The True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

FRESH FROM THE WIRES.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Habitable Globe.

Relating to Politics, Religion, Commerce, Industry, Labor, and Other Topics.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Seven Persons Perish by the Explosion of a Car-load of Dynamite.

A CAR-LOAD of dynamite and one of giant powder blew up a train of freight-cars at Locust Gap, Pa., causing the loss of seven lives and injuring about twenty-five persons, three of whom will die. Twenty-one houses were demolished and glass was shattered for miles around. The scene presented an appalling sight, the debris of the freight-cars and the houses, together with here and there little heaps of ashes and charred remains of the dead, disclosing a frightful picture. So great was the upward force of the exploding dynamite that the wheels and axles of the cars were thrown a distance of two hundred yards, and one axle fell through the roof of one of the houses on the lower street on the hill above. Traces of the debris may be found a quarter of a mile away. One of the train men was blown several rods, but was not badly injured. Loss, $75,000.

TWO-POUND HAILSTONES.

Many People Killed and Injured by Their Fall in India.

DISPATCHES from India announce that Delhi and Moradabad had been visited by disastrous hail-storms, about 150 persons having been killed. The hailstones were flat and oval in shape and some of them weighed as much as two pounds. At Racebati, in Bengal, twenty persons were killed, 200 severely injured and 2,000 houses were destroyed by hailstones.

Base-Ball Record.

THE national game has been fairly launched for the present season. Popular interest has by no means abated, and every indication points to a most successful season. The following table shows the standing on Monday of the clubs of the four leagues in which Western readers are interested:

League.	Won.	Lost.	American.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	11	2	Cincinnati	12	4
Boston	11	2	St. Louis	9	4
New York	8	4	Brooklyn	11	6
Detroit	7	6	Athletic	8	7
Pittsburg	5	8	Baltimore	7	8
Philadelphia	5	8	Cleveland	5	10
Washington	2	10	Louisville	5	11
Indianapolis	2	11	Kansas City	3	10
Western.	**Won.**	**Lost.**	**Interstate.**	**Won.**	**Lost.**
Des Moines	5	0	Dubuque	4	0
Omaha	4	1	Crawfordsville	4	1
St. Louis	4	1	Bloomington	2	1
Chicago	2	3	Peoria	3	3
Kansas City	2	3	Danville	2	3
Milwaukee	2	3	Rockford	1	2
St. Paul	1	4	Davenport	2	4
Minneapolis	0	5	Decatur	0	4

Flashes from the Cable.

MR. PENDLETON, the United States Minister to Berlin, has fully recovered.

THE league branches of Limerick, Ireland, have condemned the papal rescript.

A WAX figure of Gen. Boulanger in a shop-window in Berlin attracts constant attention from crowds.

VICTORIEN SARDOU, the dramatist, in an interview said he thought the French Republic would soon be broken up.

REPORTS are that Russia has three corps of soldiers upon her western frontier. Opinion in London is that Russia intends showing an aggressive eastern policy.

Condensed Dispatches.

WILLIAM MCCUE, on trial at Wilkesbarre, Pa., for the murder of Thomas Brennan, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

NORMAN MCDONALD, of Cape Breton, the last known survivor of the battle of Waterloo, in which he fought under Wellington, has just died at the age of 110. He emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1833.

AN express package containing $41,000 in currency, shipped by the American Exchange Bank of New York to the Treasury in Washington, was found to have been strangely converted into brown paper by the time it reached its destination.

JOHN DEAN was murdered at Helena, M. T., in 1878. His slayer has remained undiscovered. Mrs. M. A. Eckert, an old resident, died recently, and before her demise confessed to her nurse how the crime was committed.

THEY ALMOST FOUGHT.

Congressmen Brumm and Bryce Nearly Come to Blows in the House.

