

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

The President Nominates a Successor to Mr. Waite.

Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, Receives the Appointment.

The President has nominated Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, to be Chief Justice of the United States. Mr. Fuller is a native of Maine and is a grandson of ex-Chief Justice Weston of that State. He has, however, been a resident of Illinois for many years, and has obtained a prominent place at the bar of Chicago. He is a personal friend of the President, and is well known in Washington from his frequent visits on business before the Supreme Court. He was not an applicant, and has not been in Washington since the death of Chief Justice Waite. It was known that President Cleveland held Mr. Fuller in the very highest estimation long before there was any thought of his name in connection with the exalted office for which he has been named. The President had in every possible way tried to secure Mr. Fuller's services in some office within his gift. He asked him to be Solicitor General of the Department of Justice. He wanted him to give his ability as a member of the Civil Service Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Pacific Railroad Commission. To all the President's offers Mr. Fuller replied respectfully declining any of the proposed honors. He said his preferences were wholly as an active member of his profession and as such he could not indulge in political preferment. This only served to increase Mr. Cleveland's esteem for him, until at last he offers him the greatest honor within the gift of the President of the United States. In politics he is best described as an old school Democrat. He believes in an advanced doctrine of States rights and advocates a simple government. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has been prominently identified with that organization, and has been conspicuous in the Cheney and other famous ecclesiastical trials.

Mr. Fuller's Career.

Mr. Melville Weston Fuller was born in Augusta, on Feb. 11, 1833. His father was Frederick A. Fuller; his mother Catherine Martin, daughter of Chief Justice Nathan Weston. Melville W. fitted for college in Augusta and graduated at Bowdoin in the class of 1853, his classmates being E. J. Phelps, our Minister to England. Mr. Fuller, after leaving college, began the study of law at Bangor. After attending lectures in the law department of Harvard University he began the practice of his profession in Augusta in 1856. While waiting for clients he acted as editor of the *Age* and won his spurs in journalism. Feeling that his true field of work was the law, and realizing that his native city did not afford that scope of effort which he stood in need of, Mr. Fuller went to Chicago. There he did not have to wait long for practice. His ability was speedily recognized and properly rewarded. For thirty years he has enjoyed a lucrative practice, and has won distinction among the foremost at the Illinois Bar. In 1861 he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In 1862 he was chosen to the Legislature, and although a Democrat running each time in a strong Republican district, he was victorious by large majorities. He was a delegate to the Democratic National conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880. In 1860 he was selected by the citizens to deliver the address of welcome to Stephen A. Douglas. In 1858 Mr. Fuller married Callista O. Reynolds, and after her decease, Mary Ellen, daughter of the distinguished banker, William F. Coolbaugh. He has eight daughters. In his practice in the Supreme Court of the United States Mr. Fuller has repeatedly come in contact, both as a colleague and as an opponent, with Messrs. Edmunds, Thurman, Hoadly, Ingersoll and other admitted great lawyers. He is familiar with the decisions of that Court and well versed in the history of our country, and especially in constitutional questions. Not content with the vast amount of reading and writing, which of necessity results from the active practice of his profession, Mr. Fuller has had an immense amount of miscellaneous reading and considerable writing by way of recreation. Mr. Fuller is a slim, wiry-looking man, rather below the middle height. He has silver-gray hair and a drooping gray mustache. He dresses well, and is considered exceptionally good looking. His face is fresh and unwrinkled, his 55 years notwithstanding. He is a popular club man and goes a good deal into society. He is one of the best known lawyers in the Northwest.

A PAPAL DECREE.

A Letter Issued from Rome Against the Irish Plan of Campaign.

