

Official Paper of the City and County. Printed and Published Every Day in the Year, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, by the ST. PAUL GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, No. 221 Wabasha Street, St. Paul.

THE DAILY GLOBE.

SEVEN ISSUES PER WEEK. Daily and Sunday Globe; ONE DOLLAR per month. SIX ISSUES PER WEEK—BY MAIL. One month...\$9.00 Six months...\$50.00 Three months...\$25.00 Twelve months...\$100.00

THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

An eight page paper published every Thursday, sent post paid at \$1.15 per year. Three months...\$3.00 per trial for 25 cents.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1883.

In thirty-five counties of Kentucky no newspapers are printed.

In Frank Hatton had only lived in Indiana,—what might have been!

CAROL HARRISON, the old and new mayor of Chicago, is a graduate of Yale.

EX-SENATOR FERRY is going to Europe with his sister. The poor fellow needs rest and change of scene.

The new mayor of Cincinnati is a wealthy glue manufacturer. He will stick to the interests of the people.

It is rumored that Secretary Folger may take a trip to Minnesota for his further recuperation to health. We have the atmosphere that will be sure to brace him up.

UNCLE SAM is six cents ahead on the count of his cash box, which it seems has had honest custody. The prodigal congresses are the great till-tappers of the age.

POSTMASTER GENERAL GRESHAM cannot walk without the use of a cane, and on occasions has to resort to a crutch. His limb was furrowed at the battle of Peach Tree creek, before Atlanta.

THERE will probably be no prize fight in the star route case, but some of the most beautiful language of the bruiser fraternity crept into the testimony yesterday, and it came over the wires without melting them.

Gov. BUTLER was not present at the Tewksbury almshouse investigation yesterday, but nevertheless the testimony was tougher than previously elicited, and is enough to make the cold streaks run down the back of a bronze statue.

ALTHOUGH it's early in the season the president has gone a-fishing, and the New York Times devotes an able leader to prove that he had a right to go if he wanted to. Nobody has made a fuss about it, though the Times reads as if it wanted to provoke some one to.

THE United States supreme court has decided that a postmaster has got to take the same chance as other common fellows when a national bank collapses its safety files, and his deposits are in its vaults, or in other words he cannot be a preferred depositor-creditor.

EDWIN BOOTH did not seem to hit them so enthusiastically as might have been expected, in his personification of the melancholy Dane at Berlin, but he now has the citizens all on a string at Vienna, in the way he drops upon them in King Lear, and a re-engagement is the consequence.

A common sense and popular order has been issued by the postoffice department at Washington to the effect that letters on which the postage has been paid, and postal cards, shall be forwarded by postmasters at the request of the person to whom addressed, or the sender, when the latter's name is printed on the letter envelope or signed to the postal card, without extra postage, and in fact chase the country over on this free pass in Uncle Sam's mail bags until it comes into the hands of the rightful owner or owners.

FROM the decision of the United States supreme court it can be learned that a person living in Germany cannot send post paid in a registered letter or package to America a knit shawl worth \$4 and designed as a present without its being seized by a collector and postmaster as contraband, and that this highest court in the land has to stick to the exact letter of the law and clear those officials when the plucky German lady gets her back up and goes for them from the lowest round of the tribunals of justice to the end of the ladder.

SENATOR LOGAN has never told his age. That is a secret he has kept away from the correspondents, and an interesting bit of information he has withheld from the compiler of the Congressional directory. John is neither so young nor yet so old that he need be so coy or ashamed of his years. The silver threads do not tinge his raven locks, but the crow-foot has crept upon his massive features. In spite of this, it is not generally thought, we believe, that he is quite old enough to secure the nomination for President, though he has a charming family that could make the White House brilliant.

The death of Charles B. Lawrence, of Chicago, which occurred yesterday, causes a void in the legal ranks of the northwest that will not soon be filled. He was for a long period of years one of the leading lights of the bar of Illinois, and was intimately associated with Abraham Lincoln, S. D. Catton, Lyman Trumbull, Leonard Swett, David Davis, O. H. Browning and others of equal reputation. For many years he was a member of the supreme court of the state, and for about three years before his retirement the chief justice of that tribunal. He was recognized universally as one of the soundest constitutional lawyers in the country, a jurist absolutely incorruptible, and a man of exemplary character. His death is a national loss.

