

## ST. PAUL TO THE FRONT.

An Important Movement of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

## 220 ACRES OF LAND PURCHASED

Upon Which the Company Will Erect Important Buildings at Once.

## ST. PAUL THE EASTERN TERMINUS

Of this Great Transcontinental Throughfare.

The Northern Pacific road yesterday completed a transaction of a good deal of importance to St. Paul. This transaction consists of the purchase of 220 acres of land lying along the north side of the Manitoba road from the transfer grounds along down about two miles. It is expected the deed will go on record to-day. The negotiations have been pending for a long time and were conducted through third parties, for the very obvious reason that it had been known that the Northern Pacific road wanted the ground there would not have been money enough in the United States to pay for it. Along with this purchase of ground comes the information that the Northern Pacific road has made an arrangement with the St. Paul & Manitoba road whereby it gets the right to build a track along on the east of the St. Paul & Manitoba road from Sauk Rapids down with a perpetual right to use the track of the St. Paul & Manitoba road into St. Paul. The property is purchased for the purpose of making St. Paul substantially the terminal point of the Northern Pacific road. It is expected that the road will go right to work to improve the grounds by constructing upon them the necessary elevators, packing and cattle houses, and many other buildings suitable for the accommodation of the business of the road. Two hundred and twenty acres of ground is a large piece of territory, and indicates pretty clearly that the Northern Pacific road has an eye upon the future of St. Paul.

Mr. Johnson, of the emigrant department of the St. Paul & Manitoba road, has gone to Chicago.

Messrs. Hiland and Teasdale, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha road, have not yet returned from Chicago.

C. W. Hall, of the Texas Pacific, and B. V. Jackson, of the Chesapeake & Ohio, were in town yesterday.

James C. Boyden, general Northwestern freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, has returned from Chicago. James D. Brown, assistant general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, has gone to Cleveland, O., where he will remain during the holidays with his family.

The St. Paul & Manitoba road has issued a circular notifying agents of that road that the tariffs for wood and coal used during 1882 will be continued till further orders, and making some other arrangements about freight. All special rates will be withdrawn after the first of next month.

**New Freight Agent.**  
Chicago, Dec. 21.—Mr. A. C. Bird, general freight agent of the Washash, has at last decided to accept the position of general freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which was tendered him a few weeks ago. Mr. Bird was in the city yesterday, and had a conference with General Manager S. B. Merrill, and the negotiations between them were brought to a successful close. The Milwaukee & St. Paul may congratulate itself upon having been able to secure the services of so able and efficient a man for the responsible position of general freight agent as Mr. Bird. A better man to fill the place than Mr. Bird could not well have been selected. He has been general freight agent of the Washash for many years, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the ablest and most energetic freight managers in the country. The Washash made strong efforts to retain the services of Mr. Bird, but although he was reluctant to sever his connection with that road, yet, the sacrifice would have been too much to ignore the fine offer made by the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and therefore he concluded to accept the new position.

## PERIL OF VISITING MINNEAPOLIS.

An Indiana Man's Wife Goes Wrong While He is in the Sawdust City and a Murder Ensnues.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]  
RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 21.—The evidence in the Brooks murder trial is all in. The state is working on the supposition that Dr. Gause had told Mrs. Brooks about her husband going to Connersville and Richmond with his paramour and passing her off for his wife, and that Brooks retaliated by killing him. The evidence introduced to sustain this is very strong.

The defense claims that Gause had seduced Mrs. Brooks during the absence of her husband in Minneapolis, and Brooks had discovered the fact a few minutes before he shot Gause. Mrs. Brooks was put on the stand this afternoon, and acknowledged that Gause had had criminal acquaintance with her.

The state will try to break down her testimony on the supposition that she is perjuring herself to save her husband's neck. Brooks' attorneys admit that he killed Gause, but are trying to reduce the murder to the second degree by showing mitigating circumstances.

**John's Church.**

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 21.—Judge John H. Mulky, of the Illinois supreme court, and wife, with his niece, Miss Fannie Bradshaw, were received into the Roman Catholic church by the Jesuit missionary, Father Damien, of Chicago, in the presence of a large congregation. The church is jubilant over the accession to its ranks of the aged jurist.

