Daily Globe.

Official Paper of the City & County

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

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ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1882.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE GLOBE.

The GLOBE is offered from date until February first for seven dollars per year payable in advance. This includes seven issues per week, delivered by carrier in the city, or sent by mail postage paid. The regular rate is seventy cents per month, or $8.40 per year, seven issues per week, and this special offer is made to old and new subscribers alike who wish to avail themselves of it prior to Feb. 1st. The GLOBE has full associated press reports and will be found to contain all the current news of the day.

SHERMAN pleads not guilty and thinks Pitney, his right-hand man, "got things mixed." Yes; but he "mixed" them in Sherman's interest.

IT is stated that the number of trade dollars coined during the first four years after the passage of the law authorizing their coinage was three times as great as the number of standard dollars coined during the preceding eighty years.

SENATOR BROWN, of Georgia, referring to the report that he was to head the Mahone movement in Georgia, says:

I shall not be the Mahone of Georgia. I shall not head the so-called independent movement. One reason why the report referred to is not true is that I shall vote the Democratic ticket from now until 1884, at least. I am not an independent, but a liberal Democrat.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* seems to be falling behind in the current political events of the day. The *Commercial* says: "The most unrepublican and hateful political faction that has appeared in this country since the slave power passed away, is that of the 306." The circumstance of this patriotic band's number having been reduced to 305 by the departure of one of its members for a Pennsylvania penitentiary not long since, seems to have escaped the attention of the *Commercial*.

THE New York *World* in commenting on Gen. Grant's vindication of Gen. Porter says:

Some of them attribute General Grant's change of opinion with regard to General Porter's conduct to bribery; others, more charitable, assert that he is qualifying himself to accept the Democratic nomination in 1884. Long before the ides of March we shall see them proclaiming that General Grant was all along in the pay of the Confederacy, and that if President Lincoln had but done his duty the General would have been shot as a traitor. The Republican machinists, who have not made a convert since the civil war save by bribery, cannot understand how a brave man can change his mind and confess like a man that he has made a mistake unless he has been paid or is going to be paid for it.

THE editor of the Minneapolis *Journal* is devoting the greater portion of his editorial space to explaining and apologizing because his brother accepted an appointment as district judge. We did not suppose before these labored apologies that there was anything disreputable in the affair, though perhaps it would have been safe to assume that the brother of such an editor would not have been willing to accept unless there was a spice of "crookedness" thrown in. We note, however, that the newly appointed judge took good care to swear in within a few hours after his appointment, and the next day started on a month's pleasure tour to California. This enables him to draw his salary without rendering any service, and though the swindle is not a very immense one, it ought to gratify the editor, who seems to think that there is (or ought to be) something mean about his brother's transactions which require apology.

IF there are any Half-breeds so verdant as to think that there will be anything lying around loose for them during Arthur's administration they should read the Washington *Republican*, the organ of the present administration, should dispel the decision. The editor of the *Republican*—Gorham—it will be remembered, was the mouth-piece of President Arthur in definining the position of his administration on the repudiation movement in Virginia. The *Republican* in noticing the resignation of Postmaster General James, takes occasion to give him the following parting shot:

He has fled! We may now pause to contemplate that arrant humbug who cowered among up like some craven renegade whose perfidy averted the glance his notoriety attracted. He knew no motive but his own glorification; acknowledged no criterion but newspaper notice; he worshipped no idol but notoriety, and with heathen devotion he bowed down before Slanderer Gibson. There was no friend whom he did not deceive; there was no scoundrel whom he did not embrace. Pretending honesty, he consorted with thieves; professing economy, he practiced extravagance; and in the name of reform he accepted without reason and retained without shame an office which he mismanaged. The whole country stood amazed at his promises and degraded by his performances. Honesty hung its head in his presence; candor was unknown in his office; blackmailers were his companions, and false dealing was his practice; slander assumed the air of history; there was nothing too low for him to do nor too shameful for him to advocate.

The fact that the above is undoubtedly a plagiarism from an oration delivered by Wendell Phillips about thirty years ago, and published in full in the Eclectic Fifth Reader, used in the public schools, is poor consolation for the Half-Breeds, however much the circumstance may tend to detract from the literary reputation of the Stalwart editor of the *Republican*.

A PECULIAR LIBEL DECISION.

The courts of California have recently given a practical construction of the law of libel, even if it is somewhat in discord with the leading cases reported—or best opinions—in this branch of law. The decision opens up a vast field to enterprising journalists of a vituperative turn, and will doubtless prove a perfect bonanza to newspapers whose "influence" is in demand.

