INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Clark Brown, Theological Student at Richmond, Arrested for Embezzlement.

Trumped Up Charge by the Defaulting Ex-Treasurer of Orange County for the Purpose of Shielding His Own Crookedness.

INDIANA.

The Young Man Met by a Committee of Citizens and Bail Quickly Furnished.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PAOLI, Dec. 10.—The Field defalcation has again been brought to public notice by the arrest for embezzlement of Clark Brown, ex-deputy treasurer of Orange county, at Richmond, where he is attendtending the Theological School. When he arrived at Orleans in custody of Constable Keeth, he was met by a delegation of citizens from Paoli and escorted to the justice's office, where a bond for his appearance at the Circuit Court was promptly signed by nine men. It will be remembered at the expiration of his term of office ex-Treasurer Field was short in his accounts $12,000. After this sum was made good he commenced an examination of the books by experts and succeeded in recovering $1,100. Since then he has procured the indictment of Mr. Brown, but the people of Paoli, where the latter lives and where the facts in the defalcation case are well known, refuse to believe Mr. Brown guilty of any wrong and look upon the whole matter as a desperate effort on the part of Field to unload whatever odium may attach to his name.

Mr. Shuck in Possession.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NORTH VERNON, Dec. 10.—The County Commissioners held a meeting, to-day, to consider the questions raised yesterday by the forcible seizure of the auditor's office by Mr. Shuck. The case was argued before the commissioners, and the law was clearly in favor of Mr. Cope, but Commissioners Elliott and White sustained the claims of Mr. Shuck, while Mr. Shepherd cast his vote in favor of Mr. Cope. Auditor Cope, in justice to his bondsmen, claimed possession of the books and office, but was removed by the sheriff. He will contest the case in the courts. The decision of the commissioners has aroused much indignation, but Mr. Cope's friends are law-abiding men, and there will be no resort to violence. County Attorney Tweechy, disgusted with the action of the commissioners, has resigned. Mr. Shuck's case was originally in the hands of Judge New, but when that gentleman was appointed to the Appellate Bench his son took charge, and represented Shuck before the commissioners.

Charles Samuels's Forgeries.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TIPTON, Dec. 10.—Charles Samuels, who forged the name of John W. McKinney to two promissory notes and escaped from the officers, is yet at large. On further investigation it it was developed that he had forged the names of Tinker and Thomas Neal and John Samuels, and that this spurious paper amounts to $4,000. His father, John Samuels, who is, perhaps, one of the wealthiest men now living in this county, is paying the amounts of his forgeries. Why young Samuels resorted to forgery to obtain money is a mystery, as he could have had $10,000 when he wanted it.

The Chicago Pipe-Line Fight.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOGANSPORT, Dec. 10.—When Judge McConnell refused to dissolve the temporary restraining order issued against the Chicago Natural-gas Company, at the instance of the Indiana gas interests, the Chicago company took a change of venue to Pulaski county. A motion to dissolve is always in order and a motion was made, after the change was perfected, before Judge Burson, of the Pulaski Circuit Court. The arguments on the motion will be begun at Winamac to-morrow, and the same points will be raised before a new tribunal.

Touching Scene in Court.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TIPTON, Dec. 10.—Judge Kirkpatrick overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of John Bonecutter, who had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for the murder of Fred Hobbs, at Kempton, last July. The prisoner was completely overcome and broke down. The scene was very touching. Bonecutter is fifty-four years old, and from the appearance of the long sentence, it is hardly possible he will live to be a free man again. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court for a new trial.

Called a Special Grand Jury.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MITCHELL, Dec. 10.—A special grand jury has been called to investigate the murder of Mrs. Solomon Neideffer, whose body was taken from the grave, near Bono, a few days ago, for a post-mortem examination, after having been buried for over eight months. Many people from the vicinity of the murder were called to Bedford to-day, among whom was the brother-in-law who is suspected of the crime. Some of the mystery is becoming cleared up, and sensational developments will be made soon.

Brazen Young Englishman.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Dec. 10.—W. E. H. Marsh, proprietor of the National Hotel, who had several hundred dollars taken from his safe by Albert Davis, his bartender, to-day received the first word from the absconding young man, who is now on the briny deep, between New York and his home, in Birmingham, England. A letter from New York says Davis arrived there soon after the robbery, and spent his money lavishly until his departure, Saturday.

