Sunday Globe.

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SAMMY'S STORY.

THE GREAT USUFRUCT ON THE WITNESS STAND.

He Testifies Positively that He Knows Nothing of the Cipher Telegrams—He Didn't Authorize Pelton to Buy Electors or Returning Boards—And Insists that Hayes Holds His Office by the Purchase of Electors—A Very Comprehensive Denial of All the Charges Affecting His Character.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—At a meeting of the committee investigating the cipher dispatches, Samuel J. Tilden, immediately upon entering the room, was sworn by Mr. Hunton, chairman, who said: Gov. Tilden, we read your note expressing your willingness to testify."

Mr. Tilden—"I have a cold and can't speak very loud. The publication and translations in the New York papers I have read. I did not recognize a single dispatch, either in cipher or translation, which I had ever seen before. I never entered into any arrangements to purchase the vote of South Carolina or Florida. I had no information, no suspicion, that any such communications were being carried on until I saw the dispatches published in the New York *Tribune*. I had no knowledge, no dealing with any parties to these negotiations. I never authorized any such negotiations in any form whatever. On the morning of November 20th, 1876, Mrs. Col. Pelton mentioned in my presence that her husband had gone for the day. I did not know he had gone or was going out of the city. He went to Philadelphia, I believe. Later in the day I was called on by Mr. Cooper, who was on the way down town, and was told by him he had received an offer from some party offering to obtain for money the vote of South Carolina. I said I would authorize no such transaction, nor spend money for any such purpose. The whole conversation occupied a few minutes. I obtained Col. Pelton's address in Baltimore, and telegraphed him to come home. I know nothing of the ciphers that had been passing between him and others, and I could not have translated them. With regard to Florida, I never saw one of the telegrams, either in cipher or translation. I did not know—I was not informed that negotiations were going on in regard to illegally obtaining certificates of the returning board. At the time Mr. Marble called and told me in a casual kind of way about the corruption of the returning board of Florida. I never saw any of those dispatches relating to Florida, either in cipher or translation. In regard to the Oregon dispatches, I did not know they came in cipher until after the meeting of the committee to investigate them. Some of the dispatches were addressed to my residence, 15 Gramercy park. I do not know that any of these dispatches were ever delivered there. Col. Pelton's habits of mind and mine are very different. A day or two after the election, Gen. Grant wrote a letter recommending that committees go South to see a fair count. I had nothing to do with the selection of this committee, and I never heard from them but once, and that was a communication, signed by Ottendorfer and others. I was very busy all the time, and did not undertake to correct the idea that they were my personal agents, which has no foundation. They represented the Democratic party. None of them, so far as I know, went to those States authorized to do anything that gentlemen might not do. From the 1st of November, 1876, until December 6th the same year, under no circumstances did I enter into any conversation for seeking the electoral votes by venal inducements. There never was an hour nor minute that I entertained such thought. To the people, who, as I believe elected me President of the United States; to the 4,000,000 citizens who were defeated, I owed it to proclaim I would not yield one jot or tittle of my right. Whatever evils may result from this subversion of the electoral system, and of free government, I resolved I would enter into no auction for purchase of the chief magistracy. (Cheers, which the chairman suppressed.) I was resolved that I would continue to protest against the wrong by which the people were defrauded out of their rights.

Mr. Tilden's voice, owing to a cold, became husky, and it required an effort to catch all his words.

Tilden being asked, "Who is your private secretary?" answered, "George W. Smith."

Q. Mr. Tilden, I find in cipher No. 49 this dispatch—this translation:

Tallahassee, Nov. 23.—Geo. W. Smith, 15 Gramercy Park: It has been suggested from here to the Governor of Oregon to refrain from issuing a certificate in favor of the ineligible elector until advised thereon. Why not obtain and telegraph him O'Connor's opinion? See my dispatch to Spain.

Q. Have you any knowledge of it? A. I have not.

Q. Look over the translation; have you any recollection of having received it? A. I have not.

Q. Have you read the *Tribune* cipher disclosures? A. I did not at the time they came out.

Q. Did Smith, your private secretary, show you any of these dispatches? A. He did not.

Q. He must have had the cipher. Do you know if he did? A. I do not.

Q. What do you know of the ciphers? A. I know nothing about them.

Q. When Col. Pelton returned from Baltimore, what was the nature of your interview with him? A. I said something to him about his action, and he made no reply. I did not get from him any information about the ciphers or negotiations until I saw them published. I did not believe that Pelton had any power, because he had no authorization.

Q. What was your conversation with Edward Cooper? A. He came to me and said he had received a proposition to get the votes of South Carolina for money. The substance of the conversation was that the votes were for sale.