The proprietors of the San Francisco *Bulletin and Call* brought suit against DeYoung, proprietor of the *Chronicle*, for libel. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendant charged them with selling the influence of the *Bulletin and Call* to the Central Pacific railroad for $30,000. The defendant's counsel demurred to the complaint, on the ground that the statement was not libelous, and the court, in sustaining the demurrer, said:

Talent is as much the capital of the advocate, the lawyer and the editor as merchandise is of the merchant; he has as much right to sell his talents as the merchant his merchandise. The lawyer, the minister, the parliamentary advocate, the lecturer, the author, sells his talent, and he is not the less respected for so doing. The greater his learning, industry, eloquence, and the esteem in which he is held, the greater his pecuniary compensation. It seems to me that it is no more libelous to accuse one of selling for gain the support and advocacy of his newspaper than it would be to accuse the merchant of selling for gain his merchandise. The demurrer is sustained.

THE LOTTERY OF ASSASSINATION.

The influence of the Half-breeds seems to be on a steady decline under the present administration. Civil service reform seems also to have received a set back from which it is not likely to rally prior to the quadriennial parade of '84. The proposed appointment of Sargent to a position in the cabinet is quite sufficient to shut out all hope of reform or even honest government under the present regime of the Stalwarts. As the author of the paste-board ballot, and as an apologist of polygamy, the new Stalwart Secretary of the Interior is not likely to prove an important factor in inaugurating the reforms in the civil service of the country, which received such an impetus under the brief administration of President Garfield. Great efforts are being put forth to preserve surface appearances, but to the careful observer of the current events of the day, there is beneath this smooth exterior a cess-pool of authorized or official corruption destructive of all that is worth preserving in the social and public life of the country. The line on which the assassin's bullet sped on its mission of death, seems to have been hewn to, by the present executive, regardless of where the chips might fall, until, to-day, of the trusted friends and advisers of the dead president, but one remains of the number he called into his cabinet at the commencement of his administration.

Of all the changes, however, which have been inaugurated by the present administration, the most fatal, the most withering and blighting in its effects on the morals of the people and on the civil service of the country, is the one which subordinates the best interests of the people to the claims of the machine politicians of the country.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, noticing the rumor that the President had reconsidered the appointment of Sargent as Secretary of the Interior, says: "Mr. Sargent is an utterly unfit person for the place. His appointment would create discords in his own State and inspire disgust in others. It would impart a 'gamey' flavor to the whole administration." "Gamey" is very good.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Mr. Barnes, of the Northern Pacific road, who went to Fargo to meet the Dakota delegation that is on its way to Washington, to fight the boundary question, will probably reach St. Paul with the delegation to-day. He expects to accompany the delegates as far as Chicago.

J. H. Whittaker, for the past two years clerk for Geo. H. Hazzard, general agent for the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway, has tendered his resignation to accept an important position on another road. Hazzard's office appears to be a kind of a railroad normal school for graduating railroad men, as this is the fourth or fifth young man that has been called up higher, out of it. Mr. Whittaker is a bright young man, and will undoubtedly make his way to the favorable consideration of the traveling public and of the railroad officials. His accommodating disposition as well as his ability will aid him in this.

The Union depot men had an interesting little episode on Sunday. A little five-year old boy named Lanie Wilcox, arrived at the depot alone. He came alone all the way from Golden, Colorado, and had a tag attached to his coat, which gave the information that he was to be taken through to Cadet Falls, Wis. He had a ticket and a sum of money. Another tag that was attached to his coat was signed by a man who gave his name as C. Williams, Council Bluffs. This tag said that he (Williams) had just washed Louie's face and was taking a cup of coffee with the little fellow, and requested that the parents of the youngster should write him and let him know if the boy reached his destination all right. The depot officials took good care of the boy all day Sunday, taking charge of his ticket, and at night put him on board the Wisconsin train, and gave the money and ticket to the conductor, who promised to see the little traveler safely to the end of his journey.

PURCHASE OF COAL LANDS.

The mining property of the Climax Coal company, situated at Argus, Iowa, was sold on the 12th inst., to the St. Paul & Manitoba Railroad company, the sum paid being $250,000. The company owned about one thousand acres of proven coal fields, and had two shafts in operation, with a producing capacity of one thousands tons daily. The stockholders of the Climax were James J. Hill and E. N. Saunders, of St. Paul, and Hamilton Brown, of Des Moines.

LADIES COLLEGE.

Another Meeting of the Committee—A Sub-Committee to Report a Plan.

A meeting of the committee to consider the question of establishing a ladies college in St. Paul, took place at the chamber of commerce yesterday forenoon. The attendance was not encouragingly large, but six of the fifteen members of the committee being present. Ex-Gov. Ramsey was among the absentees.

The first matter talked of was whether the school should be confined to day scholars or include a boarding school also. Gen. Sibley was in doubt on the subject, but was inclined to favor a day school. Prof. Fogg thought it no particular object to start a day school alone, and that it could not live.