Punched the Editor's Face.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 10.—Harry B. Darling, editor of the Valparaiso Sun, was attacked this morning by E. W. Dille, a member of the City Council, and badly beaten about the face and head. Dille's career has been sharply criticized by the Sun, and the assault was the outgrowth of the personal enmity engendered. The affair has caused considerable excitement. Dille is under arrest.

Hand Mashed in a Coupling.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ROANN, Dec. 9.—This morning while Homer Lane, a Wabash brakeman on the eastbound local freight train, was attempting to make a coupling in the yards here, his left hand was caught between the drawbars and his thumb and three fingers mangled. He went immediately to Dr. Brodbeck's office, where his wound was dressed, and left for his home in Peru.

Shot Himself with a Rifle.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Dec. 10.—This morning Edward Hilligass, son of a well-to-do farmer in this county, attempted to commit suicide. After writing a letter to his father, in which he gave his reason for the deed, and begging forgiveness of all his friends, he placed the muzzle of a rifle against his breast and shot himself. The aim was bad, and the shot did not prove fatal. Physicians were summoned, and after the wounds were dressed the man expressed regret that death had not been instantaneous and reaffirmed his wish to die. Young Hilligass was quite popular in his neighborhood. It is believed he was disappointed in love. The shot may eventually result in his death.

There are over one hundred brands of baking powder, good and bad; some contain alum, others ammonia or something else objectionable. There is one so pure and wholesome that the manufacturers willingly print on the label everything used in making it. That is Cleveland's.

If you want to know what you are eating, use Cleveland's. Once using it you will have no other.

Anderson Saloon-Keepers Alarmed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Dec. 10.—Thirty of Anderson's saloon men met last night and organized a local branch of the Saloon-keepers' League of Indiana. They elected officers and adopted a set of principles. At this session of the County Commissioners the Woman's Temperance Union, assisted by Prosecuting Attorney A. C. Carver, defeated one of the applicants for a license, and the rest have banded together to resist any onslaught that may be made against them.

Noblesville Gas-Fitter in Trouble.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Dec. 10.—Policeman Hoffman made an important arrest last evening, the prisoner being John J. Trissel, of Noblesville, a natural-gas fitter. The man confessed to stealing $30 worth of natural-gas fittings, mainly stop-cocks, and these were found in his room in the bed-tick. He claims to have a wife and mother at Noblesville.

Young Man in Trouble.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SPENCER, Dec. 10.—Edward E. Matthews, of Chattanooga, Tenn., was brought to this city last night and placed in jail by John Hixon, an officer of Guthrie, O. T. Matthews is under indictment for forgery and embezzlement at Guthrie. He is a young man and married.

Minor Notes.

Mrs. Susie Davis, aged ninety-nine, died at Lebanon Wednesday.

Hon. George W. Lane, of Aurora, aged seventy-nine, died Tuesday night.

The Rodefer window-glass-works, of Bellaire, O., will be removed to Elwood.

Mr. Thomas O. Towels, of Missouri, has been appointed chief clerk of the House of Representatives.

Daniel Chappell, a young man of Fortville, while hunting, had a hand torn off by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Mrs. Amanda Colgan, aged seventy, living at Eckerty, fell in the fire, and her arm burned nearly off before she was found.

Little George Hodge, nine years old, jumped into a cistern and rescued his three-year-old sister from drowning, at English.

The Monon fast train killed two horses near Crawfordsville. The team was being driven by John Welch, who escaped uninjured.

Rev. P. S. Butts, an evangelist, takes charge of the revival meeting at Spencer, Dec. 15. He is now at Kingston, O., where he is having marvelous success.

It is claimed that the local agent of Dun & Co., at Lafayette, out of revenge underrated a music house because one of the proprietors told that he (the agent) couldn't sing a little bit.

A burglar pried open a window of Joseph Bills & Co.'s store, at Fortville, and stole a complete suit of clothes, including underwear, shoes, stockings, hat and linen collar, leaving his old clothes on the floor.

William Mason and Laura Crawley, of Muncie, were to have been married, but Mason got the young woman's watch and suddenly departed. She followed him as far as Anderson, and then gave up the chase.

The trustees of Wabash College will meet next Tuesday at Crawfordsville. The instruction committee will meet the previous evening to consider the applications for the vacant professorships, and also to see about a successor to President Tuttle, whose resignation takes effect in June.

