appeals made to him by Republicans of Delaware county to appoint Republicans at once.

A NEW DEPARTMENT.

Possibility that Another Executive Office May Be Created by the Next Congress.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—An effort will be made to revive, in the Fifty-first Congress, the bill providing for the establishment of a new executive department, introduced by the late Representative Townshend, of Illinois, in the last Congress. This bill provided for a department to be called "Department of Industries and Public Works," charged with the supervision of public business relating to agriculture, labor, improvement of rivers and harbors, coast and geodetic surveys, geological survey, construction of public buildings, light-house establishment, naval observatory, patents for inventions, steamboat-inspection service, interstate commission, and fish and fisheries. The new bill will not include agriculture, of course, as that has been made a separate department, and its head given a seat in the Cabinet. It is proposed to include in the new department the census bureau, which will be given a permanent establishment, thus obviating the confusion and lack of uniformity caused by the present plan of organization of that bureau.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, also presented a bill during the last Congress for the establishment of a bureau to be known as the "bureau of harbor and water-ways," and for other purposes, under the supervision of the War Department, and to be officered by civil engineers. The country, according to Senator Cullom's plan, is to be divided into ten or eleven engineering divisions, the river and harbor improvements in each to be under the chief of the division. Each bill has its supporters, and as there is a conflict in authority proposed to be vested in the department and the bureau, it is expected a fight will ensue and legislation be postponed, if not entirely defeated.

THE TIMBER-CULTURE ACT.

Secretary Noble Reverses the Decision af His Predecessor in Regard to Certain Lands.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Secretary Noble, to-day, rendered an important decision, giving a construction of the timber-culture law, in which he reverses the policy of the department that has prevailed for the past few years, and defines the policy which will govern, on this question, in the future. The question came up on the claim of James Hair, who bought a relinquishment of a timber-culture claim. The law was complied with in all respects and the question involved was whether the land was devoid of timber, so that it could originally have been entered under the timber-culture law. It was shown that there were a few small trees, or bushes, on the claim. Heretofore the Interior Department has held that one or two trees on a claim constituted timber in sufficient quantities to preclude an entry as under the timber-culture act. Secretary Noble reverses this rule. He says, after reviewing the law at length, its intent, its spirit and the country to which it applies:

No arbitrary rule can be established for the government of every case. It should be the desire of the department to ascertain what the intent and purpose of Congress was in the passage of the act. Clearly it was to encourage the artificial growth of timber in a prairie country. It is within the experience of all mankind living in prairie regions that in drains and ravines a few scattering trees are to be found, and it would not seem that Congress intended to exclude every tract of that kind from the timber-culture act. It stands to reason that it is not the purpose to deprive the occupants of the vast prairies of the West of the benefits of the act if there happened to be a single tree upon the section. I take it that the words "prairie land or land devoid of timber," in the spirit of the act, means land practically so.

Referring, to two prior decisions on this subject, in which it was held that a few trees upon a tract defeated an entry under the timber-culture law, Secretary Noble says that a fair construction of them "would prevent an entry of any prairie land that had timber of any character upon it, standing, fallen or otherwise."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER.

Personal Characteristics and Habits of the Indiana Member of the Cabinet.

Washington Special.

We must go up town to see William Henry Harrison Miller. He sits in the fine room which Benjamin Harris Brewster decorated and furnished so elegantly on the second floor of what is called the Freedmen's Bank building, just north of the treasury, across the avenue. Down stairs, where the poor freedmen banked their money "forever and ever," sits the Court of Claims. Overhead, where the managers of the Freedmen's Bureau used to meet, sits the Attorney-general in Eastern luxury. He is a simple, matter-of-fact, democratic man, strongly resembling Garland in his ways. He wears a dress-coat at times, to be sure, and drives out now and then. But, nevertheless, the resemblance to Garland holds. Not that he looks a bit like him. Garland is large, though he doesn't look it, and Miller is small, though he doesn't look it. His size and figure disappointed New York very much as the President's did. Why is it that we all feel disappointed in a small great man? Miller's hours are like those of most of the others. Here is his own account of his day:

"Usually I put in an appearance at the office about 8:30 in the morning, and I do not leave the department, save for a brief intermission for lunch, until about 6 o'clock in the evening. After taking dinner, 7:30 o'clock will find me back at my desk, for I do not carry any of my work to my hotel. About 10 o'clock I shut down for the day and go to bed, and it is not much trouble for me to get to sleep. But I do not propose to keep this up, for the strain is too great, and would break a constitution of iron if it was persisted in."