Mr. E. F. Drake favored a boarding school most decidedly. It must be made a school which will invite people to the city, and not wait until the people came and urged the institution forward.

Capt Russell Blakely asked what the probable cost of starting the institution would be. Mr. Breed said it would be impossible to fix any amount until some plan was decided upon.

Gen. Sibley said such a school would require $50,000 to start it, and Mr. Drake said he would be one of a hundred to raise that sum. The whole project was talked over in a very informal way, during which, Captain Blakely, on being asked whether he was in favor of a day school or a boarding school, declared that he was decidedly in favor of a boarding school. A day school was not worth a moment's consideration. As a test Mr. Drake offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the time has arrived when St. Paul should have a young ladies seminary of the highest order, which should be unsectarian, but under general Christian care and influences; that the sum of $50,000 should be raised to make it a success.

Finally, on motion of Gen. Sibley, Rev. Mr. Breed, Mr. Fogg and Mr. Adams were appointed as a sub-committee to prepare a plan for the organization of the institution, which the sub-committee is to submit to a meeting of the whole committee, to be called at a future time.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

"Old Shipmates."

The cold wave which swept over St. Paul last night was not powerful enough to deter a good-sized audience from assembling at the opera house to witness the first representation in this city of Robert Griffin Morris' successful drama of "Old Shipmates," as presented by Mr. Frank Mordaunt and a competent company of actors. There is a flavor of salt air, fresh and crisp, from the foaming brine and breakers of Old Neptune about the play that makes its performance very captivating. There is nothing intricate about the plot and it is the air of simplicity, perhaps, that constitutes one of its chief charms, while the action is sprightly and never permitted to flag.

An old sea captain, when dying, entrusts the sum of $20,000 to another tar for the benefit of his infant daughter. He proves recreant to his trust, and seeks to ease his conscience and square matters by arranging a match between his ward and his son.

Capt. Weathergage, Mr. Mordaunt, discovers the fraud at the time when the marriage is about to culminate, and, restoring her patrimony, he finally marries the girl.

The melodramatic feature is furnished in the tragic death of an old salt who is essential to the discovery of the villainy, and the play has several good incidents and episodes.

The vernacular is of the breezy sort and displays a thorough knowledge of seafaring terms.

The Capt. Weathergage of Mr. Mordaunt reminds one very much of a creation of the McKee Rankin type, his make-up and action being also suggestive, although quite distinct and original. The Captain Whitman of Mr. Hudson Liston proved a good character, and Mr. Chas. B. Waite was the ideal of a gruff and hearty sea dog. Miss Renard made a pleasing character as the ward, her impersonation being marked by a delicate conception of the role and great care in its rendition. Mrs. Arlington made a superb widow, and the Commodore of Miss Emma Frank was very enjoyable. In a word it is a good entertainment, and as such was highly enjoyed by the audience. The same programme to-night.

National Guard Association.

Delegates will leave this morning for New Ulm to attend the annual meeting of the National Guard association to convene in that city at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The organizations in St. Paul will be represented as follows: Allen Light Guards—Capt. Bean, Sergeant Mitsch and Private Anderson. St. Paul Guards—Sergeant Hewitt and Private Finch. Emmitt Light Artillery—Capt. McCarthy, Lieut. Tippin and Lieut. Fahey. The questions to come up are that of encampment, the proposed new militia law and battalion organization.

THE WHEAT RING.

The Mutterings of the Coming Storm---Resolutions of Farmers.

The Faribault County Agricultural society, at its annual meeting held January 5, 1882, adopted the following preambles and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The representatives of different wheat firms and mill associations in the state of Minnesota, assembled at Minneapolis, on the 15th day of December, 1881, for the purpose of establishing a uniformity of grades, and the purchase price of each grade in said state; and,

WHEREAS, Representatives of the different railway companies in the state were present for conference, by invitation of said wheat firms; and

WHEREAS, At said meeting an entire new system of grades was agreed upon, which discriminates greatly in favor of the buyer as against the producer. And

WHEREAS, The unjust discrimination of railroad companies in favor of said wheat firms, and against other and independent small buyers in the matter of sales, and furnishing cars, thereby preventing all competition, is not only a great damage to the producer but of incalculable injury to all branches of industry. And

WHEREAS, Charters have been issued, and munificent land grants, large sums of money voted, charter privileges extended to the people to aid in the construction of said railroads; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That such railroads are public highways, and that the people have a right to use them on equal just and reasonable terms without discrimination.

Resolved, That such combinations of wheat firms, millers' associations and railroad interests, demands prompt and immediate legislation, to compel such railroad corporations to perform their duty to the people, by furnishing facilities for transportation at reasonable and uniform rates.

