THE EVENING CRITIC.

Fourteenth Year--No. 4,065. | WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1881. | TWO CENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

Every night this week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

THE EMINENT PRESTIDIGITATEUR,

HERRMANN,

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Assisted by M'LLE ADDIE and ARRATA KATSNOSHIN, the Prince of Japanese Jugglers.

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JOE, THE SKETCH ARTIST;
JOE, THE CORNET PLAYER.

Next Week, SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

Monday, November 7, Nightly and Tuesday and Friday Matinees.

Another new company. Engagement for one week only of RICHARD O. GORMAN, who will appear in his great dramatic sensation, "Conrad; or, The Hand of a Friend."

Our new specialty company: Smith and Leopold, Frank White, Lillian White, John R. Wills, May Adams, R. G. Allen, Lulu Wentworth, George Kaine.

Jake Budd in "Scenes in a Mad-house."

☞ Lookout for November 14.—The Great Sensation.

ABNER'S SUMMER GARDEN.

Grand Concert To-Night by

TEMLER'S VIENNA LADIES' ORCHESTRA.

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

Change of Programme Every Evening. se27

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING BRICK SEWERS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, November 4, 1881.

By direction of the Board of Commissioners, Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on Saturday, November 19, 1881, for constructing a brick sewer on C street south, from 9th street and Virginia avenue to the Tiber sewer, southwest.

Blank forms of proposal and specifications can be obtained at this office, upon application therefor, together with all necessary information, and bids upon these forms will alone be considered.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or parts of bids.

W. J. TWINING,
Major of Engineers U. S. A.,
no5 Engineer Commissioner D. C.

GROCERIES.

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RYE and ROCK

THE ORIGINAL AND BEST

Van Biel's Rye and Rock

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McCAULEY & DELLWIG'S,

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Dellwig & McCauley's, cor. 2d and C n. e.

se17

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no24-tf WE MEAN BUSINESS.

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T. R. SORIN,

Secretary Mesa Consolidated Mining Company,
Tombstone, Cochise County, Arizona. oc10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MRS. M. S. I. HENRY, AT WESLEY Chapel, cor. 5th and F sts., this evening at 7:30. The question will be answered: "Why do so many children of Christian homes go to ruin?" Fathers, mothers, sons and daughters, all especially invited. no7

☞ THE MASS MEETING WHICH WAS TO have been held at McKendree M. E. Church on to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, November 8, for the purpose of organizing the M. E. Church Union, is postponed until further notice.
By order of the COMMITTEE.

☞ FRED'K FREUND, CATERER AND CONFECTIONER,
702 Ninth street n. w. Parties and Weddings served at short notice. no7

☞ DR. WM. HUNTER,

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☞ FOURTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between E and G streets southeast, George V. Leech, pastor. Special services each night at 7 o. m. Be there promptly. Bring Gospel Songs, Nos. 1, 2, 3.

☞ COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1324 F STREET.
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Insurance against all Loss by Fire at reasonable rates. no2-tf

☞ T. D. DALY
CAN BE FOUND,
until further notice, at his old stands, Nos. 172, 173 and 174 Centre Market. The finest qualities of Creamery and Print Butters sold.

☞ FALL AND WINTER. FALL AND WINTER.

H. D. BARR,

IMPORTER AND TAILOR.

JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF

Fall and Winter Suitings, Overcoatings and Trouserings,

From the Best Manufacturers of France, England and Scotland.

MR. W. M. COBB,

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oc24 1111 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

☞ COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE HAVE this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of SIMPSON & GUY, at 1005 Pennsylvania avenue, for the purpose of carrying on an extensive Stove, Range and Furnace business and dealing in first-class makes of goods in our line, with repairs, and shall be pleased to receive calls from the former and present patrons of the old firm of Sibley & Guy and E. F. Simpson, to whom we are successors.
E. F. SIMPSON,
B. F. GUY,
oc6 1005 Pennsylvania avenue.

