

THE SUGAR INTEREST.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE SUGAR PLANTERS OF LOUISIANA.

An Important Meeting, which is Attended by Many of the Most Prominent Men of the City.

Last night, according to announcement, the regular meeting of the Association of the Sugar Planters of Louisiana, recently organized, took place in the large office of Crescent City Oil Company, No. 190 Common street.

The meeting was called to order by the president, the Hon. Duncan F. Kenner, who requested the secretary, Mr. James F. Giffen, to read the constitution and by-laws adopted at the organization of the association at a previous meeting, which are as follows:

TITLE. This association shall be known as the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association.

DOMICILE. Its domicile shall be in the city of New Orleans.

OBJECTS. The objects of this association shall be to develop the culture of the sugar cane, the manufacture of sugar therefrom in all its branches, to furnish such statistics and facts as will justify favorable legislation on the part of the United States Congress in behalf of the great industry, and to harmonize and to concentrate for the above purpose the efforts of all those engaged in the cultivation, manufacture and handling of the sugar products of this State, and of those who are engaged in the manufacture of machinery therefor.

OFFICERS. The officers of this association shall be a president, three vice presidents, and a secretary and treasurer.

DUTIES. The president shall preside at all meetings of the association, and exercise a general supervision over its affairs. In the absence of the president, one of the vice presidents, in their order of precedence, shall perform the duties of the president.

The president shall be, ex officio, a member of all standing committees. The secretary, who shall also be treasurer, shall collect all dues, and deposit all moneys in such bank as may be designated by the executive committee, the deposits to be made the same day the collections are made. No money shall be drawn except on the treasurer's check, countersigned by the president. The secretary shall conduct the correspondence, keep the books and accurate minutes of all meetings of the association, and of the meetings of the standing committees, and shall render to the association a monthly statement of its affairs. He shall issue timely notices of all meetings of the association, or of the committees, to the members of the same. He shall give such bonds as may be determined by the executive committee, and shall hold his office at his pleasure.

COMMITTEES. There shall be two standing committees, known as the executive committee and the finance committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The executive committee shall consist of five members, including the president. It is his duty to manage all the material affairs of the association, subject to the order and control of the association, and it shall propose, from time to time, such measures as may be deemed advisable.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. The finance committee shall consist of five members, including the president. It is his duty to manage the finances of the association; to audit all bills; to examine, at its option, the books of all associations, or to do so at least once a month, and it shall recommend, from time to time, such financial measures as may be deemed necessary.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES. The president shall appoint all committees except the standing committees.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. All officers shall be elected by ballot. A majority of those voting shall be required to elect.

MEMBERSHIP. All elections for membership shall be by ballot, and all persons who are engaged in the cultivation, manufacture or handling of the sugar products of this State, or who are otherwise closely identified with the sugar industry of the State, shall be eligible to membership on the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members voting.

FEES. The initiation fee shall be ten dollars, and the annual dues ten dollars, both payable in advance, and both may be changed at the pleasure of the executive committee.

RESIGNATIONS. Members in arrears shall be dropped from the roll of members.

MEETINGS. The association shall hold a regular meeting on the first Thursday evening of each month. When the first Thursday of the month falls upon a public holiday the meeting shall be called for the day preceding. The annual meeting, for the reception of annual reports of officers and for the election of officers, shall be held on the first Thursday evening in March in each year, except in March, 1878.

NOMINATIONS. After the permanent organization of the association, in order to render any person eligible as a candidate for the office of president and vice president, or for membership in either of the standing committees, he shall have been a member in good standing at least one month before the annual meeting and election, and his name shall have been placed in nomination at the last regular meeting previous to the annual meeting at which the election occurs, and the secretary shall give timely notice to every member of all nominations so made.

VACANCIES. Any vacancy in the office of president, vice president, or in either of the standing committees, shall be filled by the executive committee for the unexpired term.

TENDER OF OFFICE. The president, vice president and members of the standing committee first elected shall remain in office until the first Thursday in March, 1879, and thereafter they shall be elected annually on that day.

QUORUM. Twelve members shall constitute a quorum.