Resolved, That the system of grading wheat established at said meeting was but the inauguration of a wicked, unjust and swindling scheme intended to rob the producer and enrich the great and wealthy companies and corporations engaged in buying and transporting the grain crop of Minnesota.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in each of the county papers, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* and GLOBE and La Crosse *Republican and Leader*.

R. W. RICHARDS,
Secretary Faribault County Agricultural Society.

THE GIBBONS MURDERERS.

The Work of Impanneling a Jury Commenced—Excitement Increasing.

CATTELLSBURG, Ky., Jan. 16.—It has been decided to give Neal, Craft and Ellis, the alleged murderers of Fanny and Robert Gibbons and Emma Thomas, at Ashland, separate trials. Neal was brought into court to-day at 2:20 p. m., and his attorney, Brown, announced his readiness for trial. The work of impanneling a jury began at once, and out of a veneir of seventy-four men twelve were called up, and to the surprise of everybody rejected by the prosecution, and four by the defense. The names of those chosen are: John McDyer, John Alley, J. P. Rankin, P. S. Farren and L. C. Hazelette, all of whom were placed in charge of officers with the admonition from the judge to permit no communication what ever. The crowd is swelling, and expressed considerable indignation at the lagging proceedings to-day, caused by the unnecessary absence of witnesses. The court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Military are still here and all is quiet.

A Big Fire.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—The American Oak Leather company's tannery, one of the most extensive in the country, is on fire. It is in the western part of the city, where water is scarce. The entire fire department has been called out. The loss will be heavy.

Gov. Ramsey's Endowment of the Ladies College.

[Chicago Times Jan. 16.]

It is reported that the committee appointed to arrange a plan for a ladies' college in St. Paul have encouragement that ex-Gov. Ramsey will endow the enterprise with a site and commodious building.

Death of a Prominent Lake Captain.

DETROIT, Jan. 16.—Capt. A. D. Perkins an old resident of Monroe, and a veteran vessel man, died here this morning, aged nearly 70. Capt. Perkins commanded the craft which took the first load of wheat out of Chicago, and subsequently commanded the fine old Michigan Central steamers, City of Buffalo, and Western Metropolis. During the war he commanded the steamer Evening Star, which ran between New Orleans and New York. He was one of the best known and most popular of lake captains.

At Brownsville, Tex., Guerro Gatton, has been sentenced to hang February 10, for murder.

COX IMPEACHMENT.

Argument of Defense that Specifications to Articles 17 and 20 are Unsufficient and Should Not be Considered.

At 2:30 yesterday afternoon, the hour to which the impeachment court on Saturday adjourned, there were only some dozen senators in their seats, and it was 3:20 p. m. before a quorum was present, and the body was called to order, and in accordance with previous understanding, counsel for defense proceeded to give their objection to the consideration of the specifications filed by the board of managers to articles 17 and 20, as ordered by the senate.

Mr. Allis of counsel for the defense opened the argument, confining himself to the one point of objection, that allowing that the board of managers had the right to formulate amended articles of impeachment, or charges, it was in this instance attempted to deprive respondent of his constitutional rights to have the charges made against him served upon twenty days before trial. In this case the amended articles were served upon respondent January 6, and the trial was begun Jan. 10, leaving but four days from time of service until defendant was arraigned for trial, and that therefore by the terms of the constitution the prosecution was inhibited from introducing evidence bearing upon those articles.

Mr. Arctander, of counsel, followed Mr. Allis upon objections to the consideration of the articles in question. There were numerous objection to this consideration, he said, important alike to the accused and the state. Our first point is that the article is too indefinite to constitute a charge within the jurisdiction of the court. The court decided that the article as originrlly presented was too indefinite, by requiring the prosecution to prepare and present specification, alleging parlicular offenses at particular times. The specifications have been presented, but we claim that like the original charge they are too general in their nature to constitute an offense triable by impeachment. In support of this position Mr. Arctander read at length from the proceedings of H. D. Pringle, judge of the surrogate court, Chenango, N. Y., and also the case of Robert C. Dow, canal commissioners of New York, in both of which cases, indefinite charges as made in article 17 in this case, were thrown out by the senate sitting as a court.

Continuing his argument, Mr. Arctander claimed that there was no legal right in the first place, for the filing of specifications by the managers after the house of representatives had adjourned, and that, even conceding the right, the managers in this case had not, in the specifications filed, met the requirements of the law, by setting out particular offenses, so that respondent could prepare his defense in a proper manner. The article charges respondent with being intoxicated on several occasions, covering a period of three years, to an extent incapacitating him from the discharge of his official duties. This charge the senate has by vote decided as too indefinite. Now, are the specifications more explicit?

