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Annual Orphan Festival,

ORPHANS' HOME,

CINCINNATI, SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1893

On this occasion the German Orphans' Home of Indianapolis will run its ANNUAL EXCURSION TO

CINCINNATI.

$2.50 FOR THE ROUND TRIP $2.50

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Tickets good going on all regular trains Saturday, May 13, and morning trains Sunday, May 14, and good to return on all regular trains up to and including Tuesday, May 16.

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H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

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GRAND EXCURSION

— TO —

Woodsdale Island Park

— VIA —

C., H. & D. R. R.

Sunday, May 14, 1893.

GIVEN BY

Machinists' Union, No. 64

Special train will leave Indianapolis May 14, at 8 a. m., and returning leave Woodsdale Park, 6:30 p. m.

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$14.98 Is THE WHEN'S price to-day for Suits for Men and Youths—handsome Sacks and Cutaways, that have been selling at $16, $18, $20 and $22; Suits for business and Sunday wear; choice fabrics — CASSIMERES, CHEVIOTS, HOMESPUNS, FANCY WORSTEDS, VICUNAS—handsomely made up.

The Indianapolis Military Band will give a Concert this evening at 7:30 from THE WHEN balcony.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PRINCESS FLOUR.

BEATEN AT THEIR OWN GAME.

"Green-Goods" Swindlers Robbed by a Couple of Shrewd Pennsylvanians.

HAZLETON, Pa., May 12.—To James Gillespie, of Freeland, belongs the credit of beating green-goods men at their own game. Gillespie is usually employed as a collector of a commercial agency. His income nets him a modest living. To an intimate friend on last Sunday he imparted the information that he was negotiating with New York green-goods men, and he was going to make an effort to beat them. He went to New York on Monday and returned to-day, and in evidence of his success now exhibits two rolls of money. One contains $1,500 in crisp, genuine bank notes. The other, to all appearances, is the same, but an examination shows it to be nothing but green paper. Gillespie began a correspondence with green-goods men a year ago. He had a thorough knowledge of the methods employed by them. A month ago this region was flooded with green-goods literature and he received one of the circulars. He reopened communications, received a code of signals for identification, and was instructed to use the telegraph. Newark, N. J., was the point to which he was instructed to telegraph. All messages that he received came from New York. He was to put in $300 and receive $1,500 of the stuff, which would "defy detection." It was arranged that Gillespie should go to Newark, and when an early train pulled into that city yesterday morning Gillespie and a friend alighted from it. Gillespie carried a carpet bag and an umbrella. He was met at the station by a man who had a coupe in waiting. When he introduced his friend there was some hesitation exhibited on the part of the man with the carriage, but it was not serious. After driving for about ten minutes the cab was halted before a hotel and the trio entered. They were met by another man. Again it was necessary for Gillespie to explain that his companion had in his clothes hard cash and was willing to make a deal. After being conducted to another room the first man whom they met exhibited and counted a roll of money containing $1,500. The confederate suddenly appeared, but the patrons kept an eye on the roll and before the flim-flam game of exchanging the money for bogus paper could be accomplished Gillespie held the wad and offered his own in exchange. The dealers again tried to divert attention, but, to their surprise, found themselves looking into a pair of pistols. Believing they had been duped by detectives, the men made a dash for the door. In their haste they dropped the roll of bogus paper which was intended for their victims. Pocketing both rolls Gillespie and his friend escaped, and arrived home. This is the story he tells, and has both kinds of money to prove his words.

KIDNAPED HIS OWN CHILD.

Exciting Scene at Decatur Following the Funeral of Mrs. Sadie Robinson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DECATUR, Ill., May 12.—Mrs. Sadie L. Robinson, a spiritualist, was buried in Decatur yesterday. She was the wife of Chris Robinson, a Chicago saloon keeper, and left a little girl, Flora, by name. The father demanded possession of the child after the funeral, but Mrs. John Priest, his mother-in-law, refused to give her up. To-day Robinson caused a big racket at the Priest place by kidnaping his own child, snatching it out of the yard and driving off with her in a buggy. Mrs. Priest got in the way of the rig and was seriously hurt by being run over.

