Bowen-Merrill ANNOUNCE A GREAT BOOK!

If Christ Came to Chicago!

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BOWEN-MERRILL.

MISS BREWSTER WEDDED.

She Renounced Her Religion and Married a Catholic Polish Count.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The marriage of Miss Annie Seabury Brewster and Count Henri de Frankenstein took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral to-day. Archbishop Corrigan officiated, assisted by Rev. James Connelly and Rev. Henry T. T. Newey. The nuptial mass was celebrated by Rev. T. Daly. The altar was profusely decorated with lilies.

The marriage is a notable one, not only from the fact that it brings a foreign title to another American girl, but it ends a wooing most enthusiastic on the part of the bridegroom. Miss Brewster is the daughter of William Cullen Brewster, president of the Plaza Bank, and a millionaire. The bride's uncle, who died a few years ago, left her $1,000,000, which has since been greatly increased by good investment. Miss Brewster is pretty, petite and a decided blonde. Count Henri de Frankenstein comes from a wealthy old Polish family, which has long been a power with the Vatican. He is about twenty-eight years old. His complexion, eyes and hair are dark, and the lower part of his face is covered with a closely cut beard. He looks foreign and talks English with an interesting accent. The most of his life has been spent at Rome, where the family has a palace. He met Miss Brewster while she was traveling on the continent two years ago. From accounts it was a case of love at first sight on the part of the Count. Some weeks ago the Count came to America to press his suit. He came armed with letters of introduction from some cardinals at Rome to Archbishop Corrigan and Cardinal Gibbons. Mr. Brewster was at first averse to the marriage. He would have preferred an American son-in-law, but finally he waived his objections. The one hitch after that in the matrimonial affair was that Miss Brewster was a Protestant, while the Count was a Catholic, but Miss Brewster settled matters by entering the Roman Catholic Church.

WHAT "AMERICANISM" IS.

A Well Expressed Definition with Applications of the American Spirit.

Theodore Roosevelt, in the Forum.

There is one quality which we must bring to the solution of every problem; that is an intense and fervid Americanism.

It is of very great consequence that we should have a full and ripe literary development in the United States, but it is not of the least consequence whether New York, or Boston, or Chicago, or San Francisco becomes the literary center of the United States.

The American who becomes Europeanized, who loses his power of doing good work on this side of the water, and who loses his love for this native land, is not a traitor; but he is a silly and undesirable citizen. He is as emphatically a noxious element in our body politic as is the man who comes here from abroad and remains a foreigner. Nothing will more quickly or more surely disqualify a man from doing good work in the world than the acquirement of that flaccid habit of mind which its possessors style cosmopolitanism. Even if the weaklings who seek to be other than Americans were right in deeming other nations to be better than their own, they would still be unable to be a first-class American is fifty-fold better than to be a second-class imitation of a Frenchman or Englishman.

It is in those professions where our people have striven hardest to mold themselves in conventional European forms that they have succeeded least; and this holds true to the present day, the failure being, of course, most conspicuous where the man takes up his abode in Europe; where he becomes a second-rate European.

He is the most foolish of parents who sends his children to be educated abroad, not knowing, what every clear-sighted man from Washington and Jay down has known, that the American who is to make his way in America should be brought up among his fellow Americans. It is among the people who like to consider themselves, and, indeed, to a large extent are, the leaders of the so-called social world, especially in some of the Northeastern cities, that this colonial habit of thought, this thoroughly provincial spirit of admiration for things foreign, and inability to stand on one's own feet, becomes most evident and most despicable.

We do not wish German-Americans and Irish-Americans who figure as such in our social and political life; we want only Americans, and, provided they are such, we do not care whether they are of native or of Irish or of German ancestry. We have no room in any healthy American community for a German-American vote or an Irish-American vote, and it is contemptible demagogy to put planks into any party platform with the purpose of catching such a vote.

It remains true that, in spite of all our faults and shortcomings, no other land offers such glorious possibilities to the man able to take advantage of them, as does ours; it remains true that no one of our people can do any work really worth doing unless he does it primarily as an American.

Miss Pollard's Father.

Philadelphia Record.

Apropos of the Pollard-Breckinridge trial many Philadelphia Odd Fellows have a very distinct recollection of the father of the frail plaintiff, who was a prominent man in their order, and who was entertained by them, in this city, shortly before his death, in 1876. Mr. Pollard was an Odd Fellow for thirty-one years, and occupied the highest positions of the order in Kentucky. Though always poor, never rising above his trade as a saddler, his Philadelphia friends remember him as a refined, pleasant-mannered man, much of whose intellectual brightness seems to have been transmitted to the daughter, who has occupied so conspicuous a place in the public gaze during the past year.

