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The Journal was the first paper in the city to advocate the sale of municipal franchises to the highest bidder.

It is a little too early to say that "Winter, lingering, chills the lap of May," but he is certainly exercising a very depressing influence on April.

Those citizens who spent the most time yesterday in trying to find an explanation for the street-railway situation went home last night the most bewildered.

If the old Citizens' company organization had continued, with Mr. Frenzel as president, does anybody doubt that the News would be piping a different tune now?

If the defaulting cashier last reported in Tennessee has funds enough to set up in a new Western State he may go into ten years' training for a Democratic United States Senator.

COPIES of the contract with the Elliott company, when executed, will be in great demand by other cities that have street-railroad franchises to dispose of. It will place Indianapolis at the head of the procession.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY possesses remarkable talents in at least one direction. He has offended more people and made more enemies since he entered office than any other public man ever did in the same length of time.

DURING the year 1892 the deposits of the savings banks in New York were increased \$41,000,000, or 50 per cent. more than the increase in any previous year.

THE Anglo-American organs in New York are again demanding the immediate recall of Minister Egan. They cannot understand why an administration which is doing so much to win the applause of Great Britain should retain so objectionable an Irish-American in Chili as "Pat Egan."

THE Supreme Court of the United States is not fond of junketing. After due deliberation the judges have respectfully declined the invitation to witness the naval review at New York and the opening of the world's fair at Chicago.

No one can blame the Hon. Joshua Jump for saying to a reporter that he would not have seen him had he known his calling, for, since he has been an aspirant for office, the newspapers far and near have had a good bit of fun at his expense, besides telling that he is the candidate and kinsman of the leading distillers.

EARLY in the session the Illinois House passed a bill prohibiting pool rooms, by a practically unanimous vote. It was delayed in the Senate week after week while the gamblers' lobby were capturing the majority. This done, the bill was killed. It is said that the Democratic Legislature of Illinois is more disreputable than that of Indiana.

THE report is confirmed that in its insane desire to undo the work of the Harrison administration the Cleveland regime has made a proposition to Spain to withdraw the reciprocal treaty which transferred from Spain to the United States the supplying of Cuba with breadstuffs. The abrogation of that treaty will deprive the United States of a market for several million bushels of wheat.

In 1890, when the McKinley bill was pending in the Senate, the millers of Indianapolis petitioned Mr. Bynum to support the reciprocity features proposed by the Senate, in order that the markets of Cuba might be opened to American flour. A few months ago an Indianapolis flour mill had a contract to furnish flour for Cuba.

This is a matter for the State Department, and it has been intimated that Secretary Gresham is the potential figure in the business. Spite work is a poor substitute for statesmanship.

Mrs. EYSTER, widow of the druggist who was recently murdered in his store, at the corner of Mississippi and Third streets, yesterday positively identified the two colored men who have been under arrest for several days, as the perpetrators of the crime.

Although she did not see the shot fired, her identification of the men as those who were in the store a few minutes previous to the murder completes the chain of circumstantial evidence up to and including the final act. This cures the mistake which was made in not taking the suspects into the presence of Mr. Eyster

himself before he died, an error which came near causing a miscarriage of justice. The chain of evidence being now complete, it only remains that the perpetrators of this cowardly and brutal murder be brought to the bar of justice and made to suffer the penalty of the law.

THE STREET-RAILROAD SITUATION.

The latest phase of the street-railroad situation is intensely interesting and full of important possibilities for the city. The only disturbing feature is the fact that the granting of a charter to the Elliott company will probably be followed by prolonged litigation, which will cause delay in badly-needed extensions of rapid transit.

The extremely liberal offer made by Judge Elliott in behalf of a syndicate, whose membership is not yet announced, for a thirty years' franchise, has astonished everybody. "What do these people mean," has been repeatedly asked, "by offering to pay the city a percentage on their gross receipts, which will amount to more than \$7,000,000 in cash during the life of the charter, besides accepting other binding conditions?"

It simply means that they are informed as to the enormous value of the franchise and that they are prepared to make the city this munificent offer with the full consciousness of all it implies and the assurance that they will still reap a handsome profit on their investment.