The Forty-seventh congress increased the duty on art importations from ten to thirty per cent. It is ascertained that the Hon. Mr. Boteler, of West Virginia, was a member of the interesting tariff commission, and being an amateur artist, he furnished the information that there are fifteen hundred people in this country whose source of support depends upon art, and he induced the other members of the commission, who knew little and cared less

about the matter, to adopt a rate of duty which he urged would protect those lambkins against the competition of "Dutch daubs," as he styled the foreign art product. The views of Mr. B. being adopted by the commission, congress was so horrified at the ravages of "Dutch daubs" that it lost no time in establishing the duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem.

It is now thought that Senator Angus Cameron, of Wisconsin, will be chosen president of the senate when it reassembles, in place of Mr. Edmunds, whose services are required on the floor, and who, besides, is a widower and consequently cannot entertain in the manner that such a distinguished official should. Mr. Cameron is a very clever man and personally popular, though not of very heavy calibre. He will make, probably, as good a presiding officer as any of his colleagues, but in case of President Arthur's death it is to be feared he would be a poor stick for the executive chair.

A REPUBLICAN gentleman has been found who is indignant to find his name connected with the gubernatorial candidacy in Ohio. This indignant statesman is the Hon. Wm. Lawrence, the first comptroller of the United States treasury. The Hon. Mr. Lawrence has been in office so long that he is not willing to give himself away, as from a common pleas judge, colonel in the volunteer army, member of the salary-grab congress, he has at last landed in the comptroller'ship, and he proposes to stay there, and to let some other fellow have the sweat and cost of getting beaten for governor of Ohio this year. The old officeholder is wise and would be foolish to abandon his chance to draw a good salary with regularity, merely to be whipped out of his boots next October. The governor hunters will have to let William remain with his idols. Some other chap will do just as well to go through the motions with.

THE time was when the "Ohio man" seemed to monopolize official positions, and the Buckeye state was more conspicuous and the sayings and doings of its prominent men were more quoted than any dozen other states all put together. Somehow Ohio Republicans have disappeared, an eclipse has transpired and the old Republican bulwark has become a Democratic fortress. When Indiana was "saved" the tables were turned, and the flow of good things transferred to the new convert. We are unable to present a complete list of the men who had to be rewarded, but the following will give the public some idea of the purchasing power of the spoils, and the offices that had to be distributed in addition to the half a million dollars that was poured out in 1880 to "save" the state. This is the partial roll call:

- W. Q. Gresham, Postmaster General. John C. New, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. W. W. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions. John W. Foster, Minister to Spain. Lew Wallace, Minister to Turkey. Wm. Williams, Charge d'Affaires in Uruguay and Paraguay. D. S. Alexander, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury. W. W. Curry, at the head of a division in the Pension office. Judge Walker, Deputy Commissioner of Pensions. Jerome Burnett, chief of the National Bank division in the Treasury. Charles H. Davidge, chief of the Redemption division. Wm. Beauchamp, Consul to Galle, Switzerland. Prof. H. W. Wilson, chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture.

