

BARON FAVA'S RECALL

Why Premier Di Rudini Was in a Hurry to Act.

HIS POLITICAL OPPONENTS WERE SNEERING AT HIM.

Signor Darco Says America Is Not a Civilized Country.

CORRESPONDENCE OF BLAINE AND FAVA MADE PUBLIC.

The Secretary of State Advises Italy to "Take It Easy"—Hurrying Matters Will Not Result in Good—Fava Says He Will Leave as Speedily as Possible—All Will Probably End Well.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The excitement over the recall of Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, on account of the New Orleans tragedy, continues to increase. A reporter who called this afternoon on Baron Fava, found him closeted with Dr. R. S. Verdi, of this city, and inaccessible.

BLAINE AND FAVA.

Both Sides of the Question Reviewed by Them by Letter.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The latest correspondence between Secretary Blaine and Baron Fava is made public by the Department of State to-night. Baron Fava, in his letter to Blaine, dated yesterday, says:

"I may say to you that the 15th and 18th inst., I had the honor to call your Excellency's attention to occurrences of exceptional gravity which took place on New Orleans on the 14th, whereby four subjects of the King of Italy had been confined in the prison of that city, were massacred by a crowd, under the leadership of two American citizens."

FEELING IN ITALY.

Rome, April 1.—The pressure that was brought to bear upon Premier Di Rudini was fomented by the friends of Signor Crispi, late Premier of Italy. Especially was this pressure brought to bear by the Sicilians, who, more or less, were either dead or were in sympathy with the Italian Society. Their attitude has been stiffened by the fact that the leading opponents of Signor Crispi and his Cabinet openly declared their intention of resigning if the Italian cabinet in New Orleans on a charge of having been implicated in the murder of the King of Italy, and that the Italian cabinet in New Orleans should be held responsible.

BLAINE'S LETTER.

Secretary Blaine to-day wrote to Charge d'Affaires Imperial as follows: "I beg to offer the sincere regret with which the Government of the United States receives the intelligence of Baron Fava's speedy departure from this Capital. Though he has more than once intimated this purpose, the Government of the United States has been unable to see adequate reasons for such a step."

The Associated Press correspondent here perused the dispatches exchanged between the Government of Italy and the Government of the United States regarding the New Orleans lynching. The substance of them is that Italy asked, in the main, that a fair legal process should be had in the case of the assassins regarding them as common assassins. Italy likewise asked for indemnity for the cause of the persons killed in New Orleans and for the mob. To these requests the United States authorities at Washington answered that the Constitution of the United States gave but limited powers to the Federal Government in regard to interference with the various States of the Union, but that the United States Government affirmed its good intentions in the matter. The answer from Washington being regarded as unsatisfactory, Italy instructed Baron Fava, on March 27th, to press the two original demands made upon the United States Government, and, in the event of his failing to obtain satisfaction, to leave the country at once, after consigning the care of the legation at Washington to the care of the first secretary.

him in the several personal interviews which to-day he has honored me that the Government of the United States is utterly unable to give the assurance which the Marquis Di Rudini had demanded. He also said that the Government had entire jurisdiction over the alleged murders, it could not give assurance to any foreign power that they should be punished in the same manner as those of our own Government could justly give assurance of this character in advance of a trial and a verdict of guilty. In the Constitution of the United States it is clearly declared that, "In all criminal prosecutions accused shall enjoy the right to speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall be committed." It needs no argument to prove that a jury could not be impartial if it were fairly or any degree, bound before the trial of the accused, by assurance which the President of the United States had ventured to give a foreign power, in the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, under whose immediate jurisdiction the alleged crimes were committed, substantially the same position was taken by the Government that State would be unable to give the pledge in advance of the result of the trial, and the State law, as the President would be, is practically null and void as a mob under the law of the United States.