After having made careful inquiry in regard to the syndicate represented by Judge Elliott, and its plans and intentions in case the city accepts its present offer, the Journal is able to assure its readers that the syndicate has abundant capital and in the fullest sense of the word knows what it is about.

It is able to furnish the requisite bond to guarantee the execution of all its contracts. It is composed, in large part, of local capital interested in the advancement and growth of the city. It has not only money but brains. Its members are fully informed as to the profits of the street-railroad business, and they have confidence in the future growth of Indianapolis.

Having satisfied themselves of the value of the franchise which the Board of Public Works was offering for sale, they determined not to haggle over details, but to make at once an offer large and liberal enough to prove their good faith and command instant approval. This they have done.

Their bid is probably the highest and best ever made for a street-railroad franchise in the United States, and will doubtless prove as great a surprise in other cities as it has here. But the liberality of their offer need not beget any doubt as to their ability to make it good or to live up to the terms of the charter if granted.

On this score the Journal reiterates its assurances with all possible emphasis. As a further result of its inquiries it will add its confident belief that if the bid of the new company is accepted it will be followed in the shortest possible time, after getting possession of the streets, by the extension of electric lines throughout the city and the early completion of the best system of street railroads in the United States.

It is to be hoped the Council will approach the consideration of this question in a large and liberal spirit. There is no room for personal pique or preferences. The charter is not in all respects as the Journal would have had it, but it is an exceedingly good one for the city.

The Journal is decidedly of the opinion that the Council should ratify the contract without delay. Not to do so will be a serious mistake. Of course the first impulse of the Citizens' company, and a most natural one, will be to fight for its life, and as a first move in that direction it will try to prevent the ratification of the new contract by the Council.

It is to be hoped the Council will understand that the people expect it to do its duty and that they are watching it. The Citizens' company has large interests at stake, and will fight for them. In the opinion of the Journal it made an irretrievable blunder when it did not outbid the Elliott company.

Whatever offer the Elliott syndicate could afford to make, the Citizens' company could afford to make a better one. Its failure to do so shows it was not on the alert. It is a disputed question whether its charter expires Jan. 18, 1894, or runs seven years longer. In the most favorable view of the case they have only seven years to operate a property which cost them \$3,250,000, and they will have to litigate for that. It looks very much as if they had rested securely in the belief that they were masters of the situation, and that there would be no bids for the franchise. If they wake up next year, or even seven years hence, to the disagreeable fact that they are no longer "in it" they will probably conclude that somebody blundered.

EXTRADITION BETWEEN THE STATES.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has been erroneously represented as curtailing the doctrine of State sovereignty. One of our esteemed contemporaries says: "The decision is a strong anti-State rights paper." The full text of the decision does not seem to bear out this view.

The case came up on the appeal of one Lascelles from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Georgia. Lascelles, under the alias of Beresford, claiming to be an English nobleman, committed a series of swindles in the East, which, when exposed, caused quite a sensation.

He was arrested in New York upon a warrant of extradition from Georgia, charging him with being "a common cheat and swindler" and with "larceny after trust delegated." After being delivered to the Georgia authorities, and while in jail there, he was indicted, under his true name of Lascelles, for forgery. On his trial he pleaded that he was being tried for a different offense than the one named in the warrant of extradition.

In the case of extradition from a foreign nation this would be a good plea, as, in such a case, our treaties provide that a person can only be tried for the exact crime for which he is extradited. But the Georgia court held that the rule did not hold as between the States of the Union, and overruled the plea.

The fallacy of the plea is the lay in the assumption that the States of the Union occupy, towards each other, in respect to fugitives from justice, the relation of foreign nations in the same sense in which the general government stands towards independent sovereignties on that subject.

The Supreme Court said: "There is nothing in the Constitution or statutes of the United States in reference to interstate rendition of fugitives from justice which can be regarded as establishing any compact between the States of the Union, such as the Ashburton treaty contains, limiting their operation to particular or designated offenses." On the contrary, the provisions of the organic and statutory law embrace crimes and offenses of every character and description punishable by the laws of the State where the forbidden acts are committed.

