Grand Rapids Morning Telegram.

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THE MAXWELL CASE.

A STRANGE LETTER IN FRENCH.

A Boston Doctor Who Talked With Maxwell About Getting a Corpse to Dissect.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Maxwell to-day received the following letter written in French. He allowed a reporter to open it and have the contents translated before looking at it himself:

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—MY DEAR THOMAS—Why did you not follow the advice I gave you at the time of our interview at the Southern Hotel? You ought to understand the position in which you have placed yourself by your stubbornness. It will cause a good deal of trouble before you can get out of it. The only thing that remains for you to do at present is to tell the truth to your attorney and prove by Mr. —— that you procured the body and that Preller is alive, or at least was alive at the time your subject was discovered in your trunk. As to the disappearance of Preller, it seems to me St. Louis detectives ought to look into it a little more thoroughly and have arrested at once the man who procured you the body. It is possible he may disappear at the time you need him as a witness. I cannot help believing that Preller has been murdered. I believe Barrister Steve, his mistress, of Boston, knows more in regard to him than the police of St. Louis. It would be an excellent idea to have her under the surveillance of detectives. I met Sir Percy Darrell, of West Grinstead, Sussex, last week. He assured me he had seen Preller at a Spanish fort in company with a lady the first of May. LOUIS DAUBIGNY,
General Delivery."

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Dr. E. P. Graham Dewey was interviewed to-day by a United Press reporter relative to the statement of Maxwell, the St. Louis trunk murderer, that the body found in the trunk was not Preller's, but a corpse he had procured in Boston and that Dr. Dewey was a witness to the fact that he had one shortly before leaving for the west. Dewey said "Maxwell seemed possessed with the idea of getting a stiff, apparently for dissection. I told him I could probably hire one at a medical school. He left the city and was gone a few weeks. On his return he surprised me, one day, by the remark that he had got a 'stiff' and asked me to go up and see it. I excused myself. In view of later developments I wish I had gone. When I read of Maxwell's statement that the body was not Preller's, but a corpse he had procured to assist in fraud upon the insurance companies, the whole business seemed plain to me. I at once made arrangements to inform the insurance companies, but the next day I read a statement that Maxwell had confessed the body was Preller's, and he had accidentally killed him with chloroform. In view of these facts I did not know what to think. Maxwell started for the West two or three days after the above mentioned incident. Preller left some days before Maxwell. The latter always passed as Maxwell in Boston and claimed to be an illegitimate son of Lord Farnham. He was enthusiastic on medicine but never spoke on law, though he seemed to boast of everything he knew. I believe Maxwell has something he is holding back which will favor him, and possibly clear him. If he is guilty he certainly has a wonderful command over his nerves totally different from his characteristics here, for the least things always unnerved him.

First-Class Mail Only to Be Delivered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Inquiry has been made at the Post Office Department as to whether the special stamp system which is to go into effect Oct. 1 will apply to merchandise as well as letters; whether packages having this stamp will be delivered. The department officials hold that the intent of the law is to provide for prompt delivery of first-class mail matter only, but that merchandise not to exceed 4 pounds may be put up as first-class matter and it would undoubtedly be specially delivered, but would probably cost the sender more to send it by mail than by express, especially if the distance is short. Third and fourth class mail can be sent long distances more cheaply by mail than by express, because the mail rates are the same all over the United States, while express rates are regulated by the distance to be traveled.

Opening Commerce in Africa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Consul Hewes, at Sierra Leone, has reported to the State Department that steps are at last being taken to put an end to the wars of plunder and the religious fanaticisms which constantly close the highways from the interior to the coast, and interfere with commerce. The movement has taken practical shape, and there are indications of a restoration of peaceful relations, which will open up the country to commerce, manufactures, and many important products of the country.

Arthur's Boundary Line Must Stand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that the boundaries of the Juni Indian reservation as defined by President Arthur, correcting the errors of boundaries in a previous proclamation issued by President Hayes, must stand. This decision throws out the claim of Tucker & Lawton, ranchmen,—the former a brother-in-law of Senator Logan—for lands claimed by them within the reservation.

Resuming Work.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 24.—This morning the proprietors of the Valley Mills and the Trumbull Iron Co., signed the scale. The former will go to work to-morrow, and the latter on Wednesday. Negotiations at Andrews Bros. & Co.'s mills are still pending, and it is believed it will end by their signing also, which will put all the mills in this valley in operation. The striking nailers at Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s are still out, with no prospects of a settlement.

