LEE F. WILSON'S PRACTICES

As Pension Attorney He Makes a Record in Annulling Marriage Contracts.

Decrees of Which the Judge Knows Nothing, and Valuable Papers Missing That the Clerk Cannot Trace to the Holder.

Queer Methods in Regard to Notices of Pending Suits Through Publication.

Advertisements Dated Back but Not Published Until After Cases Had Closed—Some Things the Judge Would Like to Know.

One of the most vigorous Democratic reformers in the last Legislature was Lee F. Wilson, the Representative from Shelby county. He has lately figured in the United States Court as a defendant to a suit brought by the government, in which he was charged with exacting illegal pension fees. On Nov. 26, because the government was not ready for trial, Wilson's attorneys, Leon O. Bailey and John W. Kern, came very near raising the roof off the federal building in their urgency to go to trial. "If the government is not ready," said they, "then we insist upon the case being dismissed. It has been pending a long time, and its existence subjects our client to an injustice that he should not suffer." Assistant District Attorney Cockrum assented to the case going off the docket, and Wilson was elated. At once the Shelbyville Democrat and other papers of that ilk, responding to the cue given them by the organ of their party here, began to describe Wilson as a martyr. It is said in Shelbyville that this expositor of Democratic doctrine has been heard to boast that the government was not sharp enough to catch him. Since the dismissal of the suit his daily programme has been to make himself as prominent as he can. Wilson has a purpose in talking about himself and what he is able to accomplish, as will be developed in the sequel of this article.

There are many Democrats in Shelby county not to be found on Wilson's side, but as he is handled by Scott Ray there is a probability of his going back to the Legislature to vote for Daniel W. Voorhees, as against Isaac P. Gray, as a candidate for United States Senator in his party caucus. There is already a gnashing of teeth in Shelby at the prospect of such a dreadful consummation. Those who want Wilson to hunt other fields for the exercise of his peculiar talents as pension attorney and politician are letting out yards of information about him. Wilson, six or seven years ago, went among the people of Shelbyville to pitch his tent. Most of his time was utilized in forming a firm connection with that element of Shelby county Democracy that has become notorious. He could generally be found about Maloney's saloon, with no particular object but to talk politics and guard the free lunch corner of the counter. After a time he became more ambitious, as those who knew him state, and opened an office as a pension attorney, or, rather, claim agent. He was admitted to the bar, but confined his attention to persons looking for pensions. But he never lost sight of politics or assisting at frequent intervals in editing the Shelbyville Democrat. When the time rolled around for him to appear as an avowed candidate for the Legislature the saloon men rallied to his support. They, with the heelers and knockers, carried the primary election, defeating Elder F. P. Ferris, of the Presbyterian Church, a most estimable gentleman, by 1,600 majority. Wilson and his gang then entered the campaign with a vim, and when the votes were counted the Democracy had elected him by 500 majority. E. B. Wingate was his Republican opponent, and, although he stands well in Shelby county, his reputation could not prevail against the fixers, the mixers and saloon bosses. Wilson, deficient in qualities that strengthened his competitors in the Democratic caucus, came to Indianapolis a candidate for Speaker of the House. He had a following that put him forward with enough prominence to secure for him the chairmanship of the committee on corporations. That was all he wanted, a chairmanship. When the Legislature adjourned, he went back to Shelby and resumed his search for pension claimants.