Q. Did he mention Col. Pelton's name at that time? A. He did not.

Q. When did you next hear of a corrupt attempt in any State? A. I never heard.

Q. Do you mean to say you never heard of any attempt to bribe? A. Not till the publication of the fact.

Q. When did you first hear of the Florida bribery? A. From Marble. He simply mentioned the circumstance after he had returned from Florida. He gave me no details, and I made no inquiries.

Q. Did you make any inquiries from your nephew about these corrupt propositions to buy and sell? A. I did not.

Q. Then you took no interest in it? A. Only interest in stopping it.

In reply to a question, Tilden said Col. Pelton ceased about the first of January to reside at his house.

Q. Did you make any request to Pelton to cease being secretary of war? A. I did not. I manifested my displeasure, but did not ask him to resign his position.

Q. Did you keep up confidential relations with Smith Weed? A. Not in regard to these transactions. I knew nothing of Weed's presence in South Carolina.

Q. Did you hear from him of this proposition to buy votes? A. I did not. I had not the most kindly feeling towards Weed.

Mr. Tilden continuing, said he had confidential relations with Marble. Before going to Florida he called to bid him good-bye. There was nothing in their conversation at the meeting bearing on this question. It was little more than a formal leave-taking. Tilden reasserted that in his interview with Cooper no idea of accepting the proposition to purchase votes was debated between them, or thought of for a moment. As for Pelton, he was the last man in the world that he (Tilden) would have selected if he had intended to enter into such transactions as purchasing electoral votes. Asked why in his card to the public he did not refer to the Baltimore transaction, Mr. Tilden replied that it was not pertinent.

Q. Do you not see that your statement that you had no knowledge of the negotiations except through the *Tribune* is likely to deceive, because you had heard of the Baltimore negotiations? Mr. Tilden answered that he did not know of the cipher telegrams which had passed on the subject, nor of any negotiations, but did know there had been an offer in South Carolina, which he had put an end to by his intervention. I made my statement in accordance with the truth.

Q. Did you intend to convey the idea that you had no knowledge of this offer? A. I did not intend to convey any idea on the subject. I had been advised by a hundred people to do one thing and another, and I did not think it necessary to refer to the fact of the Baltimore transactions.

Reed conducted this portion of the examination, and occasionally requested Mr. Tilden to be frank, but failed to get an admission that witness remembered any conversation at the Third National bank with Smith Weed prior to the latter's departure for North or South Carolina.

Mr. Hiscock then continued the examination of Mr. Tilden.

Q.—When a dispatch was received in New York saying: "You are imperilling the result here," advising that some man should be found who could be trusted for a week, did you see that dispatch? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you not know the information had reached here in a dispatch to Gramercy Park that you had one majority in Florida. A.—I heard I had one majority in Florida, but did not see the dispatch referred to as conveying that and other information. Did not see the dispatch to Geo. W. Smith, saying, "See my dispatch to Spain."

Q. Governor, you learned from Cooper, and could have learned from Pelton, your nephew, who had been engaged in a transaction connected with the obtaining of electoral votes in North or South Carolina; did you not feel called upon to find out Col. Pelton's relations to the national committee? A. I thought the best way to act in the matter was to stop it. I thought something of the Florida case.

Q. You have said that if you had had any idea of influencing these boards venally, the last person you would have chosen would have been Col. Pelton. Why did you not deem it proper to call Mr. Cooper's or Mr. Hewitt's attention to the matter, and ask them to take charge of the matter, lest Pelton might compromise the Democratic general committee? A. In the first place I supposed they had full knowledge, and would be able to take care that nothing wrong should be done. Civil law does not recognize purposes until they are embodied in actions. The church punishes purposes of criminals, even if they are not carried out. The atmosphere at that time was full of rumors of fraudulent returning boards. I declare before God and my country that the votes of Louisiana and Florida were bought (meaning by Republicans). I would scorn and condemn my righteous title, if the Democratic party had secured my seat by fraud.

Witness did not remember receiving any special information in regard to the expenses of the legal proceedings in disputed Southern States. He knew nothing about it, but supposed these matters were under charge of some members of the national committee. To some extent he had been a patron of Col. Pelton.

Hiscock asked if it did not occur to witness that he ought to investigate Col. Pelton's relations to the national committee after he had learned of Pelton's Baltimore transaction. Tilden said he thought the best way to deal with such transactions was to stop it, but to do it himself, and not to let anybody else do it. He thought that such a course would have been better in Florida than what was done there.

Hiscock objected to the latter part of this answer, and Hinton said he thought witness ought to be allowed to answer fully. Hiscock thought so also, but witness should not go out of the way to attack other persons.