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DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

HE LOVED MADELINE

But She Was Too Affectionate to Meet His Idea of a Wife.

Rankin Roselle, Miss Pollard's Ex-Fiance, Tells of His Relations with the Plaintiff at Cincinnati.

AN EXPERT CROSS-EXAMINED

"Colonel" Hay Interrogated by Ex-Judge Jere M. Wilson.

Breckinridge's Private Secretary on the Stand—More Depositions Read—Miss Pollard in Court.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The surprise of the Pollard-Breckinridge trial to-day was the unexpected appearance of one of Miss Pollard's old lovers, Rankin Roselle, a Kentucky schoolmaster. His deposition had been read in the case, but to make his testimony doubly sure, the ex-fiance was introduced in person, and no sooner had he taken the stand than Madeline Pollard glided in for the first time this week, from the office of her attorneys across the street, where she waits to be sent for when her presence is needed. Probably she will be in court to-morrow to face her silver-haired accuser; for the attorneys declare that there will be positively no longer postponement of the testimony of the principal in the case and that Colonel Breckinridge will take the stand without fail in the course of the day.

Most of the testimony to-day was in the form of depositions and much of it was of a character which can only be published in expurgated form. Three depositions, regarding which Judge Bradley had expressed his regrets that they could not be excluded on moral principles, were recited and the justification for the scathing comments on them was self-evident. Some of the language employed by Hiram Kaufman, a Lexington butcher, and John Brandt, a janitor from the same place, would hardly be tolerated in a well-regulated barroom. These gentlemen admitted in a matter of fact way their tendencies toward habitual drunkenness and marital infidelity, and the court admitted their statements unexpurgated, as he remarked in conversation, that the jury might judge of the character of the witnesses.

Colonel Breckinridge's private secretary was one witness of the day, and another was Colonel Hay, the best-known man in Washington and, incidentally, an expert on penmanship, who was subjected to further cross-examination upon the principles employed in detecting forgeries, under the suggestion of another expert who sat at attorney Wilson's elbow. From the addition of this new expert into the case it looks as though a hard fight had been precipitated over the authenticity of that black-bordered letter which was made public yesterday. The case of the defense is drawing to a close with the appearance of Colonel Breckinridge, whose testimony is expected to occupy at least three days, as long a time as Madeline Pollard was on the stand. Then there will be rebuttal for an indefinite length, as Miss Pollard will take the stand again and witnesses have been summoned from Kentucky.

THE DISPUTED LETTER.

Expert Hay and Breckinridge's Private Secretary Examined.

No sooner had the Circuit Court met today than Judge Wilson, of the plaintiff's counsel, requested that the disputed letter which had been in the hands of the Breckinridge forces be placed in the custody of the clerk of the court. He also requested that "Col." E. B. Hay, the expert on handwriting, be recalled for further cross-examination. Mr. Wilson asked him some questions about his method of judging handwriting, whereat Mr. Hay gave a dissertation upon "specific" characteristics, as he called them, illuminating his remarks by illustrations drawn offhand on the blackboard.

When Mr. Wilson inquired in what characteristic the expert laid the greatest stress Mr. Hay replied, with an impressive genuflection: "The tout ensemble." The spectators snickered, Judge Bradley smiled, some of the jurors looked puzzled, as though they suspected there was impropriety lurking in the words, and Mr. Wilson requested that the expression be rendered into English.

From this point Mr. Wilson turned to inquire if Mr. Hay remembered having testified as an expert before a congressional committee upon a letter supposed to have been written to Congressman Springer by one Findley. Mr. Hay recalled the case, and Mr. Butterworth recollected also that he had been a member of the committee.

"Yes, you wrote the report," remarked Mr. Wilson.

"Not but it was a good report," Mr. Butterworth replied, "and I signed it."

"So it was a good report," Mr. Wilson repeated. The object of his reference to the case was shown when he proceeded to read extracts from Mr. Hay's testimony at that investigation, to show that he had said at different times that he placed greatest weight upon general characteristics and upon special characteristics. Cool as the traditional cucumber, expert Hay explained how he reconciled his statements. Asked if he had not testified that Findley did not write the Springer letter when it had been proved that he did, Mr. Hay replied that his belief remained unchanged that Findley was not the writer.

"Did you not testify in this court recently that a will was a forgery, when it was proved undoubtedly genuine?" Mr. Wilson inquired.

Mr. Hay denied that this was the fact, and Mr. Butterworth insisted that the case referred to should be named.