Living at the Riggs House, he has only a few steps to go between his room and his office. None of the Cabinet has what is commonly called "the big-head," but Miller seems to me the most unaffected of them all. He treats his visitors at the department as though they were all clients at his law office. He takes his exercise with the President almost every day. It is in their walks and drives that they have their momentous talks which people are always wondering about.

MINOR MATTERS.

The Illness of Secretaries Blaine and Windom Not of an Alarming Nature.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—There was a report around town to-day to the effect that Secretary Blaine intends to resign on account of ill health. Your correspondent made some inquiries at the State Department in relation to the report, and was unable to discover that there was the slightest foundation for it. Mr. Walker Blaine says that his father is improving, and as far as he knows he has never thought of resigning his position. He will probably be entirely well within a week, and will fully resume the duties of his office.

Secretary Windom is still confined to his house. He has recently moved from the Hotel Arno to the residence of Mr. Gardner Hubbard, on Connecticut avenue. His indisposition is of a comparatively trivial character, although it is sufficient to keep him away from the department, and it is not expected that he will be there to-morrow. The Secretary is not allowing his work to run behind, however, as he has his private secretary constantly by his side, and gets off more work than it would be possible for him to do if he were at the department. The reason of this is that he is free from the crowds of office-hunters who hang around his room from 10 to 1 every day whenever he is at his desk.

Poor Prices for Cleveland's Stable Outfit.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Ex-president Cleveland's famous seal-brown horses and the rest of his stable equipments were sold at auction to-day. Poor prices were realized. The seal-browns, which are said to have cost $600 or $700, brought $141 each. Secretary Blaine left a commission on the victoria, but his bid was not high enough. It went with the horses to John E. Beall, for $485. Its cost was $1,000. A landau which cost $1,400 went for $650 and a Brougham for $450. The silver-mounted harness with the monogram "G. C." sold for $62.50. These were the principal articles sold.

Pension Bureau Rulings.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Assistant Secretary Bussey made several decisions in pension cases to-day. In the case of Alonzo F. Wescott, whose claim was rejected, he directs a further examination, because several important witnesses were not examined. George W. Blake is allowed an increase of pension, Mr. Bussey overruling the Pension Office. Michael Quirk is given a pension of $30 a month, though rated by the Pension Office at $24. The evidence in this case, Mr. Bussey thinks, establishes total disability of the left arm and not partial, as held by the Pension Office.

Mr. Baker Declines His Appointment.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GOSHEN, Ind., May 6.—John H. Baker declines his appointment as Cherokee commissioner.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Mrs. Noble T. Butler and father, of Indianapolis, are with Charles Butler, on Capitol Hill.

Dr. J. E. Stewart, of Logansport, was today appointed a member of the medical board of pension examiners at that place.

Ex-Governor Foster, William Warner and Secretary Miller, of the Sioux commission, called on Secretary Noble to-day, and received their final instructions. General Crook will meet his associates in Chicago, May 27, from which point they will together proceed to the Sioux reservation in Dakota.

To-day's bond offerings were $527,500, as follows: Registered four-and-a-halfs, $517,500, at $1.08; $10,000, at $1.06 7-8, ex. interest; registered four-and-a-halfs, $28,000, at $1.08. All the offers were accepted.

Maj. George B. Davis, judge advocate, who has recently acted as judge advocate of the Lydecker and Armes courts-martial, has been selected by Secretary Proctor as the army officer at the head of the commission provided for in the sundry civil appropriation bill to continue the publication of the records of the war of the rebellion.

Maj. Joseph P. Sanger, inspector-general, has been ordered to make inspections of military schools in Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota.

The effect of General Clarkson's absence in Kentucky, last week, upon the workings of the Postoffice Department was shown today, when, for the first time since he has taken charge of the office of the Assistant Postmaster-general, a day has passed without the appointment of a fourth-class postmaster.

Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, of Indiana, who was one of the commissioners at the New York centennial, is at the Riggs.

Assistant Attorney-general Shields has given an opinion to First Assistant Secretary Chandler, of the Interior Department, that appointments to service under the census act are not within the civil-service rules.

Attorney-general Miller has called upon Marshals Jones and Needles for an explanation of their conduct, and that of their deputies, on the occasion of the opening of the Oklahoma Territory.

The court of claims to-day gave judgment for $35,555 in favor of the State of Georgia, in its suit against the United States to recover money advanced to the government during the Revolutionary war. The money had been withheld from the State by the accounting officers of the Treasury as a set-off to money due the government under the direct-tax law.

YESTERDAY'S INDIANA ELECTIONS.

The Result in Various Cities and Towns Throughout the Commonwealth.

Specials to the Indianapolis Journal.

