

# HENRY CLAY FRICK SHOT

## WHILE SITTING AT HIS DESK.

Berkman, an Anarchist, Fires Three Shots at Mr. Frick and Stabs Him With a Dirk. A Fierce Encounter. The Wounds Dangerous. Berkman Jailed.

Henry Clay Frick, Chairman and General Manager of the Carnegie Steel Company, and Chairman of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, was shot and stabbed at 1:44 o'clock Saturday afternoon in his private office by Alexander Berkman, an Anarchist. Chairman Frick was shot twice and stabbed twice, and had it not been for the heroism of John G. A. Leishman, Mr. Frick would probably have never been taken out of his office alive. Mr. Leishman saved his partner's life at the risk of his own, and the battle has left him with one scar, which he will carry for a good many years.

The shooting was done with a .38-caliber revolver of the heavy bull-dog type, while the stabbing was done with a knife about eight inches long, sharpened on both sides and to a point. The would-be assassin carried the revolver in his right hip pocket; in his left he had the knife. He had been in



HENRY CLAY FRICK.

the office half-a-dozen times during the morning, asking for Mr. Frick. About 1:38 o'clock he came in on his murderous mission. He gave his name to the office boy who looked into Mr. Frick's office, and came back to Berkman with the statement that Mr. Frick was busy. Berkman, who was cool, said that it was something important that he had to tell to Mr. Frick, that he was a New York employment agent, and wanted to see about engaging men to work at Homestead. This information was given to Mr. Frick, who told the messenger to refer the stranger to William G. Lindsay, the purchasing agent of the company, who was making the arrangements for the workmen who wished to go to Homestead.

The messenger told Berkman that Mr. Lindsay was the proper person to see; that Mr. Lindsay had just stepped out, and would Mr. Berkman please sit down. Mr. Berkman sat down on the fancifully-carved oak bench in the aisle when he was received. The office boy went back into the rear offices. Miss Hattie Fleming, a typewriter, and Frank Ames, a clerk, were seated at their desks, which stand in a line with Mr. Lindsay's desk. The stranger arose as he went out. The two clerks went on with their work at the typewriter. The stranger pushed through the swinging gate in the oak partition back where the clerks are. Another step, swiftly taken, brought him to the swing door behind which Mr. Frick sat, not more than three or four feet from his would-be murderer.

As Berkman came to the stained glass door, through which he could see the faint outline of Mr. Frick's figure, he paused for an instant to place his hand to his right hip pocket. One grazed the spinal column, and Mr. Frick's head fell forward until his forehead rested on the pile of papers before him on the desk. The bullets had paralyzed the muscles of the neck, and Mr. Frick lay there stunned.

Vice-Chairman Leishman's first notification of the Berkman's presence was the first shot. That was enough. Hardly had the first bullet left the smoking weapon ere Mr. Leishman was on his feet. With a bound he was out of his chair. As the second shot was fired Mr. Leishman was in the air making a jump to lunge for the would-be assassin. The latter raised the muzzle of his weapon with the muzzle true to the center of Mr. Frick's prostrate head—an aim for death—when Mr. Leishman seized the hot muzzle of the revolver in his right hand and threw it up. As he threw it up Berkman pressed the trigger for the third time. The bullet went through the ceiling. Had it not been for Mr. Leishman's cool bravery the bullet would, in all probability have pierced Mr. Frick's brain.

Berkman turned fiercely on his assailant. The latter still kept hold of the revolver. With a great effort Berkman began to force Mr. Leishman towards the big plate glass window, which looks down on Fifth avenue. Across the room the two men struggled. Mr. Leishman still kept a tight hold of the muzzle of the revolver. Within a foot of the window Berkman succeeded in pushing the weapon against Mr. Leishman's side. Then he pressed the trigger. The revolver failed to go off. The cartridge was defective.

At this point Mr. Frick staggered to his feet and over to where the two men were struggling at the window, in full sight of the crowd below. Berkman finding his revolver useless dropped it on the floor and as he saw Mr. Frick coming he reached into his left hip pocket and drew his knife. Still in Mr. Leishman's grasp, Berkman swung half around and as he felt Mr. Frick's hands on his shoulders he dealt his new assailant a backhand stroke with the knife, and then another. Both cuts took effect in Mr. Frick's back above the hip and the blood began to wet his clothes. With two .38-caliber bullets in his neck, Mr. Frick held to his man and tried to tear the knife from his hand, but Berkman grasped the blade. With a supreme effort, born of a knowledge that they were dealing with a desperate man, Mr. Leishman and Mr. Frick hurled Berkman to the floor, and held him there despite his terrible struggles to free himself. Lawrence Phelps, Assistant Treasurer of the company, in a this juncture, having come from the sixth floor to the second, stepped at a time. His arrival was opportune. He

grasped the knife and tore it from Berkman's hand. The blood from Mr. Frick's wounds fell on the face of his would-be-murderer, and stained his clothes, his hands, and even his nails, as if to place upon him indelibly the mark of blood.