THERE was a scene of excitement in the House on the 5th inst., after Mr. Woodburn, of Nebraska, had closed his remarks on the tariff bill. He had incidentally remarked that Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, had apologized to the British minister for having advocated a resolution before the Forty-eighth Congress in regard to the judicial murder of an American citizen in England. Mr. Bryce, of New York, shaking his finger at Woodburn, said the statement as to Hewitt was false from beginning to end, and it was cowardly to make the charge in his absence. Woodburn, gesticulating wildly, shouted that it was true and he could prove it. Almost every man on the Republican side rose to his feet, and Messrs. Guenther, Darlington and several others excitedly talked at Bryce at the same time. Mr. Bryce was standing in the main aisle near Mr. Brumm of Pennsylvania. The latter, shaking his fist at Bryce, said Hewitt acknowledged the fact on the floor of the House and apologized for it and said that if Bryce denied it he said what was false. Bryce said it was cowardly to assail a man in his absence. The two men were standing within arms' length and shaking their fists at each other so threateningly it was expected that they would come to blows. "Is this the Senate of the United States?" queried Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, in an information-seeking tone, which set the House in a roar and which poured oil upon the troubled waters, for in a few moments Mr. Bryce and Mr. Brumm were seated together and talking amicably.

THE EASTERN STATES.

THE New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion elected Gen. Schofield Commander.

THE Massachusetts Supreme Court has denied a rehearing of the case of Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson, the Somerville poisoner convicted of the murder of Arthur Freeman, her brother-in-law. This means that Mrs. Robinson must hang unless the Governor and his council commute the sentence to imprisonment.

THE experience of the New York elevated railroads as defendants in damage suits emphasizes the importance of securing right of way either by purchase, lease, or condemnation proceedings. Large sums of money are being quietly paid out by the Manhattan people in settlement of claims, as recent decisions of the courts establish the fact that damages can be collected for loss of rental to buildings in the past and in the future, and for all damage to the property itself, besides punitive damages for trespass in the original invasion of the streets.

THE strike at the Edgar Thompson Steel Works at Braddock, Pa., has been declared off by the Knights of Labor.

THE WESTERN STATES.

WILLIAM GARLAND, of Lafayette, Ind., one of the oldest hardware merchants in that State, has made an assignment. His assets are $7,000; liabilities unknown.

A STORM of wind struck the little village of Lacona, in Warren County, Iowa, demolishing a two-story building used as a store and burying in the ruins a farmer—Leonard Wilson. He was dead when taken from the ruins. Two other men were slightly injured. Several buildings were unroofed.

A CHARTER has been filed at Topeka, Kan., for "The Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley," the farmers' trust. The capital stock is $20,000,000, with shares at $10 each. The charter is signed by citizens of fourteen States and five Territories.

HOOVER & ALLISON, merchants of Xenia, Ohio, have failed, with liabilities of $200,000 and assets of $300,000. The Second National Bank of the same place, which held considerable of the paper, was forced to suspend.

ALLAN O. MYERS has been convicted at Columbus, Ohio, of contempt of court in publishing objectionable articles during the tally-sheet forgery cases. He was fined $200 and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. An appeal was taken.

ON the farm of the Widow Freeze, near Arlington, Neb., occurred a horrible catastrophe. Fire broke out in the barn, and when citizens reached the spot two hours later they found in the ruins the charred remains of seven human beings, distributed among the burned carcasses of the live stock. The entire family, consisting of four adults and three children, had been burned to death, probably in the attempt to rescue the cattle from the burning stable.

FIRE destroyed the Los Angeles Cal.) Cracker Company's block and one dwelling, causing a loss of $65,000, with but $10,000 insurance. John Schuler, a watchman, is supposed to have perished in the flames.

AT Laporte, Ind., in the trial of Henry Augustine for the murder of Samuel Brown, one of the jury became insane, fancying that his fellow-jurymen were going to murder him, and not improving, the Judge dismissed the jury.

FIRE at San Diego, Cal., destroyed the stores of S. G. Ingles, hardware; Charles Hamilton, groceries, agricultural implements, etc., and Frederick Hamilton, hardware, and slightly damaged other stores. The total loss was $150,000; total insurance, $85,000.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