THORNTOWN, May 6.—There was the most exciting election held here to-day that there has been for many years. The issue was who shall be our new postmaster. Those in favor of Samuel Haworth were represented on the corporation ticket by W. B. Kleiser and W. E. Gardner, and those representing W. F. Harris by S. Oldendorf and T. E. Bradshaw. Votes polled, 327. Of these Kleiser received 230, Oldendorf 96. Kleiser's majority, 134. Mr. Haworth carried a musket three years for the old flag, and the Haworth boys are jubilant over the 134 majority.

WINAMAC, May 6.—At the town election to-day, Joseph Jenkins, the Republican candidate for marshal, was elected over the present incumbent, who has been elected for seven terms. The fight was made chiefly on the candidates for marshal. The rest of the victorious ticket are Democrats. The young men took a particular interest in the fight, and the successful candidates were elected by them without regard to politics. The candidates for clerk and treasurer were on both tickets.

ROSSVILLE, May 6.—The election passed off with a light vote. The fight for marshal was virtually the saloon element against high license and strict order. The saloon element was defeated. The result was: Trustee, Dr. S. B. Fisher, Democrat, 5 majority; marshal, J. J. Ramey, Republican, dry, 13 majority over both Democrat and wet Republican; clerk and treasurer, Geo. Smith, Democrat, with no opposition.

SULLIVAN, May 6.—At the election here to-day, the Republicans won every thing, except one trustee. James M. DeCamp Republican, was elected clerk. B. R. Lucas, Republican, marshal; J. F. Hoke, Republican, trustee, Third ward; William G. Borders, Democrat, trustee in Fifth ward. The board now stands three Republicans and two Democrats.

MOORESVILLE, May 6.—At the town election to-day the following officers were elected: Marshal, Wm. J. Edwards; clerk, Henry Woodward; treasurer, C. W. Sheets; councilmen, C. C. Allrod, Stewart Comer and Wm. C. Woods.

CORYDON, May 6.—The following ticket was elected at the corporation election here to-day: Marshal, W. G. Heth; clerk, E. G. Wright; treasurer, Waldo Hisey; trustees, G. H. Mathes and Henry Danenfelser.

FORTVILLE, May 6.—The town election to-day went off very quietly. The entire Republican ticket was elected, a gain of one councilman, making the town board unanimously Republican.

ROCHESTER, May 6.—In the corporation election the Democrats gained the marshal and clerk. The Republicans elected the treasurer and gained one trustee by a small majority.

HARTFORD CITY, May 6.—The entire Republican ticket was elected in this city today by small majorities. The Republicans gain a treasurer and marshal.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Arrived: Circassia, from Glasgow.

BOSTON, May 6.—Arrived: Dunham City, from Liverpool.

HAMBURG, May 6.—Arrived: Hammonia, from New York.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Arrived: Indiana, from Liverpool.

GLASGOW, May 6.—Arrived: State of Georgia, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 6.—Arrived: Ems, from New York, for Bremen.

LONDON, May 6.—Sighted: Rhein, from Baltimore; Switzerland, from Philadelphia, for Antwerp.

LONDON, May 6.—The German steamer Weser, at Bremen, for Baltimore, reports that on April 18, latitude thirty-eight north, longitude seventy west, she passed the American brig Gipsey Queen on fire and nearly consumed.

Boy Frightened to Death.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 6.—Floren Beck, a lad of ten years, son of D. Beck, a farmer living four miles from this city, was frightened to death this morning. He came in town with his brother, and was left in charge of the team. A street-scraper passing became unfastened and fell to the ground, making a sharp report. The next instant young Beck fell from the wagon-seat to the wagon-bed, and was picked up dead, his heart having ceased action from fright.

Found Guilty of Killing His Mother.

JACKSON, Mich., May 6.—Irving Latimer was found guilty, to-night, of the murder of his mother, on Jan. 21. The prisoner listened to the reading of the verdict with the same unconcern that has characterize his action all through his long trial. Sentence was deferred.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Singular Suicide of a Well-Known Crawfordsville Commercial Traveler.

A Woman's Murderous Assault—Muncie's Magnetic Water—Anderson's Two Missing Men—Thieves Arrested—Queer Accidents.

INDIANA.

Suicide of a Commercial Traveler with No Apparent Motive for the Deed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, May 6.—S. D. Williams, of Crawfordsville, the Indiana general agent for the Siberling Empire Machine Company, of Akron O., committed suicide to-day at Fort Branch, by cutting his throat with his knife. He had been exhibiting the Empire machine in a hardware store. The proprietor walked to the front of the store to wait on a customer, and Williams walked to the rear of the room sat down on a box, drew his knife and slashed himself across the neck and throat severing the jugular vein. The other man heard a groan and turned in time to see him fall. He never spoke and died almost instantly. No cause for the act is known. He had just mailed a letter to his wife but the contents are unknown. Williams was in Vincennes all last week. He seemed quite gloomy and despondent and complained frequently of illness.