Westfield Commencement.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CASEY, Ill., May 12.—A large audience attended the third annual commencement exercises of the Westfield High School, held in the college chapel at that place last night. Following was the programme: "Neglected Opportunities," C. Carroll Smith; "The Moment of Success," B. Myrtle Walker; "Finale," James. R. Love; "Character Building," Bess M. Allen; "The Power of the Pen," C. S. Owen; "Hope, a Characteristic of Youth," Carrie B. Hays; "Columbia," Charles C. Rider; "What Can She Do?" Irma L. Moore; "Whither do We Tend?" Edward E. Snyder; "Roll Call," Flora E. Miller.

Art Glass—Eastman, Schleicher & Lee.

SYNDICATE BANKS SUSPEND

Paris & Nave, of This City, Order the Little Ones They Control to Close.

They Had Four Minor Institutions at Orleans, Rossville and Elsewhere, Organized on the Dwiggins Plan.

A Number of Small Banks Controlled by the Columbian Go to the Wall.

All, However, Were Village Banks, Not Connected with Large Business Enterprises —Groundless Arrest of Good.

CLOSED ITS BANKS.

Indianapolis Firm of Paris & Nave Orders Its Banks to Suspend Payment.

John W. Paris and J. Shannon Nave, under the partnership style of Paris & Nave, bankers, have, from their quarters in the old Sentinel Building in this city, been controlling several small banks in the State. Upon the report of the Columbian National Bank failure Paris & Nave ordered the banks which they control to suspend. It seems that Paris & Nave organized banks somewhat on the plan of Mr. Dwiggins, of the Columbian National of Chicago; in fact, Mr. Paris was interested with Mr. Dwiggins in the Farmers' Bank, of Greentown, which suspended yesterday. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Chase was also one of the founders of the Greentown bank. The banks ordered to close by Paris & Nave, of Indianapolis, include the Bank of Orleans, Bank of Rossville, Bank of Freeport, O., and Bank of Rockford, Mich. These banks were all private affairs and had no extensive patronage.

The firm of Paris & Nave has only been in existence a short time, Mr. Nave joining with Mr. Paris in the business in January, 1892. Mr. Nave described the firm's business as a general brokerage one in addition to the banking end. He says the firm has been handling securities to a certain extent.

FOLLOWED THE DWIGGINS PLAN.

The Dwiggins plan was followed in its general outline by Paris & Nave in organizing these small private banks. An office would be opened and local parties incrested in the scheme. It was the firm's ultimate end, said Mr. Nave, to convert these small institutions into national banks after they had been put on a sound footing. None of the banks ordered closed by the firm name a capital stock.

"With the banking property on hand," continued Mr. Nave, "a sum less than $10,000 would pay us out. We believe that our assets are fully equal to our liabilities, but as several of our banks held relations with the Columbian National, and had a small sum tied up, we considered it the best policy to suspend our banks, more particularly as an uneasy feeling might precipitate a run on them. If these banks had the amount due them from the Columbian National they could still conduct their business and meet demands. We are in condition to pay every dollar we owe to outsiders. To-day we have been attempting to clear up matters and get our banking affairs in good shape, which we will do without much trouble. The suspension of the Capital National has had but little effect on our affairs. The bank at Orleans, which we ordered closed, was the correspondent of the Capital bank, but had only a small amount with the Indianapolis concern—perhaps not over $400. In one or more instances our banks have bought the property in which they do business."

Mr. Paris said that he was interested with Mr. Dwiggins in the Greentown bank before the firm of Paris & Nave was formed, but that he had received no recent statement showing the condition of the bank. Dwigging was in control, and the firm of Paris & Nave would suffer no loss through the Greentown failure.

THE ORLEANS AND ROSSVILLE BANKS.

The Bank of Orleans was established about two years ago, while the Bank of Rossville was only recently organized. The deposits at Rossville were small. From the information that Paris & Nave have, the little bank started by them at Freeport, O., is in the best condition. They say the available assets of the bank are in excess of the liabilities, and that the affairs will be readily straightened out. At Rossville the bank has, if its realty is considered, within a few hundred dollars of enough to pay off all claims. Mr. Nave further added in the course of a statement that there were only two of the banks where the liabilities exceeded the assets, and these two banks had moneys tied up with the Columbian National of Chicago. The firm has no connection with Mr. Dwiggins, although it would seem the firm has patterned after Dwiggins's method of organizing banks.