It was during, however, the heat of the campaign of 1888 that he not only excelled as a candidate, but as pension attorney. Judge Hord and T. S. Jones, the county clerk, are now trying to find out how Wilson managed his business affairs with such skill as to hide their defects from them. As appears from the court record Wilson's principal means came from women whom, it is charged, he beguiled into suing for annulment of their marriage contracts. These women were once soldiers' widows, but, having remarried, lost their pensions. It was Wilson's purpose to restore them to the rolls, and that could not be done without having the second marriages annulled. But before any steps were taken in filing a complaint the attorney exacted a promissory note from his client. It is stated that in order to escape the accusation of charging an excessive fee the note was made to cover the legal amount allowed him for getting the pension and the fee he asked as attorney in the Circuit Court. This latter amount, with that of the pension fee, would bring the note up to, in many cases, $100 or more. None of them were for less than $90. Thus assured of his pay if the woman was restored to the pension rolls, Wilson would go to work on the papers. The first, of course, was the complaint praying for annulment of marriage contract, for a simple divorce decree is of no value in reinstating a woman to the pension rolls. She has to become in the eyes of the law the widow she was before a second marriage. Children born to the second husband thus become illegitimate. If the second husband was dead, the suit would generally be filed against the unknown heirs. This necessitated advertising three times in giving notice of the filing of the suit. When Wilson was eager to press his suits, as he always was, he would have them called and non-appearance of defendants noted. Then, by some means which are, as yet, not fully developed but which, in their mystery, are confusing Judge Hord and Clerk Jones, a decree of annulment of a marriage contract would get on the record. Eleven such cases have been already found, and Judge Hord and Clerk Jones are wondering how they got there.

The Judge can recall but one decree of the kind which he considers straight. To a Mrs. Hyde, who lived in Shelbyville, one day there came a tramp printer. He had secured employment in the office of Scott Ray's paper. After meeting the widow he began to boast of the impression he had made, and his purpose to marry her only to get what little property she had. The marriage took place, and when the printer got his hands on the woman's money, about $150, he decamped. Wilson took her case for annulment of the marriage contract and got the decree. The woman again became a pensioner on the government. But, in the case of Mary Barton against Thomas Tevis and the unknown heirs, the annulment of the marriage was procured twelve days before the expiration of the time necessary for legal notification by advertisement of the pending suit. Judge Hord does not know, although he signed the record, how the decree got in it. But that instance is nothing compared with the advertisement touching the complaint of Mrs. Cornelius. Ostensibly she was restored to her widowhood by a decree of July 7, 1888. On the 17th of August following, an advertisement of the suit, as if it was pending, appeared in Scott Ray's paper. But it bore the clerk's jurat as having been made in the preceding March. From March to July 7 the time would have fulfilled the law's requirements, but the advertisement did not appear until the next August. Clipped from the Shelbyville Democrat and pasted on a form of affidavit the publisher of the paper, having only the March date to guide him, could very easily swear that a compliance with the law had been made.

A Mrs. Price wanted to be restored to the pension roll and then got Wilson to attend to her business. He did it after his peculiar style, and while Judge Hord would like to know where the decree came from, he is certain no summons was ever issued. At least that is what Charles Stafford, the defendant, said when he heard of the annulment of his marriage with Mrs. Price. Notice in the case of Mrs. Fox fell short ten days. Judge Hord has some recollection of that, and that the decree went in the record on the 30th of June, 1888, instead of the 10th of July, but the matter was not discovered until after the record was signed and the marriage annulled. But there were two cases in which answers were filed. One of them was McFall against McFall. The defendant had given attorney D. L. Wilson, no relation either by blood or politics to Lee F. Wilson, full authority to appear for him in any case in which he was a party. McFall wanted a divorce, and his attorney, the one named, drew up the complaint, and, all being regular, the case went to trial, and the decree of divorce was granted. Six months afterwards Lee F. Wilson went to the other Wilson and said that, on behalf of his client, Mrs. McFall, he had filed a complaint to correct the divorce decree. He wanted D. L. Wilson to file an answer, and the defendant's attorney, not realizing the scope of Lee Wilson's purpose, gave the case but little attention thereafter. The correction of the divorce decree consisted in an annulment of the McFall marriage. But there is another Wilson, brother of D. L. Wilson, who figures in some of Lee Wilson's practices, but only as a defendant. He married one Emma Zetta Ross, the minor heir of an ex-soldier. They did not live happily together, and divorce ensued, Wilson's brother appearing as attorney for the wife, who filed the suit. Some time after the decree, Lee Wilson filed a complaint, as usual, for a correction of the decree. In this case he also wanted an answer, and asked D. L. Wilson to supply one, but that gentleman refused. However, a decree of correction was put on record, and John T. Wilson knew nothing about the matter until it was all over. Nor can Judge Hord say how the decree was obtained.