A short time ago five of the boys at the Knightstown Orphans' Home ran away. They were captured near Anderson by an officer of the home Wednesday night, and left yesterday afternoon for the home. Their names are Wilbur Drake, Ira Miller, George Rausseau, Coleman Pope and Eugene Anderson.

ILLINOIS.

"Sophs" and "Freshies" Have a Furious and Desperate Battle.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHAMPAIGN, Dec. 10.—A color rush occurred at the university this afternoon between the freshman class of the University of Illinois and the sophmores, in which the freshmen were badly used up. Barr was hurt early in the rush and was carried from the scene of conflict. Feigley was trampled under foot and left insensible upon the battle-field. Thomson, a sophmore, was hit over the ear by a mad freshie and did not come to for half an hour. The rush began at 12:45, and the whole university was in an uproar for two hours. A number on both sides had clothing torn off, and some had their coats ripped into ribbons. It was the fiercest rush that has ever occurred here, and was a victory for the "sophs." The board of trustees of the University of Illinois has been in session here since yesterday noon. There is considerable business to come before them for consideration. A petition by the students for a law department in the university was favorably discussed. They also considered the advisability of allowing fraternities among the students. These have not been allowed for thirteen years. They have not nearly completed their business and will be here yet for several days.

Big Jail Delivery at Galesburg.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GALESBURG, Dec. 10.—A big jail delivery took place here last night. The prisoners cut off three iron bars guarding one of the windows, made a rope of the bed-ticks and descended in safety. Of the eleven who escaped three were sent here from Princeton for safe-keeping. It is thought there was outside assistance. The saws were found on the ground. The delivery was not discovered until this morning and none of the fugitives has been recaptured.

Reward of $500 Offered.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Dec. 10.—The McLean county Board of Supervisors in session here, to-day, offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered an unknown man whose remains were found some days ago in a corn-field, near this city.

Passenger Train Wrecked at Arcola.

CHAMPAIGN, Dec. 10.—A passenger train on the Illinois Central railroad was wrecked yesterday by a Midland train at the crossing at Arcola. A train on the latter road crashed into the passenger, killing engineer Woodruff, of the Illinois Central, and injuring several passengers.

Thirty Years for Murder.

EDWARDSVILLE, Dec. 10.—The jury in the case against George Starkey and John Brown for the murder of ex-State Senator Gillham returned a verdict about midnight last night, finding the defendants guilty as charged, and fixing their punishment at thirty years in the penitentiary.

Local Politician Dead.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANVILLE, Dec. 10.—James Richie, a prominent local politician, sixty-five years old, died at Georgetown to-day.

Brief Mention.

A row of stone buildings at Aurora valued at $10,000, was destroyed by fire.

Patrick Boyle, who shot and killed Henry Muench, at Nameoke, some months ago, has been sentenced to hang.

Mrs. Mary James, of Sandwich, was shot and seriously injured as she was riding in a Rock Island car, near St. Joseph, Mo. It is not known who fired the shot.

The Marsa election contest has been settled in the Macon county court by Frank P. Miller withdrawing all claims to the office of Mayor in favor of Frank Potter.

An Epworth League meeting was held at Nunda. Charles E. Piper, president of the Chicago District League; H. V. Holt, president of the Rock River Conference League, and the Rev. W. C. Spencer, D. D., of Philadelphia, delivered addresses. Miss Franc Baker lectured last night under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The next session will be held at Marengo next April.

The State Grange, with Hon. H. E. Taubeneck as leader, met at Springfield and condemned Governor Fifer for refusing to appoint a farmer on the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

A. P. Dutton, of Rockford, had a scheme whereby he was to collect $1 per month from subscribers and at the end of twenty-one months would pay $31.50 in cash or $35 in trade to each member of the company. After collecting $1,200 he left with the funds.

OUTRAGES IN ALASKA.