It is questionable whether the States could constitutionally enter into any agreement or stipulation with each other for the purpose of limiting the offenses for which fugitives would or should be surrendered. But it is settled by the decisions of this court that, except in the case of a fugitive surrendered by a foreign government, there is nothing in the Constitution, treaties or laws of the United States of the United States which may be brought before the courts of a State for an offense against its laws, from trial and punishment, even though brought from another State by unlawful violence or by abuse of legal process.

Our conclusion is that upon a fugitive's surrender to the State demanding his return, an attorney's salaried as an offender, brought before the courts of a State for an offense against its laws, from trial and punishment, even though brought from another State by unlawful violence or by abuse of legal process.

This has very little if any bearing on the doctrine of State rights. It does, indeed, declare that there is nothing in the Constitution which authorizes the States of the Union to assume toward one another the attitude of foreign sovereignties, but it also asserts the right of any State to try a person extradited from another State for a different crime than the one on which he was extradited.

The most interesting point about it was that the opinion was the first one handed down by Justice Jackson, whose appointment by President Harrison was criticized by some as a dangerous pandering to State sovereignty ideas. There is nothing of this in the decision.

A CASE OF BATTLING AROUND.

Mr. J. Sterling Morton presents a painful illustration of what is known as "rattling around." Mr. Morton is the person whom Mr. Cleveland called to the position in the Cabinet which ex-Governor Rusk filled in every particular with brains and energy at its head the Department of Agriculture could be made one of the greatest importance to the country.

Instead of undertaking to carry forward the great work which his predecessor started Mr. Morton has set himself to showing the country that Governor Rusk had employed a few more seed packers than he found to be necessary, and generally to undoing a few things which the greater man has done. He has been rattling around in a place much too big for him.

He discharges a few employes and then seeks the press agents to herald the deed to the people. He discharges a meat inspector here and a microscopist there, and each act goes out to the country. He claims great credit for discharging sixty seed-packers, as has his predecessor at this season of the year, but he makes no mention of a large increase of regular employes.

When his crop report was sent out he telegraphed to the president of the Chicago Exchange announcing that it was made up upon a different basis and with different data than had been used in the Dodge reports. He had revised the whole system, and it was necessary to announce it to the head of the great speculative association which farmers are wont to regard as hostile to their interests. This was two weeks ago.

Yesterday this remarkable official telegraphed to the country that there had been no change in the system of collecting crop information or in putting it before the public. He desired to take all back that he had said to cast suspicion upon the methods of Professor Dodge! Was there ever a queerer official performance? Does not Mr. Morton know what he is doing, or is he simply rattling around in a place as much above his capacity as is a peck measure for a pea? It is said the President has discovered that Private Secretary Thurber is a case of misfit, but Mr. Morton presents the spectacle of a small boy in boots made for a full-grown man.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

"KING SOLOMON'S MINES" has been translated into German, and one publisher duly catalogues it as "Old Testament Literature."

At Montone, France, the other day Sir Arthur Sullivan got a concert, and Mme. Christine Nilsson sang at it, for the benefit of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A woman in Seneca, Kan., is said to have refused to register as a voter on the ground that "if her husband hadn't enough sense to do the voting for the family, she didn't want to live with him."

MISS MAY L. HAMMOND last week completed the thirtieth year of her continuous service as a teacher, and the whole thirty years' service was in one room of one building, in Nashville, N. H.

CHARLES R. HUBBARD, of New York, will exhibit at the world's fair a wonderful clock, on which he has been at work for about sixteen years. He calls it "The Monument of Patience." It contains 182 varieties of rare and curious woods and various marvels of mechanism.

Mr. GEORGE LEZOTT and Mrs. LIZETTE, a niece of Justice Harlan, have been on a wedding tour ever since their marriage in Jan., 1891. They like the life, and say they may continue it as long as they live. Thus

far they have traveled 57,000 miles, and have visited almost every town of any size in North America.

JUDGE R. F. SIMPSON, of Topeka, is a man blessed in his daughters. There are three of these interesting young women, all accomplished musicians and amateur actresses, and under the chaperonage of their mother they recently made a very successful tour of Kansas and Missouri towns. They were greeted everywhere by crowded houses and made money. They sang Kansas girls, and what more need be said?

