of the First Christian church in this city.

Mr. J. L. Brandeis will leave to-day for the east to spend the winter months.