Serious Charges by a Catholic Missionary Against Employes of a Cannery.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Interior Department is in receipt of a rather bulky correspondence from the Governor of Alaska. A priest and missionary in that country in a letter to the Governor of Alaska dated Kensi, Cook's inlet, Aug. 28, 1891, states that near that place there is a cannery belonging to the Northern Packing Company which employs quite a number of Americans, who have committed outrages upon the natives. At night, under the influence of liquor, it is stated that they break into the houses of the natives and drive the male members of the families out or beat them near unto death and then force the women to yield to their lechery. One of the natives who was beaten has since died. The letter further says that to avoid these outrages the natives have left their houses and have secluded themselves. The priest, in his letter, says that one night last spring two drunken Americans employed at the cannery, broke into the house, and one, Andrews, attempted to kill an elder of the church, who lived with him, because he would not open the door to admit him. The ruffian, in conversation, told the elder not to interfere under pain of death. The statement is certified to by George Keromisnoff, the inspector for the United States District Court of Alaska.

Upon this appeal of the priest Governor Knapp informed Lieutenant-commander Maynard, commanding the United States steamer Pinto, stationed in Alaskan waters, of the outrages upon the natives by the Americans, and certified that the civil government had not the facilities to afford relief and investigate the matter, and asked if the Pinto could go to the scene of the outrages, and aid in apprehending the criminals and protect the victims. Commander Maynard, in answer, said in his judgment it would be extremely hazardous to attempt to make the trip to Kersi. The matter will receive prompt attention, and steps will be taken to have an investigation made.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity—For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 P. M., Dec. 11—Continued fair weather; nearly stationary temperature.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Forecast until 8 P. M. Friday:

For Indiana—Fair and stationary temperature on Friday, followed by colder and showers on Saturday; variable winds.

For Illinois—Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers by Saturday morning; north winds, shifting to east; slightly colder in east, stationary temperature in east portion.

For Ohio—Fair; slightly colder in northwest; stationary temperature in southeast portion; west winds.

It is warmer east of the Mississippi and in Texas. It is colder from the Missouri valley westward over the Rocky mountain region, the temperature having fallen from 10° to 20° in Colorado and northern Minnesota. The pressure has increased rapidly from the lake regions and the Ohio valley westward to the Pacific coast, the barometer being highest over Oregon. The indications are that cloudiness will increase in the Southern States, the central Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, with showers by Saturday morning.

Observations at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A. M.	30.23	37	56	South.	.....	0.00
7 P. M.	30.30	48	60	S'west.	.....	0.00

Maximum temperature, 55; minimum temperature, 35.

The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Dec. 10:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	35	0.11
Mean	45	0.00
Departure from normal	*10	−0.11
Excess or deficiency since Dec. 1	*48	−0.59
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	*260	−6.86

*Plus.

General Weather Conditions.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 8 P. M.

PRESSURE—The barometer rose everywhere, and a large high area covers the country.

TEMPERATURE—Lower temperature prevails in the Northwest; higher temperature over the Southern States; 20° and less is reported from Manitoba and northern Minnesota northward; 40° and less from Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, central Wisconsin, Michigan and southern Canada northward; 50° and above from Oklahoma, Missouri, Kentucky and North Carolina southward, 60° and above near the gulf of Mexico.

PRECIPITATION—Local rains fell in southern Texas and Florida.

Death by Electricity Is Painless.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Dr. Wheelock Ryder, the eminent eye specialist of this city, was one of the witnesses of the Loppy execution at Sing Sing prison last Monday. To a reporter the Doctor said yesterday: "Electrocution is certainly the most humane way of executing criminals if we are going to execute them at all. There was nothing sickening, nothing terrible about the manner in which Loppy met his death, notwithstanding sensational newspaper reports to the contrary. There was no odor of burning flesh of which so much has been said; no frightful contortions. Death did not occur after the current was turned on, but the instant it was applied. Loppy did not suffer. Suffering was impossible. Death occurred in one thousandth part of a second, and pain, if such it may be termed, which does not last longer than that, cannot cause suffering. Any pain which Loppy suffered I would be willing to endure all day."

La Grippe on Its Winter Rounds.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—The epidemic of influenza in this city is becoming very pronounced, and physicians report hundreds of cases under treatment. City and government officials, business and professional men are prostrated in many cases. As an instance of the prevalence of the malady it may be stated that nineteen employes of a wholesale house had to go home because they were suffering from la grippe, and ten professors in St. Louis University are under the care of physicians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Australian influenza, which is similar to the grip, has made its appearance in California. In Oakland, Alameda and other towns hundreds are afflicted, and many deaths are resulting from the disease.