Mr. Hay, who is an expert penman himself, asserted that he could imitate any individual letters in the disputed document, but would not be able to combine them into a plausible imitation of the handwriting. He did not remember a case involving the genuineness of some naval vouchers, in which the experts had picked out the originals as forgeries. He had never known a case in which experts had differed so widely as over the Findley letter, and incidentally remarked that Congress had never paid him for the twenty-five days of hard work upon the case.

Mr. Butterworth added that the government never paid anything it could avoid paying, except its bonds, an observation which would have pleased "General" Coxey of the commonweal.

After giving an explanation of the methods of tracing the expert averred that none of them could have been employed in making the letter before him. Lawyers Wilson and Butterworth indulged in a dispute over the reading of the report of the congressional committee on the Findley letter. Mr. Butterworth explained that the Republicans and Democrats of the committee had taken partisan positions regarding the authorship of the Findley letter, and their conclusions were not read. When Mr. Hay was finally dismissed the whole field of expert evidence had been threshed over to weariness.

Mr. Hay was followed by Colonel Breckinridge's stenographer and clerk, a young blonde-mustached man named Worthington, who until recently had been employed in the office of Breckinridge & Shelby in Lexington. Being requested to tell what he knew of the questioned letter he explained that last September Mr. Shelby had received a request from Colonel Breckinridge, then in Washington, to make a search for letters from Miss Pollard to him. The search had extended over three or four days, and finally this letter was found on top of an old unused desk where a lot of correspondence, part of it belonging to the firm, part Colonel Breckinridge's private correspondence, was stored away in pasteboard files alphabetically arranged. This was the only letter from Miss Pollard found.

On cross-examination the clerk said that the office of Breckinridge & Shelby had been moved in September, 1890.

"So that," Mr. Wilson said, "of all the letters found in that office this is the only one in Miss Pollard's handwriting?"

The clerk assented, and Mr. Wilson asked if that package had seemed to consist of private correspondence, to which the witness replied that they had seemed to be mostly business letters. Between the leaves of that pasteboard file, he explained, had been only letters from persons whose names began with P. His recollection was that "1881" was stamped upon the package. This ended the testimony concerning the disputed letter, for the present at least.

ROSELLE TESTIFIES.

His Relations with Miss Pollord and Why He Left Her.

There was a stir in court when Mr. Shelby said: "Now, Mr. Roselle," and a tall, slender, sunburned man, whose dress betokened that he was from the country, came forward and kissed the Bible. Rankin R. Roselle, it will be remembered, was one of Miss Pollard's lovers. He announced that he was a school teacher in Nicholas county, Kentucky, had recently been elected superintendent of the county schools, had been deputy county clerk for six years and was master of the local Masonic Lodge. From March, 1881, to March, 1889, he was employed with a dry goods firm in Cincinnati, going from there to Chicago, where he remained until August, 1884, returning to Cincinnati and remaining there until January, 1885.

"Do you know the plaintiff, Madeline Pollard?" he was asked.

This was the first important question asked by Mr. Shelby, who conducted the examination, and the reply was: "I do."

"State when you became acquainted with her, and under what circumstances."

Mr. Roselle was evidently embarrassed. He spoke slowly and his command of grammar was not all that might be expected of a school teacher. "It was either in October or November, 1883," he said. "There was a lady came into the store looking for me."

Just at this juncture occurred one of the most dramatic episodes of the trial, for, as Roselle said these words, the door between the jury and the witness swung open, and for the first time this week the black-robed plaintiff, followed by her faithful attendant, Sister Ellis, of the austere features, entered. Miss Pollard wore a new bonnet, more becoming than the little affair which has covered her head heretofore. She glanced toward Roselle and Roselle toward her. It was their first meeting since 1885. The young woman's face flushed slightly, the man dropped his head and toyed nervously with the Bible on the stand. Miss Pollard took a seat beside Mr. Wilson, nearly in front of the witness. There was silence deep and embarrassing, finally broken by Mr. Shelby, as he said: "Proceed, Mr. Roselle."

Mr. Roselle proceeded, somewhat paler than before and more embarrassed. "I was at that time on the fifth floor. A messenger boy came and announced that a lady wanted to see me. I went out to see who she was. It was Madeline Pollard. She introduced herself to me, said she had heard of me often, and wanted to see me. She said she desired to go to Wesleyan College, and asked me if I would go with her, to which I consented and I did."

"Did she tell you how she happened to know you?"

THEY VISIT THE COLLEGE.