The statement that the Pope has issued a decree condemning the plan of campaign in Ireland is confirmed. A Papal letter says he does so because he is convinced that the plan of campaign is illegal. He says he is also convinced that the land courts will reduce all unfair rents. Another circumstance that influenced him, he says, is the fact that funds are extorted from contributors to the plan. The Pope condemns boycotting as a practice contrary to justice and charity. The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* urges the people to exercise calmness and patience, and to receive the Papal decree with profound respect and loyalty to Rome. It declares that boycotting is rare. The Nationalists have determined to continue the plan of campaign in spite of the Papal decree. It is asserted that the movement will not suffer much from the necessary defection of the priests, who will undoubtedly continue to sympathize with the people, and that the vacancies can easily be filled with laymen. The matter has caused an extremely bitter feeling among the Nationalists. Mr. Dillon, in a speech at Herbertstown, Ireland, pointed out the justice of the plan of campaign, the results of which, he said, fully justified the wisdom of the League in recommending it. The wide ground for the Nationalist policy was the fact that an Irish tenant could not make a contract with his landlord; that freedom of contract did not exist. He denied emphatically that the plan of campaign funds were obtained by force and intimidation. A despatch from Rome to the *London Times* says: "The Papal letter has already been sent to the Irish Bishops and will be published soon. The Pope forbids Catholics to adopt the plan of campaign or to engage in boycotting and enjoins obedience to the laws. Other questions are in abeyance." The *London Post* thinks that the Pope's action is by far the most formidable blow yet struck at the Nationalists. The *London Standard* says: "That the Papal decree will do good cannot be doubted, but that it will extirpate the evil can scarcely be hoped."

It is claimed that the Gillig's collapsed American Exchange of London has issued letters of credit or become liable for \$1,000,000 of the money of travelers, and it is lost. These tourists may have a very hard time of it before they get back home.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

82d DAY.—The following bills were placed on the calendar: To relieve certain appointed enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charges of desertion to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture... The House amendment to the bill giving a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of General Ricketts (reducing it to \$75 was non-concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered). A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the reports of Special Agents Beecher and Tingo as to the alleged smuggling of opium from British Columbia. The motion to refer the President's message was taken up, and Mr. Voorhes addressed the Senate on the subject. The bill to forfeit unearned land grants was laid aside without action.

83d DAY.—The Conference Committee on the House joint resolution accepting the invitation of the French Republic to take part in the International Exposition in Paris in 1889, made a report which was agreed to. It fixes the amount of appropriation at \$250,000. Mr. Chandler submitted an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which appropriates \$65,742.01 for the relief of Pay Inspector Smith, who was court-martialed for wrongfully using this amount. A bill was presented the provisions of which are intended as a recognition of the merits and services of Chief Engineer Melville and of other officers and men of the Jeannette Arctic expedition... The bill establishing an anchorage in New York Harbor was passed... The Senate passed the bill appropriating \$25,000 to construct at a point on the Potomac, twelve miles below Washington, a buoy-compass battery on the plan of the inventor, Beverly Kennon.

84th DAY.—A bill was introduced to require the purchase and coinage of not less than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month... Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of silver bullion offered to the Government since the passage of the Silver Coinage Act, and by whom and at what prices; also of the amount of silver bullion purchased each month during the same period, and from whom and at what prices... The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Railroad Land Forfeiture bill. After discussion, the bill went over without action. The International Copyright bill was taken up and discussed, and several minor amendments passed. 85th DAY.—The following bills were reported: The Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Sterling, Ill.; the House bill to establish a Department of Labor; the Senate bill to restrict the use and sale of opium in the District of Columbia and the Territories; the Senate bill defining the positions and salaries of assistant astronomers at the United States Naval Observatory... A bill was introduced to establish an educational fund, and to provide for the complete endowment of colleges for scientific and industrial education... A bill was referred appropriating \$100,000 for the prevention and extirpation of yellow fever in the United States... Mr. Spooner offered a resolution (which was adopted) calling on the Civil Service Commissioners for complete lists of all persons who have received provisional appointments to offices within the classified service in Washington since March 4, 1885... The President sent vetoes of the bills to pension Mary Sullivan because she was already on the pension rolls, and of William Sackman because he was intoxicated when his injuries were received... Mr. Ingalls spoke on the question to refer the President's message.

House Proceedings.