THE Empress of Austria, whose tastes range from expensive Pompeian palaces at Corfu to thoroughbred horses and an enthusiastic longing to learn modern Greek, is so fond of flowers that her dinner-table is frequently covered with them to the exclusion of everything but the plates. An expectation of her approaching return to Vienna the gardeners at Schonbrunn are now "forcing" thousands of roses and geraniums to adorn her apartments.

THE adoration in which the Polish virtuoso is held by women was not founded on his personal attractions. Paderewski is not handsome. Rhapsody calls his prodigious mane of hair golden, but in reality it is light red. His cheek bones are abnormally high, his eyes are small, his hands are large, and, among other things, his statement may be, his legs are bony. Yet women, old and young, married and single, are enamored of him. Neither Rubinstein, Liszt, nor Mendelssohn, who were regarded as a furor of sentiment as this long-haired Polish pianist caused.

THE MISSING WORD. "Give me a word," the poet cried. "To rhyme with adjectives as wrong. The editor wrote in letters large, And what he wrote was 'wise.' —Pittsburg Dispatch.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. He Was Neither. Officer McGobb—Nayther. I'm on 't night force.

Her Idea. "Yes," said the pretty typewriter girl, "I believe I had rather work for a married man than a single one. You see, when things go wrong, a man just naturally has to get even by giving some woman fits, and if he has a wife I am likely to escape."

Waiting. "Er—Mr. Olney," remarked the President, "do you think it would be a good idea to give the dear people a little sample of your ability as a trust smasher?"

"Indeed, your Highness," answered the faithful henchman, "I have only been waiting for brother Maxwell to get through with the ax."

Unfair Advantage. Mrs. Figg—You little wretch, have you been fighting again?

Tommy—Yes. Johnny Briggs asked me to give him 'pleas' of my apple. I wasn't 'koin' to give him none of it, but he said 'pleas' and then, of course, I had to. But you bet I made him sorry he said it 'fore I got through with him.

Fast Time. "I see a horse trot a mile in 1:22 out in Kansas once," said the man with the ginger beard.

The man from Injun Creek became so interested that he stopped with his hand half way in the cracker barrel and the man with the ginger beard continued:

"They wasn't no record made of it, though, which I'm a pity for, for the race was fair enough. The way it happened was this: Just as the feller started out they was a sort of cyclone come along and it lit in the center of the track. Now, that there wind, blowin' at the rate of about two hundred mile an hour in a round circle, just laterally pushed the feller in the sulky around the track in 1:22, as I said at the start.

Unfortunately, it blowed away the grand stand, just as the ax was cutting the wire, and the only man that had presence of mind to keep time on the affair, it's a pity that the official timer lost his head, for that was undoubtedly the best time any horse ever made."

WELCOME TO THE BELL.

Ex-President Harrison Will Make the Address.—General Carnahan Made Chief Marshal.

Every member of the Board of Trade "Liberty Bell" committee was present yesterday at the meeting in the afternoon. The invitation committee reported that the invitation extended to ex-President Harrison had met with acceptance, and that a short speech is to be expected from him. General Harrison will otherwise assist in the exercises. The names of Mr. C. E. Hollenbeck and Prof. L. H. Jones were added to the committee on invitation, and the newly-formed committee was given power to arrange the programme.

Messrs. Charles E. Hall, William H. Cooper and Jacob W. Loeper were appointed as a committee to select the most convenient location for the car containing the historic bell and to confer with Superintendent Whitcomb, of the Union railway, in regard to the same. Messrs. C. E. Hollenbeck and Martin Murby were appointed as the committee in charge of music. Instructions were issued to Secretary Smith to invite the military companies of the city to take part in the exercises. The honor of chief marshal was conferred on Gen. James R. Carnahan, the selection of his aide being left to himself. The question of the firing of an artillery salute was left over to be considered at the next meeting of the committee, which occurs at 4 o'clock next Monday afternoon. Captain Curtis, of the Eight Artillery, will be invited to be present at this meeting to confer with the committee. A request was made to Mayor Sullivan to have the Board of Public Safety in regard to the police supervision deemed necessary. The board wishes it understood that in the demonstration to be given for the benefit of the school children of the city, all schools are included, whether public, private or sectarian.