During the entire period of excitement Mr. Frick retained his every-day coolness. Secretary F. T. Lovejoy came leaping after Mr. Phelps down the stairs. Mr. Frick was removed to a soft lounge in the room. A German carpenter, who was working in the building, rushed in with a dozen horrified clerks. The carpenter struck Berkman a hard blow in the stomach, that took away his breath, and was branding a hatchet over his head, as if to strike the man on the floor, when Mr. Frick said from the lounge:

"Do not kill him. Deliver him to the police. All that is necessary is to keep him away from me."

The carpenter accordingly assisted. Officers then placed him under arrest and marched him to the police station with a policeman on each side of him.

Physicians were summoned, and on making a hasty examination they pronounced Mr. Frick's wounds of a dangerous character, but not necessarily fatal. On Monday Mr. Frick was resting quietly at his home in New Haven. He gave the name of Simon Rocknor at the Merchants Hotel. Further questioning did not reveal the motives of his deed, and he refused flatly to state whether or not he had any accomplices.

After having been photographed at the station by Photographer Pearson, to which operation Berkman made no objection, the prisoner was conducted to a private room, where he was stripped to the skin, and examined by Dr. Stoyer to ascertain if he had received any wounds. The examination completed, the doctor told Berkman to open his mouth. With reluctance he did so. The physician was he was trying to conceal something by holding it under his tongue, and ordered him to spit it out. Berkman declared that he had nothing in his mouth. He was again ordered to open his mouth, and when he did so the doctor quickly inserted a crooked instrument into his mouth, and by a sudden movement drew out a small copper tube, which proved to be a dynamite cartridge, similar to that which Lingg, the Chicago Anarchist, blew off the top of his head in 1887, thereby cheating the gallows.

Berkman looked great disappointment at losing possession of the means of ridding the world of himself before his time had arrived. A similar cartridge was found in one of the prisoner's pockets when he was first searched. The cartridges are about an inch long, half as thick as a lead pencil, are made of thin copper and are about half filled with dynamite. By picking one of them with a pin or closing the teeth upon the tube, an explosion with sufficient force to blow the top of a man's head off would follow.

When searched, the revolver which he did the shooting, and 12 cartridges were found upon Berkman. The revolver was covered with blood and three chambers were empty. The revolver is of Hopkins & Allen make, and fires a .38-caliber cartridge. Besides the revolver and the cartridges, three small yellow gloves, about the size of marbles, and which might have been dynamite or candy, was also found in one of the prisoner's pockets. Two blank sheets of common print paper, a blank envelope, a tin cigarette case, containing five cigarettes, a small silver watch, with a hair link chain, and 5 cents in money, completed an inventory of the contents of his pockets.

**BERKMAN'S ANTECEDENTS.**  
Since Early Youth He Has Been an Anarchist of the Most Violent Type—Never Believed to Be Dangerous.  
A dispatch from New York states Alexander Berkman, who tried to assassinate H. C. Frick, is an Anarchist of the most extreme violent type. Dynamite and death to all capitalists is his motto and those of his confederates, who style themselves Anarchists. These incendiaries against life and law are so rampant in their beliefs and utterances that even Herr Most could not tolerate them, and he has not permit of their joining his anarchical section.



ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

Berkman is an Austrian Hebrew who came here about two years ago from Vienna, where he had been an associate of the notorious Anarchist, Joseph Penkert, who was twice sent to prison for reasonable utterances, and then banished from the country, and in London Penkert was suspected by the English Anarchists of being a spy and informer. In 1890 he came to this country, and it is thought Berkman came with him. Penkert was roughly treated by the Anarchists here, who denounced him as a traitor. Berkman fared better, for Herr Most gave him a job as printers' devil in his office. Most kept Berkman from April 1 to July 4, 1890, when he discharged him for incompetency. Since then Berkman has wandered about New York State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, working at whatever he could get to do. Every few months, however, he would bob up in his hideouts here—the saloons of the West Side near Tompkins Square, which are frequented by Anarchists. Berkman is about 25 years old, and comes from Wilna, Russia, where he was dismissed from college on account of his revolutionary utterances. Just when he left New York for Pittsburg, is not known, but it is likely his errand of assassination was suggested by the mass meeting of Socialists in Union Square July 11, when resolutions were passed demanding that Mr. Frick "be tried and executed without a trial by jury."

