

OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN

Henry Sedgwick Walls Grievously Insulted by Italian Customs Officials.

Arrested Without Cause and Hounded Afterwards When Acquitted of a Tramped-Up Charge—Prince Napoleon Dying.

AMERICAN INSULTED. Arrested and Roughly Handled by Vindictive Customs Officials in Italy.

ROME, March 7.—A case of outrageous treatment of an American citizen by Italian customs officials at the French frontier has just been reported to the American consulate here. From inquiries made upon the subject it appears that Mr. Henry Sedgwick Walls, an American, has resided for the past six years at Cuneo, in Piedmont, near the frontier. Mr. Walls has been in the habit of crossing and recrossing the frontier at his convenience. A few days ago, while returning as usual from a drive, Mr. Walls was stopped by some Italian customs officers and roughly ordered to get out of his carriage and go with them to the nearest customs bureau, in order that he might be searched, on suspicion of having contraband goods concealed about his person.

Mr. Walls, however, was not disposed to let the matter pass without protest. He called upon the local authorities at Cuneo and lodged a complaint against the customs officers who had treated him in such an unwarranted and insulting manner. He found that the customs official who had roughly handled him had been there before him and had charged Mr. Walls with outrageously insulting an officer in the charge of his duty. Upon this charge Mr. Walls was tried and acquitted when it was shown that the accusations brought by the customs officers against the American were not founded. The government authorities at Cuneo, not being content with the decision of the local courts, made an appeal against it, and in the interests of Mr. Walls immediately appealed to the States official representative. This, according to tradition, was the United States consul at Turin, but Mr. Walls found that this post was vacant, the successor of the United States consul having as yet not been recognized by the Italian government. Consequently Mr. Walls was compelled to continue his journey so far as Rome, where he is now staying. Mr. Walls claims the protection of the United States consul, Mr. A. Bourne, and to-day made a statement as to what took place at Cuneo. The facts will be further investigated by the United States consulate.

PRINCE JEROME NAPOLEON.

Lying in a Critical Condition at Rome—All Hope of Life Abandoned by His Doctors.

ROME, March 7.—The condition of Prince Jerome Napoleon is rapidly growing worse and all hope of his recovery is abandoned. He lies in a comatose state, with rare intervals of consciousness. Prince Jerome Napoleon is the second son of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the great Napoleon. His mother, her husband's second wife, was the Princess Frederika, of Wurtemberg. The prince was born at Trieste, Sept. 9, 1822. His early life was passed in Vienna, Trieste, Florence and Rome, varied with occasional residences in Switzerland, England and Spain. Upon the deposition of King Louis Philippe in 1848 he went to France and was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly by the vote of Corsica. His first parliamentary experience was as leader of the Extreme Republicans, and he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1849. In 1849 he was made Minister Plenipotentiary of France at the court of Madrid, from which he was recalled in 1850. He then accompanied Louis Napoleon when he succeeded in stranding the republic and establishing the empire. He made his cousin a French Prince, with the possibility of "General" Volney Ashford as a recipient of the grand cross of the Legion of Honor and a general of division in the army. This last-named capacity he saw brief service in the war with Russia commanding an infantry division of reserve at the battles of Almahut and Inkerman. In 1859 he was made a duke and married the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, took place Jan. 30, 1859. The offspring are two sons and a daughter. The eldest child, Jerome Frederik, born July 18, 1862, has inherited the great expectations of the prince. His father, Prince Napoleon had a command in the war of 1859, between France and Italy on the one side and Austria on the other. An attack which he made on the Orleans family, in a speech delivered in the Senate in 1867, was resented by the Duc d'Annam, who challenged him. The prince, who is not eminent for his talents, declined his appointment as president of the commissioners for the Universal Exhibition of Paris, of 1867, made in 1866, he resigned in consequence of a disagreement with his cousin, the Emperor. He visited the United States in 1861, and made numerous acquaintances with eminent leaders in the democratic side of the great civil contest then raging. When Napoleon III declared war against Prussia, in the summer of 1870, Prince Napoleon declared a command in the army, and was sent to his father-in-law, the king of Italy, with the view to secure his co-operation with France in the conflict. In this attempt he failed. The collapse of the empire resulted in his residence in Brussels and other continental cities, after which he settled in England. Upon his venturing into France a short time after the battle of Sedan, he was banished from its soil by a decree of the provisional government led by Jules Favre and Gambetta. In 1875 he made his way to the United States, where he adhered to the republic, through the columns of the Volunte Nationale. Of late years he has resided in France and Italy very quietly.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Irish Leagues Cannot Agree on a Division of Funds—Parnell's Latest Threat.