A Crooked Letter-Carrier Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Civil Service Commissioners have written the local board at Baltimore to strike the name of Frank A. Gies from their list of persons who have passed the examination and are eligible for appointment as letter-carriers. Gies is a young man who was recommended for appointment as a substitute letter-carrier on an examination taken by this brother who impersonated him before the local board.

Activity in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Chief Engineer Robie, of the Brooklyn navy yard, said to-day that a period of activity had begun in his department in order to complete the "Essex" and "Richmond." He was ordered to take on a large force of men. The construction department is busier to-day than it has been for years and fresh men are being employed daily.

Anarchist Sensation in Switzerland.

BERNE, Aug. 24.—Thousands of placards were pasted on the walls and buildings of Lausanne to-day urging the burning of foreign embassies in this city. They were signed, "The Swiss Secret Anarchist Committee." Their appearance has created a sensation.

The Awful Record.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The total number of deaths from cholera throughout Spain since the outbreak of the disease is 72,347; the number of cases, 187,562.

BASE BALL.

The Conference of the National and American Committees at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—The meeting of the joint conference committee of the National League and American Association base ball clubs was held at the Grand Union Hotel to-day. The League was represented by A. H. Sadon, of Boston; A. M. Spaulding, of Chicago; J. B. Day, of New York, and Chris. Von Der Ahe, of St. Louis. C. H. Byrne of Brooklyn, and Lewis Simmons of Philadelphia, represented the American League. After a thorough discussion of the interests of the two associations a plan of action was adopted governing the future course of all league and association clubs, declining to pay to players advance money on future contracts. It was further determined to have the clubs of the two associations pledge themselves not to negotiate or contract with any league or association club prior to the 20th day of October next. It was also agreed that after the close of the season the championship clubs of the associations would interchange games. Other matters were discussed and passed upon by the joint committee and will be reported to the association for approval later in the season. The conference was unanimous and has cemented effectually the relationship at present existing between the two associations. The conference lasted for five hours and no one outside of the committee and the secretaries were allowed to be present. What other matters were acted upon cannot be learned.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Base hits, Philadelphia 6, Boston 6. Errors, Philadelphia 8, Boston 4. Pitchers, Whitney and Ferguson. Umpire, Curry.

NEW YORK.

New York	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	—10
Providence	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	—5

Base hits, New York 13, Providence 8. Errors, New York 7, Providence 12. Pitchers, Keefe and Radbourne. Umpire, Ferguson.

ENOUGH ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Lieut. Danenhower Records Himself as Opposed to Further Efforts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Lieut. Danenhower, of Arctic exploration fame, prepared a paper to be read at the annual meeting of the Naval Institute, next October, on the subject of polar exploration, in which he takes a firm stand against Artic exploration. In summing up his conclusions on the subject he says: "After having served with one Artic expedition and having devoted years to the study of the subject, as well as having made watchful observations of numerous efforts and comparatively insufficient results attending the sacrifice of human life and the torture endured, I unhesitatingly record myself as opposed to further explorations of the central polar basin with our present resources. The gradual extension of observatory stations in the interest of meteorology, magnetism and other scientific branches, should be made, but national support should not be given to another polar expedition."

A Desperate Fight in Maine.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 24.—Constable Orne who was hired by the temperance people to see that the liquor law is enforced, and his assistant, Joseph E. Clinton, recently made a seizure of liquors at the Lindsey hotel, of which a man named Severance is proprietor. This noon Clinton and Severance met in the street and exchanged hard words in reference to the affair as they were walking along together. Clinton applied an insulting epithet to Severance, who thereupon slapped his face. Clinton drew a revolver and fired three shots, wounding Severance twice in the thigh and once in the groin. Despite his wounds Severance sprang upon Clinton and pounded him severely in the face and about the head with his fists until the men were separated by the police. Clinton was taken to the station house, where he was held to await the result of his victim's injuries. Large, excited crowds are assembled, and the lynching of both Orne and Clinton is threatened should Severance's wounds prove fatal. It is said that the authorities have directed the doctors to suppress all facts likely to augment the popular excitement.

Germany and Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—King Alfonso presided over the Council to-day when the first official note of protest by Spain against the occupation by Germany of the Caroline Islands was answered by Germany's offering to discuss the question amicably. A second protest of a most energetic character was wired by the Spanish government to-day. Germany replied by wire that her attitude is entirely friendly and the Caroline affair should not interrupt amity between Spain and Germany. The dispatch explains that Germany, seeing no signs of Spanish domination over the Caroline islands, assumed that Spain had virtually abandoned them. The German government does not say whether any of the islands have been actually occupied.