Mr. Tilden said when a certain party set up a high standard of morality he proposed to analyze that standard and see if they lived up to it themselves. Col. Pelton thought it excusable to fight fire with fire, and adopt the tactics of the enemy. Pelton's act was an encohate offense. Acts on the other side were consummated, and gave the Presidency to a man not elected. He did not attempt to excuse Col. Pelton. The latter did not act up to his own standard of morality.

Mr. Hiscock asked what evidence witness had that any votes or certificates were bought by the Republicans. Mr. Tilden said this evidence was before the committee in testimony of McLin.

Mr. Hiscock—Gov. Tilden, are you entirely clear that McLin was influenced in his action by the hope of reward? A. I swear so by the best recollection. I believe I shall be just to every one in this examination, and shall protect myself fully without going into matters connected with my family relations.

Mr. Hiscock—Had you any information at that time that the returning boards of South Carolina and Florida was for sale? Give the name of the gentleman who told you. A. I can't give you the name of any man. I state it on evidence that would convict any one. It appeared in the papers.

Mr. Hiscock—We will now go back to the time Pelton visited Baltimore. I ask you again to give me any evidence you have that those boards were being corrupted by the Republicans. I limit you up to the time of the final action of those boards. A. I have no evidence up to that time. What I learned was from subsequent investigations.

Mr. Tilden's attention was directed to dispatch No. 34.

TRANSLATION.

Tallahassee, Nov. 22.—Col. Pelton, 15 Gramercy park: Wooley asks me say let the forces be got together immediately in readiness for contingencies either here or Louisiana. Why do you not answer? (Signed) Marble.

Mr. Tilden said: I don't know or understand what the dispatch means. I don't know any large sum of money was raised by the Democrats in New York after the election for political purposes, except when the national committee was in debt.

Mr. Hiscock directed attention to telegram No. 14, from New York, addressed to Smith Weed at Columbia, and signed "Denmark," in which occurs the sentence, "Try and make one portion payable after the votes are cast, and another portion after the final result." Tilden said Pelton did not consult him in the matter, and he did not know Pelton was in communication with Weed and others in the South. Tilden closed his examination by stating: "These telegrams, never with my knowledge, came to my house."

As Tilden was leaving the chair Hunton remarked facetiously: "Well, as the returning boards were for sale, perhaps it is fair to conclude the successful party purchased them." (Laughter.)

Reed, quickly—I object to that remark of the chairman and ask its withdrawal.

Chairman—Is it not a logical conclusion from the premises? But without waiting for an answer he withdrew the remark and there was more laughter.

E. L. PARIS

then took the stand, but the only point of interest developed was that his telegrams, although addressed to Mr. Tilden, were intended for the national committee. Tilden may have opened them, but the purpose was they should be at once submitted to the committee.

GEO. W. SMITH,

private secretary to Gov. Tilden, the next witness, was handed telegram 39, addressed by Marble to the Governor of Oregon requesting him to refrain from issuing a certificate to an elector. Q. Do you remember it or anything about it? A. I do not.

Q. I suppose this is about the answer you intend to give to all those other telegrams? A. I have no recollection of any telegrams at all. [Laughter.]

Q. Was Gov. Tilden in Albany between Nov. 20 and Dec. 6? A. I cannot recollect.

Q. Now be sure? A. I have, as I have already stated, no recollection of any of those telegrams.

Q. Do you remember the telegrams signed Marquette? A. Yes, I do. They were in cipher. I was out of town while a number of them were received. They were opened by one of the directors.

Q. Did the directors intercept your telegrams? A. My private ones were not opened, but the cipher ones were.

Mr. Hiscock—That is all; we are much obliged to you for your information.

The committee went into executive session, decided to examine no more witnesses, and left in the evening for Washington.

Death of Judge Donaldson.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

OWATONNA, Feb. 8.—Judge N. M. Donaldson breathed his last at 10 o'clock last evening, after an illness of only six days. Funeral Monday at 11 A. M.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Nicholas Mills Donaldson was born in North Argyle, Washington county, N. Y., Nov. 12th, 1809, where he resided until 1840, when he moved west, locating at Mansfield, Ohio. While there he taught school and practiced law until 1849, when he moved to Wisconsin, locating near Waupun. Shortly after he was appointed deputy warden of the Wisconsin State prison, which position he held for some time. In the fall of 1856, he came to Minnesota, locating at Owatonna, where he has since resided. Judge Donaldson was the first judge of the district court for this district after Minnesota was admitted as a State. He served two terms, fourteen years. Has been mayor of Owatonna for two terms, and at the time of his death was a member of the State board of equalization.