FOLLOWING is the public debt statement issued by the United States Treasurer on the 1st inst.:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$228,054,600
Bonds at 4 per cent	731,380,350
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	141,300
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,622,512
Principal	$1,038,199,762
Interest	7,565,343
Total	$1,045,765,105
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$2,675,155
Interest	170,874
Total	$2,846,029
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,737,956
Certificates of deposit	10,555,000
Gold certificates	94,561,299
Silver certificates	194,426,932
Fractional currency (less $8,375,934, estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,941,061
Principal	$658,222,242
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,699,097,139
Interest	7,736,217
Total	$1,706,833,376
Less cash items available for reduction of debt	$ 314,955,552
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
	$ 414,955,552
Total debt less available cash items	$1,291,877,824
Net cash in the Treasury	110,244,969
Debt less cash in Treasury May 1, 1888	$1,181,632,855
Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1888	1,190,868,155
Decrease during the month	$ 9,235,300
Decrease since June 3, 1887	97,796,881
CASH IN TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$99,561,299
Silver held for silver certificates	194,426,932
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit	10,555,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	10,411,373
Fractional currency	954
Total available for reduction of debt	$314,955,552
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of debt—	
Fractional silver coin	25,750,228
Minor coin	148,160
Total	25,898,388
Certificates held as cash	39,269,609
Net cash balance on hand	110,244,969
Total cash in treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	$502,368,518

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent to the Senate on Monday, the 3 th ult., the name of Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, to be Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. A Washington special to the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says:

When the nomination reached the Senate, by a singular coincidence, Minister Phelps and Senator Gray were sitting together on one of the sofas. The nomination was immediately made the subject of general whispered conversation, and as far as could be ascertained, the comment was entirely favorable to the selection from every standpoint, Mr. Fuller's qualifications and fitness being recognized on the Republican side of the chamber, while the political wisdom of the appointment is conceded by the Democrats who opposed the selection of Minister Phelps. Mr. Fuller did not seek the office of Chief Justice or any other office from Mr. Cleveland, but he has been tendered at different times the positions of Solicitor General of the United States, member of the Civil Service Commission, and a member of the Commission of Pacific Railways, all of which he declined. It is understood that he will accept the position of Chief Justice if confirmed. Mr. Fuller is a native of Maine, and is 55 years old.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

AT Summerville, Ga., Henry Pope, colored, who was to have been legally executed, but had been reprieved by the Governor, was taken from the jail and hung by a mob, regardless of the respite.

GEORGE MORTON, a miner, shot and killed a deputy marshal at Warrior, Alabama. Officers fearing mob violence, secreted Morton in the caboose of a freight train, with the intention of taking him to Birmingham, but the caboose was detached and the prisoner taken out and hanged and riddled with bullets.

A CYCLONE passed over the eastern portion of Ouachita County, Arkansas. It struck Josiah Herson's place, wrecked his houses, and destroyed his fencing, but no lives were lost. The storm traveled from the southeast to the northwest, and its track was about 150 yards wide. Trees were twisted and torn from their roots and hurled about like straws. Damage is also reported at S. Blake's and other places in the neighborhood.

JOHN L. BLACK and Samuel Black, brothers, who went from Alabama nearly thirty years ago to Nevada, and had acquired a large amount of real estate in Virginia City, had a quarrel which resulted in the death of the former. Two shots were heard in a building which the brothers owned, and then Samuel Black emerged from the house with an iron wrench in his hand, went to the Sheriff's office and surrendered. His brother's body was found in the house with the front part of the skull broken and with a bullet wound. Samuel claims that he killed his brother in self-defense.

AT New Orleans, C. W. Moore, President of the spurious "Honduras Mining Company"; H. Y. Mullen, Vice President; and J. W. Quayle, its Secretary and Treasurer, were indicted by the United States Grand Jury for devising a scheme to defraud.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

THE Chinese are not wanted in Australia. The Governor at Melbourne refused to allow the landing of 268 immigrants brought from Hong Kong.

AT Loughrea, Ireland, William O'Brien, member of Parliament and editor of *United Ireland* of Dublin, was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Mr. O'Brien was charged with violating the crimes act by advising the people in a proclaimed district to join the League. Mr. Gilhooly, member of Parliament, who was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for offenses under the crimes act, has been released. A large crowd greeted him as he left the prison. In a speech Mr. Gilhooly referred to the Pope's rescript. He said the plan of campaign protected rack-rented tenants, and he did not believe the Bishops and priests would deprive the people of that most potent weapon.

A DUBLIN dispatch says *United Ireland* has a violent article on the Pope's decree. It says:

The rescript stamps Balfour's abject failure. It is the coercionists' last card. The Tories have imitated the weakest and most despicable of English monarchs, King John. They have paid tribute to Rome for help in the hour of ignominious defeat, thereby buying their own death-warrant. They also hoped that the rescript would demoralize the Catholic faith in Ireland, which they hate as bitterly as they do the league. They hoped indignation and wounded affection would be more powerful than terror; but they will utterly fail in both nefarious projects. Irishmen will take the rescript for what it is worth and nothing more.

