

MERRY CHRISTMAS

TO ALL!

TO ALL! THE WHEN

Our Stores open to-day until

1 O'CLOCK.

MODEL

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE LINE

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

WHEN INDICATIONS. TUESDAY—Rain; colder; winds becoming westerly.

TO ALL, TO EACH,

MERRY CHRISTMAS

TO ALL! THE WHEN

THOSE STOLEN BONDS.

Four Men Now Under Arrest—Important and Startling Developments Expected.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—As a result of the disclosures made by lawyer Cutting on Saturday before the grand jury in the stolen bond case, four men are now under arrest—W. F. Shaw, Henry Plesner, C. D. Taylor and Otis Corbett. Corbett is the father-in-law of Shaw, and until a short time ago was a dry goods merchant at Rock Island. Inspector Bonfield yesterday secured \$2,100 worth of bonds stolen from Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss, and expects to get \$5,000 more belonging to another firm to-day. In a few days more he expects to be, if he is not already, on the trail of the robbers, and in the meantime he will devote himself to exposing the deep system of what he believes to be one of the boldest and most efficiently organized bands of burglars and crooks that ever operated in Chicago. The inspector claims to be satisfied that lawyer Cutting is not criminally implicated, but was dragged into the matter by his connection with Shaw, who possessed the stolen bonds. Shaw was arrested Saturday night on a train near Indianapolis, and was brought to Chicago yesterday. He told Inspector Bonfield his story last night. He said he received the Kellogg and other bonds, early in September, from Taylor, who left them as collateral for a loan. He had, after subsequent negotiations for their sale, retained Cutting to deliver the bonds, but had not mentioned bonds to him in any way, nor did he deliver the property to Cutting.

Plesner also told the inspector all he knew, denying any guilty knowledge of the bonds, but saying he had seen them in Shaw's possession, and that the latter had admitted they were stolen. Taylor denies that he had anything to do with the bond business, and added that Plesner and Shaw made such charges against him he would make some counter-charges that will be made to-day.

Shaw is secretary and manager of a prominent building and loan association of this city. The police have yet to determine which of the men arrested had actual dealings with the thieves who stole the bonds. Shaw and Plesner were arraigned in the Armory Police Court this morning. Inspector Bonfield stated to the justice that he had over \$3,000 in bonds, stolen from Cabn, Wampold & Co. at about the same time. The inspector asked that the hearing be postponed until Dec. 29, in order that he might have the cases of C. D. Taylor and lawyer Cutting for complexity in the same theft, and that the bonds be made heavy. The request was acceded to, and the bonds in each case were fixed at \$5,000. Both of the prisoners have made further statements to Inspector Bonfield, which are very material to the case. Plesner has stated that he knows that there was an organized gang of burglars at work, and that they not only committed the Cabn, Wampold & Co. and the Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss burglaries, but also the Henry W. King & Co. job, several months later.

BAUERISEN CONVICTED.

The Jury Gives Him a Sentence of Two Years'—Broderick Says the Verdict Is Wrong.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Private advice from Geneva, Ill., are to the effect that the sealed verdict in the case of George Bauerisen was opened by the court this morning. It found the prisoner guilty, and fixed his punishment at two years in the penitentiary. The crime with which Bauerisen was charged was conspiracy to injure the property of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company with dynamite. Bauerisen was one of the striking engineers of that road. Officials of the C. B. & Q. Railroad Company, say they had hoped for longer time, but that they are, nevertheless, pleased with the verdict. There were two counts in the indictment—one for the unlawful use of dynamite, the least penalty for which under the statute is five years; the other was for conspiracy to use dynamite, the penalty for which is only two years. The jury convicted under the lighter count. It was evident at a compromise. The prosecution of the case against Bauerisen's co-conspirators in the State courts and against Bauerisen and his confederates in the federal courts will depend somewhat upon the action of the Appellate Court in Bauerisen's appeal.

ALIEN LABORERS.

Mr. Ford Investigates and Finds that Hundreds of Them are Employed in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 24.—M. H. Ford, chairman of the special committee on immigration and labor, arrived in Detroit yesterday morning. He began his investigation in the Russell House parlor this forenoon and continued until noon, when he left for Grand Rapids to stay over Christmas at home. Mr. Ford will return on Wednesday and resume the taking of testimony.