## WASHINGTON.

## CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN FEDERAL OFFICES IN GEORGIA.

Acklen's Contest of Kellogg's Seat in the Next House—The Tariff Revision Creating General Interest—The Fees of the Clerk of the Supreme Court—How Conkling Met His Match in Impertinence.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—There is trouble and trembling among the federal office holders in Georgia. It is understood that several of them are booked for early removal, the main object being to encourage the growth of independent political sentiment in that state, as well as to benefit the public service. Pleasant, the collector of internal revenue for the Savannah district, will probably be removed at an early day, and a prominent Georgia independent expresses the opinion that Wimberly, a member of the Georgia legislature, will be chosen as his successor. The same gentleman said that Pledger, the surveyor of customs at Atlanta, is soon to be removed and succeeded by a man named Taylor. Pledger, who is a colored man, has been for a number of years chairman of the Republican state committee, and it is charged that he has on several occasions thrown the aid of his influence among the colored people in favor of Bourbon candidates for office. Among his sins in this regard is the support which he gave to the Bourbon candidate against E. Morey Spier in the last campaign, and this is understood to be the main reason for his proposed removal. Spier's friends are working to secure his appointment as United States district attorney for the northern district of Georgia, and a number of his fellow members in the house on the Republican side, have recommended his appointment. The proposition to make Spier district attorney is also in the interest of fostering the independent element in Georgia politics.

**THE ACKLEN-KELLOGG CASE.**  
The expectation so generally entertained that the Manning-Chalmers case is to be the sensational contested election case in the next congress will, in all probability, be realized. The case that promises to disconcert that largely, in the sensational line, is the one about to be commenced by Joseph E. Acklen against Senator W. P. Kellogg. Kellogg, it will be remembered, was a candidate for congress in the Third Louisiana district at the late election. His opponents were Judge Taylor Beattie, a Republican and Joseph E. Acklen, a Democrat. Kellogg lost Acklen about 4,000 votes, and Beattie was so far behind that nobody paid any attention to his vote. Acklen made a claim for the certificate of election on the ground that Kellogg was not a resident of the district or of the state. The governor disregarded the claim of Acklen, after hearing both sides of the case, and gave Kellogg the certificate. Acklen is now here with blood in his eye and bitterness in his heart. He is preparing a notice to serve on Kellogg to the effect that he intends to contest his right to a seat in the next congress for reasons which he will set forth in detail. Mr. Acklen says that he does not expect to get the seat himself, because a minority candidate is seldom or never given a seat, but he proposes to show to the Democratic party and the world that Mr. Kellogg has no right to it.

**THE TARIFF BILL.**  
The action of the senate committee on finance in refusing to furnish for publication any information as to what is being done with the tariff bill is in marked contrast with the action of the committee on ways and means in regard to this matter, and is properly the cause of much dissatisfaction with manufacturers, merchants and importers who are directly interested. The committee on ways and means, through its clerk, daily furnish the press with the result of their proceedings, and also answer all inquiries concerning the important measures being considered. The house committee recognizes the fact that the people are entitled to receive accurate intelligence as to what is being done with questions that affect all their material interests, and the senate committee would do well to follow this example.

**THE SUPREME COURT CLERK'S FEES.**  
The house committee on expenditures in the department of justice, of which Mr. Willets of Michigan is chairman, commenced an investigation in regard to charges made recently to the effect that the clerk of the supreme court has been in the habit of collecting exorbitant fees for copying, etc. in his office. About the time congress adjourned one Mr. Simmons resigned his position as one of the clerks in court, and left as a legacy a sworn statement, showing that the clerk of court was charging duplicate fees from plaintiffs and defendants in suits before the court, and in such a way drawing an immense sum from the treasury every year. The supreme court looked into the matter and exonerated the clerk from any criminal intentions, but saying nothing as to whether he received too much money. It is true that the clerk of the supreme court makes a princely salary from the proceeds of his office, but he does so under a rule in regard to collecting fees established in the early days of the court, when it was not possible to collect more than a reasonable sum. Since that time, however, the work in the court has grown to huge dimensions and the amount of clerical fees has grown accordingly. It is stated on good authority that the late clerk of court, Mr. Middleton, made some years as high as \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year from the proceeds of his office. He held his position for twenty or thirty years in succession, and it is needless to say laid up a snug fortune.