AMENDMENTS. Any amendment to these articles of association shall be submitted in writing, and read at a regular meeting next preceding the meeting at which it is to be voted upon, and the secretary shall give timely notice to every member of all amendments to be offered for adoption, with the names of the members present shall be necessary for the adoption of an amendment.

The following additional section was also adopted last night: The president, at the request of the executive committee, or of seven members in good standing, shall call an extra session of the association at any time, provided that the call for the meeting shall be published at least during three days.

The president in a few remarks said that the object of the association was to bring together all persons interested with the sugar products of the State, to develop the culture of sugar, and to obtain Federal legislation favorable to the interests of the State, and added that any person closely identified with the sugar culture could belong to the association. The president also said that all that had been done thus far was to issue circulars to sugar planters throughout the State calling

forth the objects of the association, and that all the answers that had been received were favorable.

The question of labor was mooted by Mr. Kenner, but abandoned by him at the request of the president, who thought the subject was not one to be treated at present by the association, which was only in its infancy.

The proceedings thereafter were entirely of a domestic character, and consisted with the president, Mr. Bradish Johnson took the floor to urge the committee on ways and means to use their utmost endeavors, with as little outlay as possible, in adopting a plan to protect the interests of the sugar planters of Louisiana. He then related his experience, saying that recently he had purchased in New York a cargo of sugar, which, when examined, showed a crystallization of 96 and 75 per cent, although in color it was as green as the sea. Surprised at this anomaly, he had caused the sugar to be analyzed by an eminent chemist, who had almost abandoned the task of finding any adulteration, but finally discovered that the sugar had been colored by a solution of iron in order to evade the tariff of its proper grade.

Mr. Dymond replied that the committee had earnestly considered the necessity of action, and that everything had been done that would be done.

He then read from the Sugar Cane report of the awards at an exhibition in Havana, which included the following: "For black sugar for export, a gold medal; second best, a silver medal; third best, a bronze medal, and added, 'that is the kind of sugar we get.'

In answer to a question, a gentleman present said that the dealers of the West were petitioning Congress to reduce the tariff on sugar to one cent. One of the reasons for this was that the Democrats, who were very popular in that section of the country, were excluded from the market, owing to the duty of 2 1/2 cents upon it. The West was in favor of a uniform tariff, which would allow all grades to come in on the same basis. He thought that the present tariff should not be interfered with, if the question were agitated, it might be deleterious to our interests.

Mr. Kenner said that he would be so inclined also, if the sugar frauds could be averted. We, who had abolished slavery, who have consented to and accepted all the constitutional amendments, which we had very nobly and bravely done, and who had very nobly and bravely done, and who had become one of the grounds for our representatives in Congress to argue in favor of our interests, that the reduction of the tariff would deny protection to the laborers of the State, the large majority of whom were colored people.

Mr. Kenner thought that it would be a good plan to have circulated a petition throughout the sugar region, to show that in case of a reduction sugar planting would have to be abandoned or the laborers to work for little or nothing.

Several other gentlemen spoke again on the subject of the tariff, and in favor of retaining the present one, and suggested that immediate communication should be had with the Grocers' Association of the Cincinnati, and the Grocers' Association of New York, and the endeavor that were made to establish there a union of interests, and offered a series of resolutions having in view to establish a committee to look into the matter.

Mr. Thompson thought that the tariff was too serious a matter to deal with hastily, and suggested that the resolution should go to the executive committee of the association.

The president suggested that the association should correspond immediately on the subject with the men of the West there was no time to be lost.

The president here requested the secretary to write a letter to the committee to the Hon. H. L. Gibson, a member of the committee on Ways and Means, to show that no delay had occurred.

Mr. Dymond suggested that the executive committee should be authorized to communicate with the association to the Grocers' Association of Cincinnati.

One of the gentlemen present suggested that the committee appeal to the West and show the identity of interest between the two sections, and that the sugar products, the exchanges of corn, wheat, and other products, are evident. Such a showing will arouse the interest of the merchants in our favor; hence it will extend to the farmers, and through them to the politicians.