WEST-SIDE REPUBLICANS.

Committees at Work and Party Success Expected in Both Suburbs.

The Republicans of West Indianapolis have been keeping open house since last Monday on River avenue, and have been enthusiastically encouraged by callers, in spite of the bad weather. There are about sixty energetic workers on the committees that have been appointed, and the prospects were never brighter for a complete victory. The Democrats are linking and forging lines, and are carrying on a half-hearted campaign, which is lukewarm and ineffective. The "hoodlum" sensation proved to be only a bluff run in by the Democrats with which to attract floaters.

These committees have the voting population under the closest scrutiny, and know exactly where the hardest work must be done to prevent frauds. The seven precincts of the city are guarded on the field for marshals John Carter, on the Republican victory in Haughville they do at this time. The saloon element has bolted the local democracy and placed in the field for marshal John Carter, on the independent ticket. This move was accompanied by considerable excitement and bitterness. Republicans view the situation with confidence, and expect to elect a Republican candidate. Their candidate for treasurer, Joseph Goodlet, who is former member of the militia, is a man of a high order of strength to the ticket. Politically, Haughville was never in better spirits on the Republican side.

Five Years Instead of One.

Samuel Randolph, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year from Montgomery county, yesterday was ordered committed to the Reform School by Gov. Matthews. He is sixteen years of age, and will have five years in which to develop his qualities of good citizenship, instead of one year of punitive punishment.

NEW STREET-CAR SYNDICATE

Generally Conceded that Dieterich and Benedict Are Leaders in It.

No Doubt that the Bid Is Genuine, the Company Ample Able to Carry It Out, and Knows Just What It Is Doing.

President Mason's Remark on the Subject—Board Will Accept the Proposal at This Morning's Meeting.

NEW STREET-CAR SYNDICATE.

It Is a Strong Financial Combination, and Means Business.

There was nothing strikingly new developed in the street-railway situation yesterday. Judge Elliott and his associates still continue in the policy they have adopted, that of talking little or none, and will only reiterate the statements they have already made, to the effect that when the proper time comes they will tell all that is to be told. The impression is still current among the business men of the city that Messrs. Dieterich and Benedict form the nucleus of the combination, and it has come to be a nearly conceded fact. Another point that gives this color is the fact that Mr. Dieterich will be here in a day or two. With them are associated some six or seven well-known Indianapolis capitalists.

One thing has been ascertained to a certainty, and that is that the new company is the strongest combination financially that has ever dealt with any Indianapolis enterprise, not even excepting the Citizens' syndicate when it was composed of the McCormicks, Ailertons and other Chicago millionaires.

There is no "wind" in the combination nor is there anything of bad faith in the bid. Ample funds are not only promised but are provided and produced. The men in the syndicate are not children in finance, and have made a close and careful study of the situation. They know the receipts and expenditures of the Citizens' company for some years back to a dollar. They know the cost of fully equipping the lines with electricity and of operating them. They have the cost of all the paving figured out as well as that of sweeping and sprinkling.

"I have no doubt," said one of the local capitalists interested, yesterday, "that the people were much surprised at the bid, but it was made with full knowledge of what we were doing. When we first determined to go after a franchise we decided to thoroughly canvass the situation from every point of view and then bid just precisely what we could safely offer—no more and no less—regardless of what other bidders in the field might do. That was precisely what we did, and we have hopes of obtaining the franchise."

"Who else are you with?" "You are asking a leading question. I have simply revealed my own connection because you have asked me in confidence. As yet the others must speak for themselves."

The gentleman with whom this conversation was held is one of the most responsible men in Indianapolis, a man whose name is a favorable one, and whose financial weight and reliability of the new company, both of which were very common upon the streets yesterday.

The Board of Public Works will take action tomorrow to displace all the regular meeting this morning, and will at once communicate with Judge Elliott its import. There is no question but that it will be a favorable one, and that the Citizens' company and Mr. DeFrees, when asked if it would be so, took no pains to deny it.