Baron Fava's second point, he demands recognition in principle that indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims. He is assuredly under grave obligations to demand such recognition, and the United States Government declined to take this demand into consideration, and I shall regret if he has communicated such communication to the Government of the United States, so far from refusing, has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects who may have been injured by the mob, and who have secured to them under the treaty with the United States of February 23, 1871.

I have repeatedly given to Baron Fava under the name of Signor Darco, the President, all the facts and incidents connected with the unhappy tragedy at New Orleans on the 14th of March, and I have endeavored to investigate. I have also informed him that, in a matter of such gravity, the Government of the United States would not consent to a friendly hearing, nor will I make answer to any demand until every fact essential to correct judgment has been fully ascertained through legal authority.

It was significant. The fact that Secretary Blaine addressed his last letter on the subject of the New Orleans tragedy to Marquis Imperiali, Charge d'Affaires, is of significance, demonstrating that the Italian Government do not regard the rupture of diplomatic relations caused by Baron Fava's recall as complete. Had that view been taken the Italian Government would have addressed to the Italian Government direct, or through the medium of Minister Portor.

The matter is viewed by the Italian Government will be disclosed by the reply that is made to the Secretary's letter. The Charge d'Affaires replies as follows: "The Italian Government is still represented in the United States by its minister, and it is not possible for it to decline without authority to reply to suggestions transmitted by the Secretary's communication to Rome, it may be taken as an acknowledgment that the Italian Government, although it had taken the proper steps to secure a speedy report from its own officers, in addition to the report of the Italian Legation in New Orleans, would not have been able to do so."

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Indications of a Failure to Elect by a Popular Vote.

PRESIDENT HARRISON WILL POSITIVELY VISIT THE COAST.

He Will Stop in Sacramento—Commissioner Carter's Proposed Changes—New System of Paying Pensions—The Public Debt Does Not Decrease—Raum Will Not Resign.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), April 1.—There was a large vote at the State election to-day, and the result cannot be definitely settled for some hours yet. The indications are that there have been no election of any officer upon the general list by popular vote, although both Davis and Ladd, for Governor, made gains which nearly balance each other in the State so far as heard from.

THE WILL COME.

President Harrison Starts West on the Thirtieth Instant.

MAY HAVE TO VACATE.

Secretary Noble is Opposed to the Extension of the Pacific Colonists.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT BODIE.

Declined a Reduction.

Japan Will Probably Be on Hand With an Exhibit.

Declined a Reduction.

Japan Will Probably Be on Hand With an Exhibit.

Declined a Reduction.

Japan Will Probably Be on Hand With an Exhibit.

Declined a Reduction.

Japan Will Probably Be on Hand With an Exhibit.

Declined a Reduction.

Japan Will Probably Be on Hand With an Exhibit.

Declined a Reduction.

SWALLOWED MORPHINE.

Judge W. L. Buckley of Stockton Committed Suicide.

Stockton, April 1.—Ex-Judge W. L. Buckley of this city was found dead in a lodging-house this evening, with an empty morphine bottle by his bedside, and a glass from which the poison had been drunk.

He had been ill for some time, and left home yesterday morning saying he would not be home for dinner. He went to the lodging-house about 9 o'clock last night, and was given a bed by the landlady, and he died in the room. He remained in the room all day to-day, and this evening when a key was turned another party entered the room, the door was opened and the Judge was found dead, his body being still warm.

All inquiries had been on inquiring for him, and when his death was announced she was still looking for her husband. It is believed he was despondent, and was inclined to suicide.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

Attorney-General Miller said to a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he instructed the United States District Attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report on the 15th of this month, and he has done so, and how many, if any, had been connected with the murder of Henry, what evidence if any, of bribery of the jury, and, in short, to get all facts and report as soon as possible.

INDICATIONS OF A FAILURE TO ELECT BY A POPULAR VOTE.

PRESIDENT HARRISON WILL POSITIVELY VISIT THE COAST.