The article concludes with a denunciation of Mgr. Persico's "one-sided inquiry." A new journal, the *Irish Catholic*, has a mild leader to the same effect.

EMPEROR FREDERICK was free from fever the morning of the 4th and able to rise from his bed. He is now considered out of immediate danger, and no more bulletins will be issued unless a relapse should occur.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

IT is rumored that another Cardinal's hat is soon to come from Rome to America, and that the exalted honor will be conferred upon either Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, or Bishop Ireland, the great temperance orator of St. Paul, who has lately been created an Archbishop.

THE visible supply of wheat and corn is, respectively, 32,473,243 and 8,533,311 bushels. Since last report wheat has decreased 160,175 bushels, while corn has increased 342,088 bushels.

THE opposition to the re-election of President Diaz in Mexico has brought out Jose Maria Iglesias as a candidate. The gentleman seems unwilling to make the race, believing that no one can be elected against Diaz.

THE Canadian Government will improve the quarantine service at Grosse Isle, in the St. Lawrence River, to prevent the introduction of cholera this season. A new fumigating apparatus, costing $120,000, will be adopted.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has declared a sixth dividend of 5 per cent. to the creditors of the Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind.

THE address of the Methodist bishops, read at the general conference, shows that in the past four years 450,000 souls have been brought into the church and the membership increased from 1,709,534 to 2,093,935. The bishops are opposed to high license and in favor of total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

MINISTER PHELPS will sail for England June 13. He hopes the fishery treaty will be ratified.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	$5.00	@ 5.50
Good	4.00	@ 4.50
Cows and Heifers	2.50	@ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.00	@ 5.75
SHEEP	5.00	@ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.84½	@ .85½
CORN—No. 2	.55	@ .56
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33
BARLEY—No. 2	.77	@ .78
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.23	@ .25
Fine Dairy	.22	@ .24
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat	.09½	@ .10¼
EGGS—Fresh	.12	@ .13
POTATOES—Sweet, per brl	4.00	@ 5.00
PORK—Mess	13.50	@ 14.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—June	.81	@ .81
CORN—No. 3	.54½	@ .55½
OATS—No. 2 White	.35½	@ .36
RYE—No. 1	.64	@ .66
BARLEY—No. 2	.69	@ .70
PORK—Mess	13.50	@ 14.00
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Cash	.88	@ .88½
CORN—Cash	.56	@ .56½
OATS—No. 2 White	.35	@ .35½
CLOVER SEED	4.00	@ 4.10
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.84½	@ .85
CORN—Mixed	.51	@ .51½
OATS—Cash	.32	@ .33
RYE	.62	@ .62½
BARLEY	.83	@ .88
PORK—Mess	14.00	@ 14.50
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	5.50	@ 6.00
SHEEP	5.50	@ 7.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.67½	@ .68½
OATS—White	.40	@ .45
PORK—New Mess	14.75	@ 15.50
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.75
SHEEP	4.00	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.89	@ .90
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.56½	@ .57¼
OATS—No. 2 White	.37½	@ .38
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.25
HOGS	5.25	@ 6.00
SHEEP	5.50	@ 6.25
LAMBS	6.00	@ 7.00
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS	5.00	@ 6.00
SHEEP	6.00	@ 7.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.96	@ .97
CORN—No. 3 Yellow	.64½	@ .65½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Prime	4.75	@ 5.25
Fair	4.25	@ 4.75
Common	4.00	@ 4.25
HOGS	5.50	@ 6.00
SHEEP	6.25	@ 6.75
LAMBS	5.00	@ 10.00

SEVENTH ON THE BENCH

Melville W. Fuller Selected to Preside Over the United States Supreme Court.

An Interesting Biography of the New Head of the Federal Judiciary.

[Washington special to Chicago News.]

The appointment of Mr. Fuller to be Chief Justice was not a surprise to those who have been in the confidence of the President, for he had nearly a week ago decided to appoint him, and told a friend so. There will be no trouble about Mr. Fuller's confirmation, although the Senate will not take unbecoming haste in acting upon the nomination. It will go first to the Committee on the Judiciary, which is composed of Messrs. Edmunds, Hoar, Ingalls, Wilson of Iowa, Evarts, Pugh, Coke, Vest, and George.