He had heard many expressions in the West opposed to a tariff of more than two cents a pound, and it might be lessened if the question were not properly represented.

Mr. Johnson said that his proposition to apply to Congress for redress was due to what he understood to be the determination of the people of the West to reduce the tariff. He now proposed a formal motion to the effect that the executive committee of the association should put the matter before the grocers of the West in order to maintain the present tariff, or to lay down a fair trade of protection, and their own interests.

President Kenner asked what would be the answer of the people of the West if they were asked what they would do concerning the frauds perpetrated in the importation of foreign sugars? They replied that they would refer to the government, for the grocers of the West do not deal in DISCOUNTED SUGARS.

Mr. S. H. Kennedy suggested that we ask the West not to interfere with the tariff. We were opposed by the East, and by the West, whose people were too intelligent not to know that they would be against her interests to interfere.

To the remarks of one of the members Mr. John A. Morris replied that Fernando Wood could face the people of the United States with a tariff about as high as the one now in force, and he would improve his people. Such has always been the custom in Congress.

Here the resolution of Mr. Dymond (which we do not publish, owing to its acknowledged impracticability) was referred to the executive committee.

The motion of Mr. Bradish Johnson was then adopted.

In answer to a request of Mr. Kenner, President Kenner gave his experience concerning the WINDROWING of sugar cane. In his opinion the cane should be windrowed as soon as the buds are killed by frost, and contrary to the old custom of waiting for subsequent frosts to come. He thought that an intelligent occurrence of frost would be an objection to this connection the experience of one of his relatives, who had ever followed this rule and been in consequence a most successful planter. In confirmation of the correctness of this plan he alluded to the experiment made recently by Mr. Jno. S. Wallis with the polariscope.

This gentleman, he said, had windrowed one-half of his crop, and left the other half standing. For several days the windrowed cane had remained the same, while the standing cane had lost forty per cent. This, Mr. Kenner said, was the first scientific experiment that had been made, and was worth millions of dollars. He then asked the planter, whether the process was applied to cane that was not frozen, as well as to those with frozen buds.

The president now addressed the assemblage at some length, urging every member to exert himself in procuring the ends of this association, and enlisting new members. He then paid a high compliment to our Creole planters.

After adopting an additional section to the constitution of the association printed above, the association adjourned.

SAINT BARBARA.

We see with pleasure that the old tradition of the feast of St. Barbara, or "Sainte Barbe," the patroness of cannoniers, is not falling into desuetude. The Regiment of Orleans Artillery, under command of Col. J. B. Vinet, John H. Pike lieutenant colonel, and A. J. Bachemin major, will celebrate the day by attending high mass at the Church of the immaculate Conception (Jesuit's Church on Baronne street) on Sunday at 10 a. m., in full uniform. The whole choir will assist in giving more grandeur and effect to the solemn ceremonies, and we advise all those who have never seen a grand military mass to be present, as there is scarcely a scene that can be more imposing. During service a collection will be made for the benefit of the orphans, after which parade, to end with a banquet, such as the general soldiers alone can make brilliant and entertaining.

Zatarin, the oyster king of the Gem Oyster Bay, 11 Royal street, is always on the "qui vive" in regard to the wants of his numerous customers. His interest in the oyster trade has led him to have over tried "steamed" oysters, as they are called in New York and Mobile saloons. Mr. Zatarin in the market, supplied with the finest oysters in the city, and he is always ready to serve his only known friends will ask his abilities to their favor. He is not afraid of the result.

Read Navin's invitation to the China Palace.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

THE JEFFERSON CITY GAS CONTROVERSY.

Several days ago Administrator Diamond notified the Jefferson City Gas Company that lamps in their district were repeatedly reported as being out at night, but as yet the inspector of the company, if there be such an officer, has failed to visit upon Mr. Diamond for the necessary information, nor has the company in any way manifested the intention of meeting the Administrator of Police on the subject.