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That never rusts, never breaks, never wears out always clean, and can be worn while bathing, is for sale at CHAS. FISCHER'S, 633 Seventh st. northwest. Mrs. Fischer devotes her attention to the wants of lady patrons.

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Our Stock Now Ready for Inspection.
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Is the name of our new
5-CENT CIGAR.
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Tin plates, sheetiron work, fireplace stoves, ranges, furnaces repaired. Tin roofing, spouting, and all kinds of tin work promptly attended to. Send your order to
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☞ DR. ISAAC NICHOLS & CO.'S AMERICAN Remedy for sale 439 Ninth street northwest. Room No. 1, over W. R. Riley's dry-goods store. Liberal discount to the trade.
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☞ LETTERS WRITTEN ON ANY SUBject, MS. revised, briefs drawn, collections made, pensions, attorney for land warrants and patents, speeches and lectures prepared at shortest notice. All business confidential. Mrs. M. A. Lachman, 813 12th st. n. w. oc1

Second Edition.

4:00 P. M.

DESERTER MACVEAGH

CATCHES A TARTAR.

District Attorney Corkhill Goes for Him—He Snatches Him Baldheaded and Punctures His Ribs—The Responsibility for Delay in the Star-route Prosecutions Fixed upon Deserter MacVeagh.

Immediately after the Criminal Court convened this morning, District Attorney Corkhill arose in his place and addressed His Honor as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: I should not on this occasion interrupt the present discussion and ask the indulgence of the Court and of counsel for the purpose of making a brief statement of a personal character, were it not that I feel it a duty I owe myself, and that no occasion has presented heretofore and may not again so appropriate and opportune for what I am about to say:

I have never found it necessary to answer any criticism upon my official conduct, for I have rested secure in the undisturbed confidence that no man, however high his official position, or however humble may be his station in life, could point to a single official act of mine that merits censure, or can truthfully say that I have ever failed or neglected to perform faithfully and conscientiously, to the best of my ability, any official duty, and I take this occasion to say that the public business connected with the office I hold, has not within the last ten years been in as good a condition as it is to-day; that during the two years I have held this office no jury has failed to agree upon a conviction in any important case, and no guilty person has escaped the punishment for his crime. I make this statement here because I am largely indebted for this success to the ability and faithfulness of the gentlemen associated with me in the discharge of my official duties, and who must of necessity be silent.

I need not say to Your Honor that when a great criminal case attracts the attention of the country, when the action of every one connected with it is known by the entire reading public of the United States; when every fact is daily published, not as an item for the professional reader, but as a matter of news of interest to the general public, it is only necessary to light a spark of suspicion, and malignant ignorance and sometimes honest doubt soon fan it into a flame of real distrust. Your Honor may have noticed, as I am certain the gentlemen connected with the case have, that I have been time and again publicly charged with a want of interest in the prosecution of the cases now for the first time presented to the court, and that in addition I have been relax, neglectful, and inattentive to my duty in reference to them. I should probably have let this pass without notice, leaving my vindication, if any were necessary, to the court, whose officer I am, and the people of the District whom I represent. But on last Saturday I noticed in the *Evening Star*, what purports to be an authentic account of a meeting of the Cabinet called by the President to consult with regard to the trial of the assassin of President Garfield. The Attorney-General, Mr. MacVeagh, is represented as saying that he took a different view of his duty from that expressed by the President, and that he "did not consider himself bound to take any part in the trial of Guiteau or to procure additional counsel for that purpose: that in the Star-route cases Col. Corkhill had suggested a desire for the employment of Mr. Wm. A. Cook as additional counsel, and he had said he had nothing to do with it, and Col. Corkhill could do as he pleased in the matter."

For the purpose of what I desire to say it is entirely immaterial whether Mr. MacVeagh ever made this statement or not. It was telegraphed all over the country and will this morning be read in almost every city, village and hamlet in the United States, and it will be taken as true, and this alleged statement of the Attorney-General will be regarded as accurate concerning my relation to these cases.