In addition to these, fifteen or twenty consulships are credited to the state, and between one and two hundred clerkships in the departments. Indiana knew she had been "saved," and demanded full recognition for her favorite sons. The crop of its great men is bountiful, but in a little while the places that know them, will know them no more. The roll of patriots who wish to serve their country is large, but they have been just smart enough to kill the bird that laid their golden eggs. In order to "save Indiana" again it will be necessary to put every man in the party in office, for the crowd of soreheads is copious, and as ravenous as it is numerous.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL REBUKED. The Washington News this morning states that the Hon. Richard Crowley, representative from the Thirty-first district of New York, has resigned his appointment from the department of justice, as special counsel for the United States in the prosecution of the South Carolina election cases. All of the time that he has been in congress, Mr. Crowley has been receiving his salary as a congressman, and much of the time has also been under large pay, as one of Brewster's one-hundred-dollar-a-day-and-expenses-men. Public attention has recently been called to this inconsistency in a very pointed way. A few days since a New York journal published one of Brewster's certificates issued to Crowley, allowing him the compensation of about three thousand dollars as an employee of the attorney general's office. Lashed by the vigor of public condemnation and the fearless criticism of the press, Mr. Crowley has, it seems, concluded to relinquish one of his engagements, which as a member of congress and an honorable man he had no business to accept. In all of the suits in which he has appeared as Brewster's employee he had also to vote, and speak if he chose, in his capacity as a representative. Hired to advocate one side or view of a case, he carried into congress his purchased attitude and whatever opinion he there expressed, or vote he cast, was corrupt and scandalous. Crowley was corruptly employed by the department of justice for his corrupt purpose. The fee held out to him was tempting, and he did not have the moral courage to turn the enticing sate—the attorney general of the United States—out of his house. Beside, he saw other congressmen doing the same thing, and so assented his conscience. Mr. Crowley is now declining to go further in the employment of the graceless Brewster, will receive such credit for it as he is entitled to. If he will go a step farther and cover back into the United States treasury as conscience money, the fees he has taken, he will show to the public a degree of manliness which will be a withering rebuke to the highest legal officer of the government. The act of Crowley in resigning as he has, is a stinging rebuke to the attorney general, and humil-

iating as it may have been to perform it, he stands better with the country in consequence of it, than the reckless man who is entrusted with the high duties appertaining to the department of justice.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Commissioners Last Evening—A Uniform Adopted—The Fire Alarm System—Bids for Chemical Engines—Various Matters.

The fire commissioners held a regular meeting last night, and transacted the following business:

THE UNIFORM ADOPTED. It was voted that the metropolitan uniform be adopted, and the chief engineer is to procure the necessary material immediately, by which the officers and men are to be designated. The following is the description of the uniform: Chief engineer—Coat to be double breasted with three groups of buttons on each breast, three buttons in each. Vest to be single breasted with rolling collar and buttoned with seven buttons. Pants to have a top seam. Assistant chief engineer—Coat to be the same as for chief, with four groups of buttons on each breast, two buttons in each. Vest to be the same as for chief, with six buttons on each breast placed at equal distances. Vest to be the same as to buttons. Pants same as for chief.

BIDS FOR CHEMICAL ENGINES. Mr. H. W. Foote put in a number of bids for chemical engines, which were referred to a committee of three to be appointed by the president. The bids are as follows: Two Tank Champion chemical engines, 200 gallons capacity, \$2,250. Two Tank Babcock chemical engine, 200 gallons capacity, \$2,250. Two Tank Champion chemical engine, capacity 160 gallons, \$2,025. Two Tank Babcock, 120 gallons capacity, \$1,800.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH. The president of the board suggested Mr. Jenkins that if he had any statement or suggestion to make to the board the members of that organization would be pleased to listen to whatever he might have to offer. In response to this invitation Mr. Jenkins said that he did not know that he had anything particular to say. He had found it slow work to walk around the city and study out the lines, the location of the boxes, and such other information as he could pick up in one way and another. He had not, in the short time he had been here, had an opportunity to so far inform himself as to be able to find out just what is needed by the department. He had found the lines in a very bad condition indeed, and had been engaged in straightening them up. They were obstructed by the branches of trees and various other things in different parts of the city. The insulators were very imperfect and some of them worthless. Some time hereafter he will make a statement to the board. He stated that he desired to make four circuits of the line instead of having two as we have had before. On motion of Mr. Parker the engineer was directed to make a diagram of the change he proposed to make.

GUARANTEEING HIS SALARY. On the 31st of March Messrs. Prendergast and Hughson notified Mr. Duggan that Mr. Jenkins would assume the duties of superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph on April 1, and Mr. Leveridge, then superintendent, handed Mr. Duggan his resignation to take effect immediately, accompanied with an obligation on the part of Duggan guaranteeing Mr. Leveridge his salary for the month of April. Mr. Hughson did not like this proposition, and said that he would be willing to offer a resolution discharging Leveridge for incompetency. This opened up the matter of salaries, and the board found itself in the fix of having two men engaged in performing the duties of one office at one and the same time. The president suggested that the comptroller would probably refuse to pay one or the other. It was finally determined that the city attorney should have the matter referred to him. In regard to those salaries about which there was no dispute Mr. Hughson offered a resolution, which was adopted, that those officers who had been appointed to serve as assistant chief engineer, etc., for a short time should receive the salary belonging to that office while they served, and when they went back to their old positions they should receive the salaries belonging to those offices only.