The League Record.

City	Won	Lost	Post.	Per Cent.
Philadelphia	6	2	1	.750
Brooklyn	6	2	1	.750
Cincinnati	5	3	0	.625
Cleveland	5	3	0	.625
Baltimore	5	3	0	.625
New York	4	3	0	.625
Louisville	3	5	0	.375
Boston	3	5	0	.375
Pittsburgh	2	5	1	.270
Chicago	2	6	0	.250
St. Louis	1	7	1	.125

# THE STRIKERS' STATEMENT.

## An Address to the Public in Which the Amalgamated Advisory Board Make Plain Its Position in the Controversy.

The Advisory Committee of the Homestead workmen issued the following address: "The most evident characteristic of our time and country is the phenomenon of industrial centralization, which is putting the control of each of our great national industries into the hand of one or a few men and giving these men an enormous and despotic power over the lives and the fortunes of their employes and subordinates—the great mass of the people, a power which vices our national constitution and our common law and directly antagonizes the spirit of universal liberty in its world-wide struggle after law of liberty—a power which, though expressed in terms of current speech as 'The right of employes to manage their business to suit themselves,' is causing to men in effect nothing less than a right to manage the business to suit themselves."

"The employes of the mill, Messrs. Carnegie, Phlips & Co., at Homestead, Pa., have built there a town with its homes, its schools and its churches; have for many years been faithful co-workers with the owners in the business of the mill; have invested thousands of dollars of their savings in said mill in the expectation of spending their lives in Homestead and of working in the mill during the period of their efficiency."

"Therefore the committee desires to express to the public as its firm belief that both the public and the employes aforesaid have equitable rights and interests in the said mill which cannot be modified or altered without the consent of the employes. The employes have the right to continuous employment in the said mill during efficiency and good behavior without regard to religious, political or economic opinions or associations, that it is against public policy and subversive of the fundamental principles of American liberty that a whole community of workers should be denied employment or suffer any other social detriment on account of membership in a church or political party or a trade union; that it is our duty as Americans to submit to no law by every legal and ordinary means the unconstitutional, anarchic and revolutionary policy of the Carnegie Company, which seems to evince a contempt of public and private interests and a disdain of the public conscience; that we refuse to submit to arbitration and by the lawless importation of a band of armed mercenaries to forcibly deprive the employes of their equitable rights in advance of any legal adjudication thereupon, and without previous appeal to the law of the State of Allegheny county and the State of Pennsylvania."

"The committee wish it known that we will prosecute the said public and private interests in the courts of law and equity; and that we demand of Congress and the State legislatures a distinct assertion of the principle that the public has an interest in such concerns as that at Homestead, and that the State has a duty to judge the affairs of such concerns when occasion may require."

"Finally we desire to state emphatically that we are not prepared to submit to law and order, we pledge ourselves to refrain from violence and lawlessness, and that we rest our cause which is the people's cause—the cause of American liberty—against anarchy on the one hand and despotism on the other. We demand of the legislatures and the public conscience."

**LABOR LEADERS DENOUNCE IT.**  
The Assassins' Deed Strongly Condemned by President Weihe and the Amalgamated Association.  
The news of the attempted assassination of Mr. Frick was received at the headquarters of the union millworkers with general expressions of deep regret and unqualified denunciations. President William Weihe, of the Amalgamated Association, said: "It is with the utmost regret that I heard of the shooting of Mr. Frick, and I emphatically denounced the actions of the assassin. He was an assassin at heart and an enemy not only to the country, but to organized labor all over the United States. I hope the greatest punishment for the law allows will be the reward of the dastardly and cowardly assassin of Mr. Frick."

Thomas Warren said: "There is not a millworker or laborer in this entire section that does not deeply deplore the shooting of Mr. Frick. On the part of the Amalgamated Association and we have only employed fair means. We never courted for an instant any violence against the officials of the company."

# BURGESS M'LUCKIE RELEASED.

## District Attorney Burleigh and Judge Magee Conclude His Case Is Not One of First Degree Murder and Accept \$10,000 Bail.

At Pittsburg Burgess John McLuckie, of Homestead, Pa., charged with murder in connection with the riots of July 25, was released on \$10,000 bail, Judge Magee holding that he could not be guilty of a higher grade of crime than murder in the second degree.

At the hearing District Attorney Burleigh said: "I have gone over the testimony carefully and am convinced Mr. McLuckie should be released on bail, but in view of the grave offense and the results of the riot, I am convinced the bail should be commensurate with the gravity of the crime."