In view of these facts, I take this occasion, in the presence of Your Honor and of Col. Cook, the counsel for the Government, publicly to state that on the 1st day of June, 1881, now over five months ago, Mr. MacVeagh sent for me and informed me that certain investigations were in progress in the Post-office Department concerning certain alleged frauds in what was known as the "Star-route Contracts," and that those persons engaged in the investigation desired the employment of Col. William A. Cook to assist them, and that he thought it proper to notify me of Col. Cook's appointment. I had a long conversation with him on the subject, in which I told him the employment of Col. Cook was satisfactory and agreeable to me, but that I desired at the very opening of the investigation that my position be thoroughly and plainly defined; that I was willing and ready to perform any service desired, but that the delay in the appointment of a marshal had placed on me all the business I could attend to at once; that Col. Cook was unquestionably competent to have full and exclusive charge of these cases.

To this the Attorney-General not only assented, but told me it was the view of the case he had already taken, and that no officer situated as I was then could give the necessary time demanded by this investigation. To put myself upon the record so that there could be no question in the future, I asked him to allow me to make my statement in writing, which I did, and my letter was published at the time, but seems just now to be overlooked.

In that letter I asked the appointment of special counsel who should have the management and control of these cases and prepare any indictments that might be found.

Col. Cook, who had been engaged in the examination before, was formally appointed; he has never regarded himself as my assistant, as is ordinarily the case in such employments, but claims—and properly, under the circumstances—to be a special assistant attorney of the United States charged with these special prosecutions, and he so appears officially in the information now before the Court. Such being the facts, I have not been, nor was it understood I should be, consulted concerning the prosecution, and consequently I know nothing of them except what is known to the public. I have heard no evidence—have seen no witness—nor has any attorney consulted me concerning them.

Col. Cook's consultations have been with the Attorney-General, whose assistant he properly claims to be. I think Col. Cook will corroborate me in this statement, from which it will be seen I could not in the remotest manner know anything of these cases, or be in the slightest degree responsible for them in any way whatever!

Another point following immediately upon this is the allegation that the present proceeding by information now before the court was made necessary by the adjournment by me of the grand jury from the 19th of September to the 3d of October, and I have been charged by the press and the public as responsible for the adoption of this method. This case, it seems, involves frauds committed on a route from Prescott to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in which it is said the statute of limitations would bar the prosecution on October 1, or within ten days of the time the grand jury adjourned.

Your Honor will recollect that on the 15th day, I think, of July last the same counsel that are here to-day for the defense came into court with the remarkable motion to compel the Government to present their case to the grand jury. On that occasion I stated that I knew nothing of these cases, and that Col. Cook was the only man who could speak for the Government, and then and there, as your Honor will recollect, Col. Cook stated that it was his intention, after the summer vacation was over and the immediate pressure of local business was disposed of, to present some cases to the grand jury. This was all I knew and I only knew it in common with Your Honor as the public. It was then my intention, and the Court knows, to adjourn the grand jury to the first Monday of October. Your Honor having been in the habit of returning from your summer vacation between the 20th of September and the 1st of October.

The assault upon the President of the United States had, however, occurred, and while at the time his physicians had strong hopes of his recovery, there was still serious doubts as to the final result. Your Honor will recollect I had a consultation with you upon the subject, and, under the grave circumstances, you decided that you would return on Monday, September 12, and that the grand jury could be adjourned till then, unless in the meantime the President should die, and if deemed necessary, you would return at any time and recall the grand jury and have the case of the assassin presented, and that if this did not occur the grand jury might be respited until Oct. 3 from the opening of court on the 12th. Whereupon the grand jury were adjourned until the 12th of September.