A Noon Edition of the Detroit "News."

DETROIT, Aug. 24.—The *Evening News* of this city has reached the end of its twelfth year. In an editorial this afternoon, after reviewing the growth of the paper, the announcement is made that the commencement of the thirteenth year will be celebrated tomorrow by the establishment of a noon edition of the *News*.

The Austrian Emperor Starts.

VIENNA, Aug. 24.—The Emperor Francis Joseph started for Kremsier to-day, where he is to meet the Czar. His departure was unattended by any incident of moment. He was driven to the depot without any escort, having declined the services of a military body.

Carnarvon Replies.

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—Clifford Lloyd's recent article on Ireland and Irish affairs in the London *Times* has provoked a scathing rebuke from Early Carnarvon, which was issued to-day. Carnarvon will shortly visit the large Ulster towns and poorer districts of Donegal.

Breker Accused of Murder.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 24.—The Coroner's jury in the case of H. L. McGinness, who was shot and killed at Schuetzen Park yesterday have found that McGinness was murdered by Theodore Breker, lessee of the park. Breker is in custody.

Killed by Falling Down Stairs.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 24.—Joseph Hyde, a well-known bridge builder, was probably fatally injured to-day by falling down a stairway at Harlem & Hollingsworth's works.

Mr. Atkins Returns to Business.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Commissioner Atkins, of the Indian Bureau, has returned to the city much improved by his vacation visit to Tennessee.

The Queen Starts for Balmoral.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Queen left Osborne House for Balmoral to-night.

PROBABLY MURDERED.

THE THOMAS HOGAN INQUEST.

Evidence That He Was Killed Instantly—A Girl Who Heard a Man Say "I Killed Him."

The Coroner's jury on the death of Thos. Hogan, who was found dead at the boat-landing last Saturday night, met in the County Supervisor's office yesterday morning a 10 o'clock and took the following testimony: Dr. DeCamp who conducted the autopsy, testified that in his opinion instantaneous death was caused by the blow on the head, delivered by some outside force. It would, according to his experience, observation and study, be impossible to cause such a wound by falling from a standing position, and he thought, from his examination that death was caused by violence.

J. R. Mentzler, who found the body, testified in substance that he saw the body in the water with the head about a foot from the boom, and the feet extended outward, as he arrived at the landing. He found the straw hat floating ten or fifteen feet from the boom, and a $2 bill between the hat and the body. A clincker boat was tied above the body, and there was only a small paddle in it. He saw no one on the island or in the vicinity, when he landed, but a little girl, appeared a few minutes later after he arrived and recognized the body. The girl was Nellie Carpenter and she is 8 years old.

Dr. Best said that he went with the patrol wagon to the boat landing Saturday night, and had witnessed the examination of the remains and assisted at the autopsy. The body was still warm when he arrived on the scene, but life was extinct. There was no water in the lungs. In his opinion death was instantaneous from the effects of the blow on the head before the body touched the water. He thought it impossible for a man to fall and inflict the wounds shown on the face. There were no other injuries or bruises about the body.

Detective Gast told his experience in rescuing the body from the water, and it was in substance the same as Mr. Mentzler's testimony. The hip pocket and one of the other pockets were turned inside out, and no money was found on the person. The watch and chain were in the pockets.

The jury then adjourned till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Upon reassembling Nellie Carpenter testified that she knew Thomas Hogan; she played on the island almost every day; saw the deceased on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock; on Saturday night about 6 o'clock she went to the island to look for her brother and heard that somebody was drowned; went to the channel and saw a $2 bill and a straw hat floating on the water and his body lying in the water; there was some one coming up the channel in a boat.

Robert Finch was sworn, and said—I am a member of the firm of Stewart & Finch, and we have the contract of dredging the river. I was down the river, near the Lake Shore Railroad crossing when the steamer "Barrett" came along; I rowed out to it and got on, and brought my boat up with me as far as the old landing, where the steamer stopped; I then let my boat into the water and rowed up the channel. Mr. Mentzer and his family were just getting into their boat as I turned up the channel and lost sight of them. When I ran my boat along the side of the boom the deceased was locking up the boat-house. I asked him where he was going and he said to supper. I said, "you can't, as two scull boats are coming up the river." He fastened my boat and I think he picked up the oars. I got out of the boat and asked him how much I owed for the use of the boat; he said $2.25. I handed him a $2 bill and a quarter and turned to come away; that is the last time I saw him alive. The next time I saw him was when he was lying dead in his mother's house on Saturday night. I went there with Mr. Hennessey. I have worked on the channel dredging and knew him well; that was why I went to see him when I heard of his death. There was a carriage of some kind going onto the island as I was coming away but I cannot say whether there was any person riding in it or not. It would have to go on the island to turn around as it had left the road and could not turn otherwise. I had the clinker boat No. 20; did not notice what he did with the money I gave him. He never had much change about him that I know of. I never heard anybody say a word against Tom. When I left there I went up Waterloo street to Monroe, then up Canal to the Clarendon house where I stay.