To nearly all of these gentlemen Mr. Fuller is personally known, and I am assured that no objection will be raised to him on the Republican side.

When Mr. Farwell went to the White House last week to carry some recommendations for Mr. Fuller from prominent Chicago Republicans, the President asked if he indorsed Mr. Fuller himself.

"I am not recommending any Democrats to office," replied Mr. Farwell, "but I will tell you what I will do. If you will nominate Fuller I will get every Republican Senator to vote for his confirmation, providing you will keep the Democratic Senators straight. All of our fellows will vote for Fuller, every man of them, for the only thing we know against him is that he is a Democrat."

The President replied that it was a pretty difficult thing to get all the Democrats in the Senate to vote for any one, and he thought Mr. Farwell would have an easier job than he.

Washington special to Chicago Tribune.]

The influences that brought about Mr. Fuller's appointment were various. The immediate cause was perhaps the opinion of Senators Farwell and Cullom that he would be confirmed without trouble. They did not go to the White House to urge the President to appoint him, but they did represent that his nomination was desired by the lawyers and other citizens of Illinois without distinction of party. One day the President somewhat cautiously asked what the prospect would be for confirming Mr. Fuller. "Well," replied Senator Farwell, "Cullom and I will see to it that our side of the Senate is informed of his good qualities if you can take care of your Senators."

"Yours is the easier work," replied the President, but he showed his pleasure. It is probable, however, that Mr. Fuller owes his appointment to himself as much as to any one else. He first met Mr. Cleveland at Albany a month before the inauguration. John Oberly was near the throne, and among the Illinoisans he introduced no one who made a better impression on Mr. Cleveland than Mr. Fuller. He did not want any office, and the President soon found that his advice was disinterested. He was consulted in all the Chicago appointments, and had much to do with the disowning of Carter Harrison by the administration.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Brief Sketch of the New Chief Justice of the United States.

Melville W. Fuller was born in Augusta, Me., Feb. 11, 1833. His parents were Frederick A. Fuller, son of the Hon. Henry W. Fuller, of Augusta, and Catharine Weston, daughter of Chief Justice Nathan Weston. The history of this family in New England dates back to the Mayflower. Mr. Fuller received his education in Augusta, and graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1853. He began the study of law in the office of his uncle, George Melville Weston at Bangor, and afterward attended lectures in the law department of Harvard University. In 1856 he began the practice of law in Augusta, and also acted as one of the editors of the *Age* newspaper. He was elected a member of the Common Council of Augusta, became President, and was also the City Solicitor. He did not remain in Augusta more than two years, but came West, and located in Chicago, and has for thirty years enjoyed a large and lucrative law practice in that city.

Mr. Fuller's practice has won for him the name of a learned lawyer and a faithful counselor.

Politically Mr. Fuller has always been known as a Jeffersonian Democrat. During all his career he has taken the keenest interest in politics, but has persistently declined to allow the use of his name as a candidate for any office. In 1861 he was chosen a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention. In 1862 he was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat from a strong Republican district. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876, and 1880.

As an orator Mr. Fuller's diction is polished and elegant. He was chosen to deliver the address of welcome to Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, and has made many other public addresses.

Mr. Fuller has been married twice. His first wife was Calista O. Reynolds, whom he married in 1858, and after her decease he married Ellen, daughter of the late distinguished banker, William F. Coolbaugh. His family consists of eight daughters.

PERSONAL TRAITS.

Judge Fuller as a Man, a Lawyer, a Litterateur, and a Politician.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

He has always had a predilection for politics. Loving his profession well, and his home and his books even better, he has found it impossible to keep away from the council fire and the hustings. Not that he has cared for office—he is the last man to think of himself. Always being "mentioned" for something, always declining, always working for some other man, he has now many friends and no enemies.

AS A POLITICIAN.

In politics he has never trained with "the boys," but his fairness, frankness, and generosity have made him a prime favorite among them. He believes in fair play even to one's opponents, in straightforwardness and loyalty.

AS A LITTERATEUR.