Lyman A. Bryant, deputy collector of customs, testified that his duties are exclusively in the interests of the customs, and he pays no attention to the enforcement of the pauper law of 1882, and makes no examinations relative to the contract labor law. From his connection with labor organizations he knew that a very large percentage, at least 40, of foreign people from Europe and Canada, work in our printing offices as compositors. Many of these printers live in Canada. In other trades the same practice prevails, but he did not think that inducements were held out to bring such workmen here. He knew of numbers of lumbermen coming into Michigan from Canada to work in the pine woods, who, he presumed, went back to Canada in the spring.

POPE LEO AGAIN COMPLAINS

Systematic War, He Says, Is Waged On Him and He Is in Personal Peril.

He Indignantly Denies that He Is an Enemy of Italy, and Urges Catholics to Try to Secure Restoration of Temporal Power.

Queen Victoria Prorogues the English Parliament Until the End of January.

The Paris Government Will Take Steps to Protect the Rights of French Fishermen in Newfoundland—Other Cable News.

POPE LEO XIII.

He Says War Is Waged Against Him, and Urges Restoration of the Temporal Power.

ROME, Dec. 24.—The Pope, addressing the Sacred College, to-day, gave thanks to God for the blessings which his jubilee had brought him. He affirmed, with much feeling, his former utterances on the question of temporal power, and indignantly rejected the accusation that he was an enemy of Italy. He urged Catholics everywhere to agitate, in a legal manner, for the restoration of the papal supremacy, and spoke in denunciation of recent liberal enactments in Italy. His address throughout was unusually violent and bitter. The speech referred exclusively to the Vatican and Italy. His Holiness said that the whole world saw in what a painful situation he was placed. One could only ask, how far will they go! At the present time systematic war was being waged. Even the person of the Pope was exposed to the threats of the mob. The enemies of the Holy See had means enough to injure the Pope, and if they did not do so they were preparing to manufacture fresh weapons. It was persistently asserted that the Pope was the enemy of Italy. This assertion was simply made to make the object of the perfidious war against the church, and that object was to render Italy hostile to the Pope. To vindicate the rights of the pontiff was, in reality, to advance the prosperity of Italy. To demand that the greatest moral power in the world should possess real sovereignty in Italy, where Providence placed the church centers, was not an act of hostility to the country. The fact that bishops in foreign lands were laboring for the restoration of the Pope's temporal rights, proved that the interests of the whole Catholic Church were bound up in the cause.

Speech of the Queen Proroguing the Body Until the End of January.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen's speech was as follows: "I have great satisfaction in being able to release you from your protracted labors. My regret that the convention concluded between myself and the President of the United States for the adjustment of the questions which have arisen between us, has not been completed, and that the American waters have not been returned to the judgment of the United States Senate, in whom, according to the Constitution of the United States, the power of ratification is vested. The temporary arrangements, however, which have been adopted will, I trust, prevent any immediate inconvenience arising from this delicate situation."

The conference which has been held on the subject of the bounties upon sugar for export has been brought to a satisfactory issue by the agreement of the belligerent powers, which has been signed by the representatives of all the sugar-producing countries. The restoration of Egypt to a condition of political tranquility has been the result of the time interrupted by an attempt of the Soudanese to possess themselves of the port of Suakim. The dispersion of the belligerent forces has been effected by the late fixed for the British contingent. In other respects the administrative and economical progress of Egypt are satisfactory.

An insurrection has broken out upon the continental portion of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar which has brought with it considerable destruction of life and property in the German settlements on that coast. It is evident that the renewed vigor of the slave trade, of which symptoms have unhappily shown themselves in several parts of Africa, has largely contributed to the production of these disturbances. I have joined the Emperor of Germany in establishing a naval blockade of that part of the coast which is the theatre of the insurrection, in order to prevent not only the exportation of slaves, but the importation of munitions of war.