Two Missing Anderson Men.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, May 6.—William Macatee, a member of the firm of Blythe & Macatee, architects, is missing, with $300 of the firm's money. Macatee was a son-in-law of Blythe, his partner, and was a young man of dissolute habits. The money taken was a guarantee note of $300 deposited with the firm by a party named Surratt, to furnish plans and build a house. Macatee went to Lebanon, had the note cashed at a bank there, and that is the last heard of him. He is supposed to be in Chicago. His young wife, whom he abandoned here, has gone on a search for him.

Another case reported here is that of Shorty Armfield, who, for the small sum of $19.50, gave up a good job and became a fugitive from justice. Armfield was agent for Thos. Dalton, a contractor. He was given a check for the above amount to pay part of the teamsters at work in Small's addition. He went to Bing's clothing store, had the check cashed, and skipped.

A Well-Known Gambler Arrested.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, May 6.—Ed Coyle, the proprietor of numerous gambling dens, came to this city from Jeffersonville, a few months ago, and fitted up rooms in a prominent business block here. The place is run publicly as a gambling-house, and the rooms were crowded every night with players. Last Saturday night there were fully 150 persons in the place, all engaged in the fascinating games, when a difficulty occurred between Coyle and Dick Brinkley, a tough character here, which resulted in the latter being knocked down and badly beaten with an iron poker in the hands of Coyle. The police arrested the latter, and placed him in jail upon the charge of manslaughter, as it was then thought that Brinkley's injuries were fatal. He is recovering from them, however, and the case against Coyle was changed to assault and battery, and he has been released on bail. His preliminary trial will take place Wednesday.

A Thief's Adventures.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, May 6.—Fletcher Hampton, who robbed Robert Taylor of $200, near Crawfordsville, on Friday evening, has been captured. It will be remembered that these two men went buggy-riding, and the horse ran away, throwing Taylor out against a telegraph pole, and when he recovered consciousness, Hampton, the horse and money were gone. Hampton went to New Ross, where he turned the horse loose. He got into a row there with Marion McLaughlin, who knocked him down with a barber's bottle and robbed him. On Saturday morning the two men made up their quarrel, divided the now twice-stolen money, and left town on the railroad. The officers tracked them to Lizton, and then to North Salem, where they were found in a drug store. They were arrested and the money recovered.

A Woman's Murderous Assault.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HUNTINGBURG, May 6.—A great sensation was created here to-day by Mrs. Rosa Fisher making a murderous assault upon H. Hill, a very popular young man of this city. This morning, at 10 o'clock, while Hill was turning the corner of Fourth and Main streets, he was confronted by Mrs. Fisher, who began raining blows upon him with a huge cudgel. Hill was twice knocked to the ground by the infuriated woman, and would have surely been killed had it not been for the intervention of bystanders. His face and body are terribly bruised and lacerated. Mrs. Fisher was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Spurlock, who set the case for hearing next Friday, and placed her under $2,000 bond. Mrs. Fisher has figured in several affrays similar to this in the past two years. She claims Hill insulted her.

Magnetic Water at Muncie.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, May 6.—While W. A. Walley, a gas-well contractor, was sinking a well three miles east of this city, Saturday, and when down 245 feet, a vein of water came rushing to the top of the eight-inch casing in such quantities as to indicate that a mill-race had broken loose. A test of the water shows it to be highly impregnated with iron and possessing superior magnetic qualities. The well has been visited by hundreds of persons yesterday and to-day, and jugs, buckets and kegs were used in carrying the water away for medicinal purposes. Mr. Walley has had much experience in sinking artesian wells, and pronounces this the greatest flow of any in the State, there being easily enough to supply the whole of Muncie.

A Young Thief.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, May 6.—Sheriff Squires returned this afternoon from Union, a small station on the Wabash road twenty-five miles east of this city, having in charge Jordan Rhodes, a lad of eleven years, who yesterday ran away from the jail here, and, jumping on a Wabash train, made his way to Roanoke, where he was given lodging in a private family. He repaid the hospitality by stealing a gold watch and ring from his hostess. At Union the boy offered the watch for sale, and was promptly arrested. He has twice figured in the Wabash Circuit Court on charges of larceny, and last Friday was sentenced to the State Reform School, where he will be taken on Wednesday.

Burglary at Wabash.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WABASH, May 6.—The residence of O. S. Ferree, at Somerset, this county, was burglarized last night, and several valuable things were taken, besides over $150 in money. An employe of Ferree's, named Elmer Stuart, is missing to-day, and it is believed that he is the party wanted.