Mr. Arctander here read the specifications, and then continued. We take the position, senators, that these specifications inform us of nothing. It is a principle of law that time is not material. The managers have acknowledged that the dates given in all cases were not correct, but under them, if they are allowed to furnish evidence, they can cover any period of time desired, thus preventing respondent from any intelligent preparation for his defedse.

Mr: Arctander here called attention to similar proceedings in the Page impeachment trial, where the managers, required to furnish specifications, set forth all the facts in detail, giving times, places, and the character of the offense, so that the defense knew just what charge they had to meet—something not done here. We knew before that Judge Cox was charged with certain offenses, said to have been committed somewhere in his district, and that is all we are informed of by the specifications; they give no facts which will enable the respondent to act intelligently in controverting the allegations made. Take for instance the fourth, sixth and eighth specifications, where the specifications charge respondent with being drunk at certain places; the records show he was hundreds of miles away, but being permitted to introduce testimony, the managers will attempt to show that respondent was drunk at some time, where we will not know until the evidence is introduced. With the exception of the seventh specification of article 17, not a particle of evidence was taken before the house. All the others have been manufactured since, and up to the present time nothing has been developed or given us any information as to what proof we have to meet. So with the specifications to article 20. In fact the specifications are so vague we have nothing to even guess at.

Continuing, Mr. Arctander said it seemed to be the policy of the managers to keep the defense in the dark as to the real character of the charges made against them, and so the specifications were made as blind as possible. So far as the articles are concerned, we are prepared to meet every one of them, but as to these specifications we are entirely in the dark, and can know nothing until the evidence is introduced.

Secondly, Mr. Arctander claimed that the managers had no right to introduce new or amended articles in impeachment proceedings. That power was vested solely in the house of representatives by the constitution. The board of managers represent that body only so far as the prosecution of the charges found by it. But in this case the managers attempt to do what the house of representatives cannot do, formulate charges upon which no testimony has been taken, but merely upon the heresay.

Continuing Mr. Arctander said, but allowing that the proceedings of the managers were legal, and that the specifications met the requirements in such, the managers were debarred from producing testimony upon them, by not not having met the constitutional requirement of serving upon the defense notice of the charges against them. Another thing, the house may perhaps adopt additional articles, but there is not a case on record excepting the Page case in this state, where the board of managers is allowed to exercise this authority. In all impeachment cases before the United States senate, all amendments to the articles, replications, etc., have first been submitted to the house, and by that body acted upon, and if agreed to the managers instructed to sustain them before the senate.

At its conclusion Senator C. F. Buck asked Mr. Arctander if he understood him rightly, if it was claimed by respondent that the specifications made to articles 17 and 20 by the managers, were no more specific in law and fact than the original articles.

Mr. Arctander answered in the affirmative.

Senator Adams then read the following paragraph, with which the several articles are concluded:

"And the house of representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter, any future articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said E. St. Julien Cox, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make under the said articles, or any of them, and of offering proof to all and every of the aforesaid articles, and to all and every other articles, impeachment or accusation which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said E. St. Julien Cox may be put to answer the said crimes and misdemeanors, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given, as are agreeable to law and justice."

In conclusion Mr. Arctander argued, allowing the right of the managers to amend the articles by specifications, that in this case they had not done—that the presented specifications filed were but the semblance—that in fact they were in no respect more specific than the original charges which the senate refused to consider, and that for this reason, if for no other, they should be refused.

Mr. Arctander's argument, which was closely followed by the senators present, was concluded at 5:30 p. m.

In answer to this Mr. Arctander replied that the position taken by respondent, supported by impeachment proceedings in the national senate, and by all other authorities they had been able to find, was that the house could not delegate its authority to its managers to formulate articles, that the only power of the managers was to prosecute, and that they must confine themselves in the prosecution to the charges made by the house.

The court then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Dunn, of the managers, will present an argument in support of the sufficiency of the specifications.

As the buffalo becomes scarce in Dakota, the Indians steal cattle from the ranchman.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

Two More Indictments Found—Report of the Grand Jury Upon the Public Buildings—All Inadequate.

Upon the opening of the district court yesterday morning, Sheriff Richter returned the following venire of petit jurors:

Chas. Dunne,	J. Hill,
W. L. Whitman,	B. Baker,
E. L. Freyer,	Paul Lahave,
J. F. Tostevin,	F. J. Spangenberg,
R. W. Essery,	Thos. Riley,
C. C. Elfelt,	R. M. Ranney,
J. K. Hilyard,	Jas. Relling,
F. J. Draper,	Wm. Hendricks,
F. J. Schultz,	Henry Schurmeier,
Geo. Adams,	Louis Ducharme,
W. Smith,	M. M. Babcock,
Joseph Anye,	C. C. H. Smith,
A. J. Akers,	A. S. Elfelt,
Thos. Crosby.	