"My Indian dominions have enjoyed general tranquillity, and I have been able to suppress disturbances, however, have occurred in the neighboring region of the Black mountains and on the extreme frontier of Sikkim, but have been terminated without any serious consequences in Afghanistan, under Isak Khan, which, at one time threatened to assume formidable proportions, has been entirely subdued by the military force of the Amir. A rising of some Zulu chiefs in South Africa, which does not seem to have met with any sympathy on the part of the population, has been suppressed, and the chiefs concerned are awaiting trial before a special commission.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the service of the state. I trust that the financial measures you have sanctioned will materially increase the public resources of the country without adding to its fiscal burdens. My lords and gentlemen, the measures you have passed for extending the functions and improving the machinery of local government in England are calculated to increase the loyalty and attachment of my people to their institutions. I trust you may be able now to promote the successful working of these changes in your several localities, and that this and all other fields of duty, the blessings of Almighty God may be with you."

Parliament was prorogued until Jan. 31.

EMPRESS FREDERICK.

A Weaver of the Purple Who Has Lost Everything She Most Prized.

Paris Letter to New York Tribune. "The Empress Frederick," writes to me one of her set—a member of the consular service and an artist—"is perhaps the saddest woman alive. She loved her husband, and she loved power because she has in a high degree the political faculty and is endowed with a mind which sees things wholesale rather than in detail, and she is a very proud woman in the best sense of the word. Her husband and the throne, for which she had carefully educated herself, have been taken from her. The misery of worldly greatness was impressed upon her in the most cruel object lessons with which Providence was ever pleased to teach a human being. Her pride received sore rubs during the greater part of her married life. But it was buffeted with during her short and unhappy occupancy of the Imperial throne, and was trampled upon in the early days of her widowhood. She only was spared as her husband's wife. As a woman, she was held in no account, because her sex are despised in Prussia. This was a great grief to her, and she was the only daughter of Queen Victoria, who, when the Empress Frederick was a child, filled perhaps the greatest position that there was in the world. None of her daughters were treated so kindly and so respectfully and dutiful toward their mother as she was in touch with her. Being obliged to quit the palace in which she lived at Potsdam with her husband, she was deeply pained. Religion alone fills her heart. The pain has been and is being laid aside. It is her intention to devote herself to great work in schools and hospitals, and to add herself to what is known as Christian socialism. Neither she nor her husband liked political socialism. They felt

that the state could never save a people, and that salvation should be an individual effort, working from within outward."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

France Objects to English Encroachments on the Rights of French Fishermen.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—In the Senate, to-day, Admiral Veron alluded to the regrettable effects of the Newfoundland law, which prohibited the sale of cod bait to French fishermen. He complained that the British had erected factories for canning lobsters on the French shore, greatly to the prejudice of the French fishermen, and asked that the government put a stop to these encroachments on French rights.

M. Goblet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that the government wanted to secure respect for the rights assured to France by the treaty of Utrecht. The French fishermen did not require any bounty, and France only occupied one-fifth of the French shore where English industries had been established. These had been tolerated as long as they did not interfere with French rights. The government would now, however, cause their removal, and would at once open negotiations with England with the object of securing the English lobster factories to the Papacy. He assured the Senate that the government would neglect nothing that was calculated to develop the French fisheries.

Speculation About the Whitechapel Murderer.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Star publishes a number of interviews with the physicians who have given testimony at the coroner's inquests in the cases of the previous East End murders, with the conclusion that the Poplar strangling was the work of the Whitechapel fiend. It is now believed by many that in some of the previous murders, where the bodies of the victims were mutilated, one of the Whitechapel assistants were employed to do the cutting, and this belief is held to explain much of the mystery surrounding these deeds. The utmost indignation is expressed in the Whitechapel district to-night, owing to the popular belief that the butcher will attempt to celebrate Christmas by the commission of deeds more horrible than any of his previous crimes.

Stanley and Emin Bey.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The London newspapers continue the publication of voluminous leaders based on the safety of Stanley and the significance of Emin's remaining in the interior of Africa. In view of the latter's determination to visit the Nile, and the fact that he is preparing to open a regular route to Wadai, hope is expressed that Lieutenant Wiseman will make the opening of this or a similar route the prime object of his expedition.

A dispatch to the Telegraph from Zanzibar says: "All reports from here purporting to give details of the meeting of Stanley and Emin are wholly untrue. Even the place of the meeting is unknown."

John Bright Suffers a Relapse.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Mr. John Bright sustained another relapse to-night. His lungs are in a dangerous condition, and he is unable to get up, and his friends fear that his disease is purely organic and necessarily fatal.