Judge Magee intimated this opinion, saying: "My own examination leads me to the conclusion that the defendant could not be held for more than murder in the second degree. The law as I read it is that every man who stands idly by at a riot without attempting to suppress it becomes a rioter, and he becomes responsible for the property destroyed and the lives lost, and becomes liable to the degree of murder that is done by the rioters. My idea of the law is that every man is not guilty of the crime of every man who participated in it, but he is responsible to the extent of the crime that was designed by the law."

Mr. Cox asked what disposition would be made of the case of the other men for whom warrants have been issued. Mr. Burleigh replied: "We cannot and will not dispose of the case of a man, who has evaded arrest and is in hiding."

"Well," said Mr. Cox, they will all come in and surrender if this matter of bail is fixed up."

Judge Magee replied: "How can we do that? Each case should be disposed of. Some of these men may be guilty of murder in the first degree, and if so, no bail should be taken. There was a riot there, perhaps unjustifiable, but certainly some one was killed deliberately. I understand there were sharpshooters engaged in picking off men from the barges. If so, these were guilty of murder in the first degree. Some of these men may be the men who did this if it was done. These cases must be disposed of through the advice and consent of the proper officer, the District Attorney, and we can make no disposition of these cases until he has examined the testimony against them and advises the Court. In view of the gravity of the crime and all the circumstances I feel warranted in placing the bail at \$10,000."

**Democrat in National Committee.**  
Following are the names of the Democratic National committee:  
California, M. F. Tarpey; Colorado, Chas. R. Thomas; Connecticut, Carlos French; Delaware, R. C. Vandenberg; Florida, Samuel Pasco; Georgia, Clark Howells, Jr.; Idaho Territory, E. N. Allen; Idaho, S. P. Sheerin (proxy); Illinois, E. C. Cable; Indiana, S. P. Sheerin; Iowa, J. J. Richardson; Kansas, C. Blair; Kentucky, T. H. Steyer; Louisiana, J. J. Jeffries; Maine, Arthur Sewall; Maryland, A. P. Gorman; Massachusetts, Joseph Quincy; Michigan, J. R. Whitney; Minnesota, Michael Doran; Mississippi, Chas. B. Houry; Missouri, John E. Frather; Montana, A. J. Danielson (absent); Nebraska, R. C. Gorman; Nevada, Tobias Castor; Nevada, H. C. King (proxy for R. P. Kenting); New Hampshire, A. H. Sullaway; New Jersey, M. F. Ross (proxy for Miles Ross); New York, W. F. Sheehan; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; North Dakota, E. C. Leistikow; Oregon, S. J. Brackley; Oregon, F. L. Stetson (proxy for Ed McKee); Pennsylvania, W. F. Harritt; Rhode Island, Samuel R. Honey; South Carolina, M. L. Donaldson; South Dakota, Jas. Wood; Tennessee, Holmes Cummings; Texas, C. W. Whitney; Utah, T. H. Johnson; Virginia, R. B. Smalley; Virginia, Basil B. Gorman; Washington, Hugh C. Wallace; West Virginia, John Sherman; Wisconsin, E. C. Wall; Alaska, A. K. Delany (absent); Arizona, represented by A. P. Gorman; New Brunswick, H. B. Ferguson; Oklahoma, J. J. Richardson; Utah, John T. Paine (proxy for S. A. Merritt).

**DYING BY HUNDREDS.**  
Cholera Devisating Russia More Rapidly Than a War. Physicians Killed by a Mob. Troops Called Out.  
The following are the Russian Government's official cholera figures on July 17: Astrakhan, 298 new cases, 182 deaths; Saratoff, 109 new cases, 78 deaths; Samara, 76 new cases, 45 deaths; Kasan, 2 new cases, 1 death; July 16—Tartaritz, 124 new cases, 70 deaths; July 15—Rostoff, 35 new cases, 12 deaths; Azoff, 18 new cases, 9 deaths. Up to July 18—Veronah, 4 new cases, 2 deaths; at stations on Voronah—Rostoff Railway 34 new cases, 20 deaths.

A dispatch from Baku says 80,000 of the 100,000 inhabitants of that town have fled, carrying the infection of cholera throughout the country. The death rate is 300 daily. Naphtha is being sprinkled on the streets as a disinfectant. Insurance companies have quit business and stores and shops are closed, their owners having left town.

At Saratoff the populace hearing that reports of cholera were invented by doctors, began assaulting physicians on the streets and several were stoned to death. The sight of blood maddened the people and they began to destroy property and pillage the stores and shops. Troops were called out and the mob dispersed. The latter responded with several volleys of bullets dispersing the rioters. A number of the latter were killed.