"She heard her cousin, Nellie Oliver, speak of me often. I knew Nellie Oliver. We were received in the office of the college by Dr. Brown. I was not acquainted with him, but I introduced myself and Miss Pollard. She stated her intention of entering school there, said she had a guardian. Mr. Rhodes, who would be along the next day to complete the arrangements. She stated to Dr. Brown that I was a personal friend of hers, and asked him to grant me the privilege of calling there whenever I wanted. From that time I called regularly for the purpose of seeing her; sometimes twice a week, sometimes three times."

"Did you see her alone or with other persons?"

"Most frequently alone. Sometimes other young ladies came in."

"Did your visits lead to friendship?"

Roselle replied briskly: "At first I had an admiration for the young lady. My admiration led to love and love to an engagement. We became engaged about the Christmas holidays."

In answer to further questions Roselle said: "Miss Pollard stated first that Mr. Rhodes was her guardian; afterwards that she was desirous of getting an education and having no one to help her. Mr. Rhodes having proposed matrimony, she became engaged to him on condition that he would pay for her schooling. She said from the start that she did not intend to carry out the contract. She was ambitious to secure an education. I saw her at the school, sometimes in the reception room, adjoining the parlor; sometimes in the parlor, generally alone, from 8 to 10 in the evening."

Roselle testified that during their engagement Miss Pollard exhibited great affection for him; that she frequently kissed and caressed him, and often sat in his lap. She had asked him to act, when Rhodes was present, as though he was not acquainted with her. When he had told her he was going to Chicago she expressed a wish to accompany him. He told her she might do so, and she put on her cloak and hat, saying her trunk was packed. He was then obliged to tell her that, "under the circumstances, she had better not go until June." Miss Pollard had told him she was three years younger than he, and he was born in 1860. Roselle had presented Miss Pollard with two rings. He had also taken her to sit for tintypes, and he identified three pictures which were shown him. Miss Pollard had once mentioned to him a mock marriage between herself and Julian."

"Between whom?" asked Judge Bradley, perhaps remembering the affidavit in which Julian had sworn the mock marriage was between Owen Tinsley and Miss Pollard, and was performed by himself (Julian.)

Miss Pollard had once given him a ring, and had written to him after he went to Chicago. He had none of the letters. His second letter to her was answered by a lady friend of her's.

WHY HE DESERTED HER.

Mr. Wilson objected to anything regarding this letter, and was sustained, as he was also in an objection to the reasons why Roselle had let the engagement drop. In another form the latter question was pointed, and the witness said that she had allowed him to kiss and hug her in a way he did not like in a woman he loved. Once he had written her about the rings he gave her. He had destroyed the reply.

After the noon recess Mr. Shelby inquired whether, in 1884, Miss Pollard was a mature person physically and mentally. Objection was made and the question excluded. He was asked also whether her conduct was that of a mature person and this was also excluded, but a question was framed to which Mr. Roselle could answer that she was a woman. He had seen principal Brown but once and there had been no unpleasantness between them.

Last April Roselle had made application for the position of gauger in the internal revenue service, but when his friends persuaded him to run for superintendent of schools he withdrew his application. He did not know Colonel Breckinridge when he applied for the revenue position. His application had been withdrawn before he made a deposition in this case.

Mr. Wilson jumped into the cross-examination enthusiastically.

"You withdrew your application before you made that deposition?" he asked.

"Yes, sir."

"How long before?"

"About—

"Was it not the same day you made your deposition—the morning of the same day?"

"Yes it was."

"And you had your application in your pocket when you made the deposition?"

"Yes, sir; that's a fact."

There was a brief tilt between the lawyers over questions regarding the standing of the Wesleyan institution, Mr. Wilson desiring to show that Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, Mrs. Springer and other prominent women had graduated there, and Mr. Butterworth saying that all that was admitted. Then Mr. Wilson catechized the witness about the location of reception rooms in the school, etc. The witness's responses indicated a poor recollection of rooms he had, according to his direct evidence, visited two or three times a week.

MORE DEPOSITIONS.

Testimony of Character Defamers Kaufman and Brandt.

The deposition of Hiram Kaufman, a Lexington butcher, was taken up after the cross-examination of Roselle had been concluded. Mr. Kaufman had known Miss Pollard when she lived in Lexington in 1883. Kaufman said that he was living between two questionable resorts. There were some words not customarily heard in the best of society in this statement, but with the consent of Judge Bradley the lawyer substituted a mild term. Once he had visited one of the houses with Jim Rhodes. Jim had said: "I want you to see my girl." Kaufman then went into details that no respectable newspaper would care to publish. The intent of his testimony was to blacken Miss Pollard's testimony and show that she was the mistress of Rhodes. He also swore that Madeline was in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

The deposition of John A. Brandt, a school janitor of Lexington, followed. Brandt said he had first met Miss Pollard in 1883 at a house kept by Lena Singleton, who was reputed to be the mistress of James Rhodes. The plaintiff had seemed then about seventeen years old. Brandt had often taken Miss Pollard riding, according to his story; had often picked her up and dropped her somewhere in the street, as he was a married man. He described Miss Pollard as "a spare made woman," with dark hair, and said she was then going to school. Brandt's testimony was somewhat contradictory as to when he first met Miss Pollard, saying once that he had met her first in 1881 and again in 1883. Brandt proved himself to be a man of the same character as Kaufman, and his testimony was as vile.