He Will Stop in Sacramento—Commissioner Carter's Proposed Changes—New System of Paying Pensions—The Public Debt Does Not Decrease—Raum Will Not Resign.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), April 1.—There was a large vote at the State election to-day, and the result cannot be definitely settled for some hours yet. The indications are that there have been no election of any officer upon the general list by popular vote, although both Davis and Ladd, for Governor, made gains which nearly balance each other in the State so far as heard from.

THE WILL COME.

President Harrison Starts West on the Thirtieth Instant.

MAY HAVE TO VACATE.

Secretary Noble is Opposed to the Extension of the Pacific Colonists.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT BODIE.

Declined a Reduction.

Japan Will Probably Be on Hand With an Exhibit.

Declined a Reduction.

Japan Will Probably Be on Hand With an Exhibit.

Declined a Reduction.

Japan Will Probably Be on Hand With an Exhibit.

Declined a Reduction.

Japan Will Probably Be on Hand With an Exhibit.

Declined a Reduction.

Japan Will Probably Be on Hand With an Exhibit.

Declined a Reduction.

Japan Will Probably Be on Hand With an Exhibit.

CONSTITUTIONAL SCHEME.

Little Louisiana Scheme.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A local paper says: The Grand Jury has found indictments against the proprietors of the "Little Louisiana Lottery" concern, which has branches in Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Kansas City and other places. The names of the indicted men are John F. Brady, proprietor John J. Hatly, local agent, and a man named Walker, who seems to have acted as agent for the concern in the receipt of money, but to have been repudiated whenever any of the tickets sold by him drew prizes. In this and other ways, it is alleged, "Little Louisiana" succeeded in avoiding payment in most cases.

HE WAS A COLORED POLICEMAN.

OMAHA, April 1.—Jesse Newman, a colored policeman, went into a chop-house to-day in company with other negroes and ordered a dinner. The proprietor refused to serve them. Newman attempted to arrest the proprietor. Waiters came to the rescue and Newman drew his revolver and fired, Tuesday night, fatally wounding James O'Neil. One of the employees of the house hit the officer with a cleaver, and fatally injured him. Several other people were injured and bruised and cut. The proprietor of the house and several employees were arrested.

Very Little Decrease.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Owing to heavy disbursements during March, it is estimated that there has been little, if any, decrease in the public debt. The expenditures have been many times as large as the receipts, and the result is a net increase of about \$2,000,000.

DEATH OF J. B. GRIMMEL.

DES MOINES, April 1.—Hon. J. B. Grinnell, one of the great statesmen of Iowa, died at his home in Grinnell late last night. He was the founder of the city of Grinnell and Grinnell College. He preached the first anti-slavery sermon heard in Washington, D. C. He was a Republican in politics, and State Senator in 1853; delegate to Republican National Convention of 1856; a member of Congress for four years, and held other offices.

TRADE WITH HAWAII.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Hawaiian Minister Carter will this week meet here for the Pacific Coast and thence to Honolulu. Carter said he had had some official communications to Hawaii and had recommended full reciprocity between Hawaii and the United States, and he is inclined to believe that his country will be acted upon favorably. He says the old treaty between the two countries is four or five years to run and that no new treaty has been drafted.

RAILROAD LANDS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary Noble has directed the Commissioner of the Land Office to publish a notice in papers circulating in the vicinity of lands forfeited by recent Railroad Land Foreclosure Act, requiring all persons who have claims on such lands to make their claims known to the local Land Office within sixty days, the particular lands which they intend to purchase under the Act.

DR. MCCOSH'S BIRTHDAY.

PRINCETON (N. J.), April 1.—The eightieth birthday of the venerable President of Princeton University, Dr. James McCosh, was celebrated in a fitting manner to-day. Gifts of flowers were sent by the doctor's former students, now holding chairs in the college and from the New York Princeton Club.

KINCINNATI CASE.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Defendant in the Kincinnati trial was put upon the stand to-day. He testified to repeated insults heaped upon him and assaults made upon him by Taubee and to the fact that he was sent by the doctor's former students, now holding chairs in the college and from the New York Princeton Club.