The Canadian War Tariff War.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 10.—A war of tariffs between Canada and Newfoundland has been formally inaugurated. A cablegram from St. Johns says a gazette extraordinary has been issued, putting in operation a law enacted some years ago, which imposes duties on imports from Canada equal to 300 or 400 per cent. greater than on imports of goods from other countries. The island imports 250,000 barrels of flour annually, the largest proportion of which appears to be from Canada, but eight-tenths of this is said to be Western American flour, shipped in bond via Canada.

Several cargoes of Newfoundland fish arrived here yesterday, and the island owners and shippers were greatly disgusted at having to pay duty.

NEW stock silverware at Marcy's.

ROGER BROS. 1847 Silverware at Marcy's.

LOVELY Diamond Lace Pins at Marcy's.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney-General Miller Submits His Annual Report to Congress.

Many Recommendations Concerning Needed Changes in Laws—The Court of Claims, Chinese Exclusion and Corporations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The annual report of Attorney-general Miller was submitted to Congress to-day. It reviews the business of the United States Supreme Court, and devotes a chapter to the Circuit Court of Appeals, which, he says, has been organized in each circuit and is ready for business, although the additional circuit judge in each circuit has not yet been appointed. It was found that the court could be organized and such business as might be offered could be transacted without such judges, and their appointment was, therefore, delayed until such appointments could be acted upon by the Senate. It is necessary, he says, that some provision be made for the care of the business of the government in the Circuit Court of Appeals. In each circuit there are several districts, and, of course, government cases will be carried by writ of error or appeal from each of such districts unto the Circuit Court of Appeals. The law, as it stands, authorizes and requires no one to appear for the government in such court. He suggests that each district attorney be required to follow and care for the cases from his district in the Court of Appeals. He also favors the appointment of deputy clerks in these courts.

In regard to the business of the Court of Claims the Attorney-general says the business has increased twenty-fold since 1880, and yet the force has not increased at all, and he therefore advises that the working capacity of the court be largely increased. He says it is also necessary that some provision shall be made for the representation of the interests of the government before the Board of Appraisers in customs cases appealed from the collector to the Board of Appraisers. He adds, however, that in the absence of any provision for attorneys before the Board of Appraisers the Attorney-general has taken the responsibility of directing such service to be performed by the most convenient district attorney. Mr. Miller invites attention to a special report on the subject of Indian depredation claims, and shows the importance of assistance in the conduct of that business. These claims aggregate $20,031,754.

On the subject of United States prisons the Attorney-general says: "In pursuance of recommendations in the annual report of the department for the years 1889 and 1890, a bill was passed by the last Congress authorizing the construction of the three United States prisons to be located, one north and another south of the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude and east of the Rocky mountains, and the third west of the Rocky mountains, but, by an evident inadvertence, failed to make any appropriation for the purchase of such sites and the erection of such buildings. I recommend that the appropriations evidently contemplated by that act be made, so that this work may go forward."

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

After speaking of the well-known difficulties in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act he says: "If it is desired that these laws shall be made effective they should be so changed as that they cannot be misunderstood. To arrest and try such persons and, as the result, simply send them back across the British line, is shown to be an idle expenditure of time, labor and money, by the fact that, as might well be expected, the same persons have to be arrested and tried over and over again. Moreover, it is quite uncertain whether an order requiring Chinese prisoners to be sent back into the British dominions can be made effective. In a recent case, originating at Fargo, the authorities of British Columbia refused to permit two Chinamen to be returned across the border unless upon the payment of the $50 head tax for each, which, of course, the marshal refused to pay. These persons we now have on our hands and have no way of disposing of them according to law. This subject demands prompt consideration."

From information, official and unofficial, in regard to the administration of the laws of Alaska, the Attorney-general is impressed that such administration is not satisfactory, and that it can only be made satisfactory by new legislation. The Attorney-general again calls attention to the "evils of the fee system," and advises the substitution of stipulated salaries in all cases.