Your Honor returned at that time. We were called together and remained in session until the 19th of September, doing no business whatever, except the examination of some witnesses in a small pension case, and were respited, in accordance with the previous understanding, for two weeks. At that time I did not know that there was any immediate intention to present any case to the grand jury. I had the best of reason to suppose there was not.

On the — of September, a few days before the meeting of the grand jury, I called upon Attorney-General MacVeagh and informed him that I would have no business for the grand jury when it reassembled, and if there was any of these Star-route cases ready the grand jury could be used for three weeks, and if not, I intended to adjourn them till the first Monday in October. He informed me that since the President's assassination he had not given these cases any special attention; that I knew nothing of them and need not bother myself about them; that when my services or that of the grand jury were wanted, I would be notified by the persons who had special charge of them. Under such circumstances and facts the grand jury were respited for two weeks. On the 25th day of September I received a note from Col. Cook saying the Attorney-General desired to see me in company with him, and, in Col. Cook's company, I called upon the Attorney-General and I was requested to sign the present information, then in course of preparation—it being the first notice I had had of this proceeding. At that time, and in only Col. Cook's presence, I very earnestly protested against the abuse I was receiving and the insinuations that were published about the adjournment of the grand jury, and I said to the Attorney-General that he was my superior officer; that he knew of my conversation with him, and that by the statement of that simple fact he could at once silence this abuse. He said that it was true I had called upon him, and informed him of the proposed adjournment of the grand jury, but that he thought he told me before acting to see Col. Cook. I intimated that it was impossible he should have said so, for I certainly would not have asked his advice upon the subject merely to violate his requests, and there the conversation ended. I take this method here to say that it was known to every one connected with this case that the grand jury had adjourned the day it occurred. It was equally well known to all that on an intimation to me or the Court they would have been resummoned and in their box answering to their names without one day's delay. The grand jury, had I known or had any intimation of any desire to present any case to them been made me, would not have been adjourned, and had any request been made after the adjournment, they would have been immediately reassembled. They all reside within a few hours' call of the Court and it could have been done without any delay, a course often adopted by courts under similar circumstances, and which would have been by Your Honor had the President died during the summer vacation.

I desire, therefore, to state plainly and publicly, so that there may be no misunderstanding.

First. That I am and have been in as absolute ignorance of every fact connected with these so-called "Star-route cases" as is Your Honor.

Second. That the adjournment of the grand jury to October 3 was decided upon and determined the 19th of last July without any reference to these cases.

Third. That the grand jury would have been recalled immediately had any one notified me there was any public business requiring their immediate attention.

Fourth. That before the grand jury were adjourned I called upon the Attorney-General of the United States and informed him of the proposed adjournment, and asked him the direct question whether any of these "Star-route cases" were ready, and that his reply was, that I had nothing to do with them, and that when my services or that of the grand jury were wanted I would be notified.

Your Honor will, I know, pardon me for taking the time of the court now in making this statement, but I was compelled to take this opportunity, or by my silence give credence to mistake and misrepresentation concerning me, which I knew with Your Honor and members of the bar would not need refutation, but which I could not allow longer to go uncontradicted.

It can have no possible bearing or influence upon the decision of this question now pending before the court whether the grand jury were or were not in session, or why they were adjourned or what my exact relation to the case is, but my personal and official character is of too much value to me to allow any man, high or low, even by imputation, to discredit it.

Justice Cox said that so far as the facts of Col. Corkhill's statement came within his knowledge and information he would say that they were substantially true and correct.

The "Star" Lied as Usual.

Secretary Windom states positively to-day that so far as any show of ill feeling in any Cabinet meeting under President Arthur is concerned, the published stories of an outbreak between the President and Attorney-General are utterly without foundation.

BILLY, DE KIDD

HAS HIS SAY TO-DAY.

A Lame Attempt to Reply to Ingersoll and Chandler---The Rev. Mr. Cook's Views---What He Thinks of the Information---He Makes a Hard Pull Against the Current.