Winona Legislature.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINONA, Feb. 8.—Judge Mitchell has filed his decision in the case of Geo. W. Farrington vs. The Town of Plainview, in an action brought to enjoin the supervisors from issuing bonds voted in aid of the Plainview railroad to the amount of $50,000. The question of the constitutionality of the legislation under which the proceeding was had, was the chief point argued. Judge Mitchell held that the act in question is not unconstitutional, and gave judgment for the defendant. The case will probably be appealed.

Parties indebted to the late firm of Shepard & Cummings, grocers, of this city, have been served with a double set of notices relative to the payment of accounts, one from J. G. Swart, assignee, the other from I. B. Cummings, trustee. The matter will probably involve litigation before being decided.

Madison Notes.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 8.—The city has been remarkably quiet to-day, many of the members leaving the city to rusticate at home during the Sabbath.

The funeral of Judge Vilas to-day was very largely attended. The State and municipal officers, many members of the Legislature and officers and a large number of citizens were present. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of the Episcopal church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Pradt. The remains were escorted to Forest Hill cemetery by a large procession.

To-Day's Weather.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1 A. M.—Indications for the lake region, during Sunday, colder and southwest to northwest winds, rising barometer and partly cloudy weather, with areas of light snow. For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys colder and generally clear weather. In Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, rising followed by falling barometer, northerly winds shifting to easterly and southerly, and during the afternoon and evening cloudy weather and snow in Minnesota.

The Cheyenne Prisoners.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—A Leavenworth, Kan., dispatch says the Cheyenne prisoners from Camp Robinson arrived at Fort Leavenworth yesterday, guarded by a detachment of the Third cavalry. The men were in irons, and were placed in the guard-house under charge of Major Randall, of the Twenty-third infantry. It is not yet known what disposition will be made of them.

CAPITAL CULLINGS.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE BOTH IN SESSION.

The Army Appropriation Bill Agreed Upon in the House With Many Important Amendments—An Amendment to the Revenue Tax Law—Conference Reports on the Several Appropriation Bills—Items of Interest.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

SENATOR WALKER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Credentials of James D. Walker, elected Senator from Arkansas, were placed on file.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION.

Senator Windom, from the conference committee on the Indian appropriation bill, submitted a report. Agreed to, and the bill passed. The total amount appropriated is $4,713,206—$33,068 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

Senator Bayard, from the committee on finance, reported back, with amendments, the House bill to amend the laws relating to internal revenue. Ordered printed, with the amendments, and placed on the calendar.

Senator Bayard, in view of the importance of the interests affected by the bill, suggested Thursday next for its consideration.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

Senators Windom, Sargent and Beck were appointed new conferees on the naval appropriation bill, and Windom, Dorsey and Wallace on the fortification appropriation bill.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Bruce, from the committee on levees and improvement of the Mississippi river, reported without amendment the House bill to provide for the organization of a Mississippi river improvement commission, and for the correction, permanent location and deepening of the channel and improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river and the protection of its alluvial lands. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Bruce gave notice that he would call the bill up early and speak in its favor.

VARIOUS NOTES.

A communication from the secretary of war submitting the report of Major Comstock respecting the cost of different classes of work on the lake surveys from 1871 to 1878, and a request from the adjutant general that he be allowed twenty-five additional clerks, and that the clerical force of his office be compensated the same as other departments were referred.

The annual report of the Smithsonian Institute was ordered printed.

Senator Saunders gave notice that he would call up at the earliest opportunity his bill for a temporary transfer of certain Indian tribes from the interior to the war department.

Senator Hereford gave notice that Thursday next he would move to take up the bill for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal church South at Charleston, W. Va.

The conference committee's report on the bill to abolish the volunteer navy was agreed to. The bill allows all officers mustered out one year's pay. It effected one line officer and twenty-six medical officers. Provision is made for the admission of medical officers to the medical corps of the navy after examination.

The House amendments to the joint resolution to print the report of the United States Commission on fish and fisheries for 1877-8 were agreed to and the joint resolution passed.

Senator Rollins submitted the following amendment to the House bill to amend laws relating to internal revenue, reported by Senator Bayard: That in making further collections of internal revenue taxes on banks of deposit, no savings bank recognized as such by the laws of its State and having no stock shall, on account of mercantile or business deposits heretofore received upon which no interest has been allowed to parties making such deposits, be denied the exemptions allowed to savings banks having no capital stock and doing other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposit, without profit or compensation to the bank, if such bank has paid the lawful tax upon the entire average amount of such business or mercantile deposits; but nothing in this section shall be construed to extend such exemption to deposits hereafter made, or in any way affect the liability of such deposits to taxation. Ordered printed.

The report of the commissioner making negotiation with the Ute Indians, of Colorado, was ordered printed.