The Attorney-general reviews the legal proceedings in the case of the Chilian steamer Itata, and sums up as follows: "Upon a trial of this indictment, commencing on the 20th of October last, it was held by the District Court that these proceedings were not in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, first, because the enterprise was a legitimate commercial transaction, and, second, because the Congressional party of Chili, not having at the time received recognition from the government of the United States, either as a government de jure or as a belligerent, the acts done by the representatives of and in the interest of that party in the way of hostilities against the Chilian government were not in violation of any statute of the United States—in short, that it is only in the interest of a government recognized as such de jure or as a belligerent that the neutrality statutes of the United States can be violated. Experience shows that it is by unrecognized insurgents and revolutionists having everything to gain and little to lose, and often, therefore, desperate, that neutrality obligations are most frequently violated. Without discussing the proposition that such a transaction is legitimate commerce, I venture the suggestion that in case of serious injury to the commercial or other interests of a nation with which we are at peace by ships fitted out in our harbors, a plea of such non-recognition would be a very insufficient answer before a board of arbitration or the tribunal of a just public opinion. If the construction given to these statutes by the trial court shall be sustained on appeal the statute should, I think, be amended."

SUITS AGAINST CORPORATIONS.

Mr. Miller reports that five suits have been commenced under the act of Aug. 7, 1888, requiring all telegraph lines subsidized by the government, by and through their own respective corporate officers and employes, to maintain and operate for railroad, governmental, commercial and all other purposes such telegraph lines, and requiring the Attorney-general by proper proceedings to prevent any unlawful interference with the rights and equities of the United States in relation to such telegraph lines. On this subject the Attorney-general says: "In the suits of the United States against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, both pending in the northern district of California, are pending upon demurrers and motions to dismiss for want of jurisdiction, it being claimed on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company and other corporations, necessary parties defendant, having charters from other States than California, that they cannot be sued in the United States Circuit Court in any district in a State other than that from which they derive their respective charters. In other words, that they are not 'inhabitants' of any district except a district in the State by which they were created. Touching the question of jurisdiction raised by these corporations, non-residents of California, the result of such contention is that a corporation like the Western Union Telegraph Company, a New York corporation, which is doing business in every State and district in the Union, which has the right to sue in the federal courts of the various districts, and if sued in the State courts to remove such suits for litigation in the federal courts, cannot be sued in the federal courts in any State outside of New York. It is not believed that such is the law, at least where the government is plaintiff. Certainly it was not the intention of Congress in enacting the judiciary law of 1888 to thus make corporations a privileged class. Under this construction an alien corporation—that is, a corporation of Great Britain or any foreign nation—could not be sued in the federal courts in this country at all.

"I recommend that Section 1 of the act of Aug. 13, 1888 (25 stat., p. 434), be amended by inserting the proviso in italics after the word 'inhabitant,' the following, namely: 'An no civil suit shall be brought before either of said courts against any person by any original process or proceeding in any other district than that where he is an inhabitant. Provided, That any foreign corporation may be sued in any district where it may be found, process to be served as in like cases, in the State where said suit or action is brought.' Such an amendment would restore the law to what it was for a century prior to the act of March 3, 1887, and would impose on these corporations a liability to be sued corresponding to the right they enjoy to sue as plaintiffs and to remove suits in which they are defendants."

American-Built Ships the Best.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Mr. Bates, Commissioner of Navigation, who has supervision of the laws relating to vessels and seamen, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury. He gives a short history of our shipping policy, and then goes on to investigate the comparative durability of American and British-built vessels of all kinds, with the result of proving that, on almost all points, the American ship-yard excels the British in its productions. The Commissioner recommends the enactment of the bill for a marine board in the Treasury Department, composed of the heads of bureaus. He says he opposes government inspection of sail vessels, maintaining that if the free-board bill is passed it will be uncalled for and do more harm than good. He also recommends the passage of a bill to protect seamen's wages from garnishment. Several other measures are suggested, the most important being one to enlarge the ship-room and increase the comfort of immigrants. The Commissioner recommends the abrogation of the treaty with Great Britain which prevents the building of armed vessels on the lakes, and the repeal of the act of 1852 authorizing the nationalization of foreign vessels.

MRS. CLEVELAND ILL.

Every Indication that the Health of the Ex-President's Wife Is Shattered.

LAKEWOOD, Dec. 10.—It is learned that Mrs. Cleveland has not, as was hoped, derived real benefit from her stay here. She is, in fact, hardly so well as when she arrived, ten days ago. A trained nurse is still on duty.

Mrs. Cleveland takes massage daily, and lives almost exclusively on milk and wine. When she and her distinguished husband drive out Mrs. Cleveland is muffled in furs, cloth leggings and wraps, and her husband's strong right arm is at her back for support. She looks like a ghost; colorless, blue-lipped, hollow-eyed and with sunken cheeks.