Mr. Paris stated that he did not believe the banks represented by the firm had over $1,000 tied up in other banks. An effort had been made to secure temporary assistance from the Indianapolis banks, but the banks were only willing, said Mr. Paris, to do this after the present flurry had passed.

Although a dispatch was received by the firm from its branch at Rockford, Mich., stating that the merchants of that place were anxious to have the concern continue business, yet Paris & Nave ordered it to suspend as the safest procedure.

Messrs. Paris & Nave came to Indianapolis from Attica, Ind., and both gentlemen have borne excellent business reputations. Some surprise was expressed that they should have met financial obstacles. The capital at their command, however, was probably not large enough to carry these small banks under a strain.

THE DWIGGINS BANKS.

A Number of Those He Established Afterward Dropped Him.

The suspension of several of the Dwiggins banks in the State was not unexpected by Indianapolis bankers after the Columbian National had closed its doors. Mr. Dwiggins was in Indianapolis over a week ago, but the object of his visit has not been ascertained. Local bankers were familiar, in a general way, with his method of organizing country branches, but they did not take kindly to the method. Several predictions were made that a crash of the system was inevitable. A number of bank officials, after entering the business through the solicitation of Dwiggins, cut loose from him and the Columbian National. The People's State Bank at Windfall, it is said, was organized by Dwiggins, but afterwards dropped all relations with him. He was the moving spirit in starting a bank at Thorntown, but the gentlemen who were installed as officials saw fit to sever relations with him and tried to buy the stock which Wiggins held. The Thorntown bank is in no wise affected by the Columbian National's failure.

State Bank Examiner Teeter is out of the city, but State Auditor Henderson yesterday received several reports of Dwiggins's bank suspensions. Natural Gas Inspector Jordan early in the morning met a man from Morristown who brought news of the suspension of the Dwiggins bank at that place. This information was at once furnished the Auditor's office. Then came a message from Kokomo announcing the failure of the Greentown bank. In the last report of this bank no capital stock is named, nor the amount of surplus or undivided profits given. When Mr. Teeter made his last examination of the Dwiggins banks none of them showed a bad condition. Twenty or more of the State banks of Indiana were correspondents of Dwiggins under his system. He also had banks scattered over Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Iowa, a majority of which were only recently established. Dwiggins's plan was to first organize a private bank, select local parties to take charge, convert the institution into a State bank and then dispose of his stock above par. The preliminary part of this plan, wherein Dwiggins assumed stock by giving the local bank credit with his Chicago institution, has already been described.

The Morristown and Greenwood banks are believed to be the only two in Indiana south of the National road that were correspondents of the Columbian National. C. D. McConnell, cashier of the bank at Ambia, was formerly one of Dwiggins's agents, but after he became cashier the Ambia Bank had no further dealings with Dwiggins.

INDIANA'S FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS.

Manager Eitel, of the Bradstreet Agency, on the Dwiggins Suspension.

"The suspension of three small banks throughout the State," said Manager Eitel, of Bradstreet's agency, last night, "is by no means a reflection on Indiana banking methods or an index to financial conditions. Indiana is financially sound, and property values are safe. There have been very few failures in commercial circles, and the only one of note in the past year or so was that of the Premier steel works. The merchants of the State are prosperous, and I do not believe they would feel a stringency of the money market as much as the merchants in other localities.

"This system of Dwiggins's in Indiana was no more than a big collection agency, and properly should not be confounded with banking. In nearly every instance a very small place was selected as a point for establishing one of the so-called banks. Men with no knowledge of banking were sometimes in charge, and as they had no acquaintance with the minutiæ of banking, they could not be expected to make a success. And then an attempt was made to do business on a small capital scattered about promiscuously. The various banks, to which reference is made, formed a row of bricks, so to speak, and when one fell there was a tottering all along the line. An erroneous impression is apt to go abroad, for the suspension of these banks makes a great deal of noise and does but comparative little injury. Few of them have realty holdings, I believe, and their suspension by no means results from shrinkage in land values or from depreciation in mercantile paper. The easy feeling and confidence among business men of this city shows that the true situation is recognized."