APPOINTING COMMITTEES. The president was authorized to appoint the regular standing committees as follows: One person on each committee, on machines, trucks and tools. One on house, rooms, furniture and repairs of same. One on accounts, claims, disputed contracts. One on committee of three on rules and regulations, also a committee on the bids for furnishing a chemical engine.

MISCELLANEOUS. A contract was ordered with the Fire Extinguisher Manufacturing company, of Chicago, for a four wheeled horse carriage for \$700, to be done by the 15th of July. A bill for \$9.50 in favor of Theodore Parker for drawing a contract, was disallowed. The report of the late chief engineer, R. O. Strong, for the last three months, was read and placed on file.

A report was received and read from the water commissioners saying that the hydrants are all right. The superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph is to have a horse and vehicle with which to visit the lines and carry supplies. The president is also to appoint a committee of three to meet the building committee of the council in regard to the construction of a central fire alarm building. On motion of Mr. Parker Mr. John T. Black was elected chief engineer of the fire department for two years, and the members of the board will go with Mr. Black to visit the different engine houses at 2 p. m. to-day.

The secretary is to address a communication to the council asking for authority to employ twenty additional full paid men in place of the twenty-seven minute men who are to be discharged. A Love-Smitten Swain. The departure of the Church Choir Opera troupe created a void in the happiness of one young man of St. Paul, which time alone will be able to neutralize. The lines of his daily life are cast in a Seventh street store, where he deals in ladies'inery and the irresistible waltz notes so charming to the opposite sex. In one of his wild, weird spells of sympathy, he is reported to the waltz. He is reported to have met a lady member of the chorus known to artistic life under the euphoric cognomen of Fankhouser. He became smitten with her physical perfections and haunted the Windsor, in the vain hope of being permitted to look in the calcium light of her smiles. But the Fankhouser is represented as being cold, heartless, critical with neither sentiment nor romance in chrysalis form, in her make-up and composition. She refused to encourage the haberdasher's love, or even permit him to tell its length, breadth and thickness. In short she'd have

none of him, and was disposed to treat his advances as Macbeth is said to have treated physics, and did so treat the flowers and forget-me-nots, he ventured to send her, by way of preface to a formal introduction. When the troupe bade adieu to St. Paul and electrified Minneapolis with its professional superiority and abbreviated costume, he followed after, and hung around the Nicollet as a hungry creditor waiting for his dividend. But like all other creditors he was egregiously left, and now pines in anguish the victim of an affection, certainly unrequited. What the outcome will be depends upon the attention of friends. Some say he will seek to jump the life to some by the morphine route. Some say he will settle down into a condition of pale and yellow melancholy, while a majority insist he will return to his desk in a frame of mind that will render his too susceptible heart accessible to the approaches of other divinities in plaid hose and seek no further skirts, who may strut their brief hour upon the Opera house stage.

A BRIDGE DETENTION.

Travel Over the Wabasha Street Bridge Interrupted Yesterday—The Necessity for an Extra Bridge Strikingly Illustrated.

The supreme folly of having but one bridge connecting the Sixth ward with the remainder of the city was strikingly illustrated yesterday, when for an hour in the morning even pedestrians were stopped from passage, while vehicles of all kinds were held back until nearly 10 o'clock in the forenoon. This is but a foretaste of an interruption that is liable to occur at any moment and be continued for weeks, the very thought of which, in view of the great inconvenience as well as loss incurred by the brief detention yesterday, ought to make the howlers who succeed in defeating the plan for another bridge afraid it had been endorsed by the people through the ballot box, feel like going into some back alley and kicking themselves to death.