Mr. Fuller is first a gentleman and a lawyer, and he is more of a dilletante than a politician. He loves books—Macaulay and all the essayists, history, poetry, even fiction. His reading is as broad as it is incessant. How he manages to turn out such prodigious grists from his legal mill and at the same time keep familiar with the whole range of current literature is a puzzle to his friends. Yet he does it, and he would rather talk of a new book than of a new client. He takes interest in the reading of his friends, too, and when given half a chance makes suggestions to them which they are sure to thank him for. He finds time to write a good many book reviews for a literary weekly, and once criticised a new opera for a daily newspaper. A poem of thought and beauty on the death of Grant came from his pen, and he has on several other occasions dallied profitably with the muse. He reads all the more conspicuous novels that come from the presses, and if he had time would like to write one for himself.

AS A LAWYER.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Fuller stands foremast at the bar in the chief inland city of the country. There may be one or two lawyers in Chicago who make more money, but they are corporation attorneys, and Mr. Fuller regularly represents no corporation, and has always declined such connections. His learning is as broad as his clientage is diversified. Cases of his appear in fully one hundred Illinois reports, and many of his cases are known among lawyers as "leading" ones, marking some new departure, settling some disputed point or confirming a doubtful one. For twenty years he has certainly exercised greater influence upon the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State than any other lawyer. In the United States Supreme Court, too, he has met many of the leading legal lights of the country, and in the reports of that tribunal his cases are quoted in scores of volumes. A hard worker, early and late in his office, still ambitious and energetic in his profession, he is nevertheless sufficiently independent to select his clients. Only a few months ago he was offered a $5,000 fee by a large corporation, but he replied: "I can't take it at any price. There is no case."

AS AN ORATOR.

"Mel" Fuller, as he is almost universally called in Chicago, not familiarly but admiringly, is a son of Maine and a native of Mr. Blaine's town of Augusta. He came West in 1856. Almost from the first he took to the stump, and the audiences of that early day admired his ardency and rhetoric almost as much as they did the Little Giant, whose follower he was. Fuller was a good speaker even then, and though his voice was thin, as it still is, and though he indulged in literary illustrations and citations, whose point the common class sometimes missed, as it does to this day, he was happy in his choice of words and phrases, greatly in earnest, and full of the winning quality of sincerity.

AS A CHRISTIAN.

Mr. Fuller himself is orthodox, and for twenty years has been a vestryman of St. Mark's. He loves to mingle with the doctors of the church, and is never so happy as when a lay delegate and measuring wit with the subtle and unctuous fathers. Returning from a national synod at Philadelphia, a year or two since, he met a friend in the street, and, in response to inquiry concerning his vacation, told where he had been, and added: "Egad, but it was glorious to sit there and hear the old doctors expound the law!"

NOT TOO ARISTOCRATIC TO SMOKE A PIPE.

"Mel" Fuller is one of the few men who are pointed out and spoken of on the streets of Chicago. His is always a conspicuous and welcome figure, though not from its size, for he is slight of frame and short of stature. His face is remarkably youthful for one of his age—he is 55—and though his hair is gray his eye retains all of the brightness of a quarter of a century ago. He is active, vivacious, genial, approachable, quick with a smile or a sally, as intuitive as a woman, and almost as sympathetic. He is a man with sunshine in his face and brains behind it. In his office he is neither so busy as to require cards to be sent in on a silver salver nor too aristocratic to smoke a pipe.

EVERYBODY IN CHICAGO PLEASED.

There was no one in Chicago who had a word to say against the appointment. It was received with such general approval that no one can hereafter doubt the high regard and warm personal feeling entertained for Mr. Fuller as lawyer and man by all who know him, whether Democrats or Republicans.

DECLINED OFFICE FIVE TIMES.

It is an undoubted fact that the tender of the Chief Justiceship is the sixth appointment which the President has offered Mr. Fuller. He wanted the Chicago lawyer to go abroad to take one of the first-class missions. This was declined. Then Mr. Cleveland wanted him to take a place on the Civil Service Commission, which was not acceptable. The place of solicitor General was thought in keeping with his legal talents, but he wanted none of it. The Interstate Commission was then suggested by the President without meeting with favor. Finally Mr. Cleveland wanted him to become a member of the Pacific Railway Commission, which would not interfere with his private practice, but this, too, was declined. It may be, for all any one knows, that there have been other tenders.

How Mr. Fuller Received the News.

[From the Chicago News.]

"I didn't expect it," said Mr. Fuller. "I am so surprised that I can't think of anything to say. What is there to say, anyhow? I saw what was in the papers, but I don't believe all I see there. The truth is, they wanted some man from the West. Judge Schofield could have had it, but he didn't want it. He didn't write that letter declining to have his name considered for the place without something behind it."