LONDON, March 7.—McCarthy and Parnell have failed to reach an agreement concerning the release of the National League funds in the hands of Paris bankers. In the meantime the Parnell leadership fund has been given a well. A few hours after the subscription list was opened it had been handed in to the treasurer. The National Press, the new daily paper devoted to the interests of the Irish cause, which made its first appearance at Dublin to-day, says that Mr. Parnell's appeal to the United States is not for money, but is intended to help the Irish cause, and is intended for the individual use of the Parnells. While speaking from the window of a railroad carriage, to-day, to a crowd which had assembled at the Droughda station, while he was en route to Newry, Mr. Parnell vehemently threatened to drive the seeders from his ranks out of Parliament and out of the country.

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TWO-CENT MILEAGE TICKETS

Status of the Dispute Between the Alton and the Jacksonville Southeastern.

Quarrel That May Result in Cheaper Fares for Persons Who Travel Much on Railways—Changes on Various Lines.

CHICAGO, March 7.—While the Jacksonville Southeastern trouble has not yet been absolutely settled, there is really no doubt that President Hook, of that road, has agreed, on certain conditions, to sign the agreement of the Western Passenger Association and withdraw from the market the outstanding mileage tickets which have been the cause of the disturbance in rates between St. Louis and Chicago. Having done this, if the Chicago & Alton still insists upon making a rate of 2 cents a mile to the purchasers of mileage tickets, the responsibility of having reduced the rate to that figure will rest upon the Alton and not on the Jacksonville Southeastern. The Alton people make no promises, indeed, the tenor of their conversation on the subject is calculated to give the impression that they are determined to put the reduced rate into effect whatever happens; yet, the likelihood of having reduced the rate to that figure will rest upon the Alton and not on the Jacksonville Southeastern. The Alton people make no promises, indeed, the tenor of their conversation on the subject is calculated to give the impression that they are determined to put the reduced rate into effect whatever happens; yet, the likelihood of having reduced the rate to that figure will rest upon the Alton and not on the Jacksonville Southeastern.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

Remarkable Growth of the Order—Its Work and Its Uses.

Mary Lowe Dickinson in Harper's Bazar. At the end of its first year the Order of King's Daughters numbered about twenty thousand members, and from this time its growth became phenomenal. The correspondence increased so that both the secretary and treasurer counted their letters by scores and sometimes by hundreds a day. The public press seized with such avidity every detail connected with the printing much that was so entirely due to rumor and imagination, as forced the order to prepare a few newspaper articles, and to hold a public meeting and scope. But even this was most sparingly and reluctantly done. Some of the originators of the order, fearing that in so rapid a growth the order would lose its character and carry out its true principles, resolved on no account to invite anybody to become a member, but to leave the membership entirely to the initiative of the inward promptings of their own hearts. Everything was done to restrain, and nothing to encourage the growth, and yet that growth has continued to increase. Near the beginning of its second year it formulated a constitution, stating as its objects "the development of spiritual life in its members, and the promotion of Christian activities in the world." It was from the beginning, as its name and motto indicate, a Christian, but never a denominational, order. It has no sectarian bias, and has welcomed all who were willing to work for humanity in the name and for the sake of Christ. Its constitution provided for State societies, and the order has now about thirty States and in the provinces of Canada, and so many members fixed upon the same line of work that it was necessary to organize a central committee on home and foreign missions, on education, on city evangelization, on charity organizations, and on the order of the King's Daughters, etc. This list did not mean that no others could be included, but these were the principal lines of work. Among our members in different States were interested in every one of these lines of work. But neither State secretaries nor secretaries of the order's committees altered the essential element of freedom as to the choice of work, or took authoritative charge of the work in any department or in any other way. The order made a medium of communication between the Central Council and the circles, and gathered up the information as to what was being done, and the Order of the King's Daughters, still leaving each circle and each individual its right to choose its own field of labor.

CHANGES ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

CHICAGO, March 7.—D. W. Hitchcock has been appointed general passenger agent of the Union Pacific at San Francisco, the position held by him several years ago. W. H. Hurlbert, who for some years has represented the company here, is appointed agent at Portland, Ore., to succeed Thomas Hayes, who resigned to embark in some private enterprise.

RESIGNATION OF VICE-PRESIDENT BILAS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 7.—W. H. Bilas has resigned the vice-presidency of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, and will hereafter devote his entire time to the legal department of the line. General Manager Plough has been appointed by President Hayes to fill the vacancy and will wear the dual title.

QUARRELING FARMERS.