Not a soul is admitted to the cottage. Mr. Cleveland sits in the window all day long, except when he and Mrs. Cleveland are away for their brief outing. The baby, wrapped to the chin, and in her little carriage, is taken out each day by her nurse. She seems very well, fresh and cheerful.

The temporary and other residents of this quiet little hamlet have come to the conclusion that Baby Ruth Cleveland is as secure from prying eyes in the hands of her nurse as she would be in the care of her accomplished mother. In confirmation of this belief this interesting story is going the rounds of the village.

The other day the nurse was pushing the perambulator about the sunny corners of the North Woods drive, near the Cleveland cottage, when a zealous reporter of a New York newspaper, who had been lying in wait several days, appeared with his kodak charged. He was anxious for just such an opportunity to get a picture of the baby. The reporter hastened along the drive, carefully concealing his camera under his overcoat. He took a roundabout way, and, as he faced the perambulator, snapped the kodak.

Baby Ruth's nurse was, however, on the alert, and saw the reporter advancing. She also detected the unnatural size of his coat on one side, and was suspicious. Just as the camera was withdrawn from its hiding place, the pretty fur coverlet was thrown over the baby's face. The reporter was able to reproduce the coverlet and it is said to be a very fair picture.

JURISTS AT A BANQUET.

Senator Manderson Eulogizes the President and Justice Gray Responds to "The Bench."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A banquet was given at the Arlington Hotel to-night in honor of the delegates to the annual meeting of the National Bar Association of the United States. Among the prominent people present were Attorney-general Miller, Mr. Justice Blatchford, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice Gray, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Lamar and ex-Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court. The first toast, "The President," was responded to by Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, who paid a pleasing compliment to President Harrison and ex-President Cleveland, and eulogized the memory of President Lincoln. Referring to ex-President Cleveland, Senator Manderson spoke of him as having gone from the President's office to the lawyer's office, where, in pursuing his profession, he had won for himself new and additional laurels, although he had been President. The Senator praised the state papers of President Harrison, and said that all who listened to the reading of his recent message had felt convinced that an earnest, honest, painstaking lawyer had given the benefit of his professional experience and great lawyer-like skill to the matters treated upon. He referred to the President's office as the greatest of the offices on the earth, and the President in his office as the chief executive of the greatest Nation on earth.

To the toast, "The Bench," Associate Justice Gray, of the Supreme Court, responded. In a few remarks he told of the feelings and relations that existed between the bench and the bar, of the immovable purpose of both to see that justice was done, and of the confidence of the public in the members of the profession.

The next toast, "The Congress," was responded to by Senator Gray, of Delaware, and the last toast, "The Bar," was responded to by Mr. James C. Carter, of New York. During the evening a letter was read from President Harrison regretting his inability to be present, and saying that he would be pleased to see the delegates at the White House. Letters of regret were also read from Chief-justice Fuller, Justice Bradley, Senator Edmunds, Speaker Crisp and others.

Election of Officers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The National Bar Association elected the following officers to-day: President, James C. Carter, of New York; vice-presidents, First judicial circuit, Sherman Hoar, of Massachusetts; Second, ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont; Third, ex-Secretary T. F. Bayard, of Delaware; Fourth, C. M. Blanchard, of Virginia; Fifth, F. G. Brewberry, of Alabama; Sixth, John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Seventh, A. C. Harris, of Indianapolis; Eighth, G. A. Finkelsberg; Ninth, J. R. Finlayson; Secretary, J. M. Wright, of Kentucky; treasurer, Henry E. Davis, of the District of Columbia. The proposition to make Washington the permanent place for holding the annual sessions of the convention, which was debated yesterday at some length, was disposed of in the affirmative. The first Wednesday after the second Monday in each year was fixed upon as the time for holding the annual meetings.

Killed His Mother-in-Law.

PUEBLO, Col., Dec. 10.—William Carson, a descendant of the old scout, Kit Carson, some years ago married a daughter of William Russell, a ranchman living on Purgatorie creek. The marriage proved an unhappy one, and Mrs. Carson returned to her parents' home. This morning Carson went over to the Russell ranch and a quarrel ensued. The mother-in-law, who is of Mexican blood, started for Carson with an ax. The latter drew a revolver, killed her, wounded Russell and then fled.