These are sample cases, and if the whole list was gone through there would be nothing new to tell, as Lee Wilson's complaints were all of stereotyped form. He never failed to set out the allegation that the woman had been fraudulently led into the second marriage, the sole purpose of which, on the part of the man, was to obtain her property. But it is stated that none of the complainants had any property, or, if any, not enough to make fraudulent intent a matter of much consideration.

But as to the other phase of this singular way of doing business. Since Judge Hord, who was on the bench when these cases were tried, as the purport of the record goes, has discovered their extent, he has been investigating the files of papers in the clerk's office. In each one, when publication was made, the proofs of it should be with the original papers, but they are not. He has found only one, and that is of the Cornelius suit. There should also be the original draft of the decrees on file, but they are not, and as to affidavits of non-residence he can find but two or three. In some instances the complaints are gone, and the answers that appeared in the McFall and Zelphia A. Smith suits are missing. Albert F. Ray filed the answer for the defendant Mrs. Smith complained against, and did it at the request of Lee F. Wilson, but he, like D. L. Wilson, fell into the trap innocently.

There are two important questions connected with these matters. One refers to the decrees, and the other to the missing papers. It is a practice, Judge Hord says, for attorneys down in Shelbyville, as no doubt it is elsewhere, to write the entries and hand them to the recording deputy. Most of Wilson's decrees came in at the end of the July term of the Shelby Circuit Court, in 1888. On the last day Judge Hord signed the record without scrutinizing it closely, and then went off on his summer vacation. He did not return to Shelbyville to hold court until the October term, and, in the meantime, the effect of the decrees had been carried out. He explains that at the time the entries were made an inexperienced young man had charge of the record. He believes the decrees were handed to him by Wilson, and, not being sufficiently expert to note the defects of form, he recorded them. In a decree an attorney has to state facts, and in cases like those of Wilson, where publication has been made, must show that the law regarding it had been fulfilled. This is not one of the characteristics of Wilson's drafts.

The county clerk has no idea how the papers have disappeared from the office, except that they were taken out and never brought back. "We have a loose way of keeping papers here," he said to a Journal reporter yesterday. "Every one has a right to see them, and attorneys, when they take them out, are negligent about returning them. So many papers were out of the office not long ago that I went around to all the lawers and had those out brought in. We had a cart load of them."

"Have you not tried to remedy the matter?"

"Yes, but did not succeed."

"Are no receipts required?"

"No. If a lawyer wants a paper, he gets it, takes it to his office and returns it when he pleases. Then, too, the janitor is here before any of us get to the office, and at that time a lawyer can come in and carry away what he wishes. I have no knowledge of Wilson's decrees The only thing we have to do is to obey the court. We do only clerical work, and record what is given us."

The matter of affidavits attending Wilson's cases also shows queer doings. The purport as well as the words of some of them has been denied by two or three officials, who say they—the affidavits—contained statements to which they should not have sworn had they been advised of them. It is charged that Wilson interpolated sentences or added others after the affidavits were completed by having affixed thereto the jurat of the clerk. These papers come from identifying witnesses on behalf of the complainants, and some, it is said, were never executed in the presence of the county clerk as it is represented they were. Lee F. Wilson is a candidate for re-election as the Shelby county Representative, but it is understood he is arranging to conduct his pension-claim business through other persons.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity—For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., Dec. 28—Fair weather.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 8 P. M.—Forecast till 8 P. M. Saturday:

For Ohio and Indiana—Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair, followed in Wisconsin and upper Michigan by light rain; warmer; southerly winds.

For Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair, followed by light rain; warmer; southerly winds.

For Iowa and Nebraska—Light rain, preceded in eastern Iowa by fair; stationary temperature; southerly winds.