A special venire was issued for eight petite jurors.

Prisoners against whom true bills had been returned at a former setting of the court were arraigned, to plead as follows: W. D. Smith and J. Hamilton, larceny from Breen & Young, to plead Wednesday; Alonzo Gavner, arson; same; T. B. Shissler, larceny of a coat, same; Thomas Fahey, larceny from T. Edwards, same; Ole Benson, larceny from J. Johnson, to plead to-day; John Hauks, larceny from M. Levy, same.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury reported at 11 o'clock yesterdey morning. They returned true bills ogainst Thomas Hines an Mike McCarthy for highway robbery. Two additional indictments were returned, but it is not deemed advisable to publish the names as the defendants are still at large.

No indictments were found against Samuel Ekland and Thomas Jefferson. In the latter case the jury were unable to find material witnesses who had left the city,

Their final report, in substance, was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON JAIL.

The report of the committee first refers to the worn out and ill ventilated condition of the jail, which was found overcrowded with prisoners committed for petty offenses. They recommended repairs for the furnace and that iron gratings be substituted for the wooden arrangements that separate the cells from the entrance corridor. On this subject they consider that it would be an easy matter for the prisoners to force the wooden gratings, overpower the keeper and make their escape. It is also recommended that an iron grate or fence be placed three feet from the outer walls, along the corridors, both upper and lower, in order that the keepers may be enabled to pass in and out without being obliged to mingle with the prisoners.

Upon being questioned the prisoners expressed pretty general satisfaction with their treatment. The food was found to be sufficient in quantity and wholesome, except the tea, which was of bad quality. The daily menu of the jail was given and the jury recommended that the county physician be required to visit the jail on regularly stated days, with the view of giving sick prisoners systematized attention. Reference is made concerning the inadequate means to punish unruly prisoners. When confined on bread and water for misconduct, the fellow prisoners of the recalcitrant pass a portion of their food to him, which makes the intended punishment a dead letter. The general unfitness of the jail is spoken of, and the hope is expressed that the present contaminating influences that pervade the jail may be obviated by the speedy completion of the work house.

The committee also refer to their inspection of the city hall, which was found in as neat and orderly condition as the present cramped and inadequate situation will allow. It is tecommended that the city erect an addition at the north end of the building, to have at least double the present capacity.

The report is signed by Messrs. C. Seaburry, C. S. Rogers and Edmund Rice, Jr.

POOR FARM,

The committee on poor farm submitted a brief report, stating that it was found in a satisfactory condition, and they recommend the construction of cesspools for the use of the house. Signed by Herman Greve, W. Knoller, J. J. O'Leary.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Messrs. Sealy, O'Brien and Heyderstadt visited the hospital and found the institution under efficient management. The patients receive as careful attention as the internal arrangements will permit. The ventilation was found defective as were the arrangements for isolating infectious cases and patients requiring surgical attention. They reccommended improved heating and ventilating apparatus and certain improvements in the water system.

COUNTY OFFICES.

The committee on county offices found the affairs of the respective offices admirably conducted and the usual, reflections were made concerning the inadequacy of all the county buildings. They made no suggestions.

Signed. GEO. W. LAWSON,
E. A. HEMINGWAY,
D. SCHULTE.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

[Before Judge Brill.]

GENERAL TERM.

Ellen Grant vs. E. A. Richards. Judgment for plaintiff.

E. H. Robinson vs. Peter Borke. Verdict for $253.96 in favor of plaintiff.

August Zeigler vs. A. Deuzer. Order to show cause discharged.

J. E. Byman vs. R. H. Wellington, motion to strike off; denied.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge O'Gorman.]

In the matter of the estate of Thos. Cunningham, deceased; account allowed and estate assigned.

In the matter of the estate of R. Post, deceased; Hearing on the 18th instant at 10 a. m.

In the matter of the estate of Cynthia Sheldon, deceased; will filed. Hearing February 14.

In the matter of the estate of John R. Franklin, deceased; petitition for administration. Hearing February 14.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Burr.]

CRIMINAL.

James Kiely; drunkenness. Committed for ten days.

H. Hinrichs and Wm. Lanin; same. Fines of $5. Paid.

A. Pool; drunk and disorderly. Committed for thirty days.

E. Keyetsberg; vagrancy. Same.

J. C. Casey; larceny. Same.

P. R. Hawley; embezzlement. Discharged.

M. Fitzgerald; vagrancy. Committed for ten days.

J. Norman; disorderly. Fine of $10. Paid.

Pat. Kelly; same. Continued until to-day.