The House bill providing for the payment to officers and soldiers of the Mexican war of three months' extra pay, provided for by the act of July 19, 1848, passed after being amended to provide that the act shall include officers and men of the army, navy and marine service.

The Senate bill to confer upon boards of the United States army organized by the President to review sentences of courts martial, such authority to compel the attendance of witnesses and to send for persons and papers as are now given to army courts martial. Passed.

The Senate bill to provide for the settlement of accounts with certain railroad companies was taken up. Pending discussion, the Senate, on motion of McMillan, by a vote of yeas 33, nays 22, adjourned until Monday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Mr. Beale took his seat as successor to the late Beverly Douglas.

The Senate census bill referred. The bill reported last night from the committee on coinage, weights and measures was laid on the table—yeas 126, nays 14.

Mr. Whitthorne asked leave to present the report of the naval committee in regard to the matter investigated by that committee.

Mr. Conger objected.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Eden in the chair, upon

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The pending amendment was the substitute of Mr. Page, which was rejected with the other amendments, after general discussion.

Mr. Cole offered an amendment requiring the inspection of supplies by the quartermaster or commissary nearest the place of the successful bidder. Agreed to. Also the amendment that Indians who settle on lands under the homestead or pre-emption laws, or on purchased lands, shall be free from the control of Indian agents.

The original proposition of Mr. Boone for the transfer of the Indians to the war department was then rejected on a vote by tellers—yeas 88, nays 101. The result was applauded by the Republicans, the proposition having received only 6 or 8 affirmative votes on that side, and only about a dozen negative votes on the Democratic side. The committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House. The first vote was on the following amendment offered by Mr. Butler: "And telegrams are authorized to be transmited by railroad companies that may have telegraph lines for the government and for the general public at rates to be fixed by the government according to the provisions of title 65 of the revised statutes of the United States."

Mr. Tucker demanded the yeas and nays, but they were not ordered. The amendment was adopted. The next amendment of importance was that for the reorganization of the army. Agreed to—ayes 116, nays 92. Messrs. Cutler and Phelps were the only Democrats voting in the negative. The next amendment was that offered by Mr. Hewitt, of New York, amending section 2,002 of the revised statutes so as to expunge authority to have troops at the polls on election day to keep the peace. It was adopted, yeas 110, nays 95—a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. Brogden, who voted in the affirmative with the Democrats.

Mr. Culbertson submitted an amendment repealing the law which requires that military headquarters in time of peace shall be established at points where the government owns buildings and barracks. Adopted. The bill then passed.

The Speaker appointed as conferees on the navy appropriation bill Messrs. Clymer, Blount, and Hill.

Mr. Smalls offered a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information in regard to any balance remaining in the treasury from direct taxes collected from South Carolina. Adopted. The House then adjourned till Monday.

CAPITAL NOTES.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The President nominated as surveyor of customs, Deloss E. Lyons, of Dubuque, Iowa, and Wm. J. Smith, of Memphis.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the four per cent. loan since yesterday's report, $3,471,450.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democrats of Congress had an adjourned caucus this evening, and agreed to report a bill repealing the test oath now required to be taken by jurors. The bill will be in the form of an amendment and attached to the sundry appropriation bill. It was also decided to repeal the clauses of the revised statutes which provide for the appointment of federal supervisors of election. Another caucus will be held Monday, when the proposed amendments will be perfected. Some members of the caucus say the Democrats will insist on the amendments being incorporated in the bill, even at the risk of an extra session.

INVALID PENSIONS.

The House committee on invalid pensions authorize a report to the House with favorable recommendation the bill restoring all invalid pensioners dropped from the rolls on account of residence during the rebellion, and providing for their payment from the passage of the bill. The bill enables Mexican war pensioners resident in the South during the rebellion to receive their pensions as before the war.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Plague in Russia Apparently Subsiding—The English Cattle Trade—A Definitive Treaty of Peace Concluded Between Russia and Turkey—Various Matters of Interest.

THE LATEST SHIP COLLISION.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Several powerful tugs left Queenstown last night to meet the disabled steamer Celtic. Four men, including the captain and mate, were saved from the British ship Van Dieman, lost by the collision.

FAILURE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—N. B. Downing, paper manufacturer, has failed. Liabilities £80,000.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

A committee of the cattle trade association, at Liverpool, offer to erect the necessary lairage and abattoirs to comply with the requirements of the privy council. It is believed, however, that in consequence of the importance of the trade to Liverpool, either the corporation or dock board will undertake the work. The government is not inclined to interfere with the importation of cattle from America, provided there is adequate inspection before shipment, and lairage at Liverpool. The trade say American shippers need not fear any interference with business.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Twenty-two hundred Catholic ladies of the Rhine provinces have forwarded a petition to the emperor against the suppression of the Ursuline convents of Nounenwerth and Therwaikes.