For Illinois—Fair, followed by light rain; warmer; southerly winds.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 27.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A.M.	30.09	30	73	South	Pt. cloudy	.....
7 P.M.	29.97	47	46	Swest	Cloudy.	.....

Maximum thermometer, 50; minimum thermometer, 30.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Dec. 27:

	Tem.	Prec.
Normal	29	0.11
Mean	40	0.00
Departure from normal	*11	—0.11
Excess or deficiency since Dec. 1	*397	—0.22
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	*38	—6.46

*Plus.

General Weather Conditions.

FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 7 P. M.

PRESSURE.—A high barometric area is central over the gulf, and the barometers are moderately high northward to Arkansas, the Ohio valley and Virginia. Another high area extends along the Pacific coast; elsewhere the barometers are low, the lowest north from Lake Superior.

TEMPERATURES.—The temperature has risen everywhere, except in New England. Less than 20 is reported from Manitoba; 30 and above from Montana, South Dakota, Minnesota and Lake Superior, southward; 40 and above from Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Michigan and the lower lakes, southward; 50 and above from Kansas, Missouri, the Ohio valley and Virginia, southward; 60 and above from Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina, southward; 70 from Memphis, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Palestine and Brownsville, Tex.

PRECIPITATION.—Spits of snow have fallen at Sault Ste. Marie, Can.; traces of rain at Grand Haven, Mich.; Oswego, N. Y.; Milwaukee, Wis.; light rain in Utah and western Colorado.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—NADJY.

Light opera well rendered is a drawing card here. Aronson's company gave Chassaigne's "Nadjy" its first production in this city, last night, and the Grand Opera-house was filled with a well-pleased audience. While the opera falls short of "Erminie" in point of catchy music, it has enough to make it an exceedingly attractive performance, and the company appears to better advantage in it than in the first-named opera. The scenery is all new and the costumes handsome. There is comparatively little chorus work, the bulk of the labor falling upon Miss Lamont, Miss Hanley, Miss Reynolds, and Messrs. Graham and De Lange, who work very hard to supply the deficiencies of the libretto. Miss Lamont is a charming Etelka, and her waltz song in the second act, "Through Sunshine and Through Strife," is one of the prettiest bits of vocalism of the performance. Her duo with Rakoczy (Lloyd Wilson), in the same act, is also a feature. Some of Miss Lamont's music had, unfortunately, to be cut out of the performance last night because of her threatened illness. She has the premonitory symptoms of the "grip," and had her understudy not been similarly afflicted would not have appeared at all.

Miss Hanley's Nadjy is a dainty, graceful piece of work, and in the introduced gavotte from "Mignon" she danced and sang her way into the favor of the audience. She is delightful through the entire performance, and her dancing in the finale of the second act, which act, by the way, contains most of the good things of the opera, might be envied by many a premiere whose stereotyped steps and poses have failed to attract. This finale is, take it all around, the feature of the opera, and one of the prettiest stage pictures ever seen here. Bob Graham, as the Margrave of Bobrum Korff, furnishes much amusement, his Little Lord Fauntleroy costume being particularly funny. His topical song, "Oh, Don't You Believe It," received several encores last night. Louis De Lange, as Faragas, improves vastly on his work in "Erminie," and is clever throughout. The audience couldn't get enough of his topical song, "Birdy." While he doesn't give it quite the unction that Digby Bell did in "Don Cæsar," Mr. De Lange renders it capitally. About the best thing in the closing act is "The Cannibal Maid and the Missionary" duo, an introduced number which won Miss Hanley and De Lange a hearty recall. A mistake occurred in the announcement in yesterday's afternoon papers that the engagement would terminate with the performance of "Erminie" this afternoon. "Nadjy" will be repeated to-night, and another opportunity thus afforded of witnessing a most attractive production.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE—BALMORAL CHOIR.