The deposition of Letcher Lusby, chief of police of Lexington for six years past, revealed that he had known Lena Singleton. Mr. Wilson objected to a question as to Lena Singleton's reputation for chastity, but Judge Bradley remarked that, considering what the witness said of her house, her character might be inferred. Questions as to whether Mr. Rhodes had sent money by express through an office in which Lusby had been employed were objected to, but admitted, and it appeared that Rhodes had sent money to a young lady at Wesleyan College. When witness joked him about her, he had explained that she was his niece.

The deposition of W. T. Jones, an alderman of Lexington, showed that he had been acquainted with the family of Prof. Brown, of Wesleyan College, in 1883 and 1884, had known Miss Pollard and understood that she was frequently visited by Roselle. She had told him that Rhodes was paying her tuition; that she had promised to marry him, but did not intend to carry out her contract, as he was an ignorant old farmer. With this the court adjourned.

DR. PAXTON'S REASONS.

He Withheld the Certificate at the Request of the Colonel.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Health Board received a letter to-day from Dr. Paxton in reference to the filing of the marriage certificate of Colonel Breckinridge to Mrs. Wing. The letter is dated Allegheny City, Pa., and states that the filing of the certificate was withheld at the request of Col. Breckinridge, who said that he did not want the marriage made public just then. Dr. Paxton also makes the excuse that he was ill at the time, and further that he did not know it was contrary to law not to file the certificate. The Health Board is considering the advisability of procuring the passage of a bill through the Legislature making it a misdemeanor to fail to file such certificates.

Breckinridge May Be Cast Out.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 28. — Colonel Breckinridge's church membership here is in serious danger. There will be a change in the pastorate shortly, and a move, it is said, will then be made to cast him out. Colonel Breckinridge has been a member of this church for thirty-six years.

WILSON AND BRECKINRIDGE.

A Coming Struggle that Is Rousing the Liveliest Interest.

Washington Special in Chicago Record.

Judge Bradley, Colonel Breckinridge and Judge Wilson, three of the conspicuous figures in the scandal trial, all belong to the same church. Calderon Carlisle is a Catholic. The exciting event in the Breckinridge trial, the climax of interest, will come when Judge Wilson undertakes the cross-examination of the defendant. All who have watched his career must recognize Colonel Breckinridge as a very remarkable man. His ability as a debater is equaled by only two members of the House of Representatives—Mr. Reed and Mr. Cockran. His self-control and audacity have been demonstrated by the brazen manner in which he has faced the shameful disclosures of his private habits, and his skill in the examination of witnesses and the exchange of repartee has been exhibited again and again both in Washington and Kentucky. He has been recognized as the leader of the bar in his State, and has passed in Washington as one of the ablest men in public life.

Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson came to Congress from Connersville, Ind., twenty-five years ago, and remained here in the practice of law at the expiration of his congressional career. He is the foremost man of the Washington bar, and has been connected with all the famous cases that have been tried in the criminal courts of this city during the last decade. He won his first prominence as the chairman of the House committee that investigated the Credit Mobilier and Pacific Mail scandals, and has increased his reputation by his conduct of several celebrated cases since. His force and shrewdness in cross-examinations are proverbial. Everybody admits that he can turn a witness inside out as successfully and completely as any lawyer in the United States. He has plenty of nerve and courage, and his tongue is sharp and keen, although his manner is always polite and even deferential to a witness.

But he has never undertaken the cross-examination of a man like Breckinridge, and in fact such a witness very seldom appears in court. There has been so much talk about the intention of Colonel Breckinridge to "protect himself from insult" during the progress of this trial and the apprehension is so general that the scandal is going to end in a tragedy, that the encounter of the two men is awaited with suppressed excitement. But Mr. Wilson is not one to be deterred from the performance of his duty by the threats of his opponent, or the fear of the public as to his personal safety, and there is no doubt that he may be expected to show Colonel Breckinridge even less mercy than he otherwise would.

THE ARMOR PLATE FRAUDS.