EVIDENTLY MADE A MISTAKE.

L. P. Good Arrested on a Groundless Charge —An Accountant for Dwiggins.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—At 6 o'clock this morning a telegram was received from Charles Vanosdel, postmaster at Williamsburg, O., asking for the arrest of Lawrence P. Good, of Indianapolis, on a charge of embezzling $10,000 from the bank at Williamsburg. Good was arrested. It was ascertained later that Good, who is an expert bank accountant, had been the last man in the bank at Williamsburg Thursday night, and had driven across the country to catch an early train so that he might reach his home. Several hours after Good left Williamsburg, and about midnight the proprietors made an assignment. As soon as the people heard of it this morning they became wild and jumped to the conclusion that Good had taken a lot of money. There does not appear any grounds for suspecting Good of having done anything wrong. It is not believed here that he has a dollar of the bank's money. Word from Williamsburg to-night is that the bank will pay out in full.

The news of the arrest of Lawrence P. Good, who lives at No. 598 North Illinois street, will cause much surprise here. He has an excellent standing in business and social circles, and is a man of comparative wealth and of first-class reputation as a business man. He was for many years engaged in business in Richmond, the firm being Thompson & Good, grocers, but sold out and soon went into the employ of the Chicago banking syndicate of Dwiggins, Starbuck & Co. He established the bank at Morristown and in a number of other places. He has been an active, energetic worker. The charge of embezzlement is treated by his friends here as absurd. They explain that it must arise out of the superheated excitement of creditors of the failing bank. Mr. Good's family consists of his wife and son and daughter.

ANOTHER OF DWIGGINS' SCHEMES.

United States Loan and Trust Company, with No Assets But Furniture.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Interesting disclosures are promised in connection with the investigation into the Columbia National Bank failure. The directors held a meeting to-day to discuss the practicability of resuming, but the result of their deliberations was not given out. Zimri Dwiggins, president of the Columbia, was a banker at Attica, Ind., ten or twelve years ago, and at that time established close relations with G. W. Wiggs and J. M. Starbuck, who were running a system of bucket shops under the name of Wiley, Strawbridge & Co. They determined to start a bank, and organized the United States National Bank, with a capital stock of $50,000. The bucket-shop business was subsequently broken up under the bucket-shop law, the bank being left in Dwiggins's control, while Wiggs went to New Mexico. The stock of the United States bank was swelled to $500,000, and Wiggs, who had discovered an alleged gilt-edged mine, drew $300,000 to pay for it. The mine was to be sold to English investors. The mine was a "dead horse" and never panned out. Nothing daunted by the failure of the New Mexican scheme, Dwiggins and Starbuck undertook the establishment of a chain of country banks, with the Columbia as its center. The Columbia finally got loaded up with country-bank stock, for which it had no special use, and then it was determined, it is said, to organize a company to take this stock, issue debenture bonds on it, and sell the bonds. The United States Loan and Trust Company was put in the field with Zimri Dwiggins as president, and incorporated under the laws of Indiana. The company is said to have represented that, upon the basis of country-bank stocks yielding 8, 10 and 12 per cent. dividends, 5 and 6 per cent. debenture bonds would be issued. To make the bond good, the United States Loan and Trust Company guaranteed the payment of principal and interest. The plan succeeded, and it is known that at one financial concern's offices $250,000 of the United States Loan and Trust Company's debentures had been registered. The approximate amount of bank stock held for this is said to be $450,000, and President Dwiggins is understood to have $500,000 more on hand. The assets of the United States Loan and Trust Company are said to consist of about $1,000 in office furniture. The list of branches of the Columbia Bank, a number of which closed their doors to-day, is a long one, extending over the States of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Ohio.

INDIANA BANKS.