The interruption yesterday was caused by one of the temporary supports of the first wooden span south from the iron span being carried away by the ice. The break was promptly reported to City Engineer Somers, and at 5:30 a. m. himself and assistants had been engaged in repairing the bridge until a thorough examination of the condition of the span as to its safety could be made. [Though pedestrians were only stopped for little more than an hour, it is estimated that fully 700 persons were inconvenienced and delayed in getting to their work, and that during the time it was closed to the passage of vehicles, between 250 and 300 teams were held back. Some of the milkmen packed their fluid over on their backs, and hired teams on this side for the condition of the ice, and on the other side. Other teams were returned to their stables, while others drove around by way of Fort Snelling, about a twelve mile drive. But with the rapidly rising river, this means of reaching this side of the river, by way of Ft. Snelling will soon be cut off; and then it will be driven around by Hastings, or stay at home.

Engineer Somers says the span did not settle any after the [say was knocked out, and he is hopeful that no more serious damage or inconvenience than the one already experienced will occur. Mr. Wagner, foreman for the Missouri Valley Iron & Bridge company, which has the contract for replacing three of the old wooden spans with iron, arrived yesterday morning and assumed charge of the structure under the company which makes the company responsible for maintaining uninterrupted travel upon the bridge after April 1. Mr. Wagner has already commenced work upon a false frame pier which he expects to have in position in a day or two, by which all danger of collapse will be removed. In the meantime a close supervision will be maintained to prevent any crowding of the jeopardized spans.

That there might be no misunderstanding in the matter Mr. Somers yesterday addressed a letter to the principals of the contracting company informing them of the condition of the bridge, and notifying them that the responsibility for maintaining travel now rests solely with them, and that they must be the ones to decide when, if at all, the bridge must be closed to travel, and when reopened, if closed. As the contract seems to be ironclad, the firm will probably have to suffer in damages to the city, if the span falls in or gets so weak as to necessitate the suspension of travel, but how the losses to the thousands of laborers who live on the West side, and also those sustained by our merchants and business men, who are rendered in the inability of residents of Dakota county to get into the city, will be made good does not so plainly appear.

THE NEW FIRE CHIEF.

Capt. Black Arrives in the City. But is Non-Committal as to His Policy. John T. Black, the new chief engineer of the fire department of St. Paul, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and last evening was present at the meeting of the fire commissioners. He is a good, solid chunk of a man, good natured and pleasant in appearance. A representative of the Globe attempted to interview him, but he positively declined to be interviewed, and declared that he had nothing to say whatever. He had not been in the city long enough to look around and see anything at all as to what to have any thing to say. In reply to interrogatories he said he had been in fire department service since 1872. He was up there several weeks ago, when he saw the fire commissioners of St. Paul. At that time the commissioners were in treaty with Mr. Shay, of Chicago, and he could therefore have but little to say to them. Of course, if they did not make any arrangement with Mr. Shay they would talk with him. He was asked if he thought he would improve the department very much, when he replied, evasively, that he could not say as to that for the reason that he had not examined the department as it stands to-day, and therefore could not know how good it is now. He hoped, however, to do something to improve it. That was what he came for, and should try hard to make the department worthy of the great and splendid city of the Northwest. He would go earnestly at his work and do his best. He should study into the condition of the department and would from time to time issue such orders as the exigencies of the service should in his judgment require. A little time will soon tell whether any improvement is being made.

AN ENTERPRISING TOWN. Detroit, Minn., Desires a New Hotel and Makes a Tempting Offer.

Hon. J. A. Bowman, president of the Bank of Detroit, Minn., and one of the most enterprising business men of the state, was in the city yesterday. Detroit is on the Northern Pacific road, 227 miles from St. Paul, and Detroit lake is one of the most beautiful of the many beautiful sheets of water in Minnesota. It is a perfect gem, and every one who once sees it desires to go again. Mr. Sargent, when general manager of the Northern Pacific, selected Detroit as the most superior summer resort in the state, and ever since has passed his summers there with some portion of his family. He resides in Chicago, but as usual has secured a cottage at Detroit for the coming summer.

Not only on account of its fame as a summer resort, but also for general business the year round, there is urgent need of a new and first-class hotel. During the past winter, it has been utterly impossible to accommodate visitors to the place, and the people realize that something must be done. Mr. Bowman never does anything by halves, and he and those associated with him offer a site and cash sufficient to make a \$100,000 hotel. The bank will guarantee ten per cent interest on the investment, or it will turn over the entire bonus to any one who will erect and conduct the hotel.