The question has arisen as to whether the board can enter into a contract with an unknown corporation through its attorney and agent. It has been understood from different sources that the Elliott company would not reveal the persons that compose it until the Council had ratified the contract. This being the case, it remains for the board to indicate whether an action such as the one referred to will be legal. President Condit said yesterday that it presented a new phase of the situation to him, and that at first thought it did not appear to be just the proper thing. He thought, however, the new company would incorporate as soon as notified that it would give the contract. He will discuss the matter with the Mayor and the city attorney. Should the board be willing to enter into such a contract, it is doubtful if it would be wise. The members of it will be most likely to want to know who are the people to whom they are granting all of these large and to insist that they announce themselves. Judge Elliott says that it will cost at least \$2,000 to incorporate the company, and that his people do not care to do that until they have some assurance that their plans will come to a successful termination.

CLAIMS A PERPETUAL CHARTER.

Position the Citizens' Company Will Take if It Wins the Franchise Fight.

Messrs. McKee and Verner, the chief owners of the street-car lines, were in Chicago yesterday and will be here to-day. The Citizens' company has as yet made no public announcement of its policy, and probably will not, leaving that to be learned by the people from future developments. But it is plainly marked out and is known to a few.

It will continue to occupy the streets and operate its lines until it is ousted by the courts, if that time comes, barring always the possibility of its selling out to the new syndicate or buying from it the franchise upon which it refused to bid. Neither of these possibilities, however, is even considered by either side at present. The first fight will—supposing that the Council approves the franchise, which seems entirely probable—in all probability, come next year, at which time, City Attorney Jones declares, the Citizens' charter expires. If the Citizens' company loses that fight after carrying it to the United States Appellate court, there will be an end of it. But the Journal has not yet found an attorney who concedes that the opinion rendered by City Attorney Jones and his associate, Judge A. C. Ayres, is good law. "It is possible that there are good legal reasons for its expiration at that time," said a well-known lawyer, yesterday, "but if so, they don't appear in Jones' opinion." While this litigation is on, it is probable that there will be no improvement in the service, and hence the unfortunate phase of the situation comes in.

But, worse than this, the Citizens' company claims that its franchise is perpetual, and, if successful in the first contest, will then seek to hold possession of the streets on this theory when after 1901, no public announcement of this claim has yet been made, but this was the theory upon which the purchase was made. It will be remembered that some years ago W. H. Miller, ex-Attorney-general of the United States, rendered an opinion to this effect. This opinion evidently has not been forgotten by the company and appears to have been backed by others of more recent date.

"We have the opinions of some of the best legal authorities in the United States," rendered President Mason to a friend some weeks ago, in discussing the subject, "that our franchise is perpetual. They have quoted me as saying that our franchise did not expire until 1901. What I said was that it did not expire before 1901, and if my language was misconstrued that is not my fault."

It is evident that the new owners of the company must feel sure of this position, or they would have hesitated a long while before paying \$3,250,000 for the securities of the company. It is probable that their forty-year bond plan is also based upon this claim. Jones' representative talked with a number of lawyers yesterday on this subject, and while all declined to be quoted without looking the matter over, a very general opinion was that the claim could not be substantiated. They found it difficult to see how a franchise expiring by limitation after a specified time could ever become a vested right.

McDONALD DID BUY THE PARK.

Fact Established by Sworn Testimony in Mr. Beveridge's Suit for His Fees.

Justice Daniels yesterday rendered judgment in favor of Albert J. Beveridge against the Indianapolis and Broad Ripple Rapid Transit Company in the sum of \$200. Several weeks ago Mr. Beveridge filed suit for that amount, claiming it to be due him as attorney's fees in representing the company in the litigation instituted by Claypool in an effort to get hold of the famous ten-thousand-dollar certified check. Claypool claiming that the company was indebted to him in the sum of \$1,000 as attorney's fees, for legal services rendered in its behalf. Dr. Light was put upon the witness stand and in the next proceeding testified that he no longer had any interest whatever in the Indianapolis and Broad Ripple Rapid Transit Company, having transferred all the stock and available assets of the company to R. I. McDonald, of Fort Wayne. He said that he went to Anderson and purchased the only two shares of stock of the company not already owned by him, and at Chicago, a short time before his trip to the East, all the stock was transferred to R. I. McDonald.

