

THE WHISKEY CASES.

The Dennis O'Brien Case—Second Day. The case was commenced at ten o'clock by the calling of the first witness, John G. Ryan. He was served with a duces tecum at Indianapolis for the rectifier's books...

don't know whether he had anything to do with the store; James O'Brien paid me when Henderson was away; sometimes some of the high wines were received from O'Brien; ran day and night; there was enough received to keep running; remember rectifying liquor that had been stamped as rectified by Henderson several times; the occasion was that it was not well rectified; the amount of fuel oil is determined by tasting; sometimes not discovered till in barrels.

Mr. Whitaker asked these duties were defined by statute, and every officer's instructions were founded on them. If they erred they were judged by them. The statute governed, and not the explanation of anybody.

Mr. Summes said he wished to show that he wished to get out of the way and not testify. Mr. Beckwith said he could not see the relevancy. Mr. James O'Brien was not a party to the indictment, but would not object.

Mr. Brooks, continuing—Went to the distillery April 19; told Mr. Thomas my objection to fermenting tubs full; mash was making; the beer well was one-half or two-thirds full; Thomas had left and was entering the office; went in and took from him an envelope; took possession of the government books; found a large amount of grain in the middle room of the first floor; found the building Mr. Thomas called a cooper's shop; went to the second floor to breakfast, leaving a soldier on guard; met Mr. Henderson, Jr., who said he had no interest; went back and forced the door open, and found forty-two barrels of second issue government books; the cooper the storekeeper said he did not know where they were; he failed to explain of grain going in, spirits going out, and the state of the government books; the cooper's spirits in bonded warehouse were stamped, the stamps neither tacked nor varnished; marked the packages with pencil for own guidance; the first eighteen stamps and markings Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 41 no stamps or brands; Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 41 stamps, warehouse and tax paid stamps; Nos. 25, 27, 32 and 34 stamps; Nos. 34, 35, 36, 38 and 40 illegible stamps; Nos. 35, 37 and 40 two stamps; No. 42 was rectified spirits, the rest high wines; the cooperage was old; the marks on the stamp were the key; an impression as the stencil would make them the name of the gauger appeared on the barrel, but bore no relation to the stamps on the barrels; there were no tacks and no fresh stamps; that did not extend to the barrels.

Witness said he met Mr. O'Brien; the object of the letter was to tell him why he could not pay the \$30 borrowed a year and ten months before. [Letter to Henderson, dated the 21st of March, 1876, in which Mr. O'Brien said he would stop proceedings on his note of \$150, dated February 3, 1876, and saying he would come to New Orleans, was read.] Did not know then that I was coming here to testify at that time; don't know that the mortgage had been raised; if so, it would not invalidate the notes; was told by Mr. Henderson to run the establishment to its utmost capacity; he was here and would stay and rest an hour or two. Redirect—The mortgage notes are on property in Mississippi; they were pledged January 2, 1874, one was dated January 1, 1875, the other January 1, 1877.

Mr. Brooks, continuing—Asked Mr. Henderson for his books; he could not get at them; they were locked up and his clerk had gone to Texas with the key; said the importance of having them; he said he would telegraph; the last demand was made April 23; the condition of the fermenting tubs April 9 was that Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 12 were full, and should have been full; Nos. 7, 8, 10 and 11 were full and should have been empty; out of nine tubs three should be empty; the barrels were a small amount in excess of that reported; examined the gauger's books from Henderson's (Form No. 122 was here again explained). The distillery was put in the hands of soldiers till a keeper was appointed by the collector; examined other books of other dealers, to see if numbers corresponded.

Mr. Beckwith—How much in 1874? Mr. Higby—None. The grain is marked as rectified by Henderson. When he delivered it was put in a bin and the teams took it at their convenience. No cross-examination. A recess was here taken till 7:30 P. M.

Mr. Brooks, continuing—The estimate on the account of the inventory is: Sacks, 24; barrels flour, 3; barrels; there were then 180 of wheat, 1654 of corn and meal, 387 of rice, and 12 of sugar. Direct—Henderson and O'Brien had no knowledge of my presence; they expressed surprise and a little indignation; the conversation was stamped with a remark that the distillery was prepared.

Judge Woods said the papers were admitted. Counsel might examine them later, and any one found irregular by Mr. Whitaker would be withdrawn. Mr. Whitaker objected that this would be too late. He objected to his admission. Proceed, gentlemen. The testimony. District Attorney Beckwith here said he was very unwell. He had been suffering for many hours. The next witness he would introduce would require his closest attention, and he desired to adjourn.

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NORTHERN POLITICS.