Upon inquiry we find that the Jefferson Gas Company are supplying gas to the upper districts, not on any special contract, but only on the general provisions of their charter, which does not even stipulate the size of the burners of the street lamps, but simply provides that the street lamps shall be supplied with gas and lighted at the rate of \$50 each per annum, or forty per cent more than the city pays for the lamps lighted by the New Orleans Gas Company. Tomorrow, the special meeting of the City Council, Mr. Diamond will introduce a resolution asking for sealed proposals to light the streets of the Sixth and Seventh Districts with coal oil with two inch burners.

THE SPECIAL MEETING.

referred to is called for in anticipation of the meeting of the Legislature, and is a meeting of the United States, which will create a vacancy in the representation from the First Senatorial District of New Orleans and necessitates an election to fill the position. The duty of the city administrator in this matter is to make immediate preparation for an apportionment of the several wards of the city under the election law passed at the session of 1877.

ARRIVAL OF A STRANGER.

Administrator Bengtson smiled benignly upon every visitor to the Department of Assessments on Thursday morning.

The circumstance which enhanced his usually amiable disposition, was the fact of the arrival in this city of a youthful maiden who knocked at the administrator's hospitable door on Wednesday night; and when placed in the scales was found to weigh exactly thirteen pounds.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING—SECOND DAY.

The Favorites Are Laid Out in Two of the Events.

For sports afield yesterday was all that could be wished for overhead, but underfoot a trifle more of dryness and a little less mud would to the average turfite be considered advantageous.

The track of the Louisiana Jockey Club, even after the postponement for two days, was still very heavy, and those who had anticipated fast time during this day's racing saw their hopes crushed after viewing the soggy condition of the course. The wind and yesterday's sun had in a great measure removed the moisture from the surface, but when that was penetrated a good inch of mud was found. The attendance was not what it should be. Two ladies graced the ladies' stand, while the public stand had not more than 800 to give an air of excitement to the contest.

Before the first bell was rung calling the racers from their stables, the numerous grumblers about the manner in which the programmes for the day's races had been prepared. In some an entry for the first race had been omitted and in others the colors of four horses were left out. The average visitor to a race track is a little of the proverbial "black" for their identification to the programme wherein he can recognize his choice by its colors. This was next to impossible yesterday, for Ella Rowett, who won the race, had no colors assigned her in the Orleans stake, and the day's racing, the program of the day should be affixed to his entry.

THE ORLEANS STAKE.

for colts and fillies, for two miles, and the starters were Typhoon, Little Sis, Aunt Betsy, Belle Isle, Blue Gown, Bradamante, Ella Rowett, and Gen. Philip.

After a little delay they were sent off well together, Bradamante slightly leading, with her stable mate, Blue Gown, at her flank, the rest huddled together. It was evident that it was not to be a pushing fight for the first mile, for there was a pushing on the part of the colts and the fillies, and in easy style they rounded into the back stretch. Here some changes took place. Ella and Bradamante crept to the front, Blue Gown chasing close astern, and Gen. Philip in the fourth place.

At the third quarter Ella Gown went to the lead, but soon gave way to Gen. Philip, who was under a strong pull. Coming home on the first mile, they passed under the string in the following order, Gen. Philip, Ella Gown, Blue Gown, Bradamante, Little Sis, Typhoon, Belle Isle and Aunt Betsy.

The General kept the lead until entering the back stretch, when Ella closed with him and ran very prettily, but on the part of the colts and fillies, Ella Rowett gradually drew away, winning the front, which she did not again lose, and tipping the score ahead, taking the race in 3:55 1/2—good time over such a track for three-year-olds.

Philip was second, Typhoon third, Bradamante fourth, Little Sis fifth, Belle Isle sixth, Aunt Betsy seventh, Blue Gown, with belittles to mend, a quarter of a mile astern—a sad blow to the favorite Bradamante.

The Second Race

was a mile dash for a club purse of \$250, and the entries were Miss Tilton, Buff and Blue, Startle, Lockin, Incommodore, Kilburn and Oily Gammon.

There were some changes in the program, owing to the accident or trickiness of the jockeys. More care last time got a send off with Ella Rowett the favorite leading but little; Startle second and Buff and Blue third.