Peter Hugenot, a hack-driver, said: I knew Thomas Hogan by sight, was not personally acquainted with him; at about 4:20 Saturday afternoon I drove Mr. Cody and Mr. Northrop to the island and went back for them about 6:10. When I was going on the island for them a man with long, grey whiskers was coming from the island on the narrow rise. He was going toward the road; would know him again if I saw him; cannot see anybody here I could recognize as the man.

Nellie Miller said she lived on Calder street; knew Thomas Hogan; did not see him on Saturday; heard of his death on Saturday about 6 p. m. from her sister and they went down Oak street toward the channel. My sister was about half a block ahead of me when I met three men going East, one man asked the other if he was dead, to which he replied, "Yes, I killed him, but I didn't mean to do it." Then one of them said, "You shut your G—d d—n mouth." After he said this they commenced walking quite fast. It was about two blocks from the river. I then went to the river and a man told me he was dead. The man who said he killed him was between the other two. He wore an old grey coat and a straw hat. His head was drooped when he passed me. I think I could recognize him if I saw him. The two men who were with him were short built and had dark clothes and slouch hats on. I did not tell any one what I had heard till Sunday morning, at the breakfast table, and when I told it they said I should have spoken about it before.

Kittie Miller testified substantially the same as her sister, excepting that she had not heard the man who passed her speaking, as she was on the other side of the road when they passed by.

J. L. Neal said he was at Crawford's grocery store on Saturday night, after he had heard of the affair, and an intoxicated man came and stopped in front of the store and muttered something, he thought it was: "That man is 'big injun' down there; well, that ain't so bad as that man getting drowned." The fellow was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, he wore a stiff brown hat, a brown coat and dark pants; his hair and moustache was dark brown.

All the witnesses having been examined the jury deliberated on the case for some time and adjourned till Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The general opinion of the jurymen is that Robert Finch had nothing to do with the affair.

A Riot in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 24.—A number of striking stonecutters went to a new brewery building in course of erection by Peter Schemm, at Twenty fifth and Poplar streets, this afternoon, and created a disturbance, which grew in violence until it reached the proportions of a riot. The assailants attacked the men who were at work, compelling them to quit. Picks and picks and other weapons were used. Few arrests were made, Frederick Groff, John Cullen and John Walters being taken into custody for rioting, and John Duffy for interfering. Police have been placed on duty at the building to resist any further attacks and preserve order.

A BLOODY ENCOUNTER.

An Ottowa County Gang Fiercely Resists the Officers.

Three tall, stout and burly tillers of the soil from Ottawa county drove to the city yesterday and proceeded to paint the West Side crimson. After the trio had become sufficiently drunk to display temper, and when in John M. Zinser's saloon, 38 West Bridge street, they engaged in strong language and a lively quarrel. Young Zinser went for a patrolman and first met Officer Geo. W. Traxler and afterwards Patrolman Platte. The two officers went to the rear part of the saloon and arrested the men and were conducting them to the street when they raised a muscular objection and began to make things look black and blue for the man with brass buttons. Two of them threw Traxler to the floor and jumped upon his body, dealing him many severe blows. Officer Platte, who saw his companion's situation, let his man go and endeavored to release Traxler, when one of the men dealt him a severe blow over the left eye. He then went behind the bar and secured the iron lemon-squeezer, and with this he began a severe and determined battle with the rural giants. They lost no time in making good their escape. Officer Traxler received many severe wounds upon his head and face, and was forced to retire from duty. He is quite certain the drunken bullies would have killed him had it not been for the timely arrival of Officer Platte with his little lemon squeezer. Officers Gast and John Schobey were notified of the melee by telephone, and drove to the scene in the patrol wagon. The men had secured their team and departed from the city before their arrival. The trio is a well known Ottawa county gang, and warrants will be issued at once for their arrest.

THE WORK WELL DONE.