ELEGANT stock silver tea-sets at Marcy's.

MARCY leads the jewelry trade this year.

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A BEAUTIFUL WORLD'S FAIR.

New York Awakening to the Fact that the Exposition Is Going on Without Its Aid.

New York Evening Post.

Every visitor to Chicago who examines the plans which are being carried out there for the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893, comes away enthusiastic upon two points. One of them is the natural beauty of the site, and the other is the architectural magnificence of the proposed buildings. No one can examine these two aspects of the exposition without reaching the conclusion that the country is not only destined to have a fair which will be worthy of its four hundred years' development, and worthy of the close of the nineteenth century, but a fair which will have a more superb setting than was ever given to any similar exhibition, and which will house its exhibits in a series of buildings in every way worthy of the site.

The space devoted to the exposition will be much greater than has ever been employed for such a purpose. It comprises 600 acres, with a frontage of a mile and a half upon Lake Michigan. The grounds in Philadelphia comprised only 230 acres, and those in Paris only 173. The buildings are to be grouped along the water front, in rows two or three deep, and flowing between them will be a system of waterways or canals from one hundred to three hundred feet in width. These canals will make a circuit of three miles in length. The great buildings will be situated upon elevations near their shores, with grassy slopes and terraces leading down to the water's edge. At frequent intervals bridges will be thrown across to heighten the picturesque effect. In the center of the site is a large, heavily-wooded island, and upon this we believe it is proposed to place the hall or halls devoted to the musical part of the exposition. Boats of all descriptions, with gondolas especially designed for the purpose, will throng these waterways, furnishing transportation from one part of the exposition to the other, which will be as delightful as it will be novel.

Of the buildings themselves, too great praise can scarcely be given. Architecturally they have had no superiors and very few equals in any like exposition that the world has even seen. The commissioners have wisely called to their aid all the most eminent architects of the country, and each of the twelve great buildings has been designed by men who are recognized masters of their calling. The cost of these buildings, which are to cover an aggregate area of more than 140 acres, will be as follows:

Administration	$450,000
Manufactures	1,000,000
Agriculture	540,000
Machinery hall	1,200,000
Electricity	375,000
Mines and mining	260,000
Transportation	280,000
Horticulture	300,000
Fish and fisheries	200,000
Woman's building	120,000
Casino and pier	150,000
Art Palace	500,000

In addition to these there will be minor structures, the various State buildings and foreign government buildings. It is estimated that the expenditures by the commission upon the buildings and grounds will reach about $14,000,000, and that the total expense of constructing, organizing and running the exposition will be at least $18,000,000. It is estimated also that the nations of the old world, nearly all of which have made appropriations, will expend a grand total of $10,000,000 upon their displays; that the Central and South American republics and colonies, which are going to take part in an unbroken body, will, with Canada, expend several millions; that the various States and Territories of the Union will expend at least $5,000,000; and that the grand total expended upon the fair at the time of its opening will be in the neighborhood of $40,000,000. This will be more than double the outlay for the same purpose in 1876, and more than three times that at Paris in 1889.

The methods of access are going to be ample in every way and far more comfortable than is usual in such cases. At the southern end of the site a pier 1,200 feet in length will be built out into Lake Michigan, at which passenger-steamers can land, and at a point directly back of this, on the inland side of the site, railway tracks will terminate, bringing visitors over all the great railway lines of the country. All the planning of buildings, grounds and transportation gives evidence of having been in the hands of men with generous ideas. Everything is arranged on a basis at once spacious and intelligent, and bears the marks of expert talent in the working out of details. If all the plans shall be carried forward to completion in the same spirit as that in which they have been arranged, the exposition will be a marvel of successful management.

The commission report in all parts of the country not only a growing interest in the fair, but a steadily rising enthusiasm for it. They are confident that New York is already catching this enthusiasm, and is preparing to fall in with the rest of the country in giving the heartiest support in its power, both through its State appropriation and through its Representatives in Congress. This certainly ought to be the case. The fair is going to be no mere Western or even mere national exhibition, but an international exposition in the widest sense of the term; and, as the international interests of New York are second to those of no other State in the land, it follows that she ought to be the first to recognize the advantages which such a fair will bring to her.

Where Will the Mugwumps Go?

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The New York Times, the mugwump oracle, threatens that should Hill or some one like