Inside History of a Remarkable Proceeding Not Yet Told.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The report of Secretary Herbert on the armor-plate frauds agrees in the main with what had already been published. There are several points, however, which are left unexplained.

The motive behind the frauds is not disclosed. How and to what extent could employes of the Carnegie works profit by foisting defective plates on the government?

When certain employes offered to give information on the subject on condition that they receive a share of the money recovered why did Secretary Herbert co-operate with them in what was suggestive of a blackmailing scheme, instead of promptly and frankly notifying Carnegie, Phipps & Co. of the charges preferred against them? The latter would have been an honorable proceeding, it would have protected the interests of the government, it would have opened the way to the adjustment of damages and would have put an end to the irregularities. But the investigation was conducted secretly, the damages were fixed by department officials, and the result was sprung on the Carnegie people before they knew what had been going on. They protested against the penalties, but were forced to comply with the terms named by the government, which included a fine of about $140,000, of which $55,000 went to the informers. The latter, it will be seen, profited handsomely by the affair. It is a mystery why Secretary Herbert should have treated with them at all, when a more open-handed and business-like course would have accomplished every desired result.

There remains another interesting question. How severely did the administration "put the screws on" Mr. Carnegie? Was the letter favoring the Wilson bill part of the penalty? What secret influence or compulsion elicited that extraordinary document? It is evident that the inside history of the armor-plate frauds has not been told in its entirety and integrity.

It Is Strange

That people suffering from Piles will endure them for years or submit to dangerous, painful, cruel and expensive surgical operations, when all the time there is a painless, certain lasting cure, which gives instant relief and costs but a trifle. It is called the Pyramid Pile Cure and can be found at all drug stores. Any druggist will get it for you if you ask him.

UNFAIR TO HOOSIERS

River and Harbor Committee Charged with Discrimination.

The South Favored in Appropriations and Indiana's Only Harbor at Michigan City Treated Shabbily.

THE RAILROAD TAX CASES

Arguments Concluded, but No Decision Expected Before April 23.

Uncle Sam and John Bull Preparing to Enforce the Decision of the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Democratic Representatives from Indiana are greatly agitated over the sweeping reductions made by the river and harbor committee in the Indiana appropriations. The river and harbor committee is intensely sectional, six of the nine Democrats on the committee coming from Southern States, and they have taken care that the North shall suffer the heaviest cuts in appropriations. The Hoosier Democrats are especially indignant at the manner in which the interests of Michigan City, Indiana's only harbor, have been ruthlessly sacrificed. The appropriation for the outer harbor has been cut from $30,000 to $16,000, while the cut in the appropriation for the inner harbor is even deeper, being from $15,000 to $5,000. The statistics of the trade of Michigan City show that the proper improvement of this harbor is of vital importance to Indiana's manufacturing industries, and that the business interests of the district will hotly resent the action of the Democratic Congress. Mr. Conn to-day telegraphed to the Board of Trade asking for the necessary statistics on which to base his argument for an amendment which he will offer increasing the appropriation.

INDIANA TAX CASES.

Arguments Concluded Yesterday—No Decision Expected Before April 23.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Arguments in the Indiana railroad cases were concluded before the Supreme Court to-day. Attorney-general Smith finished his argument in behalf of the State, and was followed by Mr. Dye for the railroads. In the course of his argument Mr. Dye dwelt on the poverty of one of the roads of the Big Four system. He was interrupted by Mr. Beveridge, of counsel for the State, with the request that he cite the evidence from the record in support of his statement. Mr. Dye stated there was no evidence. During the latter part of his argument, which was a well-sustained legal effort, Mr. Dye was occupied almost entirely in responding to questions asked by the court. Mr. Ketcham closed for the State, and, though his time was very limited, he presented a lucid and necessarily concise statement of the State's contention in the cases. He confined himself principally to the brief. The arguments were concluded at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The March term of court ends April 23, and no decision is expected before the last Monday of the term.

THE BERING SEA FLEET.

Twelve Vessels Ready to Protect the Seal Herds from Poachers.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The agreement relative to the seal fisheries has not yet been perfected, although it is supposed to be near that stage. It is understood that the main point of difference arises from the insistence of the British that warning be served on the Canadian sealers who go into the forbidden zone before the agreement is ratified, as a preliminary to seizure. Secretary Gresham has taken the ground that these vessels have already had sufficient warning in the publication of the decision of the arbitrators. This point, however, does not appear to involve a difference so radical as to threaten an amicable understanding.