There are already 400 hundred applicants from St. Louis, New York and other cities for rooms for the summer season. Detroit is the summer headquarters of several gun clubs, who with their friends will fill a hotel alone. This is one of the best opportunities ever offered a hotel man, and parties interested should lose no time in addressing Mr. Bowman, at Detroit. Parties calling at the Globe office can also obtain additional information.

AN ENTERPRISING BURGLAR. He Went a-Burgling at W.A. Culbertson's Residence Last Night and Got Nabbed for His Pains.

The domestics employed in the family of Banker W. A. Culbertson, at 435 Summit avenue, were thrown into a paroxysm of terror last night at 11:30 o'clock, by the discovery of a strange man hidden in the cellar of the mansion. The startling information was communicated to the head of the house with the addenda that the strange man was armed with a club and a six foot knife, and evidently intended no good. This intelligence was in turn communicated to the police, and Sergeant Walsh and Officer Bar hastened to the rescue, the bad man meantime being guarded by the timorous servants. Upon the officers' arrival the intruder was dragged forth from his place of concealment, his weapons confiscated and himself totted over to the station, where he was registered under the name of William Shonheider. The prisoner is a young man, residing at the corner of Fifth and Oak streets, and has been employed at the West publishing house on Wabasha street. He is said to have been employing his leisure hours in familiarizing himself with the exploits of the James boys, and sought an exemplification of their felonies at the expense of Banker Culbertson. In this he was left, and a period put to future attempts in that direction.

WASHINGTON.

How Wisconsin Lost Representation in the Cabinet—Garfield's Favorites for Cabinet Positions Selected by Arthur—A Budget of Personal Gossip—Decisions Relative to Importations from Germany.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] WASHINGTON, April 9.—It is not likely that Senator Edmunds will be elected to the chair of the senate in the next congress, as he is more needed on the floor of the senate. The choice may fall upon Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, and in many respects he would be an excellent presiding officer. He has a quiet sunny manner that is agreeable, would make no parliamentary blunders, and is sufficiently conservative to be entirely just. Mr. Cameron would do the social honors with much grace and ability, and would be popular, as she is now. They have a pretty home here, having leased a house for his term in the senate and furnished it, not extravagantly, but in good taste, that renders it effective, comfortable and like a real home. It is on Capitol hill, and while the president in the white house is at the other end of the avenue, the vice president pro tem. would be at this, and only a stone's throw from the senate chamber, where his duties are. Socially, Senator Cameron's election to the house would have its advantages over the selection of Senator Anthony, who may be chosen, because the oldest member of the senate. Then we should have another widower president pro tem. and we do not want any more just now, especially as the president is without a wife, and does not seem inclined to marry again. He is a sensible man in this regard, whatever mistakes he may make in political appointments and, with the aid of his private secretary, who is a bachelor, and winter visit from his sisters, the social regime of the executive mansion is very well managed.

WISCONSIN'S BLUNDER. In a certain way Wisconsin claimed the position rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Howe, but very weakly put forward the name of a man not available, and for some reason did not urge the appointment of the one man who would have been likely to have been appointed. Gen. Fairchild is the man best fitted for the position, and if urged might have been appointed.