It is entirely within the truth to say that no Indianapolis audience ever dreamed of the riches of Scottish song before the entertainment given last evening at English's Opera-house by the Balmoral Choir, of Glasgow, Scotland, now on its first tour through the United States. The old familiar songs of Caledonia took on new beauty and deeper and tenderer feeling, and those that were humorous were discovered to have much more in them than is expressed by singers who are aliens to the "land o' cakes and brither Scots." Among the best things in a long and excellent programme were "Mary of Argyle," sung by Peter Kerr, who is a fine tenor; "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon," by Misses Goodwin and Ross, and "Blue Bonnets Over the Border," by Mr. William Young. The songs "Maggie Lauder" and "There Was a Lad Was Born in Kyle," by the entire choir, were also much applauded. There was a large audience and the enthusiasm evoked showed the attendance to be mostly Scotch.

THE YALE GLEE CLUB'S CONCERT.

The Yale Glee Club is the largest and oldest college singing club in the country, and is the only one which has given successful concerts year after year for more than twenty years. The Glee Club proper is composed of about twenty voices, selected by a competitive examination of the voices of the 1,500 students of the university. Every member is required to be an under-graduate student of the university. In addition to the tenors and basses, the club always includes a whistler and a warbler, or yodler. The Banjo Club, which travels with the Glee Club, consists of about twelve members, about half of whom play banjos and the other half guitars. They are selected, like the Glee Club, by the college director of music, Mr. Shepard.

During the winter vacation of two weeks, and during the spring vacation of a week, the clubs are permitted to travel, but at no other time in the year can concerts be given outside of Connecticut. A day or two after Christmas the club meet in New York and take the private car employed for their winter trip of two or three thousand miles, sometimes going, as they did last year, as far West as Denver or as far South as Atlanta. They are entertained wherever they go by the graduates, and their concerts always pay enough to cover all expenses and turn over a balance of $3,000 or $4,000 to the boat club, no member of either club receiving any compensation whatever for his services. This year they sing in Chicago and St. Louis, and give a concert here on their way to Cleveland and Buffalo on their trip back to New Haven.

Great preparations are being made for their reception here among the resident Yale men, and in society generally. They sing on New Year's night, and after the concert Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Ayres give them a reception, to which about three hundred invitations have been issued. With the club are Mr. Wallace Simmons, of St. Louis, whose magnificent tenor voice will be remembered by all who heard the concert here two years ago, and Mr. Stagg, whose tenor voice is only less famous than the mysteries of his curve pitching, and Mr. Brooks, a new and good baritone. Mr. Pierre Jay Wurts is the worthy successor of Dan Jones, the old-time college whistler, whose whistling was the feature of the concert they last gave here.

The changes of the last two years have strengthened the club, and the concert promises to be better than ever before. The sale of tickets will begin at D. H. Baldwin & Co.'s music store this morning, at 9 o'clock.

NOTES.

"The Paymaster," which the management announces as the New Year's attraction at English's, is, according to those who have seen it, a drama of more than ordinary merit. The story of the play is said to be strong, cleverly developed and full of human interest, as well as stirring incidents.

"Kentucky Bill" drew large and enthusiastic audiences to the performances at the Park yesterday. The same play will be given this afternoon and to-night.

"The Stowaway," the English drama to be given at the Grand next week, is a meritorious production and rich in scenic effects. The company, too, is good, the cast including Marion Elmore, Grace Thorne, Harry Booker, Frank Losee and Joseph Slayter, all of whom are known to be efficient in their lines.

Daring Escape from a State Prison.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—A well-planned and daring escape from the State prison, at Charlestown, was made about 8 o'clock last night by two prisoners, Frank Ritchie, twenty-seven years of age, and Thomas Conaty, twenty years. A block of granite, 14x12 inches, in the roof of Ritchie's cell had been removed, allowing free access to the ventilator. Two geography covers had been inserted in its place, and the change carefully concealed. Last night the prisoners, with the aid of ropes, crawled up the ventilator and made their way to the roof. They attached the ropes to the water-spout and descended to the prison wall. Then they dropped to the ground and went in different directions. Conaty was discovered by a policeman and captured, but Ritchie made good his escape.