Schubach, of Munich, has been commissioned by the emperor to paint a portrait of Bismarck for the national gallery.

The sessions of the reichstag, which opens Wednesday next, are expected to be very stormy.

The statement that the German minister at Copenhagen has been suddenly called home is incorrect. He was long ago designated for another post, and Baron Magnus named his successor.

GUARDING AGAINST THE PLAGUE.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 8.—The government has given eight days' notice at St. Petersburg of the prohibition of certain imports from Russia or Bulgaria, and of sanitary supervision over persons crossing the frontiers.

NOT INSANE.

NAPLES, Feb. 8.—Passanante, who attempted to kill the king, has been pronounced sane.

ENGLAND'S PURCHASE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—England has concluded a convention with Turkey, purchasing the state domains in Cyprus with the exception of the sultan's private estates.

A SLIGHT INCONVENIENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—United States Consul General Heap has represented to the porte the inconvenience of replacing the Ottoman minister at Washington by a charge d'affaires.

TREATIES SIGNED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—Cartheodori and Ali Pashas, and Tobelloff, Russian ambassador, this evening signed a definite treaty of peace. The Russians begin the evacuation of Turkish territory to-morrow, and complete it in thirty-five days. Padgonetza was surrendered yesterday to the Montenegrins, who have evacuated Turkish localities.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—A treaty of commerce with Samoa was signed on the 24th of January.

THE PLAGUE SUBSIDING.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—No cases of plague at Astrachan since the 6th inst. Cemeteries are being arranged for the dead.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—Special dispatches say a double tragedy, resulting in the killing of two men in self-defense, occurred near McLeansboro, Ill., last night. It appears that Mason Morris recently gave his property to two daughters, Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Hale, cutting off his two sons, Charles and Frank. This so enraged the latter that they last night went to the residence of their brother-in-law, with the avowed intention of killing him. Frank Morris called William Hale out of the house, and immediately fired at and missed him. Hale returned the fire, striking Frank in the head and killing him instantly. In the meantime Charles Morris went into the house and fired his pistol at Craig, but without effect. Craig then fired, striking Morris in the lungs, proving a mortal wound, from which he died in a few minutes. At last accounts no arrests had been made.

MURDERED BY INDIANS.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 8.—Mr. Sanders, who left Poor's ranch on the Niobrara, February 1st, with dispatches, reached the North Platte last night, having been driven fifty miles by Indians. He confirms the news of the killing of Moorehead and Ashburg, January 26th, by thirteen Indians, and also reports the names of two others killed at Howard's upper camp about the same date—one a herder, Sam Briggs; the other a man lately from the agency called Bustler.

BURGLARS HORSEWHIPPED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—A few nights ago a number of burglars raided several residences in Seymour, and secured a large amount of wearing apparel, etc. Subsequently six of them were arrested and jailed. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a body of men approached the jail, took the key from the turnkey, handcuffed the burglars, marched them half a mile from town, divested them of their clothing, gave them a severe whipping, and then let them free, with a warning of a worse fate if they again appear in the neighborhood.

SENTENCED.

PORTLAND, Feb. 8.—John O. Winship, lawyer, and Postmaster Swett, of Windham, have been sentenced each to $1,000 fine and one year in the county jail for conspiring to defraud creditors.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Daniel Sullivan, for voting illegally at the late congressional election, and Charles Getzendanner, for assaulting a deputy marshal and colored voter, were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE.

A Decision to Ask for $40,000 Six Per Cent. Bonds to Complete the Work.

The special council committee on the construction of a new market house on Seventh street, met yesterday afternoon, Ald. Allen in the chair. Present: Ald. Rhodes, Dowlan, Belote, Dreis, O'Connor, Griggs and Kittson.

The plan submitted by Architect Bassford was first taken up, and Ald. Rhodes proceeded to read the specifications. The plan provides for a substantial two story brick building with stone basement and trimmings. The basement is to be constructed in a manner suitable for restaurant purposes and cellarage room, while the first floor or market house proper is to be adapted to meet the requirements of trades-people and citizens.

The second story is to contain a large and commodious hall, finished in the most convenient, handsome, and substantial style possible, in addition to which a municipal court room is provided for, accompanied by the judge's and jury rooms. The building is to be surmounted by a handsome dome, the general features having already appeared in a previous issue.