Caught by a Falling Tree.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MOORESVILLE, May 6.—Perry T. Macy, a well-to-do farmer, living two miles west of here, while felling trees to-day, had the misfortune to be caught by one, breaking both legs and internally injuring him. He is sixty years old, and it is thought he cannot recover.

An Unfortunate Fire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, May 6.—This morning about 7 o'clock John Ford, who lived in a large two-story frame house a half mile north of town, was engaged in burning caterpillar webs from fruit trees close to the building. By some means fire communicated with the house, and everything being as dry as tinder, the entire structure was destroyed. Part of the household goods and the barn, near by, were saved. Among other things of value, Mr. Ford lost a fine gold watch. Loss on house, $1,800, and on contents perhaps $800, with insurance of $1,450 in the Continental of New York.

Kicked by a Vicious Horse.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HUNTINGTON, May 6.—Mrs. William Zehr was kicked in the head, this morning, by a vicious horse. She cannot recover.

Minor Notes.

Greencastle has two miles of electric lights in successful operation.

Daniel Schuster's residence at Lincolnville burned yesterday. Loss, $2,000.

David Smith, a colored man, died at Crawfordsville last Saturday at the age of 101 years.

J. H. Young, a jeweler, of Fort Wayne, has made an assignment to L. M. Foster, of that city.

Rev. L. M. Gilleland, of Evansville, has been called to the Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church at St. Louis.

Andrew Jackson, of Rochester, took a heavy dose of morphine, with suicidal intent, yesterday. He is yet alive.

A fourteen-year-old son of Samuel Ayres, living near Madison, fell from a wagon last week and was crushed to death under the wheels.

Father Wallers, of Lafayette, celebrates his silver jubilee in the priesthood on the 15th inst., and Bishop Dwenger will deliver an address.

Albert Rhodes, of Wabash, under sentence to the State Reformatory, got away from the sheriff last Sunday, and stole a watch and other valuables at Roanoke.

A corrected mistake in the figures of the judges of the interstate oratorical contest at Grinnell, Ia., shows that Wilkerson, of DePauw University, is entitled to the first place.

Martin Skinner, sentenced at Greensburg to three years' imprisonment for horse-straling, wanted to be married before going to the penitentiary, but his request was refused.

Robert Hodson, sr., one of the early pioneers of Henry county, was buried on Sunday last. His age was eighty-nine years. A brother ninety-four years old attended the funeral.

As proof that even fish are affected by the abundance of gas along the Ohio river, it is reported that a New Albany lady was seriously burned last week by the explosion of a codfish ball she was frying.

At the adjourned session of Republican school trustees at Columbus, yesterday, Frank D. Hurger was chosen on the fiftieth ballot, getting seven out of nine votes cast for the office of county superintendent.

Two young ladies are in jail at Crawfordsville for having disturbed a religious meeting in Sugar Creek township, Montgomery county. They are serving out a fine of $17 each, their father refusing to pay it.

J. W. Brewster, of Fortville, a prominent citizen and father-in-law of P. J. Wiese, chief train dispatcher of the Indianapolis division of the Bee-line, died last Sunday, of a complication of diseases. The deceased was one of the finest mechanics in Hancock county, and among the finest in the State.

Kosciusko's new jail furnished the following escapes last Saturday night: Dr. A. B. Collar, of Syracuse, convicted of criminal malpractice and sentenced for six years; Otto Kiley, colored, who attempted to kill Moses Nelson at a church festival; Wm. Kibler, accused of larceny, and Webb Brat.

Prospects for the boring of a number of gas wells in Clark county are very flattering at present, enough of the capital stock of the Kentucky and Indiana company, recently organized, having already been paid in to bore the first well. The K. & I. company has leased all the land, commencing at the northern limit of the old Jeffersonville company's lease, and extending as far north as Henryville.

At Jeffersonville, last week, Lillie Roberts, a sixteen-year-old girl, died of consumption. The county was obliged to bury the body, the mother being too poor to bear the expense of a funeral. It had been the girl's last wish that her father and brother, both confined in prison, should be given a last look at her remains. As the warden refused to permit them to attend the funeral, the body of the girl, in a cheap pine coffin, was brought into the guard-room of the prison, the lid unscrewed, and the father and brother brought in to look at the face of the dead one. Both shed tears, and the scene was a most affecting one.

ILLINOIS.

Elaborate Preparations for the State Sunday-School Convention at Mattoon.

MATTOON, May 6.—The soliciting committee for the funds to defray the cash expense of the State Sunday-school convention to be held in this city have secured subscriptions to double the amount estimated. All but the minor details are now arranged. A large pavilion is being erected, and accommodations for eight hundred persons secured.