"You are not likely to take the same course, are you?" was asked.

"I have not had time to think about it. I cannot talk about it."

THE GREEN DIAMOND.

The Battle for the Base-Ball Championship of the United States.

In the League Boston Makes a Brilliant Start—St. Louis Takes a Tumble.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

Beautiful weather, higher temperature, grand ball-playing, and enthusiastic crows of spectators have combined to make the opening days of the base-ball season of 1888 an auspicious one. What a surprise Anson's colts have given the base-ball world since the championship season opened; what a wonderful tumble the hard-hitting League champions of 1887 have taken within the past ten days; how Boston's work has tickled and delighted the residents of Sodenville; how sadly the Hoosiers and Phillies are handicapped with disabled men at the outset of the race; and what stiff and determined games Washington and Pittsburgh are playing, are the topics that are just now being enthusiastically discussed by the lovers of base-ball everywhere.

New York has, beyond doubt, felt the absence of Tim Keefe, its great pitcher, and the news that on Saturday last he had finally bridged over his differences with his club and signed a New York contract, must indeed have been welcome news to the base-ball lovers of Gotham. Keefe is to New York what Clarkson is to Boston, what Van Haltren is to Chicago, and what Baldwin and Getzein were last year to Detroit; and now that his strong arm will once more send the ball over the plate for the Giants, they may safely be expected to make a better showing in the race than they have made during the past fortnight.

Of Chicago's work one can only speak with praise for the good judgment of Anson; the quiet, determined manner in which his old "wheel-horses" have settled down to business, and the brilliant work of his "colts and yearlings." Among the Chicago colts young Farrell has probably made the most brilliant showing. His work from the very outset has been of a character to challenge admiration everywhere, and if he continues as he has begun he will fill Mike Kelly's shoes within a year's time, so far as public regard and ball-playing ability is concerned. Just as Kelly was, Farrell is a fine back-stop, an ubiquitous fielder, a clever trickster and base runner, a cool-headed and sure thrower to bases, and a batsman who hits the ball for a purpose and with effect. No young player in the country has a brighter future before him to-day than has Farrell.

And now just a word about Detroit. The team that swept everything before it last year seems absolutely worthless this year, so far as its record thus far has demonstrated. "What is the trouble?" is a question that is being asked with concern in every base-ball center in the country, and with despair in Detroit. Well, it looks as though the team was demoralized through and through. The listless indifference that has characterized its work thus far shows this. It has been asserted that the players are opposed to Manager Watkins, and have entered into an agreement among themselves to do no earnest work so long as the Directors retain him in his position. If this is so, the sooner the Directors put Mr. Manager Watkins upon the pension list the better will it be for themselves and the chances of the team in the race.

The record of the League and Association teams up to Wednesday, May 2, is as follows:

League.	Won.	Lost.	Associat'n.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	9	1	Cincinnati	8	3
Chicago	6	2	Athletic	7	4
New York	5	3	St. Louis	5	3
Pittsburg	5	3	Baltimore	6	4
Detroit	3	5	Brooklyn	7	5
Indianapolis	2	6	Louisville	4	7
Philadelphia	2	7	Kansas City	2	6
Washington	1	7	Cleveland	2	9

GOSSIP HERE AND THERE.

Chicago played its first four games of the season at Indianapolis and won them all, much to the discomfiture of the Hoosiers. "The chagrin of their defeat brought forth the following wail," says Harry Palmer, in the *Evening Journal*:

Baby's left the town,
Baby's gone away,
And we're praying in Hoosierville
That Baby's gone to stay.

They told us Babe was aged,
That he was growing fat;
But we've learned a lesson
Whene'er he came to bat.

They said he'd lost his teeth,
And could not catch a ball.
But just the same we think "Old Anse"
Will be there in the fall.