I enclosed you on Saturday a remarkable communication to the Tribune from the Western Reserve of Ohio, entitled "Cultus." Since then I have re-read the communication most carefully, and to the point where its interest culminates, it is one of the most important political papers which the political agitation of the day in America has produced. It has also a direct personal bearing on Mr. Bristol's claims for the Republican nomination at Cincinnati. These considerations, added to the exceptionally literary excellence of the composition, constitute the reason why I reproduce it in this correspondence.

It is needless to inquire the origin of this useful vocable. It was doubtless the sarcastic imitation of some observant Bostonian, from the specimens of cultivated inefficiency he had seen, jumped to the hasty generalization that culture—a word long absent from any Boston lips—and its efficiency were in the hands of the "cultus Boston man." It is a word which has proved its necessity by its immediate acceptance and universal use from Alaska to Santa Barbara.

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the people. This requirement would, I fear, slay as with a tomahawk a certain distinguished "cultus Boston man" who is an accepted favorite with Bryant, Schurz, the Tribune, and such high literary company. The bearing of this clever communication on Bristol is simply annihilating. Published as it was in the Tribune, and written in a style of original humor which will command attention from every lover of pure English composition, this article falls on the New York public just as the Union League Club has refused to admit Mr. Bristol into its membership. There is also a fine irony in coupling Bristol's name at this particular time with the Pacific coast "Boston cultus man" of the "Chinook jargon." The "cultus Boston man" has just set down on Grant in series of resolutions glorifying Bristol. The "cultus Boston man" and Bristol were one in the public estimation, therefore, before "Western Reserve" appeared on the stage of discussion. The act which brings the "cultus Boston man" into ridicule among plain people makes Bristol a party to the fun. It does more, it puts an end to any chance of a "cultus Boston man" or a Boston cultus man's choice being nominated at Cincinnati or elected by the people. It is needless to point out the unanswerable severity with which Western Reserve distrusts those who, having received favor from the President, now attempt to use a member of his administration in order to break him down.

Western Reserve is right. We are yet a "plain people." When we become like the people of Paris, or the cultured few of London and Berlin, we shall need the "cultus Boston man" to tell us how to act and what to do. Until then the majority of "average" Americans will continue to eat with their knives, drink coffee and tea out of the saucer and vote for "average" and "plain men" for Congress and the presidency.

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More About the Jetties.

Our inquisitive, investigative and philosophical friend, "Rip Arvan," has mailed us the following from his suburban home: MY DEAR FRIEND—The Tribune has just issued an extra with a startling telegram from Captain Eads, announcing the fact of the passage between Eads' and West's jetties of a steamship twenty feet deep and 300 feet wide. If this be true, and I do not question its truth, it sets me all afloat.

When the steamship reached her wharf in New Orleans her average draft was twelve feet six inches. This measurement was taken by two experienced sea captains with an excellent bull's eye lantern. Before measurement the water was blown out of the boilers; the bilges pumped; water buckets emptied and the stevedores threw overboard all the broken crockery ware. If these acts were performed with malicious intent, they have recoiled on the head of their instigator, for they led to an ascertainment which showed that their effort was simply to diminish the average draft by one and three-sixteenths feet; hence we have 12-6/16 plus 1-3/16 equal 13-3/8, which is very close to the 14-3/8 of the Eads' jetties. The draft used to be the South Pass bar to the city of New Orleans, this steamship consumed a certain amount of coal, and her passengers consumed a certain amount of dead weight sometimes called grub, which, by the accurate mode of calculation before used, should have lightened her exactly fifteen-sixteenths of a foot. Adding this to the 13-3/8 of the Eads' jetties, we have a total draft in crossing the place occupied by a bar one year ago of 14-3/8 feet. Now it is well known that a vessel rushed, at full speed upon one of the Mississippi bars, "buried" a certain amount, variously estimated by the unlearned. A careful estimate shows that the steamer should have buried about 35 feet. The 14-3/8 of the Eads' jetties, plus the chief engineer of the New Orleans Bulletin, and must be accepted as correct. Adding, we have 14-3/8 plus 35-3/8 equal 50-1/8 feet.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Mr. Kernan presented petitions of John C. Barron, executor of Thomas Barron and James Callier, of New York, asking to be returned certain money belonging to him which was deposited in the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana during the war, but was seized and turned into the national treasury by General E. F. Butler, in command of the federal forces in New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Claims. Legislative business entirely unimportant. Impachment occupied the day. Senate meets to-morrow. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A World special says the Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department suspended ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglas to expulate his books and accounts against him. It is alleged Douglas had a salary in college in Pennsylvania who drew a salary of \$2500 per annum from the government while he was at school; also, that Secretary Robeson had a party to appear before the House Committee on Naval Affairs and make such answer as he can to the arraignment of his administration. The report is supported by evidence which has thus far been taken.

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CONGRESS.

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