The specifications embodied three estimates, the respective footings being as follows: Estimate No. 1 provides for iron, stone, St. Louis pressed brick, excavation, carpenter, and plumbing and gas work, together with steam heating, at a cost of $34,300; estimate No. 2 provides for the same work, less the heating and St. Louis pressed brick, at a cost of 28,000; estimate No. 3 provides for the same work, with stone walls, less steam heating, at a cost of $24,500, and if flat ceillings are allowed, a further reduction of $800.

Architect Radcliff's plan was then taken up, the specifications providing for a building substantially the same as the other. The proposed size of the building is 69x210 feet, embodying the general features of the foregoing plan, at a cost of $37,612, less $10,500 for the substitution of stone for St. Louis pressed brick, a reduction being also made in heating, material, etc.

Ald. Rhodes said that he would like the building constructed in such a manner as to reflect credit upon the city, in addition to being substantial.

Ald. Dowlan stated that he was in favor of having the building occupy all the ground (300 feet) at the disposal of the city. In the speaker's opinion the building should front on Wabashaw street, and by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars more, an edifice could be built that would confer lasting honor on the city.

The chair stated that the council had not a great deal of money at their disposal, and they should endeavor to erect a building that would induce the tradespeople to seek the market as a profitable business mart at their own volition. Large and commodious stalls would be constructed which could be rented in such a manner as to be a source of permanent revenue to the city. The ground floor would contain about twelve stands and twenty-five stalls, the rent and interest of which would provide a handsome sinking fund. At least 200 feet of the building should be constructed during the present year, and the question arose as to on what portion of the street the market should be built. Ald. Dowlan said that he was in favor of tearing down the old market house and occupying the entire site. In constructing the building the council should look at least ten years ahead.

Ald. Rhodes said that while desiring a large and handsome edifice, they should be careful not to increase the taxation of the city.

A discussion followed as to the propriety of occupying all the ground owned by the city for the site of the building, a majority being in favor of restricting the size to 210 feet.

Ald. Rhodes moved that the front or tower end of the market building be placed on Wabashaw street. Carrried.

Ald. Dreis moved that the committee on legislation be requested to draw up a bill asking for the right to issue $40,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of constructing a market house.

Ald. Kittson moved an amendment that the amount be made $50,000, the bonds to be 6 per cent. interest bearing, to run for twenty years. The amendment was accepted and the motion was then carried, Ald. Rhodes voting in the negative. The latter gentleman said that he was opposed to the amount, for the reason that it was too much money for the council to ask for.

It would be better to ask for a small amount with some assurances of getting it, than to have the scheme killed in its inception by asking for too much money.

It was moved to reconsider the former motion by making the amount called for not to exceed $40,000. The motion was put and unanimously carried.

Ald. Rhodes moved that invitations be issued to competent mechanics to confer with the committee regarding the merits of the plans.

The following named gentlemen were selected to confer with the committee at their next meeting:

Building—R. C. Wiley, Thomas Fitzpatrick, John Summers and T. Reardon.

Stone Contractors—Frank Schlick and James Boyd.

Brick Contractor—James Borroughs.

It was moved and carried that a meeting be called for next Tuesday afternoon. Adjourned.

The Ramsey County Pioneer Association.

Eight years ago an organization of all who lived in Ramsey county in territorial days, was formed for the purpose of reviving fading recollections, cementing friendships of olden times and preserving the traditions and history of early days. It numbers some 200 members, who usually gather in friendly intercourse around the festive board, and live over again the years that are gone.

The pioneers this year hold their festival at the Merchant's hotel on the 22d inst. Hon. I. V. D. Heard is the orator of the occasion.

There will also be music and short speeches by Gen. Sibley, Gen. Sanborn, H. J. Horn, Dr. Day, D. A. J. Cooley, Wm. P. Murray, H. S. Fairchild, Col. Hewitt, Dr. Murphy, Col. Robertson, Maj. Newson, and others.

A good time is expected. The pioneers always have good times at their festivals.

PERSONAL.

A. B. Donaldson, Esq., of the Alexandria *Post*, is in the city.

Sheriff Alex Mackenzie, of Bismarck, is in the city, favoring his numerous friends with his genial presence.

The following were among the arrivals at the Metropolitan hotel yesterday: C. Butterfield, Chicago; D. W. Wells, Chicago; J. C. Kendall, Grand Rapids; C. H. Mountain, Chicago; Chas. G. Wickel, Sioux City; W. D. Parker and family, Wisconsin; Mrs. C. H. Whipple and child, Faribault; I. G. Baker, St. Louis; John T. Murphy, Heling; David Jenner, Milwaukee; W. T. Morris, Wyoming; Geo. E. Bowd, Chicago; Fred. W. Norwood, Chicago; Max Warshaud, Milwaukee; Wm. Harty, Kingston, Canada.