A COINCIDENCE. It is curious that, including the late postmaster general, four cabinet officers are men whom Gen. Garfield selected, but could not appoint because of circumstances conspiring against them. Mr. Folger, the secretary of the treasury, was offered the position by Gen. Garfield, but declined it. Mr. Chandler, the secretary of the navy, was nominated for solicitor general, the next place after the attorney general, in the department of justice, but opposition to his confirmation led to the withdrawal of his name. Judge Gresham, just made postmaster general, would have had a place in Gen. Garfield's cabinet, but for the opposition of the Indiana delegation, and about the same influence of the Wisconsin delegation prevented Gen. Garfield from making Mr. Howe secretary of the interior. With this is connected a little inside history that has been known to but few, and was not talked of during Mr. Howe's life, and probably not known by him. Before his name was taken to Mentor several members of the Wisconsin delegation signed a recommendation for one of their number for a position in the cabinet. This of course tied their hands and rendered them helpless, so far as endorsing Mr. Howe was concerned, though they desired him to have the position. Others of the delegation, with the true spirit of the dog in the manger, knowing it impossible to get the position themselves, protested against Mr. Howe's appointment. When the names of the cabinet were sent to the senate Mr. Kirkwood, of Iowa, was nominated to be secretary of the interior instead of Mr. Howe, and much to the surprise of those who had been assured of the appointment of the latter. A few weeks after Gen. Garfield gave an explanation to the man whom he knew to be the life-long friend of Mr. Howe, and bringing his hand down upon one of the broad shoulders, with a sort of sorrowful expression, said, "Phileas, what could I do in the face of all that?" Shortly after Mr. Howe was appointed by Gen. Garfield a member of the monetary commission to go to Paris, and in December following was made postmaster general by President Arthur. Mr. Folger was made secretary of the treasury, Mr. Chandler became secretary of the navy, and now Judge Gresham will be postmaster general. It is, so, say, evidence of the president's desire to unite the opposing factions of the Republican party in Indiana.

PERSONAL MENTION. Mrs. Asher C. Baker, wife of Lieut. Baker, of the navy, is living at the Congressional hotel, on Capitol hill, while her husband is abroad on the fish commission steamer, Albatross. She is a niece of Senator and Mrs. John Sherman.

Gen. and Mrs. J. A. Williamson and daughters were at last accounts at the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, expecting to return home by way of the Mississippi river. Mrs. Williamson's health is improving.

Mrs. Edward O. C. Ord, wife of Gen. Ord, of the army, arrived Friday night to visit her daughters, who are at the Visitation college, and will remain about ten days more. She has quarters at the Ebbett house.

Mr. John McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has leased the house in which Gen. and Mrs. T. L. Landerson are living, on Lafayette square, which they will vacate for their new residence on K street next autumn. Mr. McLean's parents will occupy this house next winter.

Senator and Mrs. Eugene Hale have returned from their visit to New England. They will leave the city for their home at Ellsworth, Me., about the 1st of May. Senator Hale contemplates building a house during the summer.

Mrs. Frank Hatton and her son returned with Mr. Hatton when he came back from his late chief's funeral.

Mr. and Miss Fitzgerald, of Wisconsin, who have spent the winter at the Ebbett house, will leave in a few days for Atlantic City.

[Western Associated Press.] THE SILVER DOLLAR ISSUE. WASHINGTON, April 9.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints for the week ending April 7, was \$163,499; for

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Folger was at the treasury department to-day, for the first time in about two months. His left eye is still somewhat inflamed and is protected by a shade. Otherwise he is in pretty good health. He received a large number of visitors and attended to all the business requiring his attention. Secretary New received him at the treasury business of the department. Secretary Folger says he has not decided whether or not to go away at present. It has been suggested to him to take a trip to Minnesota.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. The following postmasters were appointed to-day: Jas. M. Davis, Wahoo, Neb.; W. W. Wort, Indianola, Iowa, and Alfred D. Eldridge, Clear Lake, Iowa.

SUPREME COURT DECISION. A decision was rendered by the United States supreme court to-day in the case of the Cook County National bank, of Chicago, against the United States. The principal question in the controversy was whether the bank being insolvent, the claims of the United States for money deposited by the postmaster of Chicago, is a preferred claim. To this the court held that the provisions of national bank act, section 5,236 of revised statutes, have the effect of withdrawing national banks that have failed from the class of insolvent persons, out of whose estates demands of the United States are to be paid in preference to the claims of other creditors. The claims of the United States, therefore, against an insolvent national bank are not entitled to priority of payment in the amount of its assets.

The court also answers in the negative the question whether the United States has the right to claim payment of its demand of the surplus moneys remaining in the treasury, of bonds deposited as security for the circulating notes of the bank. The court holds the bonds so deposited constitute a trust fund, and the trustee cannot set off against funds held by him in the character of his individual demand against the grantor of the trust. The decree of the circuit court is reversed and the cause remanded with directions to sustain the demurrer and dismiss the bill.