Secretary Gresham had an interview with the President to-day after Sir Julian Pauncefote's visit, and an evidence of the expectation of the administration was afforded by the selection of the vessels of the patrol fleet and beginning of the preparation of the sailing orders of the fleet. The vessels designated for the service are the Mohican, Captain C. E. Clark; the Yorktown, Captain Folger; the Alert, Capt. Morgan; the Bennington, Capt. C. M. Thomas; the Ranger, Captain Longnecker; the Adams, Captain Brice; the Concord, Captain Goodrich; the Petrel, Captain Emory; the revenue cutters Bear, Rush and Corwin and the fish commission vessel Albatross.

The patrol fleet will include twelve serviceable vessels and, with one exception, the Rush, they probably will all be ready to assume their places by the first of May, and follow the seal herds north from the California boundary line as soon as they appear, making it warm for any poachers that may seek to operate in the north Pacific and Bering sea this season. While Captain Clark, of the Mohican, is the senior officer of the fleet, it has not yet been decided which ship of the fleet shall act as flag ship.

Admiral Walker started from Washington this afternoon for San Francisco to sail on the steamer of April 5 for Honolulu.

Britain Will Act.

LONDON, March 28.—Attorney-general Sir Charles Russell will introduce, in the House of Commons, to-morrow, a bill providing for the proper enforcement of the Bering sea arbitration. There is no question of a new modus vivendi, and it is understood that the bill will not be opposed.

Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner to London, who was one of the British agents at the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration in Paris, had a long interview with Sir Robert Meade at the Foreign Office. Sir Charles expressed the opinion that although it would have been preferable to have had no delay in organizing the award of the tribunal of arbitration, there was every reason to believe that all the countries concerned in the seal fisheries would peaceably conform to the award directly after it was established.

MAY REPEAL BY RIDER.

Democrats Will Try to Abolish the Sugar Bounties at Once.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A plan for abolishing sugar bounties without waiting for their repeal by the tariff bill has been informally discussed among those members of the House who are radically opposed to bounties in general and to the sugar bounty in particular. It has been suggested to members of the ways and means committee that a bounty repeal amendment be attached as a rider to the legislative and judicial appropriation bill. The committee has taken no action on the suggestion, nor is it likely to for the present, as it would indicate fear that the tariff bill might fail.

Representative Warner, of New York, who secured the passage of the amendment to the Wilson bill placing raw and refined sugars on the free list, says: "We will get rid of the sugar bounties one way or another. If they are contained in the tariff bill as it comes back from the Senate, then we will reach them by a special bill, or a repeal rider will be attached to some other bill, if that gives promise of accomplishing the end quickest. As yet, however, there is no definite plan, but the sentiment against bounties is so strong that the plan will readily be formulated as soon as opportunity offers. Nothing is likely to be done, however, until the Senate passes on the sugar schedule."

Mr. Warner and the other anti-bounty men intended to attack the appropriation from which the bounties are paid, if it could be reached. But on inquiry, to-day, it was found that the sugar bounty is a permanent appropriation, and does not appear in any of the annual appropriation bills. There is no opportunity, therefore, of moving to strike out the bounty appropriation. The only way of reaching it is by a repeal of the existing law. Should the effort be made to attach a bounty repeal rider to the legislative appropriation bill, it would undoubtedly be opposed on the ground of not being germane, as the legislative bill provides only for the payment of salaries. Representative Holman has always contended, however, that riders which proposed a reduction in government expenses were always germane, and, should this contention be upheld, the bounty rider could be considered, as it would propose a reduction of about $10,000,000.

Proposed Board of Public Health.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The medical profession was well represented at a hearing to-day before the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce upon the bill establishing a bureau of public health within the department of interstate commerce. The bill was prepared by the national quarantine committee of the New York Academy of Medicine, and at to-day's hearing members of the committee as well as other medical gentlemen were present. The proposed bureau is to consist of a commissioner of public health and an advisory counsel. The duties of the bureau are to collect and diffuse information upon matters affecting the public health, the collection of information with regard to the prevalence of contagious and epidemic diseases in this and other countries, and the preparation of rules and regulations for securing the best sanitary condition of vessels from foreign ports, and for the prevention of the introduction and spread of infectious diseases in the United States. The advisory council is to consist of one member from each State.

Amendments to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, to-day made a statement before the committee on the election of President and Vice President and Representatives in Congress in behalf of his proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people whenever they make provision for the same by statute or otherwise. The committee expects to reach a decision on the question at its next meeting. The proposed change of inauguration day to April 30, the meeting of Congress on the second Monday in January and the thirty-first day of December as the commencement and termination of terms as members of Congress as embodied in the resolution introduced by Mr. Crain, of Texas, also came up for discussion to-day, but no conclusion was reached.