Clay County Bank Amply Able to Weather Any Ordinary Storm.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 12.—The suspension of the Columbia National Bank, of Chicago, and the Capital National, at Indianapolis, has spread an uneasiness over this entire county. The Brazil bankers, however, are serene. They were not injured a particle by the failures, are solid as a rock, and claim to be flourishing. However, much fear was expressed for the Clay County Bank, at Clay City, which was known to be at one time controlled by the defunct Columbia National Bank. Cashier Bohn, of the Clay County Bank, was seen this afternoon. He was nervous and much disturbed by the rumors. He said: "I left home last night, and the wreck on the E. & I. has prevented my return. Our bank is as firm as any and in good condition. The Columbia bank did, at one time, own the controlling stock in our bank, but some time ago it was assigned to other Chicago parties. At present a good portion of the stock is owned in Clay City and the election of officers and control of the bank is done there. Of course, a run on us would cripple us the same as it would do any other bank, but I know of no intention of a probable run and do not anticipate any. We have much good paper that could not be realized on at once without loss, but we could weather the storm. You can say that we are all right."

Another of Dwiggins's Original Schemes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., May 12.—The failure of the Columbia National Bank, of Chicago, attracted some local attention here owing to the fact that Zimri Dwiggins, the president, was a factor in the organization of the Hamilton County Bank, this city. The entire interest of Dwiggins was recently purchased by local parties, and the bank was capitalized and reorganized as the First National Bank of Noblesville in March. Dwiggins has no connection with or relation to the First National Bank of Noblesville, and the bank is in no wise affected by the failure at Chicago, except that there is a small balance on the books of the Columbia due to the First National Bank of Noblesville. The amount of this balance is so insignificant that it will in no wise affect the Noblesville bank.

In addition to the numerous banks of which Dwiggins was the head he was likewise the organizer and president of the United States Loan and Trust Company, which did a large business in the way of farm loans, his method being to loan the money to the farmers at 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. In closing up the loan he required the borrower to execute a first mortgage for the amount of the principal. The mortgage bond for the principal had interest coupons attached for the interest at the rate of 6 per cent. He then took a second mortgage and notes for the other 2 per cent. of the interest. The principal note with the 6 per cent. coupons were sold throughout the country, and the money thus obtained was put into new loans. He thus secured as his profit the 2 per cent. notes, secured by the second mortgage, together with whatever premium he could realize on the sale of the principal note. In this way the United States Loan and Trust Company has placed a large amount of money on farms in this State.

A Paris & Dwiggins Failure.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., May 12.—The Farmers' Bank, of Greentown, in this county, went to the wall to-day, which, taken with the Russiaville Commercial Bank, had deposits of $60,000. The two institutions were under the same management. The two had a capital stock of $50,000 each, under the control of Paris, Dwiggins & Co. They are practically branches of the Columbia National Bank, of Chicago, that failed yesterday. The Chicago people owned but little of the stock, and the loss will fall heavily on local stockholders and depositors. The banks were crippled recently by the failure of the O. L. Evans Milling Company. Ex-Gov. Ira J. Chase is a stockholder in the wrecked bank at Greentown, but the extent of his loss is not known. The officers claim they can pay out, but there is great apprehension that the wind-up will not show the necessary assets.

The Russiaville Bank Closed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RUSSIAVILLE, Ind., May 12.—The Commercial State Bank, of this place, closed its doors this morning with a placard on the door announcing suspension on account of the failure of the Columbia National Bank, of Chicago. The Commercial is one of the many small banks put in operation by the Dwiggins syndicate, of Chicago, and has been seemingly doing a successful business for three years. Their deposits were not overly heavy at this time and the officers say that the depositors will be paid in full. The failure has created a good deal of uneasiness among depositors and business will be somewhat crippled for a few days. The general opinion is that they will make good their deposits.

A dispatch from Washington says: "The failure of the Russiaville bank in consequence of the collapse of the Columbia National Bank of Chicago, caused no surprise at the Controller's office to-day, as the distress of a number of small banks and banking firms in northern Indiana was fully expected."

Orleans Bank Suspends.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ORLEANS, Ind., May 12.—The bank of Orleans closed its doors to-day. The failure of the Columbia National, of Chicago, and the Capital National, of Indianapolis, are assigned as the cause. The bank is owned by Paris & Nave, of Indianapolis, and was doing a good business. Frank Rawlings, the cashier, is using every effort to satisfy the demands of the excited depositors. Negotiations are now pending by which the necessary relief will be secured, and it is probable the bank will be doing business again in a few days. Its capital stock is $10,000, and it is reported that its deposits will reach $25,000.