Brief Mention.

The Williams murder trial, at Benton, ended with the conviction of the defendant and a verdict of fifteen years in the penitentiary.

The House failed to get a quroun on Saturday, and adjourned until to-day. The compulsory educational bill has been made a special order for to-morrow.

The Young People's Christian Endeavor Society convention closed a very successful three days meeting at Springfield last Saturday. A new treasurer, R. W. Grant, of Chicago, was elected.

Hon. S. R. Powell, of Winchester, died there last Sunday. He served a short time in the Black Hawk war in the same regiment with Abraham Lincoln, and at his death was the sole survivor of his company.

A meeting of unusual interest and power has just closed at Homer. The main workers were Rev. G. L. McNutt, lately of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of Indianapolis, assisted by Elder J. A. Allison as a singer. As a result, thirty-two members have been added to the church on profession of faith. Twenty-two were baptized, showing that a large per cent. were from families that stood outside the church. The meetings lasted nearly three weeks, and the interest and attendanee continued to the last.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Andrew Carnegie has been elected one of the members of the board of directors of the United States Cremation Company, of New York.

The new United States cruiser Charleston is expected to leave San Francisco to-day for Santa Barbara channel, where her trial trip will take place.

Poley Crocker shot and killed his son-in-law, George Walker, in a quarrel, late on Sunday afternoon, at Junction City, Wis. Crocker was arrested and taken to Steven's Point.

Judge Phillips has adjourned the United States District Court at Kansas City until June, District-attorney Benton's term having expired, and his successor having not yet been appointed.

The newly-appointed collector of the port of New York, Joel B. Erhardt, took possession of his office yesterday morning, and Mr. Magone retired, after turning over the office to his successor.

John Lambeck, drunk and in an ugly mood, met Mikel Chesney on the streets of Minneapolis, on Sunday night, and beat him about the head with a revolver, until Chesney fell fatally wounded.

An important capture of river thieves was made by Marshal Fitzpatrick, yesterday near Little Rock, Ark. Duncan Smith and Morris Holmes were arrested and a large amount of stolen plunder recovered.

E. J. Slaughter, of Glen Elk, a suburb of Wheeling, W. Va., was arrested yesterday on the charge of fraudulently representing himself as a pension examiner. Slaughter is now in jail awaiting the action of the United States grand jury.

Ira W. Hopkins, of Malden, Mass., whose coat, containing personal documents, was found in the railroad wreck at Hamilton, Ont., is safe at home. He intended taking the ill-fated train at Chicago, but missed it. His trunk, however went forward.

The case of Howard, the alleged chief of the electric sugar frauds, was called in New York yesterday. Howard was confronted with an indictment charging him with grand larceny. He demurred to the indictment. The demurrer was overruled, and the prisoner again remanded to await trial.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

[Concluded from First Page.]

career as the head of a society of British artists, awakened in the breasts of Americans some resentment. The submission of his exposition pictures to the American jury was a surprising act of patriotism, which did not, however, encounter reciprocal appreciation, and a number of his pictures were rejected. In intelligible wrath, he withdrew them all and submitted them with acclamation and acceptance to the British jury, where he is now classified. The Kossuth of American art, he sought to revolutionize and emancipate the art of his own land. He failed, and went to exile, and because he stayed away too long his denationalization is decreed when he has sought to return. The conduct of the American jury was not devoid of petulance, for it is certain that Whistler will be eagerly claimed after his death as an American artist of unquestionable renown. The venerable sculptor Story, for some different reason, also faired ill at the hands of the young Yankees who cultivate the muse upon little suppers in Parisian byways. In his case kindly intervention reversed a decision which was alike unwarranted and ungracious.

It is always diverting to look at a great event through the eyes of those for whom it has local and special significance. One of the leading writers has the candor to say that the exposition is only a pretext, and that Paris is the real object of the pilgrims who will gather from every quarter of the globe, from April to October, to this Mecca of the devotees of pleasure. One of the epigrams, more telling in French than in English, is, "I think Mont Blanc humped its shoulders when it beheld the Eiffel tower." It is pointed out, also, that with each of these epochs the value of toil has been increased. "What was worth a dollar in 1855 was worth two in 1867; what was worth two dollars in 1867 was worth four in 1878, and four dollars' worth of labor in 1878 brought eight dollars in 1889. This march of wages and profits is not, indeed, confined to France, but is a universal fact, which should have added to its statement, to complete its significance, that with exceptional intervals of depression, due to various causes, the increase of wages, production, and consumption has been concurrent with diminished hours of daily toil and increased beauty and durability in products.