PENSION PAYMENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Secretary of the Interior has directed the various pension agencies to be rearranged into three groups, so that, beginning July 1, 1891, there may be quarterly payments of pensions made each month during the year. While the details are not yet fully arranged, it is expected that the three groups will be: Group No. 1, for pensioners who have received their pensions for less than six months; Group No. 2, for pensioners who have received their pensions for six months to one year; and Group No. 3, for pensioners who have received their pensions for more than one year.

WORLD'S FAIR TALK.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The National World's Fair Commission assembled here this afternoon, about sixty of the commissioners being present. Little was done at to-day's session beyond hearing the reports from committees of the Board of Control, etc. A not and may accept the action of the drivers as an excuse to close down.

PACIFIC MAIL ROUTES.

Long Delay in Establishing the Proposed New System.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker says it is not likely that he will be able to establish the new Pacific mail routes by the first of July, when funds appropriated for that purpose become available.

MURDEROUS SUITOR.

Refused the Hand of a Girl He Slays Her Father.

VENTURA'S ASSESSOR FAILS TO RAISE HIS SALARY.

Carson Has an Infant Incendiarist—Marin County's Coal Deposits—Railroad Building in Arizona—A Chinaman Murders a Countryman For His Money—Death of Chief Tanasquig.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.

SEATTLE, April 1.—A special to the County Government from, in which it is stated that twenty miles, on the Snohomish River, says a shooting affray occurred at the ranch of Nels Bloomstrand yesterday, in which Bloomstrand was shot and killed by Taylor Starks. Starks had been refused the consent of Bloomstrand to the marriage of his daughter with Starks, who then started to leave the place, taking the girl with him. Bloomstrand interfered and was twice shot by Starks, who then escaped. Bloomstrand died soon after the shooting.

VENTURA'S ASSESSOR.

The Supreme Court Declines to Raise His Salary.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The classification of Ventura County has been established in the opinion of the Supreme Court.

The court delivered a decision to-day in the matter of the petition of J. A. Donald, Assessor of the county, who claimed that Ventura is in class 293, and that his annual salary is therefore \$3,200. The court has held that the county is in the first-class class, in which the Assessor's salary is less than \$2,200, and that the Assessor tried to draw his salary for four or five years to run and that no new treaty has been drafted.

THE QUESTION INVOLVED IN THE case was the construction of certain sections of the County Auditor's act, in which counties are classified according to their population in 1880. The counties of the State were then divided into forty-eight classes, and the Assessor's salary was fixed according to the class. The act was subsequently amended for the purpose of creating class thirty-nine and a half, which was defined in terms of population, and the Assessor's salary was fixed accordingly. The Assessor persisted in his demand to issue his warrant for the larger amount.

THE QUESTION INVOLVED IN THE case was the construction of certain sections of the County Auditor's act, in which counties are classified according to their population in 1880. The counties of the State were then divided into forty-eight classes, and the Assessor's salary was fixed according to the class. The act was subsequently amended for the purpose of creating class thirty-nine and a half, which was defined in terms of population, and the Assessor's salary was fixed accordingly. The Assessor persisted in his demand to issue his warrant for the larger amount.

THE QUESTION INVOLVED IN THE case was the construction of certain sections of the County Auditor's act, in which counties are classified according to their population in 1880. The counties of the State were then divided into forty-eight classes, and the Assessor's salary was fixed according to the class. The act was subsequently amended for the purpose of creating class thirty-nine and a half, which was defined in terms of population, and the Assessor's salary was fixed accordingly. The Assessor persisted in his demand to issue his warrant for the larger amount.

THE QUESTION INVOLVED IN THE case was the construction of certain sections of the County Auditor's act, in which counties are classified according to their population in 1880. The counties of the State were then divided into forty-eight classes, and the Assessor's salary was fixed according to the class. The act was subsequently amended for the purpose of creating class thirty-nine and a half, which was defined in terms of population, and the Assessor's salary was fixed accordingly. The Assessor persisted in his demand to issue his warrant for the larger amount.