The arguments in the Star-route cases were resumed before Judge Cox this morning. Col. Wm. A. Cook, for the Government, being on the bills to occupy the day. At precisely a quarter to 10 o'clock, closely wrapped and muffled, bearing a green bag and cotton umbrella, with bowed head and teeth protruding like a cowcatcher of a locomotive, the æsthetic Colonel stalked into the court-room as though scooping up new ideas along the track. Close in his wake were a man and two youths, their arms piled up with law books, journals and papers, and at a respectful distance was

A Small Boy Named Finley,

who for months past has assumed importance from having performed leg-work for Cook, Gibson et al., in room 59, P. O. D. This rather striking procession occupied some time in settling down. And from the ton or so of legal ammunition brought in by Col. Billy, the spectators in the room assumed that there would be some heavy firing along the line during the day.

The venerable Benjamin Brewster, with his famous white plug hat, District-Attorney Corkhill trotting at his heels, entered at 10 a. m., and a few minutes later Hon. J. M. Wilson and other counsel arrived. In the meantime the court room rapidly filled up, a number of prominent gentlemen being among the spectators, and there was a babel and buzz and shuffling of feet throughout the room until the bellows-voiced court-crier's warning of "O' yez, O' yez" brought the assemblage to order.

District-Attorney Corkhill, who had been markedly pale and quiet previously, arose and preceded the regular proceedings by making

A Statement of a Personal Character.

It was as unusual as unexpected. The gentleman trembled perceptibly, as though affected, and his hand, holding a roll of manuscript, shook when he arose and made the statement published elsewhere.

Cook Begins His Address.

At 10:45 o'clock, Col. Cook, in his slow, peculiar style, began his address to the Court, swaying back and forth, rolling his eyes, and now and then rubbing his breast with his right hand.

He opened with a dissertation in ministerial tones as to the sacred obligations of judge and attorney in performing his duties and abiding by an oath which was registered in Heaven. He said a lawyer, above all things, should boast of being a gentleman, and in consideration of that fact he was constrained not to reply to the abuse and scurrilous attacks upon himself and those associated with him, the Attorney-General and Postmaster-General, at the instigation of Gen. Brady, through his hired scribblers.

Without further notice of such attacks, he passed through the preface of his remarks and entered regularly upon his argument. He devoted himself to

Reviewing the Preliminary Steps

taken in preparing the cases for prosecution and of what had taken place before the court, all of which is known to the reader.

It was very true that if the striking of the information from the files it would be followed up by other rescinding orders relating to subsequent proceedings. The Court would not quash an indictment except in the clearest cases. In this instance it was manifest the motion to quash would not be entertained, and in order to establish this fact Col. Cook read from Wharton, Bishop and other authorities.

The entire discussion on the part of the defendants had been inappropriate; it had been more in the order of treating a demurrer. The fundamental maxim, that which is inconvenient, that which will involve the court in irregularities, was inappropriate, and applied well to the defendants. Taking up

Col. Ingersoll's Recent Attack upon Col. Bliss,

with reference to what the Court should do if he considered the case in doubt, the speaker maintained that Mr. Bliss' procedure and theory was well based and perfectly correct, and that perhaps his brother, Ingersoll, had derived his ignorance from the play-house on which his dogmatic anecdotes were based.

"Truly," he said, in concluding this portion of his argument, "a little learning is a grand thing." In order to further establish his theory of the right to proceed by information the speaker read from various other athorities dating from 1812 to the present time.

There was not, the speaker claimed, the slightest doubt that the proceeding by information at the suit of the Government was as ancient as the history of common law, and consecrated by all that was holy for preserving the welfare of the Government. It was not only represented that an information was proper for the welfare of the Government.

It was clear that they were not mere instruments to be used to the detriment of the citizens. In reply to Ingersoll's remarks comparing the present case to a Star-chamber proceeding, Col. Cook maintained that the proceeding was

A Cheap and Convenient One,

and no more likely to be abused than the accusations of a grand jury.