Foreign Notes.

At the Emperor's request, horse racing in Prussia on Sundays and holidays has been stopped.

Mme. Berhardt has declined an offer from the Sultan of \$2,000,000 francs for a single performance in the palace.

The marines in the arsenal at Constantinople have revolted because their wages have not been paid. The leaders were arrested. No blood was shed.

Henry A. Blake, whose appointment as Governor of Queensland was opposed by the people of that country, has been appointed Governor of Jamaica.

The health of the Prince of Wales is reported to be such that he will be able to return to Prussia on Sundays and holidays has been stopped.

Native boys who have come to Suakim from Handou report that Osman Digna intends to give battle again to the Egyptian and British forces.

The great strike of coal miners at New Castle, Australia, has ended. The strike lasted three months. Eight thousand men were idle, and \$20,000,000 worth of coal was lost.

Bash fires in New South Wales are doing great damage. One is reported fifteen miles long. Large bands of sheep have been burned before they could be removed to places of safety.

A terrible hurricane swept over Clermont, Queensland, Nov. 22. Half a dozen big sailing ships were driven by the force of the wind clear through the sides of houses. Gardens, vineyards and orchards were ruined and forests were stripped of leaves.

M. Martin, a French Siberian explorer, will soon start on an expedition to Central China and the unexplored regions of Eastern Thibet. He will have a small escort, and will carry with him a complete outfit of astronomical and topographical appliances. He will be gone three years.

Advices from Australia report a destructive fire at Broken Hill, a new mining camp in New South Wales, on Nov. 6. The town was built entirely of wood, and in two hours sixty buildings were destroyed, comprising the main business houses. The losses were heavy, as few carried insurance.

Herr von Gosler, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, has sanctioned the order of the Governor of Schleswig that the German language alone shall be used in elementary schools. After the 1st of April certain exceptions are made in connection with religious instruction.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain arrived at Bremen, yesterday. The two have returned from the railway station to Highbury, Mr. Chamberlain's residence, in a closed carriage. They were not expected until Thursday, and were not recognized. Mr. Chamberlain and his wife accompanied his father and step-mother at London, and accompanied them home.

The Vienna Tagblatt has a dispatch saying that the Russian consul at Malta has been arrested on suspicion of having placed an explosive shell in the theatre there while the Duchess of Edinburgh was present. The consul refused to answer questions. The English authorities are endeavoring to ascertain the outcome of a Nihilist conspiracy.

THE ADAMS DISASTER.

The Loss of Life May Reach Sixty—Possibility that Clerk Corbett May Be Alive.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 24.—There is nothing of a startling nature to report this morning concerning the disaster to the Kate Adams, beyond what was mentioned in last night's dispatches. Mr. Donohue, one of the clerks, came up this forenoon from the wreck. He was in the yawl with clerk George Corbett when it capsized, and the last he saw of his colleague he was floating down the river, clinging to a small ladder. Donohue managed to catch onto a bale of cotton, and was swept into the current; he was rescued some six miles below Commerce by some negroes on the Arkansas side of the river. He says Corbett may possibly have been rescued further down the river. The loss of life is yet not definitely known, and the prospect is that a large number who were drowned will never be accurately stated. Thirty-five is the most conservative estimate. Out of a party of fifteen white laborers which boarded the steamer below Fria's Point, only two are said to have been saved. If this be true, and there are no means of substantiating the fact, the loss of life may reach sixty, as many negroes who were on the lower deck lost their lives in attempting to swim aboard from the stern of the burning steamer. The boat and her cargo were valued at \$150,000.

representatives of the two claimants. The Hudsons questioned the right of McAfee to the possession of the horse. Hot words ensued, and the shooting commenced. One of the Hudson brothers was shot in the neck, and the other in the head. The latter was left dead by the roadside. The other, mortally wounded, was taken to the military hospital at Fort Bayard. He died Sunday afternoon. His brother was brought to this city and lodged in jail. It is feared more trouble will grow out of the affair.

THE MT. PLEASANT EXPLOSION.