Senator Stanford's Views on Annexation.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—United States Senator Leland Stanford is in Montreal spending the holidays, accompanied by Mrs. Stanford. In an interview on political issues he said: "I am in favor of protection, and so is a majority of people. They want protection in some form or other. If that was done away with, direct taxation would be necessary, and that they would not put up with."

"Are you in favor of reciprocity with Canada?"

"I am in favor of the best possible terms on both sides being granted. Two countries side by side, as we are, should live on the most friendly terms, and try to help one another."

"What are your views about annexation?"

"Well, I cannot say exactly, but one thing is certain, we shall never go to war about it, as some enthusiastic persons seem to think. It would be far better if there were fewer governments. Then there would not be so much squabbling. If Canada ever wishes to join with us, she should be received with open arms."

THREE BISHOPS CONSECRATED.

Imposing Catholic Ceremonies at St. Paul—Why Americans Dislike the Church.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 27.—This city was the scene this morning of an event of more than ordinary interest to churchmen in the consecration of three new bishops, with all the august rites and imposing ceremonial of the Roman Catholic Church. But once before in the history of the church in this country has the consecration of three bishops been simultaneously decreed, and it is probably the first time where all three have been taken from one diocese. The ceremony was conducted by Archbishop Ireland, assisted by the Most Rev. Thomas L. Grace. The priests on whom the miter was conferred were the Rev. John Shanley, of St. Paul; Rev. James McGolerick, of Minneapolis, and the Rev. Joseph B. Cotter, of Winona. The Papal commissions or briefs, which were read by the resident bishop's notary, in full robes, first in Latin and then in English, appointed Bishop Shanley, of the see of North Dakota, while Bishop McGolerick goes to the diocese of Duluth, and Bishop Cotter will have charge of the diocese of Winona. The doors of St. Peter's Cathedral were thrown open at 9 o'clock, and before 10 over 3,000 people had thronged the edifice. There were sixteen bishops in the procession, in the ranks of which figured also nearly 300 priests. It was a superb and impressive spectacle.

Rev. Walter Eliott, of New York, delivered the consecration sermon at St. Peter's Cathedral this afternoon. It was an elaborate and scholarly review of the aims and ends of Catholicism, and paid a glowing tribute to Catholicism in America and what it has accomplished. He maintained that strong and independent natures have no use for Catholicity, because it was essentially a ritualistic and autocratic religion. It was this essential element, he affirmed, which made it difficult for Americans, naturally independent, to come under the dominance of the church; they disliked, moreover, to be dazzled by gorgeous symbolism, and resented human authority in the domain of conscience. This sentiment was the main obstacle to Catholicity in America, and to remove it was the foremost duty of the hour. Non-Catholics affirmed that Catholicity will eventually devour this land, and its liberties, and its governments; but the men who were to-day made Catholic bishops had distinguished themselves as removers of obstacles to the truth, and that did not look like it.

Closing a magnificent exordium, the learned preacher passed on to the subject of agnosticism, which he denounced as the greatest enemy of our times; not that he deprecated thought in religious affairs—far from it. The modern soldier of the cross, too, should not be over-drilled. "The perfect soldier is a machine," said some one to General Grant, and that great warrior had replied, "Yes, but the American is a machine with a thinking attachment," a remark even more true of the American Catholic. The fate of Catholicity in the United States would depend upon whether it purified politics, sanctified the family and elevated manhood. Was the American state progressive? The Catholic Church taught that true religion is essentially progressive. Did the American state postulate human dignity and equality? Catholicity taught that man was after a divine model, and all were equal in their essential characteristics. Did Americans love intelligence? Catholicity demanded it, for it was a religion of exact principles.

Approaching his brilliant and effective peroration, the speaker said: "What will it avail this Nation if it revered George Washington and forgot to love Jesus Christ? If it love the flag and forget the cross? Revere the Constitution and reject the Word of God? You have been chosen bishops because as priests you showed yourselves to be courageous and enlightened leaders of the people, as well as officially their superiors. I do not believe that you have exchanged your places as distinguished priests for those of obscure bishops. The modest stillness of private virtue is a fault in a bishop. Do not sink into men of routine—mere officials. Do not become what our enemies falsely accuse our bishops of being—chief clerks in the Pope's ecclesiastical bureau. Lead your people in all goods works of religion, and morality, and philanthropy; all that helps to make men both citizens and neighbors, better men as well as Christians. The true bishop is the people's bishop."