Chas. Manks; assault. Committed for twenty days.

Geo. Smith; larceny. Continued to the 18th instant.

AN INDIANA TRAGEDY.

Supposed Murder of a Man Named Smith by His Wife and Sons.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Jan. 16.—This portion of Wayne county, Indiana, is much excited over a supposed murder, the victim being David H. Smith, and the perpetrators supposed to be his wife and sons. He has been missing about ten days and the neighbors suspecting foul play, made a search on Saturday and found his body in a well partly covered with boulders. Two bullet holes were in his head. The wife and two sons were arrested at once. The neighbors say Smith was habitually mistreated by his wife and sons and yesterday the little children said they were locked in a bedroom one night about the time their father disappeared, that they heard two shots in the kitchen and two in the back yard. Blood was found on a chair in the garret and on the gate posts. Coroner's investigation not yet ended. Dan. Smith, who is suspected to have done the shooting, fainted when the body was brought in, but his mother was not moved.

The Washington *Star* says ex-Senators Sargent and Cameron, who were once type setters, were very good printers. If they were not better printers than senators, they have nothing to boast of.

STILLWATER.

Wheat—Street receipts fair. No cars to-day.

Pay car on the lower road was down yesterday.

Henry Muller will raffle a breech-loading shot gun, Feb. 1st, at Woolf's saloon.

Adam Marty has gone to Monticello to instal officers in the G. A. R. at that place.

John Brown, the man who was hurt at Staples' mills, was considerably better yesterday.

The workmen have commenced to tear down Rehiner's old ice house at the foot of Chestnut street.

Wm. Rice was appointed special policeman at the Methodist church, Sunday night, by Mayor Mathews.

Jargon Hanson had his hand smashed while making a coupling on the St. Paul & Duluth railroad. Dr. Hearsey dressed the wound.

H. S. Harrison was thrown from his sleigh while driving on Main street Saturday last and fractured his collar bone. Dr. Donald reduced the fracture.

A horse driven by John O Shaughnesey on South Third street ran away, smashed the buggy and cut the horse, but the driver escaped unhurt.

Martin Earley was arrested Saturday by Chief Shortal for chewing the fingers of a fellow at White Bear while engaged in a slight misunderstanding at that place. He was taken to that place yesterday morning.

It is reported that Martin Mower has notified the railroad company not to drive any more piling on the lake front between Rhiner's ice-house and the thread of the lake, as he owns the property, he having formerly owned the property and deeded only a certain number of feet with the lake to M. Rhiner. He claims from Rhiner's line to the thread of the lake.

CAROLINE RICHINGS.

Additional Details of the Death of the Well-Known Singer.

A Richmond, Va., special of the 14th inst., says: Caroline Richings-Bernard, the well-known cantratrice, died last night after midnight of smallpox, after a sickness of thirteen days. She had the dread disease in its worst type, confluent, and, until she became delirious, three days ago, suffered the most intense agony. She came to Richmond two years ago from Baltimore, being engaged with her husband by the Mozart Musical association. Under the auspices of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, the Mozart operas were given during the winter. In addition, she had a large conservatory of music.

TWO DAYS BEFORE SHE WAS STRICKEN DOWN,

a lady friend told her of the spread of smallpox all over the country, and begged her to be vaccinated, but she declined, as she had no fears of having the disease. She was vaccinated as an infant, it is thought, but there is some doubt about it. Her illness and death created profound grief throughout the city, and over society circles has cast a gloom. The night before she was stricken down she attended the performance of

"PATIENCE,"

and remarked that she felt badly; but, notwithstanding, she enjoyed the clever hits in the opera. She had the small-pox then and did not know it. The next day she sent for her physician, and he told her that she had the terrible disease. During her sickness she received every attention. The superstitious recall some singular coincidences connected with her illness and death. A few days before she was attacked she celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of her wedding, and, at the dinner-table on that occasion, thirteen people were seated. The superstition which makes

THE NUMBER THIRTEEN

an omen of disaster was commented upon at the time, and laughed at. It is remarkable that the unfortunate lady died after a sickness of thirteen days, and on the 13th of the month. For three days before her death she was delirious, and at times the anxious watchers about her bedside were startled by her singing snatches of her favorite airs, and noted that to the last the pains of death could not mar the richness and purity of her voice. Her burial took place at 5 o'clock this evening, and, under the law regulating such cases, was as private as possible. A delegation of the Mozart association was present, and the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of

THE MONUMENTAL EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

read the service. She was interred in Hollywood cemetery, by the river side, and not far from the quarter in which is situated President Monroe's tomb, as well as that of the confederate leader, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. A beautiful and touching incident is related of the dead songstress. Early this morning a mocking-bird escaped from its cage in the upper part of the city, and, though diligent search was made, its owner could not find it.