The Detroit "News" on the Location of the Soldiers' Home.

The competition over the location of the State Soldiers' Home has been anomalous in the history of State institutions. Usually, when a new institution has been proposed, not more than two or three points were competitors for it, and geographical distribution has latterly made the duty of choice of location comparatively easy. But the Soldiers' Home seems to have been competed for by the State at large, without reference to the location of other institutions. The large number of points visited by the Legislative Committee last winter is fresh in memory. A like extent of ground was gone over by the locating commission but two or three weeks ago. The protracted session of the Commission before finally fixing the location is evidence of the devoted earnestness with which the claims of the several localities were presented, while it is noticeable that not a single intimation of unfairness on the part of any one place, or of hard feeling between localities or between members of the Commission, has reached the public. The competition for the location of the Home cannot be ascribed entirely to expectation of gain or of material advantage to accrue to the fortunate place, because this would be a wholly inadequate motive. Rather, it must be accepted as evidence of the deep-seated gratitude which the people of the State feel toward the ex-soldiers of the war, stimulating a just pride in the desire to secure to their own localities the home which the State has determined to provide for those soldiers who are who may become dependent. This sentiment, and the general good feeling that has marked the contest, should insure the most cordial acquiescence in the final determination of the commission in choosing Grand Rapids as the site of the Home.

Added to these reasons why the choice should meet with general acceptance, we believe it to be a wise one in itself. Such an institution should not, by all means, be isolated or very far removed from some town capable at least of furnishing ordinary supplies. Life at such an establishment will at best become dull and monotonous, and the inmates must have some place within easy reach to which they can go for occasional change. The only objection to a large city is in the facility for dissipation. This doubtless will be found to be an evil more imaginary than real, while the proximity of a small town would be no less objectionable in this respect than a larger one, nor would a small town afford the needed facilities for change and recreation. For these reasons the choice is a good one. A location on the Detroit or St. Clair river, or at some other point on the coast line where the waterways afford facilities for summer recreation, might have have been better; but the work is well done as it is.

POMOLOGICAL BREVITIES.

Concerning the National Meeting to be Held in Grand Rapids.

There are twenty-seven branches of the State Horticultural Society, and nearly all of them have signified their intention to be represented by delegations and fruits at the meeting.

President Marshall P. Wilder, in a letter to Secretary Garfield, says his fruit will not be full-grown at the date of the meeting, but he expects to be at Grand Rapids with fifty varieties of pears.

A. A. Crozier, formerly of this city, has been engaged by Secretary Beal, of the American society, to make a stenographic report of the discussions, which will be published in the biennial report of the society.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, of the Agricultural College, is making an extensive collection of Michigan wild fruits, nuts and woods to be exhibited at the meeting of the American Society, and invites contributions from others.

Parker Earl, of Illinois, and Dr. Samuel Hape, of Georgia, president and vice-president of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, have signified their intention of being present at the meeting of the American Society, to be held in this city September 9.

There is to be an organized effort on the part of New England to secure the meeting of 1887 for Boston, the home of the society's venerable president. No Western pomologist will raise an objection—a simple request from President Wilder will be all that is necessary.

President Lyon reports that the Western Michigan fruit belt will be well represented in the Michigan exhibit. The local societies at St. Joseph, South Haven, Saugatuck, Allegan, Holland, Grand Haven, Muskegon and Shelby are all to assist in making the collection.

President Lyon and Secretary Garfield had a conference in Kalamazoo yesterday and arranged to have the plates and label clasps of the Michigan Society used for the American exhibit. The Executive Board of the State Society will have immediate charge of the State and National exhibit, with J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, as Superintendent.

Beecher not to be Forced to Retire.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Rev. S. R. Halliday, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, was asked to-day if there was any truth in the story published in a morning paper to the effect that Beecher's services were likely to be dispensed with soon by Plymouth Church. Halliday replied: "It is all nonsense; preposterous! No doubt some were disappointed at his course last Fall, but that is all over and nearly forgotten. As to his preaching, there is not a more powerful expounder of the gospel in this country. The time may come when, through age, Beecher may wish to retire. Plymouth Church will never compel him."

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

THE MARKET QUESTION SETTLED.

The Standard Oil Company Denied Permission to Erect Storage Tanks in the Eighth Ward.