On the turn Incommodore pushed boldly to the front, showing a fine and fast start, while Tilton, third, followed by Kilburn, Startle fourth, Lockin fifth, Incommodore kept the lead all the way around, being once or twice challenged by Kilburn without effect. When home was reached Incommodore led by seven lengths, followed by the race; Buff and Blue second, Startle third, Kilburn fourth, Oily Gammon fifth, Lockin and Miss Tilton being completely out of the race. Time, 1:51 1/2.

Two Mile Heats.

There was considerable talk over the outcome of the two-mile heat, the entries were Ten Pin, Trumps and St. Martin. The latter being a prime favorite at the long odds. A two mile heat run, tests not only the speed, but also the bottom of a horse, and Trumps has a reputation for being a long distance horse. Accordingly in the pools the latter was favored to win.

In the start Ten Pin led to the first quarter pole, with Trumps hotly pursuing, St. Martin trying the waiting tactics, confident of his ability. At the half mile Trumps was running in winning style, with tail up and flag waving, indicative of his great exertions, but St. Martin was slowly but surely closing up. Trumps, however, held his own gallantly down the home stretch, and as they passed the grand stand he led St. Martin by a length and a half, Ten Pin following away eight lengths behind. On the second turn, swinging into the back stretch, St. Martin crept forward, and down the stretch there was as gallantly a fight as has long been seen. Trumps had, however, to succumb to the favorite and St. Martin became the pioneer of the party, winning the heat in 3:49 by five lengths, Trumps second, Ten Pin distanced.

THE SECOND HEAT.

There was not much difference in the cooling off of the two horses, for neither showed signs of distress. If anything, St. Martin did not sweat as well as Trumps, but he had a head start of five primes a horse as when he came out of the paddock for the start.

When the drum tramped Trumps was in the lead, St. Martin, in full confidence, keeping in winning style, with tail up and flag waving, positions were not changed, but on the turn to the first quarter into the second St. M. dashed to the front; not, however, without a fight. Trumps on the back stretch essayed to regain his lost ground, but for St. Martin's splendid neck and neck St. Martin, however, would not let go, and, without apparently straining himself, opened out and left his competitor disheartened behind. The rest of the heat was one-sided, and the fall could easily have been predicted. Trumps had not the strength to out to the jockey, and the leader into a trot, so as not to shut out Trumps. The consequence was that the latter got inside the distance flag just as St. Martin

THE NEXT DAY'S RACES.

will take place on Saturday, when will be given a handicap hurdle race of two miles, for a club purse of \$300; next, a dash of one mile and three-quarters, for \$300; and then, mile heats, best three in five, for \$500. Food will be sold by Cathart at Hawkins' saloon, this evening, on these contents.

SUMMARY.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB—Fall Meeting—New Orleans, December 6, 1877—Second Day.—First Race.—The Orleans Stake, for colts and fillies then three years old; 2 1/2 miles, p. p. with \$400 added; second horse to receive \$75; two miles.

Barkle & Higgins enter Ella Rowett, by Uncle Vic, dam Momona, by imp. Sovereign; 1 W. C. & J. H. Phillips enter c. Gen. Philip, by imp. Genieng, dam La Polka by Lexington; 2 A. K. Richards enters c. h. Typhoon, by W. Dance, dam (Spendthrift's dam) by Wagner; 3 Dixon & Wimmer enter ch. f. Bradamante, by War Dance, dam Buena by Knight 8; 4 Elmoro & Stokes enter b. f. Little Sis, by Frogtown, dam by Yorkshire; 0 J. L. Bowen & Co. enter Belle Isle, by imp. Scotland, dam by Asteroid; 9 Wm. Hill enters Aunt Betsy, by Longfellow, dam Lilly Ward by Lexington; 10 Dixon & Wimmer enter c. f. Blue Gown, by Scotland, dam La Bineta by imp. Australia; 11 Gen. Philip, 187 3/4.

Second Race.—Club purse \$250; 100 pounds on each; first horse, \$400; second horse, \$50; three-year-olds to carry their proper weight; three pounds allowed to mares and geldings. One mile.