97th DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair on the Tariff bill)... Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, spoke in favor of the Mill's bill... Messrs. Browne and Dockery spoke in opposition to tariff reduction... The Committee on Appropriations reported the bill making an appropriation of \$150,350 to enable executive departments to participate in the Centennial Exhibition to be held in Cincinnati next July... The House then took a recess until 8 o'clock, and devoted the evening session to further debate on the Tariff bill. 98th DAY.—The debate on the Mills Tariff Reduction bill occupied the entire day's session. The participants in the debate who made formal and lengthy speeches were Messrs. Buchanan, Hemphill, Osborne and Hudd. 99th DAY.—Two resolutions calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the seal fisheries in Alaska were adopted... After a short discussion as to whether it was competent for the House to proceed to the consideration of private business the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer of Illinois in the chair) on the Tariff bill. Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, took the floor and spoke in support of the present protective tariff. Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. Tarsney, Russell, Goff, Ford and Landis. 100th DAY.—On motion of Mr. Bryce of New York the Senate bill to provide an anchorage for vessels in New York harbor was passed... The debate on the Mills Tariff bill occupied the remainder of the day's session. 101st DAY.—The House continued the discussion over the Mills Tariff bill. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Grosvenor, Rayner, Nutting, Henderson, Hemphill and Gallinger. 102d DAY.—The continuation of the debate over the Mills Tariff bill occupied the entire day's session. Mr. Foran spoke in opposition to the measure, and was followed by Messrs. McCreary and O'Ferrall, who supported the bill.

DESTROYED BY FROST.

Enormous Damage Inflicted on Truck-Farms in Virginia.

There has been a heavy frost in Virginia, and the damage to farm truck is said to be from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. Those figures were given by some of the truckers, who were completely discouraged by the result of the damage to their fields. The most careful estimate puts the damage at from \$500,000 to \$750,000. The wind was from the south, and the farms situated on the water so as to get salt air experienced small damages, but in the back country of Norfolk, Princess Anne and Nansemond counties, the potato vines were cut down to the hills; beets, beans, cucumbers, watermelons and tomatoes were entirely destroyed and peas and strawberries put back a week or ten days. The seed stores were entirely exhausted of stock for replanting.

A BATTLE WITH INDIANS.

Mexican Troops Kill Seventeen Yaquis and Disperse the Rest.

The Yaqui Indians, now at war with the Mexican Federal forces of Sonora, Mexico, have fortified different places and are making a determined stand against the troops. A few days ago Major Enciso and Lieutenant Valtreal, with two columns of Federal troops, attacked the Indians at a strongly fortified position in the Zamaquacs mountains, near the town of Agua Verde. A desperate fight ensued, but the Federals, after a number of charges, routed the Indians from the fortification, killing seventeen and wounding a large number. The Federal forces had one man killed and several wounded.

A WHOLESALE HANGING.

Seven Murderers Simultaneously Executed in Arkansas.

A wholesale hanging took place at Fort Smith, Ark., on Friday, of murderers recently sentenced by Judge Parker of the United States Court.

The execution was public and an enormous crowd of people from all parts of the Indian Nation and Arkansas assembled to see the murderers hung. The Sheriff had erected a scaffold with seven nooses and seven traps, and shortly before noon the signal was given and simultaneously the following seven murderers were swung into eternity: Owen D. Hill, a colored man, for the murder of his wife on July 1, 1887; Jack Crow, colored, for the murder of Charles B. Wilson, a Choctaw, in the Choctaw Nation, in September, 1887; George Most, colored, for the murder of George Taft in Red River County, Choctaw Nation, in September, 1887; Jefferson Hillebrand, Cherokee, for the murder of John Ridgeway, near Coffeyville, Cherokee Nation, in May, 1885; William Alexander, colored, for murdering his stepdaughter, Ella Whitefield, in Choctaw Nation; Emanuel Peterson, colored, for the murder of Deputy Marshal Willard B. Hayes, who was trying to arrest him in the Choctaw Nation in 1881; Richard Southerland, white, for the murder of his reater, Jake Burrows, in September, 1885.