## RELIEF OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Justice Miller, of the supreme court, this morning said that David Davis' court of appeals bill for the relief of the supreme court, which has passed the senate is the best measure of its kind ever proposed, and should become a law. He was especially in favor of it because it

would be of great benefit and facilitate so much western legal business.

## THE PRE-EMPTION LAW.

Senator Saunders to-day offered a resolution declaring that the pre-emption law which allows lands to be entered or purchased at \$1.25 per acre without requiring permanent settlement should be repealed, and that hereafter all government lands should be held and reserved for actual settlement only. It was referred.

## THE OMAHA SYSTEM.

Senator Sawyer and Representatives Flower and Washburn have returned from New York, having completed the transfer of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway to the Vanderbilt interest, represented in the Northwestern Railway company. Messrs. Sawyer, Washburn, Flower, Potter and their associates took hold of the Omaha system in 1875, when the stock was worth little or nothing. A large quantity of the stock was given to the meeting with a heavy purchase of the bonds of the road, and a block of \$4,000,000 of the stock was bought in by the syndicate for \$100,000. From next to nothing the property was built up in seven years to be worth many millions. The bonds are quoted considerably above par. The common stock is worth well up to sixty and the preferred stock, of which there is \$11,000,000 is above par. The Northwestern purchased \$1,000,000 of the common stock and \$6,000,000 of the preferred stock. Messrs. Sawyer and Flower, who still hold large interests in the property, are retained in the new directorate. They have made a big bundle of money in their Omaha railway venture, and are well pleased with the result.

## CONKLING MEETS HIS MATCH.

Conkling was in the supreme court room to-day in an important case in which he is counsel. He looked finer even than a "prize ox," and seemed to enjoy the admiration of the large number of ladies who thronged the court room during the day. There was an incident connected with the ex-senator's trip to the capital Monday night, which was told about the halls of congress to-day, and which excited some amusement. Everybody who has any acquaintance with Mr. Conkling knows that he assumes a great deal of dignity, and that he resents any attempt at familiarity, particularly from strangers, with a coldness of manner that is crushing. It seems that when Mr. Conkling boarded the train at Jersey City he unfortunately took the wrong seat in the parlor car. Soon after starting a young fellow, a bantam of a man, approached the ex-senator, looked at the number of the chair, gazed at the occupant a moment in a cool, half-impudent sort of way, and said:

"It seems to me that you have got plenty of cheek."

Mr. Conkling looked at the little man for a moment with a haughty stare, and replied:

"I do not understand your impertinence, sir."

"Oh, I'm impertinent, am I?" responded the little man. "Well, I'll be blanked if you don't get out of that chair you will find that my impertinence is the least disagreeable part of me. I've paid my money for that seat, and I don't intend to be imposed upon and forced to give it up by any dignified old cock like you. Get out of it as soon as you can. Here, hold my overcoat a moment until I find my money."

With that the little man threw his overcoat across Mr. Conkling's knees, and proceeded to search for his ticket. He soon found it, and quickly proved that the seat was his. Mr. Conkling arose and offered an apology for having made the mistake.

"Oh, you need not apologize," said the little man. "I've been through all this before. I knew if you could have beaten me out of my seat you would have done so. But I've traveled a little myself, and I know how to take care of myself. Dignity and size don't count for much with me."

The little man, whose name is Guernsey, and who is from Boston, gave the details of the little scene with the ex-senator to a number of newspaper men at the capital this morning. He said after the affair was over the conductor came to him with the expectation of paralyzing him by telling him how the gentleman was with whom the controversy had occurred. The conductor was surprised that Mr. Guernsey wasn't overcome with remorse because he hadn't permitted Mr. Conkling to occupy the chair unmolested.

[Western Associated Press.]  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The ways and means committee this morning voted six to four for allowing a rebate in case of a reduction on the repeal of the tobacco tax.

The nomination of J. F. Olmsted for assistant commissioner met with considerable opposition in the senate committee this forenoon and was referred to a subcommittee.

The joint congressional commission on the Newburg, New Hampshire, continental celebration agreed to request the governors of states to attend that celebration, escorted if possible, by a military guard of 1,000 in continental uniform. The celebration takes place October next.

The ways and means committee this afternoon approved the classification of the sugar schedule as made in the tariff commission report, and agreed to recommend the adoption of the polariscope test, but reached no decision as to rates.