One of the most interesting features of the exposition, which will require elucidation hereafter, is the exhibit made by profit-sharing organizations. France will yet place a statue of Leclaire, the son of the village shoemaker and father of profit-sharing industries, among those of her heroes. Upon the foundations he laid are being erected many enduring temples in which the problem of labor and capital is being gradually and safely solved, and under whose protecting roofs the workman is acquiring habits of frugality, temperance, culture, thrift and content.

The Eiffel tower has been smiled at as the great folly of the exposition, but the giant manikin of iron threads possesses a value apart from its ostentatiousness. To the eye not infatuated with the problems of the oscillation of iron and the power of wind it is not an entrancing vision. In the daytime it is like a great spider reduced to geometry, its legs pinioned at intervals and its anatomy drawn by a torture machine into diverging parallels. One might mistake it at a great distance for the elongated scaffold of an electric light, but on closer approach it is seen to be a daring monumental achievement. From its highest balcony there is visible a beautiful panorama of seventy miles of hills, rivers, lakes, towns and hamlets which no painter can place on canvas, no poet transcribe in verse. The summit, at a total height of nearly 1,000 feet, or nearly double that of the Washington monument and nearly 600 feet higher than St. Peter's in Rome, will be utilized for scientific purposes, the public being permitted to ascend only about two-thirds of the way in elevators, which can provide transportation for 25,000 persons daily. The prices vary according to the height chosen. There are stairways for those who prefer the older mode of ascension, and restaurants and saloons will enable pleasure parties to spend days in the air. The observatory will be employed for experiments touching spectroscopic and telluric rays for vegetable chemistry, meteorology, atmospheric electricity and optical telegraphy. It is hoped that the lights of the sun and stars can be analyzed, and that a solar and lunar photographing apparatus can also be used with novelty and advantage, especially when eclipses take place near the horizon. The total weight of the tower is 6,500 tons, and its cost $1,000,000.

Among the objects of moral as well as historical interest within the grounds are a series of human dwellings, from the lacustrine to the contemporaneous, and a reconstructed Bastile. The American corn palace, where the uses of this article of food are to be picturesquely introduced to Europeans, is located near the Trocadero. Its success is uncertain.

One of the chief attractions outside of the grounds is the panorama, which presents the history of France during the century. It is being painted by distinguished artists, and will contain hundreds of men and women who have been involved in illuminating or degrading the fame of their country in war, literature, statesmanship, society and art. The personal groups are distributed effectively along the balconies and terraces, accurately costumed and dramatically arranged. In the distance is Paris, with the most memorable scenes depicted with that technical precision which is to be expected. The work, which is nearly finished, far surpasses in beauty anything hitherto attempted.

The registered population of 2,250,000 is already augmented by large contingents from the various departments of France and from all parts of Europe, and the continents of America and Australia. Under the administration of the republic the sanitary condition of the city is better than at any previous period in its history. The death rate has been delining, especially in epidemics, and this affords the closest proof of the sagacity and success of self-rule. The accommodations for strangers are ample, but, as happens in every other city under corresponding circumstances, the prices of necessaries and indulgences have risen. The arrangements for policing the exposition building and city are complete, and, as is generally true of Paris, are admirable. The admission to the exposition grounds is only twenty cents for all the departments, and once in it is unnecessary to leave them until the hour for closing at night. There are ample resources for feeding the multitudes within the grounds, at moderate prices, the restaurants being under official control. Most of the railroads give excursion rates. The Whitsuntide vacations in England will precipitate a large portion of the inhabitants of the British islands upon the exposition, while the American steamers, especially the speedy French line, direct to Havre, are loaded with our fellow-countrymen and women. The American colony in Paris is no longer a coterie; it is a town. In spite of the extraordinary increase in population, Paris does not present the aspect of being crowded, and despite the inevitable annoyances inseparable from the period, it is certain that the visitors who regard the rights and sensibilities of others will generally find their own rights and sensibilities respected. MARGARET F. SULLIVAN.

ENGLISH NARROWNESS.

Why the Queen Refused to Allow Lord Lytton to Be Present at the Ceremonies.

LONDON, May 6.—It transpires that Lord Lytton, British embassador to France, was really desirous of remaining in Paris to witness the opening of the exposition, and plainly intimated his wish to the Foreign Office. The Queen, however, commanded that his Lordship should withdraw from the French capital, at the same time informing Lord Salisbury that it would never do for the minister of a royal house to participate in, or even countenance, a ceremony designed to commemorate the overthrow of royalty. The Tory press adopt a similar view in their comments upon the opening of the exhibition. They profess to forgive the revolutionists for their rebellious acts, but do not condone their excesses, nor do they admit the benefits of the republican form of government, which is the ultimate result of that struggle. On the whole the Conservative press can see no reason for the exposition, neither can they bring themselves to the belief that it will be otherwise than a miserable failure.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A Train-Load of Pilgrims to Rome Assaulted and Many Injured.