TOWED BY A WHALE.

Remarkable Adventure of a Gloucester Fishing Schooner.

A letter has been received from the cook of the schooner H. B. Griffin, Captain George Nelson, of Gloucester, Mass., now on a trip for salt cod on the Banks, in which a very strange occurrence is narrated. She arrived on the Banks a few weeks ago and found fish exceedingly plenty. One day, which was moderately fine, and while the crew were all out in their dories attending their trawls, the captain and cook remained aboard, as is customary, the sails being reefed and the vessel at anchor. The two occupants felt a sudden jerk, and a moment afterward the vessel was going through the water at a rapid rate. They rushed on deck to find the cause of the commotion, but none was discovered until suddenly a large whale came to the surface to blow, with the anchor attached to his side. The marine monster had evidently been swimming near the bottom of the ocean, where he became attached to the fluke of the anchor. Once on the surface the maddened whale tore through the water at a frantic rate, so fast as to nearly submerge the bows. The captain saw that they were rapidly losing sight of their crew in the dories and would leave them alone on the ocean, so he cut the cable and freed the vessel. The jibs and foresail were hoisted, and they returned and secured their crew, who had filled their dories with fishy freight. The vessel was put on the course for Newfoundland, where a new cable and anchor had been secured.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

NEW YORK was the first League club to play an errorless game.

CHICAGO will shortly release or sell six of its new men.

LOUISVILLE and Washington received the first whittashes of the season.

ABOUT half of the professional pitchers chew gum when they are in the box.

LONG JOHN REILLY, of the Cincinnati's, is a bat fiend. He buys one every day or so.

CLEVELAND's fielders can get rattled quicker than the average fair amateur nine.

PITCHER WHITNEY is now captain of the Washington Club, O'Brien having resigned the position.

TYNG, of the Philadelphia, and Serad, of the Cincinnati, have retired opposing clubs without a hit this season.

UNDER the three-strike rule Van Haltren may replace Clarkton for Chicago. He has certainly started out well.

UNITED STATES SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE, of Michigan, is alleged to own six shares of the Kalamazoo Baseball Association.

PAUL HINES, of Indianapolis, has taken to wearing smoked glasses while fielding. He does this to shield his eyes from the sun; when batting he discards them.

BOBBY CARTHERS, of the Brooklyn's, is decidedly lucky all around. He not only got the top price for pitching, but received fully \$4000 worth of wedding presents.

FROM a Chicago exchange we learn that the nine Karper brothers, of the Windy City, rise up and declare that they can easily beat the nine brothers Cantillon, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

ANOTHER ball player has taken to himself a wife. This time it is Richard Conway, Boston's twirler, who married a Miss Moolie, sister of George Moolie, of the New Orleans team.

The New York Club has decided to play Ewing at third base whenever he is not behind the bat. When Ewing is catching, then Hatfield or Cleveland, probably the former, will cover third.

The rules of the Washington Club in regard to the use of intoxicants provide for a fine of \$25 for the first drink, \$50 for the second, \$100 for the third and a black-list for habitual drinking.

The Louisville's have the most hideous uniforms, it is said, ever seen on a ball ground. They are made of a dirty looking red material, with white stripes and give the men a dismal appearance.

The case of Burdock is a sad one. Had he let strong drink alone he would have received \$2000 from the Boston Club this season even if he didn't play a single game. That drink in Baltimore cost him \$1025.

INDIANAPOLIS has gone wild over Denny's batting. Four home runs in two days is pretty good, but last season Moolie, of the Boston Blues, made three home runs in one game, and that is better in proportion than Denny's feat.

PITCHER CLARKSON on being asked the secret of his success, said: "Simply a little head work. Do you know there never was a batsman who didn't have some one weakness? No matter how good a batter, there will be some kind of a ball, in some one place, that he can't hit."

EMPIRE GAFFNEY wears an ingenious breast and stomach protector. It is made of pasteboard in sections, jointed together with elastic, and made to fit tight around. When Gaffney buttons up his carigan jacket no one would know that he is protected with a protector. He said he was hit so often in the chest and over the heart that he had to take some means to save his life. The contrivance is his own make.