Money for Federal Courts.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Acting Secretary Curtis, of the Treasury Department, has sent to the House a communication from the Attorney-general calling attention to the immediate necessity for additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1894 for the expenses of United States courts, as follows: Fees of witnesses, $200,000; fees of jurors, $50,000, and support of prisoners, $275,000. United States marshals, the Attorney-general says, are fearful that the judges will adjourn the courts unless money is furnished for jurors as well as witnesses. He also says there is not a district where a United States court is held that is not in need of money for support of United States prisoners. The jailors are needy men. They supply their own money for food for prisoners and guards in protecting them, and they ought to be paid promptly.

The Kearsarge Gone to Pieces.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—An official telegram received by Secretary Herbert, from Lieutenant Force, the representative of the Navy Department on the Orion, which vessel went to Roncador reef to endeavor to float the Kearsarge, confirms the report that the vessel has been partly burned and had gone to pieces so that nothing can be done toward her recovery. A dispatch from Baltimore reports that a letter from the master of the schooner Frank M. Noyes, dated Bluefields, Nicaragua, March 19, says the Noyes passed the wreck of the Kearsarge March 6. The war ship was high and dry. There were five schooners around the wreck and their crews were stripping the ship. The foremast of the Kearsarge was gone, but the main and mizzen masts were still standing.

Democrats Open Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Democratic congressional committee formally opened its new headquarters at the Wormley this evening with a reception attended by a large and distinguished company. The reception committee consisted of Senator Charles J. Faulkner, chairman of the congressional committee; W. F. Harrity, chairman of the national committee, and Gen. C. F. Black, representing the National Association of Democratic Clubs. Among those present were Vice President Stevenson, Secretary Gresham, Secretary Smith, Postmaster-general Bissell, Attorney-general Olney, Senators Gorman, Brice, Voorhees, Pasco, Vilas, Pugh, Berry and Turpie, Representatives McMillin, Richardson, Catchings, Oates, Bynum, Bryan, Tracey and others.

No Veto Yet.

WASHINGTON, March 28. — President Cleveland has not yet vetoed the Bland seigniorage bill. Speaker Crisp called at the White House this morning and was informed that the veto was not ready for submission to Congress. The Speaker, as a member of the committee on rules, foresaw that the rule framed to cut off all other public business in the House than the Joy-O'Neill and the Hilborn-English contested election cases might result in closing the doors of the House against a veto should the President desire to submit one. Mr. Crisp, therefore, asked if the rule would interfere with the President's plans on a veto. The President said that the veto would not be submitted to-day.

Mr. Wilson Past the Nursing Stage.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mrs. William L. Wilson, wife of Representative Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, reached here from Texas to-day, after a long vigil at her husband's sick bed in that State and in Mexico. She stated that her husband was now well on the way to regaining his health. He was up and about, and, while still weak, he was rapidly getting back his strength. He needed no further nursing, so that his son had gone on a fishing expedition and Mrs. Wilson had come North.

Wage-Earning Women Will Protest.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster was at the Capitol to-day trying to arrange with the Senate committee on finance for a hearing for the delegation of wage-earning women who are here to protest against the tariff bill, but as Chairman Voorhees was absent the greater part of the day she did not succeed in obtaining an interview. She expressed the belief when she left the Capitol at 5 o'clock that she would obtain the hearing desired before leaving Washington.

The Chinese Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—It transpires that the Senate committee on foreign affairs took action upon the Chinese treaty to-day, and later, while the Senate was in executive session, reported it to the Senate for ratification. A motion to make the treaty public was objected to, and was not pressed.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Representative Johnson leaves here on April 10 to attend his nominating convention, which will be held at Muncie on the 12th.

Representative Bynum accompanied Gov. Matthews and his staff to the White House this morning and introduced them to President Cleveland.

J. F. Brown has been appointed postmaster at Mifflin, Crawford county, vice E. A. Senn, removed, and G. E. Cockerham at Pond Creek, Knox county, vice William Parker, removed.

Attorney-general Olney has rendered an opinion to the effect that the international copyright act of March 3, 1891, does not prohibit the importation of uncopyrighted lithographs, although these lithographs may be copies of copyrighted paintings.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of John Mason to be postmaster at Morganfield, Ky.; James W. Moore, at Henderson, Ky., and John S. Flattery, Oklahoma City, O. T.; also of Harlan Cleveland, of Ohio, attorney of the United States for the Southern district of Ohio; Henry Bohl, of Ohio, marshal for the Southern district of Ohio.

The Postoffice Department has been informed by telegraph of the election in Frankfort, Ind., by the Democrats, of Mr. Smith as postmaster. The