But eleven Aldermen were present last night when the Mayor rapped for order, and on suggestion of Ald. Gilbert a recess of five minutes was taken, after which the Clerk read a remonstrance, signed by a majority of the stockholders of the Phœnix Furniture Company, agaist granting the Standard Oil Company permission to build storage tanks in the Eighth Ward. Laid on the table temporarily. Orin P. Huntly and twenty-nine others asked that saloon-keepers be allowed to keep open until 11 o'clock p. m., between May 1 and November 1. Committee on Ways and Means. Chas. L. Grinnell offered to sell property for a wood and hay market. The property fronts on Canal, Mason and Kent streets, and contains 22,000 square feet of land. Price $5,500. Tabled. A communication from the Street Railway Company, accepting the ordinance passed last week was placed on file. Adrian De Young applied for a saloon license. Ald. DeGraaf moved that the license be granted. Carried by a vote of 10 to 4, the Clerk having read a receipt from the County Treasurer showing that De Young had paid the state tax for 1884 and 1885. Claims and accounts, to the amount of $2,680, were ordered paid as recommended by the Controller. A communication from James Hennessey, agent of the S. P. C. A., asking the Council to provide a burial place for horses, etc., was referred to the Board of Health. Dr. Holden asked that his salary be fixed. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means. The Board of Health asked for authority to pay for horses afflicted with glanders when necessary to destroy them. Referred to City Attorney. The Board of Health reported the steamboat channel in bad condition and asked that a covered sluiceway or sewer be constructed in order to create a current through the channel. Ald. DeGraaf thought there was a better way to accomplish the purpose than by building a sewer, and moved that the matter be referred back to the Board. Carried. The Board of Public Works asked that $3,000 be transferred from the Water Works Income Fund to the Water Works Fund, for the purpose of relaying the water mains in East Bridge street, the work being made necessary by the regrading of that street. The request was granted; the Wycoff pipe in that street to be replaced with iron pipe. The Committee on Ways and Means reported adversely on the application of M. Federlein and in favor of granting a license to John Kurz, and the reports were adopted. M. W. Wood, at 40 Island street, was denied a license. Kent street is to be paved with cedar blocks from Crescent avenue to Fairbanks street. Ottawa street will be improved from East Bridge street to Coldbrook street. The sewer in Ransom street will be lowered from Fulton street to a point 140 feet north of North Park street. An ordinance relating to shade trees was read twice, laid on the table and ordered printed. The sewer in East Bridge street is to be extended from Clancy street to College avenue. C. C. Comstock having agreed to give the city an unconditional title to the ten lots offered by him on Kent street between Trowbridge and Fairbanks streets, Ald. Killean moved that the report of the committee made last week be taken from the table. The proposition made by C. L. Grinnell was also taken from the table. Ald. DeGraaf moved to refer all the propositions to a special committee, and that the Clerk advertise for additional propositions. Lost by a vote of 8 to 7. Ald. Creque moved to refer to the Committee on Streets. Lost. Ald. Killean moved that the report of the committee recommending the acceptance of Mr. Comstock's proposition be accepted and adopted. Ald. Gilbert opposed the location. He thought that two-thirds of the hay and straw coming into the city was consumed in the south half of the city, and the market should be located where most convenient for consumers as well as for the farmers. Ald. Killean's motion was lost and he moved that the proposition offered by D. P. Clay (to rent five lots at $25 per year for five years) be accepted. The motion was carried. The West Bridge street sewer roll was taken from the table. S. C. Dishman and others appealed and the roll was returned to the table for one week. The same action was had relative to the roll for a sewer in Stocking street. The triangular park, at the junction of Waterloo street and Summit avenue, was ordered cleaned.

The report of the special committee relative to the location of the Standard Oil Company's storage tanks was taken from the table and read by the Clerk. The remonstrance signed by O. L. Howard and others was also taken from the table. Ald. Lanniere moved that the report of the committee be adopted. Ald. Thum moved that the whole subject matter be referred to a special committee. Ald. Lanniere opposed the idea of a postponement and thought the matter should be settled at once. Ald. Hayward thought the city could not afford to jeopardize a concern employing so many hands as the Phœnix Furniture Company; the whole city was interested in such a factory and thought the matter should be thoroughly investigated. Ald. Doan said that as the insurance rates were to be raised, the tanks should not be located there. Ald. Thum withdrew his motion and R. W. Merrill, of the Phœnix Company, addressed the Council at length in opposition to the proposition. Mr. Bonnell, of the Oil Company, was called for and said that he was not prepared to meet all of the points made by Mr. Merrill. He explained that to deny the request now would greatly damage his company. He thought the gentlemen who opposed the matter greatly overestimated the danger. After further debate Ald. Lanniere's motion to adopt the report was lost by the following vote: Yeas—Lanniere, Pierce and Richmond—3. Nays—Albright, Creque, DeGraaf, Doan, Grady, Gilbert, Hayward, Killean, Saunders, Stanley, Stewart and Thum—12. Ald. Patterson was not present.