T. A. Gay enters b. c. Incommodore, 3 y. o., by Melbourne, Jr., dam Income; 99 pounds; 1 A. K. Richards enters b. f. Buff and Blue, 4 y. o., by War Dance, dam by Balloon; 97 pounds; 2 B. N. Irwin enters bk. h. Startle, 5 y. o., by West Boxberry, dam Nora Worth; 100 pounds; 3 E. Gillette enters ch. g. Kilburn, aged, by Ringmaster, dam Ontario; 97 pounds; 0 Jennings & Hunt enter ch. c. Oily Gammon, 3 y. o., by Baywood, dam Crownlet; 99 pounds; 4 J. A. Davis enters ch. h. Lockin, 3 y. o., by Foster, dam by imp. Ambassador; 87 pounds; 0 W. Hill enters ch. h. Miss Tilton, 3 y. o., by Daniel Boone, dam by Sovereign; 87 pounds; 0 Time, 1:51 1/2.

Third Race.—Club purse \$500, for all ages; first horse \$400, second horse \$100. Two miles.

J. A. Grinstead enters c. h. St. Martin, 5 y. o., by Phaeton, dam Tokay; 100 pounds; 1 R. N. Irwin enters b. h. Trumps, 4 y. o., by West Boxberry, dam Nora Worth; 104 pounds; 2 C. Montgomery enters ch. h. Ten Pin, 4 y. o., by Pilgrim, dam Lunatic; 132 pounds; 3 dia. Time, 3:49—4:00 1/2.

U. S. GRAND JURY SECRETS.

WHAT EFFORTS WERE MADE TO INDICT A FEW PARTIES.

And How they Failed—Another Tack—The Acklen-Darrall Contested Election Case.

The contested election case of Messrs. Acklen and Darrall, in the Third Congressional District, is exciting some discussion now in both Democratic and Republican circles here, and the report of the House Committee on

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS, which will be forthcoming next week, is looked forward to with some interest. Mr. Acklen has his testimony in print and before the committee, and is now in Washington, with every prospect of securing his seat, he having made a very thorough canvass during the fall of the district, securing all the testimony needed.

With Darrall the case seems different, and from the move now being made here, it would seem that he is alarmed at Acklen's prospects for occupying the seat. When he came here just prior to the end of the extra session, Darrall applied for and received at the office of the Secretary of State a certified copy of the returns of the Third District, as compiled by the

KEELGOG RETURNING BOARD, which it seems he had not made a part of his case before. He then set himself to work, it seems, to secure more testimony, the principal object of which was to impeach the testimony of the witnesses who had testified as to election returns, etc., and to go a little further, either he or his friends have for several days been endeavoring to secure indictments by the United States Grand Jury against these witnesses for perjury in the hope that if such an indictment was secured it would, if the fact reached Washington in time,

INFLUENCE THE COMMITTEE in his favor, but in this Mr. Darrall got badly left, as the United States Grand Jury failed to return an indictment.

Darrall, it seems, got somewhat worried over the day yesterday, and telegraphed from Washington to his agent here to "bury up," meaning, of course, to hurry up the indictment, and he was notified that it had fallen through.

It is understood that ex-Congressman Frank Moray and Morris Marks are managing his case here, and it is rumored that the programme now is to secure testimony from the witnesses who were before the United States Grand Jury, as well as other, the testimony to be taken before United States Commissioner Lane, in the third story of the Custom House; and further, that a

SERIES OF SOME DESCRIPTION has been issued to ten or twelve persons to appear this morning, but who they were could not be ascertained last night.

It could not be ascertained either what the title of the case was before United States Commissioner Lane was set at issue, or whether Mr. Lane was questioned, that an affidavit ever had been made against Mr. Acklen, or any of his friends, from which facts it would seem that the latest phase of the programme has something of

A BROOKED APPEARANCE. One gentleman, a business man of the city, was called upon yesterday to give his testimony or evidence, and upon his asking if it was compulsory upon him to give his testimony, he was told that it was not. He said then that he would not give any testimony and withdrew from the office.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

THE COLD SNAP CONTINUES IN THE NORTH.

A Heavy Snow at Pittsburg and a Coal-Blast Rips in the Ohio.