Bank at Brookston Gone Under.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DELPHI, Ind., May 12.—The Commercial Bank of Brookston, White county, one of the Dwiggins banks, closed its doors this morning. The depositors were mostly farmers, and announcement of the bank's suspension spread rapidly through the country. It was not long before the little town was thronged with anxious depositors. Cashier Barnes was accessible at his home, and stated that there was enough money and securities in the safe to pay every depositor in full. Steps have been taken to have a receiver appointed.

Citizens' Bank at Knox Closed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KNOX, Ind., May 12.—The Citizens' State Bank, of this city, suspended to-day. Dwiggins, of the Columbia Bank of Chicago, was the principal owner. Depositors have been panic-stricken all day. The banks at Walkerton, Arcadia, Oxford and Boswell have closed. All were dependent on the Columbia.

Morristown Commercial Bank Closed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MORRISTOWN, Ind., May 12.—The Commercial Bank at this place suspended this morning, caused by the failure of the Columbia National Bank of Chicago. It is thought the bank may resume in the morning and pay deposits. No uneasiness is felt.

Rochester Banks Not Affected.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ROCHESTER, Ind., May 12.—Zimri Dwiggins, who was one of the organizers of the Citizens' State Bank here, sold all his interest therein some time ago. None of the banks in this city are affected by the failure of the Columbia National.

Bank at Monroeville Fails.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONROEVILLE, Ind., May 12.—The bank here, a branch of the Columbia National Bank of Chicago, closed its doors to-day. A statement as to the condition of the bank cannot be given. The depositors were of the poorer class of people.

Citizens' Bank of Hebron Suspends.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HEBRON, Ind., May 12.—The Citizens' Bank of Hebron closed its doors to-day. The suspension was caused by the Columbia National failure.

Dunkirk Bank Closed.

DUNKIRK, Ind., May 12.—The Dunkirk Bank closed its doors last night. A crowd

[Continued on Second Page.]

WILL NOT CLOSE ON SUNDAYS

World's Fair Directors Decide to Keep the Gates Open Every Day in the Week.

Visitors Will Be Admitted to the Grounds and Midway Plaisance on Payment of Half the Usual Cost of Tickets.

Act of Congress to Be Partially Obeyed by Closing Exhibit Buildings.

Nothing Said About Returning the Provisional Appropriation of $2,500,000—Legal Opinion on Which Action Was Based.

OPEN EVERY DAY.

World's Fair Directors Decide to Admit Visitors to Jackson Park on Sundays.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The world's fair gates will be swung wide open to the public and the question of Sunday opening is settled.

Early last Sunday morning crowds began to move on to Jackson Park, thinking that perhaps the gates of the fair grounds would be opened, but they were disappointed, and fully forty thousand people were turned away from the gates of the fair proper and spent their money with the side shows surrounding the fair, a fact which the fair authorities were not slow to grasp. To-day, as a result, at the regular monthly meeting of the local directors of the world's fair it was decided to open the gates of Jackson Park to the public for one-half the cost of admittance to the fair during the week, viz., 25 cents. This action has nothing to do with the opening of the buildings. The latter will remain closed as directed under the laws passed by Congress and as agreed to when the sum of $2,500,000 was accepted from the hands of the Fifty-second Congress. The gatekeepers will admit to the grounds every one paying 25 cents, they can examine the buildings on the outside, see everything there is to be seen, in fact, but they cannot enter the buildings. The action of the board will go into effect a week from next Sunday, or on the 21st of this month. The vote by which the resolution was passed was 27 to 7. Under the resolution Midway Plaisance will also be thrown open.

Mr. Edwin Walker, attorney for the board, submitted an opinion on the question, and, on the strength of this opinion, the board acted. No provision was made for the return of any part of the $2,500,000 given to the fair under the act of Congress, but there were vague tentative talk of refunding the money, some time—in the uncertain future. The vote, as explanations made by directors revealed, by no means showed the real convictions of each member. Many voted in the affirmative for the purpose of forcing a test of the matter, and others voted so with reservations and provisos. Briefly, Mr. Walker decided that the exposition was one thing and the exposition grounds altogether a distinct and separate thing. On this the local directory stands accordingly. Unless the national commission acts vigorously to prevent it, Jackson Park will be open on Sunday, the exposition buildings remaining closed.