THE QUESTION INVOLVED IN THE case was the construction of certain sections of the County Auditor's act, in which counties are classified according to their population in 1880. The counties of the State were then divided into forty-eight classes, and the Assessor's salary was fixed according to the class. The act was subsequently amended for the purpose of creating class thirty-nine and a half, which was defined in terms of population, and the Assessor's salary was fixed accordingly. The Assessor persisted in his demand to issue his warrant for the larger amount.

THE QUESTION INVOLVED IN THE case was the construction of certain sections of the County Auditor's act, in which counties are classified according to their population in 1880. The counties of the State were then divided into forty-eight classes, and the Assessor's salary was fixed according to the class. The act was subsequently amended for the purpose of creating class thirty-nine and a half, which was defined in terms of population, and the Assessor's salary was fixed accordingly. The Assessor persisted in his demand to issue his warrant for the larger amount.

THE QUESTION INVOLVED IN THE case was the construction of certain sections of the County Auditor's act, in which counties are classified according to their population in 1880. The counties of the State were then divided into forty-eight classes, and the Assessor's salary was fixed according to the class. The act was subsequently amended for the purpose of creating class thirty-nine and a half, which was defined in terms of population, and the Assessor's salary was fixed accordingly. The Assessor persisted in his demand to issue his warrant for the larger amount.

THE QUESTION INVOLVED IN THE case was the construction of certain sections of the County Auditor's act, in which counties are classified according to their population in 1880. The counties of the State were then divided into forty-eight classes, and the Assessor's salary was fixed according to the class. The act was subsequently amended for the purpose of creating class thirty-nine and a half, which was defined in terms of population, and the Assessor's salary was fixed accordingly. The Assessor persisted in his demand to issue his warrant for the larger amount.

THE QUESTION INVOLVED IN THE case was the construction of certain sections of the County Auditor's act, in which counties are classified according to their population in 1880. The counties of the State were then divided into forty-eight classes, and the Assessor's salary was fixed according to the class. The act was subsequently amended for the purpose of creating class thirty-nine and a half, which was defined in terms of population, and the Assessor's salary was fixed accordingly. The Assessor persisted in his demand to issue his warrant for the larger amount.

THE QUESTION INVOLVED IN THE case was the construction of certain sections of the County Auditor's act, in which counties are classified according to their population in 1880. The counties of the State were then divided into forty-eight classes, and the Assessor's salary was fixed according to the class. The act was subsequently amended for the purpose of creating class thirty-nine and a half, which was defined in terms of population, and the Assessor's salary was fixed accordingly. The Assessor persisted in his demand to issue his warrant for the larger amount.

THE QUESTION INVOLVED IN THE case was the construction of certain sections of the County Auditor's act, in which counties are classified according to their population in 1880. The counties of the State were then divided into forty-eight classes, and the Assessor's salary was fixed according to the class. The act was subsequently amended for the purpose of creating class thirty-nine and a half, which was defined in terms of population, and the Assessor's salary was fixed accordingly. The Assessor persisted in his demand to issue his warrant for the larger amount.

THE QUESTION INVOLVED IN THE case was the construction of certain sections of the County Auditor's act, in which counties are classified according to their population in 1880. The counties of the State were then divided into forty-eight classes, and the Assessor's salary was fixed according to the class. The act was subsequently amended for the purpose of creating class thirty-nine and a half, which was defined in terms of population, and the Assessor's salary was fixed accordingly. The Assessor persisted in his demand to issue his warrant for the larger amount.

THE QUESTION INVOLVED IN THE case was the construction of certain sections of the County Auditor's act, in which counties are classified according to their population in 1880. The counties of the State were then divided into forty-eight classes, and the Assessor's salary was fixed according to the class. The act was