The Reno Inquiry Closed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Major Reno, again on the stand to-day answering questions, replied emphatically that it was not cowardice that made him move from the timber on the hill. He had a flask of whisky with him, but didn't drink a drop until the battle was over. He used it on the 27th, when on the Custer battle field, where the stench was so severe that officers drank it. He was pressed as to his opinion of Custer, and finally confessed that he had no confidence in him as a soldier, but said his relations with Custer were friendly. Had his own brother been with Custer he could not have done differently. He would do the same again under the same circumstances with the knowledge he then had. The long trial was closed by the defense submitting some documents. The arguments will be sumitted Monday and the case closed.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The following is the weekly statement of the New York associated banks:

Loans, increase	$4,038,800
Specie, decrease	784,000
Legal tenders, decrease	2,913,400
Deposits, increase	168,000
Circulation, decrease	59,500
Reserve, increase	3,739,425

The banks now hold $14,137,875 in excess of legal requirements.

Fresh eggs daily at Ahern's.

CITY GLOBULES.

The city treasurer disbursed $191 yesterday to the street force.

The city contractors were allowed $5,000 yesterday as partial payment on contracts.

Lincoln Grove No. 11, Druids, are making extensive preparations for their grand calico ball to be held at Armory Hall Feb. 21.

The State House of Representatives met at 10 o'clock yesterday, forty-three members answering to the roll-call—eleven less than a quorum. An adjournment was accordingly taken until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen's second annual ball takes place next Thursday evening, at Armory Hall. Tickets can be procured and orders left for carriages at A. P. Wilkes', R. O. Sweeney's and J. P. Allen's drug stores.

The second number of the *Independent Farmer and Fireside Companion* appeared promptly on the first of the month, handsomely embellished, and really excelling the first issue, which we considered an excellent number. This publication ought to be generously supported by our business men.

The first grand masquerade of the season, under the auspices of the German society, will be given at the Athenæum to-morrow evening. The music will be furnished by Seibert's full concert orchestra, and a novelty has been offered in the shape of $30 in gold for the best costume and dancer. The managers have been indefatigable in their efforts to secure the success of the entertainment, and the masquerade promises to be the grandest of the season.

Chancing to meet one of our prominent business men yesterday, the Dunham-Town scandal, at Minneapolis, came up, and though the gentleman is not friendly to Dunham, he expressed the opinion that injustice was done by assuming in advance that he was guilty of the offences charged. This gentleman argued that if guilty he would never have made an assault which was sure to bring the whole scandal before the public, but would rather have sought concealment. There is a good deal of force to the argument.

The engagement of the Wallack dramatic company, commencing at the Opera House to-morrow evening, promises an entertainment which no cultivated citizen of St. Paul can well afford to forego. The company supports the celebrated comedian, Mr. John Dillon, who will appear as the central attraction in the inimitable comedy of "Toby the Conjurer." Mr. Dillon's fame as a comedian is based upon the truest principles of the art, and the mere mention of his coming should be sufficient inducement to fill every seat in the house.

The two men from Sandy Bar arrived in town yesterday, and being seized with an unaccountable lassitude, superinduced by the fatigue of the journey and further accelerated by numerous potations of tanglefoot, they pillowed their heads at night all on the unfeeling boards of the transfer house at the foot of Sibley street. Officer Galvin would fain have aroused the pilgrims from their slumber, failing in which he procured a dray and landed the innocents at the station. They will, no doubt, be sufficiently sober to reveal their identity this morning.

As a promoter of lively broils, old fashioned bug-juice can't be discounted. It might have been viewed from this standpoint by Thomas Carr and Edward Dervine as they took on enough of the aforesaid to asphyxiate a brace of very feeble intellects, on Friday night, and then again it mightn't. It is quite certain, however, that the row took place, and that Captain Clark called the turn on the principals as he dragged them out of Conley's variety theatre. They had nothing to say when the case was called yesterday, and it naturally followed for the court to do all of the talking, who disposed of Carr for eighteen days, while the latter will remain down until next Sunday.

It is rare indeed that a more imposing funeral cortege is seen than the one which accompanied the mortal remains of the late William Mattocks to their last resting place on yesterday afternoon. In addition to the large number of friends present, the funeral was attended by the Knights of St. Paul, the Father Matthew Temperance society, the paid fire department association and the fire department proper. The following well-known citizens acted in the friendly capacity of pall-bearers: Mr. Thomas Grace, Mr. Richard Ireland, Mr. Timothy Reardon, Mr. C. B. Shanley and Mr. John Bell. The remains were conveyed to the Cathedral, where high mass was celebrated, followed by an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased by the Rev. Father Shanley, after which the remains were interred in the