Some of the Wounded in a Critical Condition—Terrific Force of the Explosion.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 24.—Further advices just received from Mt. Pleasant, O., the scene of yesterday's terrific explosion, report that none of the wounded have yet died, though some are in a critical condition. About one thousand pounds of powder exploded. The dynamite stored in the magazine was frozen hard, and it did not explode, or the whole village would have been blown to atoms. The tunnel at which the explosion occurred is known as Long Run tunnel, the opening of which is at the mouth of Long run, a tributary of Short creek, in Jefferson county, about nine miles west of Martin's Ferry. The tunnel is to be eight hundred feet in length, one-half of which is completed. Work was commenced on it last August, since which time over one hundred men have been working in it. The contractors are Miller & McManis, of New York. At the opening of the tunnel stood a blacksmith shop. Fifty feet distant was the magazine, and fifty or sixty feet from this is the dynamite cave. Along Short creek, about 100 yards west of this opening, stood four buildings; one of these, measuring 100x40 feet, and two stories high, was occupied by colored laborers. Adjoining this was another building, the same size, which was occupied by the Italian laborers, and a little further south was a still larger building known as the blacksmith shop, in which the better part of the whites boarded. On the north of the building occupied by the colored men stood a two-story building, which was known as the commissary. The magazine, containing an immense quantity of powder and dynamite, was blown to atoms, as was the blacksmith shop, the Italians' building, and the colored men's building. The general building, containing an immense quantity of powder and dynamite, was blown to atoms, as was the blacksmith shop, the Italians' building, and the colored men's building. The general building, containing an immense quantity of powder and dynamite, was blown to atoms, as was the blacksmith shop, the Italians' building, and the colored men's building.

One thousand yards from the general boarding-house is the farm-house of Ben Mulhorn, every thing in which was broken, and the house partially wrecked.

The explosion occurred about 10:40 o'clock, tearing up the ground under the magazine to a depth of ten feet, twenty feet wide and thirty-five feet long, twisting, wrenching and tearing large trees like pipe-stems, and filling the air with debris of every description; and not a few inches long out of the forenoon, many others seriously, if not fatally, but creating a panic among the remainder of the employees, and intense excitement in the neighborhood. John Harris, colored man, who was nineteen years old, and came from Charleston, W. Va., some months ago. One Irishman, aged forty years, name not known, had a gash across his forehead, which was broken, and his upper lip being cut almost entirely off, and he was internally injured. Another Irishman had his shoulder dislocated. Another colored man had two ribs broken, and was terribly cut about the face and body. One colored man, whose name is not known, was injured internally, and carried away unconscious. Miss Munker, McManis' housekeeper, received a terrible blow on the head, cutting a good-sized gash in her forehead, and her face was crushed. McCann, one of the contractors, was blown over into the creek, a distance of about thirty feet, and, strange to say, escaped with slight injuries.

The shock broke many windows in and around Mt. Pleasant and Emerson, and knocked off considerable plastering. The explosion was, no doubt, caused by a quantity of dynamite which was used in the work.

Shortly before it occurred he was seen breaking the lock on the magazine door, and entered with a lighted pipe in his mouth. He was with him boys who were with him he was taking them in to see how the dynamite worked, but on noticing him smoking they ran away, and were not over a hundred yards distant when the explosion occurred.

TRAIN TELESCOPED.

Two Persons Killed Outright and a Dozen Others More or Less Injured.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 24.—Passenger train No. 5, on the main stem of the Louisville & Nashville road, telescoped passenger train No. 23, of the Knoxville branch, at Bardonia Junction, this morning. Both trains left this city on time. At the junction there is a sharp curve. No. 23 stopped on the main track, just around the curve. No. 5 was running at the rate of forty-five miles an hour and split the rear and second coach of the stationary train in two, scattering the fragments in every direction. So far as learned, there were thirteen persons severely hurt and two killed outright. The killed are: MRS. MARY PERKINS, of Old Deposit, Ky.; WILLIE HOUSTON, of Water Creek, Larue county.

The wounded are: Engineer McPherson and Fireman Charles King, both of this city; E. R. Dickerson, Boston, Ky.; Miss Bertha Flounsbaker, Boston, Ky.; E. S. Miller, Lebanon, Ky.; Judge Phil B. Thomson, attorney, Shepherdsville, Ky.; Miss Ada Adams, and Mr. S. K. Adams, Louisville; Mrs. J. R. Mount and John Mount, Lawrence, Ky.; Miss Mary Kennard, Louisville; Bertha Holman, Swiss domestic, East Bernstadt, Ky.