LONDON, May 6.—A railroad train having on board eight hundred pilgrims to Rome was assaulted by a tremendous crowd at Trieste, yesterday, and bombarded with stones. The train hurriedly left the station to escape the showers of missiles, but was attacked in similar fashion at several other stations. Twenty-four persons were more or less severely injure by stones and broken glass, and the railroad carriages were almost completely wrecked.

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Ex-Queen Natalie to Visit Her Son.

LONDON, May 6.—An envoy of ex-Queen Natalie, of Servia, has arrived at Yalta to arrange with the Servian regency for a meeting of the exiled Queen and her son, King Alexander, at the Castle of Ivanke. The youthful King is said to be quite as anxious for the meeting as his mother, and it is known that M. Ristics is not averse to it. The probabilities are, therefore, that no opposition will be made to the plan, and that the meeting will take place at an early date, indicating the ultimate return of Natalie to Belgrade.

Cable Notes.

Thirty persons engaged in selling a socialist pamphlet have been arrested in Hamburg.

The Correspondence de L'Est says it has information that the Czar will shortly be crowned King of Poland.

Archbishop Walsh has written a letter urging the application to all Ireland of the plan of settlement adopted on the Vandeleur estate. The Times opposes the suggestion.

There was a terriffic thunder-storm at Boulogne yesterday, which lasted three hours. Roads were torn up, and many cellars were flooded. Several persons were injured.

In the English House of Commons, last evening, Mr. L. Atherly-Jones (Gladstonian), moved to adjourn in order to discuss the question of the conviction of Conybeare at Falcarragh. The motion was rejected 250 to 153.

The Prussian government has positively refused to cancel the decree expelling certain German-Americans residing in the districts of Fochre and Amrum, Schleswig-Holstein, and orders have been given for the execution of the decree without delay.

The English naval review at Spithead has been fixed for July 27. The Queen will view the maneuvers of the fleet from the deck of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and the Emperor of Germany and his brother, Prince Henry, will witness the scene from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

THE FIRE RECORD.

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum at Vincennes Destroyed by Fire Yesterday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 6.—St. Vincent Asylum for orphan boys, three miles east of the city, is in ashes. It burned between 11 and 2 o'clock to-day. The fire was discovered in the roof, and the belfry burning first, the means of alarm were cut off. Soon a great number from the city rushed out to the scene, but the fire had swept through every room and had burned the floors to the basement. Fortunately none of the 105 homeless and parentless boys were harmed. Of the fourteen sisters none were burned or hurt save Sister Bridget who had her hands blistered and her clothes partly burned. It was a narrow escape for her. About 100 barrels of flour and all the bacon, together with a few household goods were saved, but all the rest was utterly consumed. The fire spread with such alarming rapidity beneath the strong southwest wind, that little attempt could be made to save anything. The building was completed in 1864 by Bishop St. Palais. The original cost was $50,000. It was formerly the girls' orphan asylum, but on the removal of the girls to Terre Haute, in 1878, it was converted into a boys' asylum. It was insured for $5,000 each in the Hartford, North American, Home of New York, Franklin of Philadelphia, and North British of London. The children were kept in the frame building on the ground during the night. At once liberal donations were offered for their benefit.

Other Fires.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, May 6.—Fire this morning destroyed the following places: Bell Brother's grocery, C. A. Barkerville's hardware establishment, M. E. Parmenter's stationery store, Nickel-plate Hotel, M. Ropestein's auction room, M. Anderson stationery, G. Anderson's provision house, R. Lyons, boots and shoes; Jewish synagogue and the Brooklyn Hotel. The Zion Methodist Church and other large buildings were badly scorched, but saved with little damage. The total loss is $35,000; insurance, $15,000.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Thirty small dwellings were burned to-day, in the square bounded by Julia, Locust, Cypress and Magnolia streets. The loss is estimated at $40,000; mostly insured in local companies.

LONDON, England, May 6.—The soap works of David and Wm. Gibbs, in Hanover court, Milton street, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is £100,000.

Professor Matchett's Murderer.

GALENA, Ill., May 6.—Young Skene, who, it is alleged, murdered Professor Matchett, of Hanover, yesterday, was turned over to the sheriff to-day by his elder brother. Skene was placed behind the bars here, and although identified as the man who fired the fatal shot, he persists in denying his guilt, and says that he can establish his innocence at the proper time. His surrender took place at Hanover, while the inquest over the remains of Professor Matchett was being held. The sheriff took his prisoner and started at once for this city. He was none too soon