The fact that an effort would be made to cut the gordian knot brought out a large attendance of members, thirty-five of the forty-five members being present. Long before the call for order the directors sat about the room impatiently awaiting the appearance of a quorum. Ex-President Baker seemed hardly able to brook the delay. He repeatedly called upon the board to get down to business. His impatience, however, was not exactly conspicuous, as everybody seemed to feel the same way. The gravity of the question which was to be dealt with apparently caused the directors no little anxiety, and the jocularity which usually prefaced the meetings was absent.

THE ATTORNEY'S OPINION.

Immediately after roll call President Higginbotham recognized attorney Edwin Walker, who submitted the report upon which the board's action was taken, and which is, in part, as follows:

Your president has requested that, as chairman of the committee on legislation, I submit to the board, at its present meeting, an opinion relative to the obligations assumed by this corporation by its acceptance of the act of Congress of Aug. 5, 1892, with the conditions thereto attached, without any reference whatever to the subsequent act of Congress of March 3, 1893, as bearing on or affecting such obligations.

The act under consideration is entitled "An act to aid in carrying out an act of Congress, approved April 25, 1890," etc. Under this act, for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of construction of the World's Columbian Exposition, Congress appropriated $2,500,000, and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the same to this corporation upon certain conditions. This corporation accepted the act, and has fully complied, upon its part, with all the conditions and obligations thereto attached. The inquiry of your president is directed to Section 4 of the act, which, in substance, provides that such appropriation was made upon the further condition that the "exposition should not be open to the public on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday," and further provides that, if such appropriation be accepted by this corporation, it shall be "and it is hereby made the duty of the World's Columbian Commission, created by an act of Congress, April 25, 1890, to make such rules or modification of the rules of said corporation as shall require the closing of the exposition on the said first day of the week, commonly called Sunday."

After the formal acceptance a rule was adopted by the board of directors providing that the exposition should be open for the admission of visitors for six months, commencing on the 1st day of May and ending on the 30th day of October, 1893, on each day of the week, except on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. This rule has not been amended or modified by the national commission, and still stands as a rule of this corporation.

The substantial question under consideration is whether Section 4 of the act of Aug. 5, 1892, and the rule adopted in conformity therewith, required the exclusion of the public from Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance on Sunday as well as from the buildings in which the various exhibits are installed. The act of Aug. 5 is in aid of the original act of April 25, 1890, under and by authority of which the World's Columbian Exposition is being held, and therefore, in ascertaining the true meaning of Congress we should construe both acts together.

The duties and powers of the commissioners are clearly defined by the law, as well as the duties and obligations of this corporation. Section 5 provides, "That said commission be empowered in its discretion to accept, for the purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition, such site as may be selected and offered; and such plans and specifications of buildings to be erected for such purpose at the expense of and tendered by this corporation."

In this section the word "exposition" was used, but in the preceding section and in the preamble and title of the act the word "exhibition" was used instead of "exposition," and all through the act both words are indifferently used. Both words are relative terms without material difference in meaning. Webster defines "exposition" as "A public exposition or show; as industrial and artistic productions." The same authority defines "exhibition" as "The act of exhibiting for inspection; that which is exhibited, held forth or displayed; a display of works of art, etc." In my opinion the word "exposition" in the act of August 5, 1892, refers to the exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, etc., authorized to be exhibited in the city of Chicago, under the authority of the original act of April 25, 1890.

The national commission has divided this exhibition into several grand departments, and to provide for the installation of the exhibits and of the display of the arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine and sea, this corporation has constructed buildings for each department. All of the exhibits are installed and exposed to the public view in such buildings, under proper rules and regulations. These buildings are located in Jackson Park, which was tendered to the commissioners as a site for the exposition.

The act of Aug. 5 directs that the exposition shall not be open to the public on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, but I do not think that Congress thereby intended to prohibit the public from visiting the park or grounds on Sunday or any other day of the week. The prohibition extends to the exposition proper, or rather, to the works of art, manufactures, etc., on exhibition. All exhibits are to be concealed from public view on Sunday, but the law will not bear the construction, in my opinion, of extending the prohibition to the public park and grounds. My opinion, therefore, is that the ex