Engineer McPherson and Fireman King, both of this city, are thought to be fatally hurt. The latter remained at his post, but the latter man jumped. Both recovered consciousness sufficiently to state that they had seen no flagman. The crew of No. 23 saw yet no flagman. The officers of the train say that No. 23, which makes all local stops, was delayed on account of the rush of express business, and for some reason or other, either neglected to notice the time or failed to send out the proper signals. Two coaches of the front train, and the engine and baggage car of No. 5, were completely demolished. All the passengers on the rear train were severely hurt, and none of them were fatally hurt. The most of the injured were bruised and scalped.

An investigation of the wreck, conducted by the Louisville officials, above the train conductor of the first and the engineer of the other train disregarded their well-known regulations. The first train, which had been stopped by the running of the following train's time, should have sent back a flagman with torpedoes, but did send back nobody. The engineer of the following train, as all trains have, had instructions to attach the junction with the train of the full control. His train this morning was going full speed—thirty-five, not forty-five, miles an hour. The company's surgeons were on the ground an hour after the accident, and all the wounded were in Louisville, well cared for, within a few hours. Engineer Farn and fireman King, it is now believed, will recover.

Washington Centennial Commissioners.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The committee of the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration have received from the Governor of Kansas the names of commissioners who have appointed to represent the State of Kansas at the celebration. They are as follows:

At Large—Hon. Eugene F. Ware, of Fort Scott, and Capt. Geo. R. Peck, of Topeka; First congressional district, Charles R. Wells, of Atchison; Second, D. E. Cornell, Kansas City; Third, Col. W. Stone, Galena; Fourth, Major Calvin Hood, Emporia; Fifth, Capt. Perry Hutchinson, Marysville; Sixth, A. H. Ellis, Beloit; Seventh, Col. H. M. Lewis, Wichita.

The Governor of Indiana has also sent the names of commissioners. They are Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, and Hon. John A. Holmes, of Indianapolis.

Rescued by a Man-of-War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Advices from Honolulu report the arrival there of the British man-of-war Hyacinth, from Tahiti. The Hyacinth called at Maiden's island and rescued two shipwrecked crews of twenty-four men. They included the master, two mates and the crew of a German ship named Hermann, and eight of a crew of the Swedish bark Virgo, both vessels having been wrecked on the island, Nov. 27. The vessels were anchored off the coast when a heavy storm came up, and swept them upon breakers. The men attempted to escape in boats, but the boat containing the captain, mate, carpenter, cook and two seamen, and the Virgo, capsized, and all six were drowned. All of the Hermann's crew escaped.

MR. CLEVELAND'S CHRISTMAS

The President and His Wife Will Have No Guests at Their Table To-day.

And the Upper Circles of the Capital Will Make No Notable Demonstration—How the Election Affected the Holiday Buying.

German-Americans Indignant Over Disregard of American Rights in Samoa.

Feeling that the Administration Has Played the Braggart with Hayti, and a Very Different Role with Bismarck's Officials.

THE WHITE-HOUSE CHRISTMAS.

No Guests at To-Day's Dinner—Effect of the Election on the Purchase of Holiday Buyers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Christmas will be spent in Washington in a very quiet manner, so far as the social festivities are concerned in the high circles of society. The President and Mrs. Cleveland have decided to remain at the White House throughout the day, and as they are now alone they will take their Christmas dinner without company. There have been no holly and mistletoe decorations the private rooms of the President and his wife, and the gardener in charge of the green-houses has been nursing some particular flowers industriously for some weeks in order that Mrs. Cleveland's penchant for lovely blossoms could be gratified to the highest degree possible. The Misses Bayard are in the city, but have made no preparations for social festivities until after New Year's. Mrs. Fairchild, after enjoying her Christmas dinner in Washington, will leave for New York on Wednesday, to return on the following Monday, in order to be present at the New Year's reception which is always held at the White House. Mrs. Endicott left with the Secretary, on Friday, for New England, and will spend Christmas in her Massachusetts home. Mrs. Dickinson, wife of the Postmaster-general, has several guests here from Michigan, who will enliven her house to-morrow, but there are to be no festivities other than those confined to the members of the family and their guests.