No information could be touched by a grand jury or the court except through the anointed hands of the officers representing the Government, who were obligatory in faithfully serving the people. The law provides specifically by whom this information should be filed, the heads of the Department of Justice and Post-office Department.

It comes into this court not through officers employed, but by the executive officers of the Government, according to the laws handed down and commonized by our ancestors.

In regard to the proceeding by information in a United States court, where the crime did not make the person infamous, he cited several authorities to support his position, that such a course was permissible, among them being Wharton, 4th Sawyer, and 2d Abbott.

The Declaration of Rights

of the State of Maryland was read to show that in early days, in that State, it was common to proceed against a person by an indictment or other charge, which showed that proceedings by information were not unknown in this country at that time. By the act of April 30, 1790, which excluded trials for capital punishment except by indictment, was permitted the trials for other offenses. An amendment to the Constitution, passed contemporaneous with this act and embracing this clause, was adopted by the States in 1791.

These acts were reformed and re-enacted in 1873, thus approving this form of proceeding. In 1874 a Police Court was authorized in this District, and one of the principal clauses in the act creating that court showed that proceedings might be had by information and upon oath. By appeal these cases came up to this court and were heard upon that information without the touch of the grand jury.

Upward of ten years informations had been in use in this District and in that very room before the present presiding judge. He produced and read a catalogue of cases that had been tried in the Police Court on information and heard in the Criminal Court on appeal. He read from the latest volume of the Revised Statutes of 1874 to show that the Criminal Court had jurisdiction to try all crimes in this District by indictment and information. Congress had declared that the court need not be confined to indictments, but if it saw fit it could adopt informations. The power of proceeding by information is expressed plainly, and not merely shadowed by Congress. Yet the gentlemen of the defense, with these letters and these laws staring them in the face, still hold that no crime committed within the District of Columbia may be tried in the Criminal Court except by first passing through the hands of the grand jury. "Which was the wiser,"

Grinned the Speaker With a Leer

at those around him, "the Congress of the United States, or these gentlemen who have started new colors and sent the Anglo-Saxon blood through bluest veins?"

Turning next to the matter of his non-return to the city while the grand jury was in session, he said that he had been called away by telegram to consult in person with reference to the recent assassination of the President. "That President," he continued, throwing pathos into his voice, and taking on a supplicative air, "whose soul passed away to the arms of the God who gave it, and when I returned to this city and landed at the depot, I learned the grand jury had adjourned." He paused then and

Sagely Wagged His Head

with an air that indicated that he was at least satisfied with the explanation. Returning to his direct argument he read more authorities with reference to the power of Congress to create crimes or reduce them to common law as felonies.

Under the Federal laws nothing was intended to impart infamy to offenses. The purpose of Congress was to show that the crime of conspiracy was a misdemeanor and nothing else. The crime charged is conspiracy to defraud against five persons, two of whom were not officers of the Government and three of whom were. It embraces both classes who may be prosecuted for misdemeanor.

Mr. Wilson, he said, in making the point that this was a case of the revenue class, and not within the power of the Court to proceed with on simple information, had challenged the Government to prove otherwise. He could not refrain, when his brother Wilson had thrown out the challenge, from exclaiming, with Gulliver, "he was my little man." He then cited cases bearing on this point, by which he endeavored to break down Mr. Wilson's point. Congress had power to reduce infamous crime to a misdemeanor, unless it is so expressly defined. Offenses involving mere moral turpitude were not infamous. He here concluded the infamy phase of the present case. He next went into the question as to how the information should be filed.

The practice of filing information was not uniform. Unless the indictment was formed with the concurrence of the Court it was valueless. If the power to file an information rested in the representative of the Government it did not require the sanction of the Court to justify it. He claimed that the representative of the Government should be allowed to file the information, and that the subsequent action should be taken by the Court alone. At 12.55 o'clock a recess taken.