THE LAST OF THE MISSOURI BANK CASES. Decision was also rendered by the court in the last of the Missouri bank cases, viz: The United States against Edward P. Curtis, cashier of the National bank of Missouri at St. Louis. This case arises out of an indictment for perjury, in which it is charged the defendant, Curtis, knowingly swore to the truth of certain false statements contained in reports made by the bank to the comptroller of the currency. The defendant demurred to the indictment on the technical ground that, under the laws of the United States, the oath of a witness in a criminal case is not taken, was duly administered and sworn to by the officer or person competent to administer such an oath. This court is of the opinion that the demurrer should be sustained, and the certified question of the court below is answered accordingly.

A KNIT SHAWL CASE. A decision was also rendered in an interesting customs case, involving less than \$4, brought here upon a writ of error from the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Wisconsin. This case, which is entitled Magdaline Von Cotzhausen vs. John Nazro, collector, and Henry C. Payne, postmaster, arises out of the facts below stated: In May, 1877, Mrs. Von Cotzhausen received by mail through the Milwaukee postoffice, a sealed envelope containing a small knit shawl or scarf, sent her by her daughter-in-law in Germany as a token of affection. The envelope was duly registered and returned, bore an indorsement stating the nature of the contents. The collector of customs was notified by the postmaster of the receipt of the envelope and it was delivered to Mrs. Cotzhausen and opened by her in the collector's presence. No attempt was made to evade payment of proper duty or to conceal the nature of the contents of the envelope. Mrs. Cotzhausen was willing to pay duty, but the collector promptly seized the shawl and confiscated as smuggled goods. He informed Mrs. Cotzhausen, however, she could petition to the secretary of the treasury for leave to pay duty and take the shawl and that the extreme penalty of the law would probably be remitted. The seizure, however, had given rise to bad feeling on the part of Mrs. C. and acting under advice of counsel, she declined to take the course suggested and brought suit against the postmaster and collector for unlawful conversion of property. The jury returned a special verdict in the nature of the finding of the facts substantially as above stated, and judgment was entered for defendants, upon the ground that they had acted strictly within the line of their official duty. The circuit judge said, however, in concluding his opinion, that it did not seem quite consonant with justice that the right of such a case as this, that property should be virtually confiscated, where there was evidently no intent to avoid payment of duties. "I do not see, however," he said, "but that we are bound down by the strict letter of the law, which must, necessarily, operate with severity upon some cases, when we could wish it did not. If we were permitted to indulge in any wish upon the subject."

An appeal was taken to this court, and Justice Miller rendered the court's decision as follows: It is a violation of law to introduce dutiable articles at all in this manner, (by mail) and such cases so introduced are liable to seizure and such violation. We think that in making the seizure the defendants only did their duty, and whatever the hardship to plaintiff, they are not liable to this action on the facts found in the verdict of the jury.

CHIEF CHEMIST APPOINTED. Prof. H. W. Wiley, of Purdue university, Lafayette, Indiana, has been appointed chief chemist in the department of agriculture.

AN ATTORNEY DISABLED. H. M. Carr, of Louisville, Ky., has been disbarred from practicing as an attorney before the interior department for having charged illegal fees in pension cases.

SUBRENDER OF DIES AND STAMPS. The commissioner of internal revenue has under consideration a proposition for the surrender by government of the plates used for printing private dies and stamps, after the 1st of May, when the stamp tax repeal goes into effect. Commissioner Ransom said such a surrender would be a mere matter of grace, as under contract with the manufacturers the plates belong to the United States. He was disposed, however, to accommodate the manufacturers as far as possible.

DRAWBACK ALLOWANCE. The commissioner of the internal revenue says that the allowance of export drawback under the provision of section 3,386 of the revised statutes, on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes, for export on and after May 1, 1883, will be limited to the tax on articles of this class in force on that day, as follows: On manufactured tobacco, including snuff, eight cents per pound, and on cigars and cigarettes, weighing over three pounds, not over three pounds, one hundred, fifty cents per thousand.

PLACED ON THE BLACK LIST. Charles H. Rowan, representing the Ex-