The house public lands committee to-day adopted a substitute for the brush fence bill. Its provisions apply particularly to California lands.

The Mississippi river committee began hearing Capt. Cowden. To-day's session was devoted to a display of charts explanatory of his outlet system amendment.

Mr. Dickinson was cross examined before the police court to-day, but his testimony in chief was not impugned to any extent. The entire day will be consumed in the examination.

Secretary Chandler received a telegram from Minister Hunt, at St. Petersburg, stating that the minister of foreign affairs thinks the removal of the bodies of Dr. Long and his men is impracticable at this time.

Mr. Ingersoll commenced his opening address to the jury in behalf of S. W. and J. W. Dorsey. He laid before the jury all the letters of the attorney general, all the desires of the president, and said all the popular clamor, all the prejudice turned simply to dust and ashes. The jury must regard it as never having been. He began to eulogize Stephen W., and said he endorsed him, when the court reminded him that he was transgressing the rule. Counsel could not throw himself into the case as a witness. The rule limited counsel to what he expected to prove, and could not allow counsel to prove Dorsey his friend.

The celebrated tobacco case against the Robbards, of Detroit, is now before the secretary of the treasury.

The book trade to-day adopted a resolution inviting the various protective associations of the country of a kindred nature to join in demanding a hearing before the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives of the United States.

The supreme court adjourned to-day till Jan. 1.

The suspended Rochester, N. Y., bank applied in March, 1880, for conversion into a national bank, but its business was so extended by rediscount and loans upon real estate that its application was denied.

Mr. Sherman this afternoon reported to the senate from the finance committee, the bill proposed by the tariff commission to further provide for the collection of duties on imports. The commission found many articles were being appraised for import duty under the general provision relating to articles not specified, while their substantial equivalents in material were on the free lists. This is remedied in the present bill.

**BUSINESS COLLEGE.**

Closing Exercises for the Holiday Vacation at Prof. Faddis' St. Paul Institution—An Interesting Programme Entertainingly Executed—Presentation.

The assembly room of the St. Paul Business college, Prof. Faddis, principal, was filled last evening by pupils and friends of the school, the occasion being the closing exercises for the holiday vacation. As usual with Prof. Faddis on such occasions, he had provided a rich and varied literary treat, the remembrance of which will long be cherished in the minds of both participants and visitors. After music under the direction of Mrs. Arnold, presiding at the organ, assisted by Miss Hattie Bryan (one of the teachers) and Miss Paine, and nine male voices (students), Prof. Beardsley read in a very happy style the story of "George Washington and his Little Hatchet," as told by Alf. Burnett.

Following, Mr. A. A. Snow, a pupil, late from Australia, read a carefully digested and able paper on "Success in Life," the foundation and source of which was found, it was argued, in industry, energy, frugality and temperance, coupled with which, as an essential, was the personal and support of a pure literature. The essay was warmly applauded, as its merits deserved.

Prof. Faddis then introduced Prof. W. Prendergast, assistant superintendent of public instruction, who read in a most forcible and expressive manner, and with admirable diction, the story of the "Barbecue Camp Meeting," the scene being laid in Texas in its early days.

After another number by Mrs. Arnold and assistants, Miss Paine, a young lady of sixteen, delivered a declamation, which evoked most enthusiastic applause.

Hon. John B. Brisben, Hon. Wm. S. Moore and Major T. M. Newson were then introduced in the order named and made short addresses highly complimenting the practical education placed within their reach—the education that furnished the brain and energy that was building our railroads and developing the great resources of our country. Each of the speakers made special mention of the points made by Mr. Snow in his essay.

Mr. Brisben concluding his exceedingly happy remarks by rocking the words of cold water song, set to the tune of Auld Lang Syne, written by himself many, many years ago.

Major Newson, an earnest friend of the school since its inauguration, touchingly alluded to the late Dr. Williams, who will be remembered by all old pupils as a true friend and true adviser, who had passed away since the last commencement exercises. In concluding, the major mentioned the fact that when he came to Minnesota thirty-five years ago, the nearest railroad connection was at Rockford, Ill. Now the iron horse, departing from St. Paul, is rapidly approaching the Pacific slope, and soon the silks of Japan and the teas of China would be cheaper here in St. Paul than in New York city, and though he might not live to see it, there was wild dream to anticipate the location here, exactly midway of the continent, of the capital of the nation.