During the recess all of counsel on both sides went out for lunch, except Mr. Brewster, who remained in his seat, and spent the time conversing with Recorder of Deeds Fred. Douglass and Prof. Greener. Mr. Brewster and Mr. Douglass are old friends, and their chat was interspersed now and then with laughter, and related generally to events of the past, and continued to the close of the recess.

Mr. Brewster, in reply to an inquiry, stated that he would make his argument to-morrow, and would be quite brief, as Col. Bliss had covered the points he intended originally to touch upon, and Col. Cook was making a most exhaustive argument. Col. Cook said he would close this afternoon.

Col. Cook Resumed

at 1:40 o'clock, saying that if it appeared to the Court that the information was improperly filed, then his order admitting it could be rescinded. This point could be more properly defined by reading the affidavits accompanying the information carefully.

He then proceeded to read the affidavit of Postmaster-General James, which he said was the oath of one placed in charge of the Post-office Department, not of one casually connected with them. He says that his knowledge, not simply his belief and information, but his knowledge, information and belief of the allegations are derived direct from the papers and records of the office. It is not a loose, indirect assertion of one used to indulge in wild suspicion. What more could be demanded?

He then read Mr. Woodward's affidavit, and said, by way of comment thereon, that his, too, was the sworn statement of an officer of the Government who had access to the records. What more could the Court demand? It was therefore not correct to declare, as had been done, that these statements had been based upon mere information and belief.

They could be accepted, certainly, upon the ground of probable cause fully backed up by the Constitution and other authorities, a number of which he proceeded to read. Probable cause was the supposed existence of action; from the suppposed existence of facts, upon which crime was committed.

As a mere passing reference he suggested the text books of youth in the schools; the possible, the certain, the absolute and probable. Mr. Cook continued at length in this line of argument.

What Inspector Entwisle Says of the School-Houses.

A CRITIC reporter called upon the Inspector of Buildings this morning and inquired as to the cause of delay in heating the schools, and was informed that on July 22 the School Board submitted a list of the repairs needed in the second school division, and that all these were made and completed in time.

The list, however, did not contain anything about the heating apparatus of the Abbott school, nor was this mentioned until September 19. The provision in this case is that the Inspector of Buildings can do no work on the schools until notified by the School Board or committee thereof.

The necessary work at the Abbott would have been done in time had it been requested during vacation, as is customary, but as it was not ordered until September and certain delays have occurred since, it was not completed until to-day. The contractor engaged to make the repairs reported this morning that workmen had been engaged on Sunday, and that all was in readiness for the fires to be lighted at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The New French Ministry.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A well-informed correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the new French ministry, of which M. Gambetta is to be the ruling spirit, will probably be thus composed:

Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, M. Leon Gambetta; Minister of Public Instruction, M. Jules Ferry; Minister of the Interior, M. Challemel Lacour; Minister of War, Gen. Leval; Minister of Fine Arts, M. Antonio Protest; Minister of Finance, M. Jean Baptiste Leon Say.

The portfolios of Justice, Commerce and Agriculture, Public Works, Marine, and Posts and Telegraphs are not yet assigned. It is thought that the six ministers whose names are given will work well together, and they will command the confidence of the assembly. Rumors say M. Saint Vallies, the present French Minister at Berlin, is to be recalled, but his successor is not yet named.

Baldwin the Thief.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—Baldwin did not appear personally at the examination this morning, and his bail was increased to $100,000, which his friends say will be given. Judge Fort appeared for Martin & Runyon, and presented $718,738 in Nugent's drafts handled by them. The examination adjourned till Monday, the 14th, at 9 a. m. Marshbank has $7,500 bonds and over. The marshal is looking for an additional $2,500.

Judge Lynch at Work.

TIFFIN, O., November 7.—At 1:30 this morning a mob of several hundred men attacked the jail for the purpose of lynching Charles Madder, the divinity student who murdered Miss Phœbe Barnard for refusing to marry him. A serious fight occurred between the police and the mob in which two officers were seriously wounded. Another attack is expected to-night and the militia has been ordered out.