GEORGE SHIRAS, JR., NOMINATED FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

# GEO. SHIRAS, JR., NOMINATED

## BY THE PRESIDENT TO SUCCEED Justice Bradley Upon the Supreme Bench of the U. S. Sketch of His Career.

George Shiras, Jr., was nominated by President Harrison for the Associate Justiceship of the Supreme Bench of the United States, made vacant by the recent death of Justice Bradley. The nomination was sent in to the Senate late Tuesday evening.

**OUTLINE OF HIS CAREER.**  
Mr. Shiras is of English descent, his grandfather having come from England to settle in New Jersey. George Shiras, Jr., also designated here as George Shiras II, was born in Pittsburg January 26, 1822, where his father was also born and who settled in New Jersey. His father was a United States District Judge of eight Western States. Mr. Shiras is the son of George and Elizabeth Blaine Shiras and is a cousin of ex-Secretary Blaine, with whom he is on friendly and intimate terms. He entered the Ohio University September, 1841, and entered Yale Law School in 1853.

He studied law in Pittsburg, where he was admitted to the bar, and where, almost continuously since, he has led the uneventful life of a hard worker, whose time and thought have been occupied with his profession. He is one of the very few men upon whom Yale College has conferred the degree of LL. D.

In 1881, in the Pennsylvania Legislature, when a deadlock existed on the selection of a United States Senator, Mr. Shiras in a secret caucus was chosen by a majority of votes as a compromise for the distinguished place. The next morning, however, another caucus was ordered by the political leaders, and John L. Mitchell was nominated and elected, serving in 1887. Mr. Shiras has never been an active partisan. His income from his legal practice is said to be second to no lawyer in the State. His family consists of his wife and two sons.

Mr. Shiras is recognized as an able debater, a forcible and logical reasoner and is quick and ready in the progress of an argument. He has an excellent manner of expression, and his written opinions and briefs are as clear as his speeches are elegant and careful.

**COMPOSITION OF THE COURT.**  
The Supreme Court of the United States is composed of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. It meets in annual session at Washington, commencing on the second Monday in October. In addition the States are divided into nine judicial circuits, each presided over by a United States Circuit Judge, and the Chief Justice and Justices have assigned to them each his own judicial circuit, in which he sits with the Circuit Judge. The salary of the Chief Justice is \$10,500, of the Justices \$10,000.

The present Chief Justice is Melville W. Fuller of Chicago, appointed in 1888 by President Cleveland. The Associate Justices are Stephen J. Field, of San Francisco, California; John M. Harlan, Louisville, Kentucky; Horace Gray, Boston, Massachusetts; Samuel Blatchford, New York City; Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi; David J. Brewer, Topeka, Kansas; Henry R. Brown, Detroit, Michigan. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Lamar and Field are Democrats. The remaining Justices are Republicans.

The Third Judicial Circuit, over which Justice Shiras will preside, should be assigned to that of his predecessor, Justice Bradley, is composed of the districts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. The Circuit Judge is Marcus W. Acheson, of Pittsburg, and the District Judges are Leonard E. Wales, Delaware; E. T. Green, New Jersey, and William Butler, Eastern District, and Joseph Buffington, Western District, Pennsylvania.

**CONDITION OF BUSINESS.**  
Crop Prospects Good and Activity Noted in Leading Lines at Various Trade Centers.  
R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: There is distinct improvement, not only in transactions in comparison with the same time last year, but also in prospects for the coming season. Crop prospects improve greatly with the favorable weather at most points West and South, especially as respects corn. The monetary supply is abundant, and the demand, though reasonably moderate, is at many points improving, while there is but little complaint regarding collections.

Prospects of spring wheat are remarkably good. Returns from many of the States surpass all expectations. No important change appears in the prospect for foreign demand but wheat has risen 21 cents in spite of Western receipts, amounting to 2,130,000 bushels in three days, against export of 908,000 bushels. Oats also rose 1 cent, and pork products a shade, and corn has advanced 1 cent, notwithstanding wonderful weather for that crop. In coffee there was a slight advance, and in oil a fractional decline. But in the cotton market a decline of 1-16 occurred, with sales of 560,000 bales in a week, owing to continued large receipts and improved crop prospects.

Manufactured iron is stiffened at Pittsburg by the closing of many mills, and the works at Cleveland are pushed beyond their capacity, with some advance in structural iron. Trade there is fairly active for the season and better than last year. The clothing trade at Cincinnati increases with orders from the South, and the trade in shoes improves.

In all leading lines trade exceeds last year at Chicago, and prospects for maturing collections are very healthy.



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