A banquet at the Ryan Hotel, of an informal character, was tendered the numerous clerical delegations from all parts of the country. Bishop Ireland acted as toastmaster, and the bishops-elect responded to "Our New Bishops," "The Clergy," and kindred sentiments. Among the guests were the following distinguished prelates: Rt. Rev. Joseph Dwenger, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Rt. Rev. F. S. Chatard, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rt. Rev. John E. Foley, Detroit, Mich.; Rt. Rev. L. Spaulding, Peoria, Ill.; Rt. Rev. James Ryan, Alton, Ill., and Rt. Rev. Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the American College, Rome, Italy.

WAGES OF SAILORS.

Union Organized at New York, and a Circular Issued Demanding Increased Pay.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25. The Sailors' and Firemen's Union, which was recently organized in this city by an individual sent from Europe for that purpose, held a meeting tonight in this city. The meeting was called for the express purpose of indorsing a circular, which is to be sent at once to the Maritime Exchange and to all the shipowners in this port, demanding that the following shall hereafter be the rates of wages to be paid for the various degrees of service indicated: Sailors on all steamships, $35 per month; sailors on all sailing vessels, $30; greasers on steam vessels, $50; firemen, $45; coal passers, $35. All these rates of wages are a material increase, and the union will ask for a conference with a committee of the ship-owners. The circular describes at length the varied hardships of the sailors, firemen and others on land, details how they are robbed by boarding-house keepers, dishonest shipping masters; are often "shanghied" through the same or similar influences, and suffer also in other directions.

Trouble on the Cincinnati Southern Railway.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 27.—There is considerable trouble on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, caused by the discharge of twenty Brotherhood conductors and one Brotherhood brakeman. Employes all along the line are much exercised over these discharges, and it is reported here that Chief Conductor G. W. Howard and Chief Engineer P. M. Arthur, representing the orders of the brotherhoods of conductors and engineers, respectively, are now at Somerset, conferring with Superintendent H. F. Clark in regard to the trouble. All efforts will be used by the aggrieved men to settle the trouble without a strike, but if they do not succeed in an amicable arrangement of their differences, it is believed the engineers, conductors and brakemen will all quit work.

Leather-Workers Willing to Arbitrate.

WOBURN, Mass., Dec. 27.—The striking Knights of Labor leather-workers have issued a statement of their case to the public. They admit the shrinkage in value of manufactured products during the year, but assert that this has been fully balanced by reduced cost of raw material and lower wages. They say the manufacturers refused to treat with them, and a strike was necessary. They express willingness to arbitrate the disputed questions.

Furnaces to Be Started.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 27.—The furnaces of the Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company, at Columbia, which have been idle for three years, are being repaired to be put in blast immediately. They are among the largest furnaces in the State.

Peculiar

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine.

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time. Do not be induced to take any other preparation. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

QUIET REIGNS AT JESUP.

Withdrawal of the Militia—A Cincinnati Man Charged with Leading the Outrages.

JESUP, Ga., Dec. 27.—Quiet reigns here. The last of the volunteer militia have been withdrawn, and the town is in charge of the civil authorities, who have complete control. No bodies have been found since yesterday morning, and the victims number only six, three whites and three blacks. At no time was the affair a riot. In its inception a half-breed negro-Indian, Bob Brewer, defied arrest, killed two whites and wounded a third. Mayor Hopp's call for troops was unnecessary and aggravated the situation. The news spread throughout the country, and a hundred irresponsible parties flocked to the town on the trains from every direction. The leading spirit in the outrages committed after dark on the negroes was a lightning-rod agent from Cincinnati. Jesup's citizens were not connected with the whippings, and deplore the lawless acts. Brewer has four followers, all well armed. They may, in retaliation, kill some whites in the thinly settled country, but will not dare attack Jesup. They will themselves be killed eventually, as they are hunted by hounds.