He Shuffled Off.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 7.—A young man named Douglass Hellberg, the son of the late State Senator Hellberg, of Milwaukee, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat and severing an artery in the wrist. Family trouble about the deceased father's property was the cause.

Very Important if True.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Princess Louise will meet the Marquis of Lorne on board the steamship Sardinian on her arrival at Liverpool.

Opera-house Burned.

JOPLIN, MO., Nov. 7.—A fire last evening destroyed the Opera-house. Loss, $50,000.

PERSONAL.

HON. JOSEPH H. SLOSS, of Alabama, is at the Ebbitt House.

SENATOR LAPHAM, of New York, is a guest at the Arlington.

GOV. FRED HOLLIDAY, of Virginia, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

GEN. HANCOCK and Sam. Tilden will visit the Atlanta cotton exposition.

SECRETARY BLAINE is not expected to return to Washington before Thursday.

GEN. G. H. WRIGHT, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., has gone to Chattanooga, Tenn.

SUNSET COX is engaged on his new work, a history of his European and Asiatic tour.

GEN. WILCOX, of the army, shortly will marry the widow of a Chicago millionaire.

MASTER LUCIEN YOUNG, U. S. N., who has been ill for some time, is considerably recovered.

COL. M. M. PARKER, of the City Post-office, is nearly entirely recovered from his recent illness.

MR. J. A. VOSE, appointment Clerk of the Post-office Department, and his wife have returned from an extended Western trip.

CAPT. J. J. CAMP, assistant clerk of the Supreme Court of this District, has recovered from his illness, and clerked for the Circuit Court to-day.

THE White House force is somewhat scattered. Maj. Pruden is at Dover, N. J.; Mr. Charles Hendley, at New York; Mr. Morton, at Columbus, Ohio, and Col. Crook is hunting in Virginia.

JUDGE SETTLE, of Florida, is stopping at the Ebbitt. The Judge was over in New York last Saturday, and saw President Arthur and had a talk with him with reference to certain Federal appointments.

MAJOR WILLIAM ARTHUR, of the army, brother of the President, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and is ordered to report to Gen. W. S. Hancock for assignment to duty in the Department of the East.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL FRANK HATTON has returned from Iowa, and was at his desk to-day. The object of his visit was to turn over the office at Burlington, of which he was postmaster, to his successor.

MR. ALGERNON SARTORIS and his wife, the daughter of ex-President Grant, arrived in New York Saturday, on the German steamer Elbe. Of their three children they brought two, the youngest being left at their home in England.

THE New York *Tribune* says it is ascertained from a credible source that Clara Louise Kellogg will, at the conclusion of her present concert engagement, be united in marriage to Mr. Whitney, a wealthy New York gentleman, after which she will leave the stage.

What It Cost to Own a Carriage.

That those who are fortunate enough to own four-wheeled carriages at this day and age may have some idea of what it cost in days gone by to own one, a CRITIC reporter furnishes the following receipt which he found at the Capitol to-day:

"No. 113—Thereto certify that Thomas Dougherty, esq., of —, in the District of Columbia, hath paid the duty of sixteen — dollars for the year to end on the thirty-first day of December next for and upon a four-wheel carriage called a coachee, owned by him, and the harness therefor.

This certificate to be of no avail any longer than the aforesaid carriage shall be owned by the said Thomas Dougherty, unless said certificate shall be produced to a collector and an entry be made thereon specifying the name of the then owner of said carriage and the time when he or she became possessed thereof.

Given in conformity with the laws of the United States this twenty-first day of February, 1817.

WM. HEWITT, D. C.

Water in the Milk.

About 400 milkmen were required to stand in line at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning in front of the Erie Railway depot, Jersey City, while the State inspector and a detective force examined their cans. About 2