Mr. Beveridge's Activity. Leon Bailey, of the McDonald syndicate, still continues his daily calls on the Mayor and on the board. He was there as blithe as usual yesterday. When asked if he had heard from Mr. McDonald he replied that he had not, and could not say when he would. He expressed himself as thinking the offer of the Elliott franchise a good one for the city, and did it in a sort of a cheerful, de'il-may-care way as to lead to the belief that he did not care very much about it, or had not given it much thought in his mind, which he expected to work to a good end for those he represented.

FIREMEN'S MEETING.

No Grievance with the Company, but Local Officers Have Been Uppish.

The joint protective board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen for the Big Four system held their first session in this city, yesterday morning, for the purpose of formulating a new schedule in preparation for the world's fair business. The board has jurisdiction on the entire Big Four system, on which there are twelve divisions, and is composed of a delegate from each of these divisions. At yesterday's meeting there were but ten delegates, and as the laws of the brotherhood require a full attendance no binding action could be taken. J. D. De Vere, of Mt. Carmel, Ill., on the Cairo division, was president of the board, said last night that the brotherhood had no grievance with the company. They only differences were with local officers on several of the divisions, who had disregarded an agreement made with Superintendent Leck with the old schedule had come to be looked upon as not in effect, and had on some divisions been almost entirely disregarded. The board is meeting in conjunction with the strikers, who have been in session here for several days, and will continue their sessions until the purpose of the board is accomplished, which will probably take the remainder of the week.

WORK OF THE WIND.

Big Four Paint Shop at Brightwood Blown Down, but Employees Escape Injury.

The steady gale which blew with such velocity yesterday morning made a complete wreck of the long frame structure at Brightwood used by the Big Four as a paint shop. There were about ten men at work in the building at the time it collapsed, but some of them were hurt. Warning of the approaching danger was given the men by the creaking of the timbers, and those that were not already sheltered within the box cars in the building quickly found refuge with them. The building, which is 600 feet long and 80 feet wide, was entirely wrecked, but the box cars served to keep the timbers from falling upon the men, and when the debris was removed it was found that none of them had been injured. There were a number of box cars on the tracks in the building at the time and three or four old locomotives, which were damaged to a considerable extent. The crash of the falling building attracted the attention of everyone in the vicinity, and as it was known that there were men in the building, a great deal of the wildest excitement prevailed for a few moments until it was learned that there was no one hurt. The building was originally built for a transfer house, but was recently converted into a paint shop by the company. It was of frame, on a stone foundation and was a substantial building. The storm which raged the greater portion of the morning yesterday was one of the most threatening that has ever visited our vicinity. The wind reached a velocity during a part of the time of twenty-eight miles per hour.

Fast Time Impossible.

Wednesday night and yesterday were severe days for railroading. The high winds delayed trains, and the high waters made it necessary to move cautiously over bridges. A weak bridge, just east of Brazil, on the Vandalia, made it necessary to back Train No. 20, yesterday, to Terre Haute, and then it was run to Greencastle over the Big Four, around the weak bridge.

Several cases of trees blown across the tracks were discovered, but in time to prevent accident. Landslides were reported on the Big Four, but no damage resulted. Telegraph wires were down over all lines, and the moving of the trains was exceedingly difficult. Through trains from the West and North were two to four hours late all the day. Fortunately on no road was any serious damage to property, to employes or passengers on trains reported.

Preparing for World's Fair.

Secretary Johnson, of the State Board of Charities, is at work preparing charts and maps of the work of the board in this State for the world's fair. The exhibit will show the location of the prisons, county asylums, and other institutions in which this board was especially interested, and many other facts. It will be a part of the exhibit of the Bureau of Charities and Correction. It will be of interest to a large number of the students the social study of charity.

Fight in a Restaurant.

Carl Haasler and Clyde Wheeler, employes of Henry Smith's restaurant, quarreled yesterday over the latter's nationality. They came to