Prof. Faddis followed Major Newson with a few remarks supplementary and particularizing upon the services of the late Dr. Williams in behalf of the college.

Following another musical number by Mrs. Arnold and assistants, came the pleasant incident of the drawing of the entertainment. Prof. Faddis was at the point of dismissing the audience, when a resolution was read returning the thanks of the scholars to the speakers and others who had contributed so much to the pleasure of the evening. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hodgson, a pupil, addressing Prof. Faddis, said the school had deputed him to represent them in expressing to him and his associates their appreciation of what they had done in their behalf. These remarks were followed by Mr. Hodgson presenting Prof. Faddis, on behalf of the school, with a pair of gold rimmed eye glasses; Professor Beardsley with fifteen volumes of the American encyclopedia, and Miss Hattie Bryan and Mrs. Arnold, each a gold pencil and pen commending happy thanks for their remembrances, all of which was supplemented by a few remarks of Prof. Faddis in wishing his pupils and friends a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and "many returns of the same," and thus closed another most interesting and conscientious event in the history of the St. Paul Business college.

**The Shoulder-Hitters.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Jere Dunn, manager of John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, states the reason why no arrangement for a glove fight between Sullivan and Elliott for some other city was made after the prohibition here is the fact that Elliott is really sick. The man is suffering from paralysis of the brain. They will probably never meet, and their personal animosities are settled, and they become fast friends. Sullivan goes to New York after a few days, thence to Hot Springs for one week, thence to San Francisco.

A traveling showman is exhibiting a panoramic view of the life of Gen. Garfield, from the cradle to the grave.

## GEN. SHERMAN.

## HE IS VERY COX ON THE PRESIDENCY

Happy at the Thought of Being Retired on \$15,000 a Year—A Period of Rest and Peace in Sight—A Residence at St. Louis with Summers in the Rockies and Winters in Florida—He Prefers the Life Salary to Presidential Candidacy—Talk with a Republican Office Holder—Sherman a Good Double Header from a Church Standpoint.

[Gath's Letter.]  
New York, Dec. 21.—To-day as I was turning the corner of the Fifth avenue hotel, I encountered Gen. Tecumseh Sherman.

"Why," said he, "do you live over here? Come in and see my room."

He took me into the same room Zach and Billy Chandler had used for conducting Hayes' presidential campaign, a parlor in front, dark passage way and bath between, and bedroom back, on a small dim corner.

"General," said I, "you are in good looks and spirits for the hard knocks you have received."

"Oh, yes," said Sherman, "I am just as tough as a pine knot. Never felt better in my life. You know I am going to have a rest. Yes, I am going out of the military service. I look forward to it with great joy. My wife wants to go. She is tired of the incessant changes in men and events at Washington city. No stability, social life all cut up, change, change, change! We are going to St. Louis. Some of the family live there. I have my own house there. I always liked the St. Louis people. They are warm, affectionate and spirited people. I tell you, I have got a good house there."

"Do they retire you with full pay, General?"

"Yes, full pay. Even my horses, I keep them too. Congress has been very liberal and square with me."

"What does the pay of the General amount to?"

"About \$15,000. I can live in St. Louis, I guess, on \$1,000 a month, and that will leave me \$3,000 a year to spend on my children. I think I can do that. I am not a rich man, you know."

"Well, General, St. Louis is a rather smoky, dingy city, hot in the summer, too."

"Well, that may be true, but I shall light out in hot weather. The Rocky mountains will be my camp, up there about Helena, Montana, where it is high and lovely. I can drop down to Florida in the spring, or to Texas. St. Louis is very central. I think I may live ten years in comparatively active life. I will be with my people, can see my old companions and friends, and breathe the breath of some freedom."

"Your son-in-law, Commodore Fitch, out there is very well spoken of."

"Yes, he is a hard-working man, smart and very successful. He has built up a large and safe business. I expect he may be a rich man."

All this time the General was giving some instructions about visits to his daughter Rachael and putting his name in autograph copies of his memoirs. Said I, "General Sherman, a friend called at my house last night and thought you were sure to be the next Republican candidate for president."