"BASEBALL is the squarest game on earth," said Joe Quest, of the St. Pauls, the other day. "I have been in the business about fourteen years, and in that time I never knew of a crooked turn. I played in one game, however, where Jim Devlin, Geo. Hall and Craver, of the Louisville's, were doing some of their funny business. Let I was not aware of it at the time. Afterward, when these men were convicted of crooked work, I could look back and see in what respects they had thrown off in the game in question."

A FIGHT IN A MOSQUE.

Fifteen Convicts and Four Policemen Killed in Egypt.

A desperate conflict took place a few days ago at a mosque in Damamhour, near the city of Alexandria. A number of escaped prisoners had taken refuge in the mosque and refused to surrender to the police, who had surrounded the building. In the fight that followed fifteen of the convicts were killed and two wounded. The police lost four men killed and wounded.

THE LABOR WORLD.

DENVER (Col.) bricklayers get \$5 per day. They work eight hours.

THERE are nearly 1000 people employed in the Australian copper mines.

A CLOTHES-FIN factory at Montpelier, Vt., has a capacity of 300 gross per day.

ONE of the largest blast furnaces ever built has been put up at Knoxville, Tenn.

THREE THOUSAND people earn their living in Kansas coal, lead and zinc mines.

THE co-operative town of Powderly, Ala., now boasts of more than thirty houses.

UPWARD of forty-five tons of paper are manufactured daily at Watertown, N. Y.

A BRIDGE is to be built across the Ohio River at Owensboro, Ky., to cost one million dollars.

AN organization of New York city workmen proposes to establish a co-operative coal yard.

ONE THOUSAND children in Fall River, Mass., most of whom work in the factories, cannot read.

OPERATORS in the cotton and jute mills of Bombay, India, receive from ten to twelve cents per day.

NEAR Coburg, Germany, a whole village of people has for many generations made nothing but toys.

BETWEEN 6000 and 7000 men will be thrown out of work by the shut down in the Connellville (Penn.) coke region.

IMMENSE iron works, costing \$1,000,000, are to be erected at Duluth, Minn., including blast furnace, steel mills and rolling mills.

SHOE manufacturing is in a bad way at present. Owing to the protracted peace it is possible to buy a ton of shot for the same price as a ton of lead.

LABOR strikes are spreading in Germany. The Labor Central Committee has requested workmen to stay away from the districts affected by the strikes.

IT is said there are farmers' wives on Long Island who make boys' trousers for three cents. There are women in New York who toil sixteen hours a day for sixty cents.

IT has been estimated that only 2000 men are at present employed around the mines in the Shamokin (Penn.) district. Heretofore 6000 have usually been at work at this time of the year.

ONLY five hundred out of the three thousand striking workmen at Carnegie's steel works, near Pittsburg, are active in their position against the co-operative proposition made them.

THERE is a downward tendency in wages and cost of production all over the United States. A ten per cent. reduction in wages is to take place among two thousand miners at Johnstown, Penn.

THE proprietor of a large cigar factory at Havana, employing 400 hands, has signified his willingness to remove to Punta Gorda, Fla., if the people there will donate sufficient land for a factory and cottages.

THE annual production of print cloths in the United States is 791,000,000 yards, of which amount 651,000,000 yards are made in the New England States, and in Fall River, Mass., alone the production is 480,000,000 yards.

A NORTHERN machinery firm has just closed a contract for an enormous engine and plant, that will weigh 2,000,000 pounds and which will furnish 16,000 gallons of water every 24 hours. It is for Louisville. The diameter of the fly-wheel will be 36 feet.

A SUCCESSFUL experiment has been made at the Ettna Iron Works, Pittsburg, by which the lap welding of tubes is done in one heating instead of two. Less metal is required. In fact, the new way saves a great deal of labor, and the cost is from 25 to 40 per cent. cheaper. An employee is the inventor.

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