Ald. Creque moved to fix the salary of Kryn Dykema as member of the Board of Health at $50 per month. Ald. Hayward moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost. Ald. Killean moved to refer to Committee on Ways and Means and Committee on Health. Carried. The Board of Public Works was asked to furnish an estimate of the cost of a suitable bridge at Newberry and Sixth streets and for an iron bridge at Real street. Several miles of sidewalks were ordered repaired, numerous cross-walks ordered put in etc., and the Council adjourned.

YESTERDAY'S COURTS.

PROBATE.—Estate of Okke Dykema, deceased. Will admitted to probate.——In re Mary Lyon (so called). Order of adoption and change of name to Mertie Wilson.

POLICE.—City vs. Almeron Costello, drunk; jail 12 days.——George Erwin, drunk and disorderly; jail 15 days.——The people vs. James Royland, saloon open after hours. Nolle pros'd.

JUSTICE BROWER.—Broughton & Siegel vs. Adam A. Hydorn. Assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff $75.96 and costs.——Same plaintiff vs. Stephen Waltmiller. Judgment for plaintiff $36.17 and costs. People vs. Henry Pinkerton and Michael Payne. Larceny less than $5. Released on recommendation of State Agent Howell.

JUSTICE WESTRATE.—The People vs. John Weisdorf. Attempt to kill by poisoning food. Arguments of counsel completed. Decision reserved till Aug. 25, at 3 p. m.

Extreme Prices of Dry Goods.

Twenty-one years ago, eight months before the collapse of the Southern Confederacy, cotton, wool and silk fabrics reached the highest point in price ever known, while to-day everything manufactured from those articles is cheaper than history gives any account.

A large portion of the present population of this country will probably doubt the accuracy of the table furnished below showing the prices of goods in the year 1864 as compared with to-day, but we can assure the readers that the prices here given are substantially correct. Everybody who may chance to see this will do well to preserve this paper as it will no doubt be interesting as a reference in future years.

SPRING & COMPANY.

The greatest fluctuation has occurred in cotton goods of all kinds, as will be shown by the two lists of prices. The figures on the left indicate war prices, while those on the right represent the prices of to-day:

7½c Heaviest Brown Cotton, 8c.

70c,	Second best	7c.
65c,	Fine Brown	6c.
60c,	Fair quality	5c.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

90c,	best quality	11c.
75c,	" fruit loom	8c.
75c,	" Lonsdale	7c.
65c,	fair quality	6c.

WIDE BLEACH SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASE COTTONS.

$2.00,	10-4, New York Mills,	28c.
$1.75,	9-4, " " "	25c.
$1.50,	8-4, " " "	23c.
$1.25,	6-4, " " "	18c.
$1.00,	5-4, " " "	15c.

TICKS.

$1 best quality	15c.
80c, second best	12½c.
75c, fair quality	10c.

COTTON FLANNELS.

$1.25 best quality	20c
$1 second quality	15c
80c fair quality	12½c

Cotton flannel we now sell sixteen yards for one dollar, would have brought about eight dollars for the same quality.

CARPETS.

$6 Wilton Velvets	$2 50
$5 Moquettes	$1 65
$4 50 Moquettes	$1 50
$3 3 plys	$1 00
$2 50 2-plys	75c
$2 2-plys	60c
$1 50 2-plys	50c
$3 50 Best Brussels	$1 25
$3 Second Quality	$1 10
$2 50 Tapestry Brussels	$1 00
$2 00 Tapestry Brussels	80c
$1 75 Tapestry Brussels	75c

CALICOS.

We never sold these goods during the war for over fifty cents per yard although the price for the best at that time at wholesale was exactly this price and remained so for nearly the entire year of 1864. We are now selling the very best quality for the extreme low price of five to seven cents per yard.

People never found fault or complained in the least of the prices of goods during all this time. Ten yards of Calico for five dollars, twelve yards for six dollars. We often sold pieces of Sheetings from thirty-five to forty dollars per piece.

Spool Cotton at this time was sold for twenty-five cents per spool; Dress-lining Cambrics 35c; Corset Drills 60c to 75c.