"Now about that," said Gen. Sherman, "You see I cannot be fool enough to decline what is not offered to me, but what do I want to turn from the prospect of rest and peace, at last for a period of years, to the delusion of four years in an office that is just hell? That's what it is," continued the General emphatically. "It is hell. What did Gen. Harrison get out of it? Nothing but a month of misery. What did Gen. Taylor get out of it? Twelve months of misery. What did Grant get out of it? Do I want to resign this competence Congress has bestowed on me, for four years of hell? What did Hayes get out of the presidency? What did Garfield get? Take them all within your memory. Nothing but worry, trouble, misunderstanding."

"Well, General Sherman, people will talk, they don't care anything about your comfort if they can elect you."

"That is so. They will talk," said the general.

I continued by saying that General Hancock stood no worse for having run for president two years ago.

"I told Hancock," Sherman said, "That he got out of the mess just in time to save himself."

"Are you sixty-four yet, General?"

"I was born in February 1820. I am nearly sixty-three. The law retiring us all at sixty-four I approved of. I think it is a good law."

"Did you pass any of your youth in Ohio?"

"Why, yes; I stayed around Lancaster till I was sixteen years old. My father died when I was about nine, and my wife's father brought me up and put me into the army. Gen. Grant is two years younger, or of the age of my brother John Sherman."

The general then went on to speak of the Hoyt family, which he met on his first visit to New York city when a boy, and had become nearer them by family ties. I believe the General was disposed to talk with full freedom to me, but other persons coming in led me to postpone the matter for the present. He does look magnificent for his age. He talks quick, quaint and I should judge is not looking as far away from the presidency as his speech implies, though not one word did he say to me further than I have printed.

I will now outline a talk I had with a Republican office holder only last night who said: The nomination of Tecumseh Sherman is as likely to happen as anything so far off. John Sherman is a party to it. Halstead of Cincinnati has been here talking it up. The idea is that he can draw to him through his wife a remarkable Catholic vote such as no Republican would get, while he himself is a Protestant of the old Puritan stamp of Roger Sherman.

But, said I, will that not be too much like Republican tactics for a good while past. To fly principle for the sake of expediency?

They all do it, answered my informant,

who has a \$5,000 place. Mrs. Sherman is the most popular woman in this country with the hierarchy. She could almost get a letter from the Pope for Sherman, on the other hand Sherman is on record against priestcraft and spiritual ignorance.

Well, only five years ago Grant was beating the Democratic party because of its Catholic element. Now are they to be beaten again by swapping with that element?

My interlocutor remarked that the Camerons in Pennsylvania would be for the great connection. That Logan would be for him in Illinois because he was Sherman's corps commander. And that Arthur would be, because he could beat Blaine's nomination with nobody else. John Kelly, I suppose, will be for him for the reasons given, that they are brothers-in-law in the church. Now the Blaines and the Ewings are also kin. Mrs. Sherman has come to the relief of Mr. Blaine publicly, being a woman of abundant courage. Suppose they should put Blaine beyond Sherman and have a general peace. I think I already notice a disposition in the Republican party to patch up their quarrels.

Arthur wants it done badly and is not hunting a nomination now. The stalwart machine here and in Pennsylvania is going to leave Conkling out since they are tired of getting blows meant for him. The party means to trim to the breeze and try to pacify the Garfield flock with some nominations, lean heavily on the manufacturers, take the civil service dose and invent a new political leadership.

**A CHICAGO SENSATION.**

Dr. Robert Hunter sued for Criminal Assault and a Verdict of \$7,000 Against Him.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]  
CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Judge Garrison's court room was treated to-day to a genuine sensation. The judge had on his call for to-day the suit of Honra McCarthy against Dr. Robert Hunter for \$8,000 damages for an alleged forcible debauchery of the plaintiff on Jan. 5, 1882, in his office on State street. It was reached in a few minutes after the court opened and neither Dr. Hunter nor his attorney was present. But when a messenger was sent for him and no answer came, and the case was put on trial ex parte, a sensation was created.

The only witness examined was the plaintiff herself, who is a large framed and coarse featured woman, twenty-eight years old. She was sworn, and testified that she was an unmarried woman and a servant girl, and that she had lived in the family of Mr. A. C. Calkins. Dr. Hunter was attending Mr. Calkins' daughter for disease of the throat. Miss McCarthy was suffering with throat disease at the same time, and during one of the doctor's visits she had him examine her throat also. He said she had a very bad throat, and insisted that she should come to his office to be treated for it. Subsequently she paid four visits to his office. On these occasions he made examinations of a private character. It was claimed that a criminal assault was committed on the last of these occasions and was effected by a singular combination of fraud and force.