Threatened Riot in Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 27.—The Governor has information that a riot is threatened in Tyler county, and he has ordered the militia there to aid the sheriff in keeping the peace.

At a conference of the Governor and the Attorney-general this morning it was agreed that the latter shall attend the habeas corpus trial of the Fort Bend citizens arrested for murder several days ago by the United States marshal. They are of the opinion that the arrests are without warrant of law.

Mangled at a Railway Crossing.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—An Archer-avenue street car had just passed the Western Indiana railroad crossing last night, when Jos. Newman and Ernest Lomberg, who were riding on the rear platform of the car, stepped off directly in front of a Louisville & New Albany train that was backing south at a rapid rate of speed. Both men were struck and thrown to the ground. Newman received injuries from which he died two hours later. Lomberg's chances of recovery are slight.

Shaffner's "New" Oyster Bay Restaurant,
44 West Washington street, (Crystal Palace,) opposite Transfer Car.

Imported Wines.
For fine ports, sherries, Rhine wines, etc., go to Casper Schmalholz, importer, 29 South Meridian street. Goods sold in any quantity, from one bottle on up.

Holiday Excursion Rates.
THE VANDALIA LINE
Will sell excursion tickets between all stations where the distance is 200 miles or less on Dec. 24, 25 and 31, and Jan. 1, 1890, good to return until Jan. 3, 1890, at one fare and a third for the round trip.

THEY strolled along the broad parade,
John Jones and pretty Miss Maria.
"Your teeth are awful, John," she said;
"Why don't you buy the beautifier?
See mine! How white! Yes, 'tis my wont
To polish them with Sozodont."

SCALY SKIN DISEASES.
Psoriasis 5 years, covering face, head, and entire body with white scabs. Skin red, itchy, and bleeding. Hair all gone. Spent hundreds of dollars. Pronounced incurable. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.
CURED BY CUTICURA
My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed. It then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head and shoulders being the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the Cuticura Remedies, and after using two bottles Cuticura Resolvent, I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles, I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of Cuticura Resolvent and one box of Cuticura, and one cake of Cuticura Soap, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I thought the disease would leave a very deep scar, but the Cuticura Remedies cured it without any scars. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the Cuticura Remedies. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. I know of a number of different persons who have used the Cuticura Remedies, and all have received great benefit from their use.
MRS. ROSA KELLY,
Rockwell City, Calhoun Co., Iowa.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT.
The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, have cured thousands of cases where the shedding of scales measured a quart daily, the skin cracked, bleeding, burning and itching almost beyond human endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, suffering hardly to be appreciated. What other remedies ever before accomplished such cures of humors and diseases of the skin, scalp and blood?
Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap 25c; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.
Backache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only instantaneous pain-killing, strengthening plaster. Vastly superior to all others.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."
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E. N. WILSON, Manager.

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AMUSEMENTS.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE
THIS AFTERNOON,
Rudolph Aronson's New York Casino Opera Company in the popular composition,
ERMINIE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
The delightful work,
"NADJY."
Produced with elaborate effects.
PRICES—Orchestra and Boxes, $1; Dress Circle, 75c; Balcony, first three rows (reserved,) 75c. Matinee—Reserved Seats in Orchestra and Boxes, 75c; Dress Circle, 50c; Balcony, 25c. Sale now open.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE
Four Nights, beginning Monday night, Dec. 30.
Grand Matinee New Year's afternoon.
Realistic Rendition.
THE STOWAWAY
Biggest of Big Events.
Surpassing all Spectacular Dramas.
Prices—25, 50, 75c and $1. Matinee same as at night. Sale now open.

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PIERRE JAY WURTS, WHISTLER.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
New Year's Night.
Seats Reserved at D. H. Baldwin & Co.'s, after Saturday. Admission—75c and $1.

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