We'd like to see him old,
We wish he'd lose his hair.
Take his harp and climb, with "Birdie,"
Up the golden stair.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

THE feature of the Senate proceedings on the 1st inst. was the speech of Mr. Ingalls in reply to Mr. Voorhees, which led to a spirited exchange of personalities between the two Senators. The Kansas Senator declared that whatever might have been his own (Ingalls') relations to the war of the rebellion, the Senator from Indiana had been from the outset the determined, outspoken, positive, and malignant enemy of the Union cause. "I pronounce that," said Mr. Voorhees, rising, with anger in his eyes, "to be a deliberate false accusation." Mr. Voorhees asserted that not one word or syllable said by the Senator was true, or believed to be true in Indiana. The Senator's insinuation that he (Voorhees) had ever been a member of a political secret society—the Knights of the Golden Circle—was so base and infamously false that he did not know how to choose language to denounce it as such. Mr. Ingalls retorted to the effect that the charge that Voorhees had called Union soldiers "hirelings and Lincoln dogs," etc., could be substantiated by as creditable a witness as there was in the city. Mr. Voorhees—"And even if the Senator said it, it would be absolutely false and a palpable lie." Mr. Ingalls—"The Senator is disorderly." Continuing, Mr. Ingalls read from a paper signed by citizens of Sullivan County, who said that they were present at a meeting on April 6, 1862, when Mr. Voorhees said that Union soldiers should go to the nearest blacksmith shop and have an iron collar put around their necks with the inscription, "My dog. Abraham Lincoln." The Senator in his address to his constituents in 1861 had declared that he would never vote a single dollar nor a single man for the prosecution of the war, and he had never done so so long as he was in Congress. Mr. Voorhees said that if the gentleman from Kansas would find one single vote that he had cast against the payment of soldiers, for their supplies, for their bounties, for their pensions, he would resign his seat in the Senate. Every word the Senator had stated on that subject was absolutely false—by the record, absolutely false. Mr. Ingalls—"Did not the soldiers of Indiana threaten to hang the Senator with a bell-rope on a train after he had made that Lincoln dog speech?" Mr. Voorhees—"The Senator is a great liar when he intimates such a thing—a great liar and a dirty dog. It never occurred, never in the world. That is all the answer I have, and I pass it back to the scoundrel behind the Senator who is instigating these lies." (This remark was made in reference to Representative Johnston (Indiana), who was seated at a desk directly in the rear of Mr. Ingalls.) Mr. Ingalls—"There is a very reputable gentleman in the chamber, a citizen of Indiana, who informs me that the signers of the certificate are not rely reputable inhabitants of Indiana, and that he knows fifty people that heard the Senator." Mr. Voorhees—"Tell him I say he is an infamous scoundrel and a liar. Tell him I say so." The Senate passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Emporia, Kan. In the House, Messrs. McCreary, of Kentucky, Foran, of Ohio, and Dorsey, of Nebraska, aired their views on the tariff question.

EXHAUSTIVE arguments were made before the House Committee on Manufactures on the 2d, by the counsel for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in defense of the refusal of two of its officers to produce statements of the rebates allowed on the road. Without deciding upon the merits of the points raised, the committee determined to proceed with the examination of the officers, but nothing of importance was developed, the agents of the road declining to answer questions regarding rebates and discriminations. Dr. Norvin Green, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, appeared before the House Committee on Postoffices. He opposed the Hopkins postal telegraph bill, the enactment of which, he said, would be a monstrous wrong, because it ignored the rights of property. He said the antagonism to the Western Union was founded on the supposed monopoly of that company. That company had no exclusive privileges. The elementary patents in telegraphy had expired, and anybody could go into the telegraph business. They had done so and were still doing so. In the Senate Mr. Dawes offered an amendment to the railroad land-grant forfeiture bill providing that the act shall not be considered to impair any rights, legal or equitable, now vested in any person or corporation to any of the lands declared forfeited. He admitted that his object was to protect the title of the Portage Lake Canal Company, in whose title there was a technical defect, and also to protect innocent bona fide purchasers under that title. Mr. Berry objected to allowing the canal company to acquire $25,000,000 or $40,000,000 worth of land for a canal that was never built; that was a fraud which the State of Michigan was trying to dump upon the General Government. The amendment and bill went over. In the tariff debate in the House, Mr. Lanham (Tex.), while favoring the Mills bill, criticised it as being too protective.

MR. PALMER of Michigan made an argument in the Senate, on the 3d inst., in favor of the bill to establish a bureau of animal industry. He paid particular attention to the opposition to the measure, the general idea conveyed being that the opposition came solely from the existing Bureau of Animal Industry. He was followed by Mr. Vest, of Missouri, who defended Commissioner Colman and denounced what he called the "cattle