Mr. Brandt, her attorney, rested his case on her testimony alone, though he had half a dozen other material witnesses in court, among them Mr. and Mrs. Calkins, who, it is understood, credit Miss McCarthy with a character and reputation above reproach in every way.

The jury went out without argument or speech, and to the surprise of every one, remained out for an hour, at the end of which they came into court with a verdict for the plaintiff, fixing her damages at \$7,000. One of the jurors informed a reporter that none of the jury doubted the witness' story, and that five of them voted to give her \$80,000 damages.

The verdict had hardly been read when Counsellor A. S. Trude came into court with vast apoplexy of mud on his overcoat, and moved for a new trial in the case. He was going to explain how the case came to be neglected, but the judge told him to put it off until the motion was to be argued. To a reporter he explained that he had been Dr. Hunter's attorney in the case for several weeks, and had an explicit understanding with Mr. Brandt that the case was not to be tried until he saw him again. Mr. Trude said that in his efforts to reach court a wagon ran over his buggy and threw him out, and it was not until he had taken a large drink of fire-water that he could resume his journey. He says he will be ready to try the case to-morrow.

**Obituary.**

VICKSBURG, Dec. 21.—Ex-Gov. Benjamin G. Humphreys died very suddenly Wednesday.

DARTON, Dec. 21.—Rear Admiral James F. Schenck died to-day of neuralgia of the head. He was seventy-five years old. He had lived in this city since 1836, coming here after being elected on the retired list of naval officers. He entered the United States naval service as midshipman, and was successfully promoted through the various ranks till he reached that of rear admiral in 1868. He has seen service under Commodore Stockton in the Mexican war and later commanded a fleet of fourteen vessels in attack upon Fort Fisher in the rebellion. He was a brother of Gen. R. C. Schenck.

**THE LIGHTS OF LONDON**  
under the auspices of A. M. PALMER, Esq., of the Union Square Theater, New York, and presented here with  
ALL THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, Properties and Mechanical Effects used at that Theater; painted by the world renowned Richard Marston, Mechanical Effects by G. B. Winans, J. W. Collier Manager.  
Act I.—Park and Grounds of Army and Navy Hall.  
Act II.—The Road from Chatham to London in the Snow and Moonlight.  
Act III.—Exterior of a London Police Station.  
Act IV.—Exterior of a London Police Station.  
Act V.—The Borough on Saturday Night.  
Scale of Prices: Parquette Circle, \$1. Balcony, 75c. Galleries, 50c. Sale begins Saturday, Dec. 23, at 9 a. m., at Box office.  
100 Supernumeraries Wanted.  
Inquire for Stage Manager at Opera House Monday, Dec. 25, at 4 p. m. 856-57

**WOOD'S OPERA HOUSE.**  
Seventh Street, Near Jackson, St. Paul.

**COL. J. H. WOOD**.....Manager

**December 18,**  
DURING THE WEEK,  
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2 P. M.  
ATTRACTIVE OLIO.  
Engagement of the celebrated comedian, Mr. Harry Amhar, in his comedy drama, "Comet-terfite," supported by Miss Effie Johns and stock company.  
Christmas Week—Grand Christmas Matinee—Col. J. H. Wood's Electric Congress.

**FINE TAILORING.**

**DUNCAN & BARRY,** 30 East Third Street, PAUL, MINN

**FINE FURS.**

**MERRELL RYDER**

takes pleasure in announcing to his patrons that he has now on exhibition the largest and finest assortment of ladies' seal and mink sacques, dolmans and imported wraps, ever shown in the Northwest, as well as a full line of gents' fur goods, also fancy robes and rugs; 339 Jackson street, St. Paul, Minn.

## PERSONAL.

Frank Ives, Esq., Crookston, is at the Merchants.  
Hon. C. F. Buck and Ira DeGraff, Esq., are at the Merchants.

E. J. Blood, Esq., mine host of the St. James, Red Wing, is at the Merchants.  
Hon. Sumner Ladd St. Peter, was among the callers upon the state house officials yesterday.