Mrs. Vilas is still too ill to think of the social affairs of the Nation, and Mrs. Whitney is the only one of the Cabinet ladies who has any programme for the week. Mrs. Whitney will give a German on Thursday evening, which will, of course, be a very enjoyable affair to all those so fortunate as to receive cards. The affair is to be a children's party in honor of one of Mrs. Whitney's little nieces, who is a guest at the house at present. On Saturday Miss Mellie Vilas, the president, and Miss Pauline Whitney, the secretary, will be in their element as officials of the Children's Christmas Club, which is to follow the course adopted during Mr. Arthur's administration, and which will keep up the custom of supplying the poor children of the city with a substantial dinner on Saturday.

Your correspondent this afternoon took some pains to ascertain from the business men of Washington what effect the election had had upon the Christmas holiday trade. Without exception the merchants on all the principal streets never had such business before, and the flow of money into their coffers was simply unprecedented. Nearly ninety percent of the business houses of Washington are conducted by Democrats, and they would be the last to admit that the prospect of Republican ascendancy had been beneficial to them unless it was true.

On all sides the merchants admit that they could account for the increasing trade only by the fact that it was an indication that everyone expects the next four years to be more prosperous than the last four have been. One man in particular, who has been a quite liberal contributor to Democratic campaigns in the past, reports to the effect that he can rely upon, said to your correspondent to-night: "If I had any idea how beneficial the election of Harrison would be to the business of this city, I certainly should not have taken the pains that I did to secure his defeat. As it is, I have recovered entirely. I don't know why it is, but on the 7th of November, and financially I am better off to-night by several thousands of dollars than I should have been if Mr. Cleveland had been re-elected. I don't know why it is, but trade in Washington is better than it has been before since the war period; everybody seems willing to spend money, and we are reaping the benefit."

THE SAMOAN TROUBLE.

German-Americans Indignant Over the Inaction of the State Department.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Some of the leading German-American citizens in this city are very indignant over the utter disregard of the rights of Americans in Samoa, which is exhibited by the present head of the State Department. One gentleman, who has carefully watched the reports from that little kingdom, expresses the opinion, to-night, that the United States had played the braggart in the case of Hayti, while acting the coward in dealing with Germany in the Samoan affair. "This is perhaps due," said this gentleman, "to a desire to please the German-American population of this country, but it is a wrong idea. The German-Americans do not desire to see the interests of the United States put in jeopardy on that important point. It is their duty to see German supremacy established there. The idea advanced, of a government by foreign ministers for Samoa, is absurd in the extreme, and the trampling under foot of the rights of Americans. There are a great many Americans on the island of German birth who owe allegiance to the stars and stripes, and they do not care to see the standard of Germany floating over them again."

WANTS PAIN DAMAGES.

Capt. Oscar Dunlap Sues Pension Commissioner Black for \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A suit at law has been filed against Commissioner of Pensions J. C. Black for \$100,000 damages. The suit is brought by Capt. Oscar Dunlap, through his attorney, Gen. J. G. Bigelow. The plaintiff charges in his bill that, on account of personal malice, the defendant "spurred" away his vested rights as a wounded veteran under the pension laws of his country. This is the first suit for damages ever filed against a Commissioner of Pensions. The grievances of the plaintiff, as related in the bill, are to the effect that he is entitled to a pension of \$72 per month from the date of his discharge, his injury being the loss of his right hand and foot, and a fracture of the elbow, the latter causing a loss of mind and memory, and that notwithstanding the fact that the law fixed this amount to be paid for injuries such as his, the defendant has refused and still refuses to allow him his legal rights in this respect, and has paid him a much smaller amount than \$72 per month. He claims that there are \$5,000 due him on this account by acts of Congress the pension for the loss of a hand and foot, or both hands or feet, was raised to \$75 per month in 1880, and arrears were allowed for this rate on condition that the claim was filed prior to July 1, 1880. Dunlap claims in his suit that he has been denied prior to this date, and he also stated, at this time, that his mind had become impaired from his terrible head injury, and that the defendant, in refusing the claim, gives no legal cause for doing so. Captain Dunlap joined Company I, Second Illinois Volunteers, when