Ginghams that we now sell for 6c to 10c were sold for 50c to 60c per yard.

HATCH!

125 Monroe St.

OFFERS:

Standard granulated sugar, per lb., 7c. 14¼ lbs for 1.00.	
Cut loaf and powdered,	per lb., 8c.
Extra white C sugar, per lb., 6c.	17 lbs. for 1.00
Brown sugar,	5½c per lb., 20 lbs. for $1.
Best Golden Rio roasted,	18c per lb, 6 lbs for 1.00
Good roasted Rio,	14c per lb, 8 lbs for 1.00
Young Hyson, Japan and Oolong Tea,	50c per lb., 3¼ lbs for $1.
Best Patent flour,	per hundred, 2.90
Best family flour,	per hundred, $2.50.
Choice dairy butter,	per lb., 15c, by the jar 13c.
Pure leaf lard,	10 lb pail 90c
Water White Oil	per gallon, 10c.
Columbia River salmon,	2 cans for 25c
Fresh Mackerel,	2 cans for 25c
Fresh lobsters,	2 cans for 30c.
Imported sardines, quarter cans,	15c per can, 6 cans for 85c
Imported sardines, half cans,	22c per can 6 cans for $1 25
Best oat meal,	7 lbs. for 25c.
Best cracked wheat,	7 lbs. for 25c
New York cheese,	10c per lb.
Seymore butter crackers,	4 lbs. for 25c.
2-lb can corn beef	25c per can
6-lb can corn beef,	70c per can
3-lb. cans solid packed tomatoes,	3 cans, for 25c
Imported Wafers,	25c per box.
New white clover honey,	15c per lb.
American family soap,	6 bars for 25c
English Family soap	9 bars for 50c
Candy soap,	12 bars for 50c
Nabbitts soap,	4 bars for 25c.
Pure cider vinegar,	per gallon, 15c, 7 gallons for 1.00
Imported macaroni,	18c per lb, 3 lb. for 25c
Old Government Java and Mocha coffee,	35c per lb, 5 lb for 1.40.
Chocolate,	40c per lb.
French cream candies,	per lb. 25c.
Richardson & Robbins' potted ham,	Per can, 20c.
Richardson & Robbins' potted tongue,	per can, 20c
Lunch tongue,	per can 30 and 50c.
Crosby & Ford's lamb tongue,	per bottle, 45c.
Queen olives,	per bottle, 25c, 35c and 45c.
Cronkite's salad dressing,	large bottles, 40c; small 25c.
Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce,	pints, 45c; ½ pints 25c
Crosse & Blackwell's pickles and chow-chow,	quarts, 35c; pints, 20c.
Royal, Dr Price's and Hoxford's baking powder	per lb. 40c.
Condensed milk,	3 cans for 25c

TELEPHONE CALL 162.

The last number of

HARPERS WEEKLY

Contains very Interesting Pictures of the

GRANT FUNERAL!

Hall, Goodman & Co.,

Have a large Stock of them at

29 Monroe Street.

—THE—

Army of the Cumberland

IS COMING

And while we hope to see the Battle Scarred Veterans, appropriately welcomed we also desire the people to remember that

E. S. PIERCE

Is offering unusual attractions in the way of

Bargain's

In light and medium weight

CLOTHING

For Men, Youths, Boys and Children, in order to make room for our new FALL STOCK which is the largest selection we have ever placed on our counters. We have Cut Prices in every department. But more especially in Short pant Suits, and School Outfits for Boys. Also in our Custom Department. A look at our stock and prices will convince the most skeptical that the place for Bargains is at

E. S. PIERCE'S

GREAT WARDROBE

Under the TOWER CLOCK.

THE

"Gentlemanly Burglar"

At Bay!

W. S. GUNN & SON

Have the exclusive sale for the "PERKINS PATENT"

Burglar-Proof Locks

In presenting them to the public, we desire call attention to a few of the advantages possessed by these Locks, by which additional security is afforded over any other Lock in the market. When locked from the inside and when the time knob is turned, these Locks are

Absolutely Burglar-Proof

By simply turning the thumb knob, the thumb bolt is thrown, the latch and knob securely locked and the KEY HOLE FIRMLY CLOSED by a solid plate of steel, against introduction of any key or implement by which the locking bolt might be tampered with.

These locks are particularly adapted for use in hotels, flats, private houses, business blocks and public buildings, or any place where great security is desired. The public is cordially invited to call and examine these Locks at our store.

47, 48 and 49 Monroe st.

W. S. GUNN & SON