THIS EVENING,

as the last clods of earth were being thrown on the grave of the opera-singer, a succession of trills and clear warbling was poured forth from the throat of a mocking-bird perched in a tree near by, and was continued until the minister had pronounced the benediction. It was recognized as the missing bird, and at sundown it returned home and went back into its cage, which had been left open in the window. Mrs. Bernard some time since connected herself with the Episcopal church here, and took communion at the Monumental church on the 1st of January. The burial certificate stated that the deceased was born in London, was 49 years old, and came to America when she was 1 year of age.

EMMA ABBOT.

Her Vaccination Took Mightily—Canceling Her Engagements.

[Chicago Tribune, 15.]

From private and personal sources of information in this city it is learned that Miss Emma Abbott, the favorite operatic artist, is suffering severely from the effects of vaccination performed when she was last here. Miss Abbott became alarmed at the prevalence of small-pox, and desired to be vaccinated, and not being in favor of appearing before her audiences with one symmetrical arm in a bandaged and unmanageable condition, she was vaccinated on the leg. A doctor at the Grand Pacific hotel performed the operation, and it is said did it too near the tendons of the lower part of the leg.

When the prima donna reached St. Paul an ulcer had formed over the sensitive tendons, and the vaccinated limb had become swollen and inflamed, and so lame that she could with difficulty appear in her parts upon the stage. Two St. Paul physicians were consulted, and they informed Miss Abbott that she would be a cripple for life and probably would be compelled to have her leg amputated. When she reached Burlington, Ia., the difficulty had become so serious that she had to relinquish her Saturday night engagement at that place and hasten to St. Louis, where the services of two eminent surgeons were called into requisition. Under careful treatment the troublesome limb was put into a less painful and inconvenient condition, and Miss Abbott concluded to go on to Louisville and try to fill her engagement there.

It was from this point the information respecting the prima donna's serious condition reached her friends in this city, and it was intimated that it was quite likely that after the close of her engagement, which came to an end last evening, she would be compelled to cancel future engagements and place herself entirely in the care of competent physicians until the difficulty was overcome. The parties in possession of the information state that the vaccination story is a painful and distressing reality, and indignantly deny that it has been exaggerated so as to serve as an opportune advertising dodge for the prima donna.

Verdict Set Aside.

An important decision was filed by Judge Brill yesterday on the motion for new trial in the case of S. L. Pierce againt John Wagner in which damages was awarded for injuries resulting from a nuisance. The court finds that the verdict was so large that the jury must have misunderstood their duty as related to the instructions of the court, the amount awarded being in excess of any amount that could have been fixed upon by the exercise of a sound descretion. In conclusion he states that justice requires that the verdict be set aside and a new trial granted unless the verdict be reduced to a reasonable amount, which is given as $500.

From Marblehead, Mass., Mr. George F. Young, of the American House, writes that he was cured of a severe sore throat by the application of St. Jacobs Oil, and nothing else.

GLOBELETS.

Grant is expected soon to be in Washington to lobby for the Nicaraguan land privilege.

It is reported that John C. New, of Indianapolis, will soon be appointed minister to Austria.

There are foreign mission vacancies at present in Austria, Chili. Germany, Russia, Paraguay and Hungary.

The other day the stage coach between Tombstone and Bisbie, Arizona, was robbed by highwaymen of $6,500.

It is understood that Mr. Kirkwood, when he retires from the Guiteau department, will be tendered an important foreign mission.

It is asserted that the big fast sailing ocean steamers are not profitable to the owners. The slower, freight carrying steamers are far more profitable.

A patent has been obtained by a resident of Santa Barbara, California, for an invention enabling an instantaneous telegraph message to be sent from a moving railway train.

Speaker Keifer, in defending his manner of making up the committees of the house, says he is satisfied with his work. The *World* says: "Perhaps his bitterest enemy can hardly say a harder thing of him."

That seven hundred thousand emigrants came from Europe to the United States last year, is somewhat prodigious, and as yet, without precedent. The emigration of the present year seems to promise to exceeed to exceed that of the last.

The greed, and strife and pressure for office at Washington, was never greater than now. Congressmen are obstreperous. They go to the president and demand appointments. "If you want my help, you must appoint my man," is a way of putting it.

Gath telegraphs: "It is getting to be general talk that Folger is a failure in the treasury department. He is strictly a judge, formed for the bench. They say he has no ability to deal with financial questions, nor dispatch of business in the office."

The rapid redemption of the public debt, will enable congress to reduce taxation. The question will be where to put the reduction. The debt is now substantially $2,000,000,000. Since last June it has been reduced over $75,000,000, and during the fiscal year it will be reduced as much more.

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