Frigerio reports the lowest temperature on Wednesday night as 31 degrees above zero, and during yesterday from 37 to 43. The SIGNAL SERVICE TELEGRAMS show a still further decline at a majority of the Northern and Western points for the twenty-four hours ending at 3:49 p. m. yesterday, the decline in some instances being from 8 to 14 degrees.

The temperature, as reported at the hour named, was as follows: Cairo 42; Dubuque above zero; Cincinnati 35; Danvers 24; Dubuque 30; Galveston 50; Indianapolis 33; Keokuk 33; Lawrence 25; Leavensworth 42; Louisville 34; Memphis 43; Nashville 39; Omaha 35; Pittsburg 32; Shreveport 49; St. Louis 35; St. Paul 25; Vicksburg 49; Yankton 27; Augusta 49; Corsicana 51; Key West 62; Mobile 50; Montgomery 47, and Savannah 61.

At Key West the velocity of the wind was 25 miles an hour, and at Pittsburg a heavy snow fell during the day, and the Ohio river at that point ROSE FIVE FEET FIVE INCHES, swelling the water level to a point nine feet eleven inches, enough to let out another feet of coal boats and barges. A rise of eight inches was also reported in the Mississippi at Keokuk, and a four inch rise was reported in Red river at Shreveport.

Read Navin's invitation to the China Palace.

THE CARR-ABBOTT BRIBERY CASE.

JUDGE MILTENBERGER DISCHARGES ABBOTT AND TAKES CARR'S CASE UNDER ADVISEMENT.

The Arrest of Sibly Cheevers for Complicity in the Crime.

It having been published that the case of the State vs. Mortimer Carr and Isaac A. Abbott, charged with attempting to bribe a jury in the Superior Criminal Court, would come up before Judge Miltenberger, of the Second Recorder's Court, on a preliminary examination, the courtroom was crowded with a number of business men, brokers, mechanics, etc., as well as the idle and curious.

At 6 o'clock the two accused were placed at the bar, represented by their counsel, Messrs. Rice and Luzenberg. Mr. Egan appeared on behalf of the State. Mr. Dalheimer was present to represent C. B. Cheevers, who, it was supposed, was the State's principal witness.

The first witness placed upon the stand was J. J. KEARNS, a member of the jury, whom the accused, it is alleged, attempted to bribe.

Mr. Kearns stated that the accused, Mortimer Carr for embezzlement. The morning before we went on the jury, I went out of court to take a drink with a friend. As we put the money on the counter to pay for our beverage, a party of five came in and handed our money was had and insisted upon paying for the drinks themselves. Mr. Cheevers called me aside while in the bar-room, saying he had something to say to me. He said: "You are on the jury—may not your friend die?"

He then said that there was money to be used for that jury, and further alleged that there was \$500 laid aside for that purpose. After other conversation Cheevers asked me to hang the jury, and, for an excuse, to say that I wanted some instructions from the judge, and when the jury should have come down and taken their seats, he, Cheevers, if he had succeeded in raising the money, would pass his hand through his

HAIR AS A SIGNAL. On the Monday following the acquittal of Carr, that gentleman (pointing to Abbott, the accused) was in the court room, and I saw him in the office and banded me some money, saying, "There is a small present I promised you." He then said, "We have nothing ourselves, or we would have given you a suit of clothes." I told him that I would not accept a cent of any of these.

In the cross examination witness stated that he was his intention from the first to show up the whole transaction.

MR. PHILLIPS was the next witness to take the stand, and said: I was present in the bar-room with Mr. Kearns. Mr. Kearns called me over to listen to the conversation between himself and the accused. We talked together for awhile, but I paid but very little attention to the conversation. Cheevers asked me I was on the jury, and said that there was money to be used to fix that jury. I did not hear him say that the money was to be used. I did not hear any previous conversation. This conversation was had before the jury to try Carr had been empaneled.

I was on the regular panel; I did not get on that jury; I did not hear Mr. Cheevers say who was to furnish that money. Mr. Cheevers was in the bar-room when I drank; he came in afterwards. Half an hour after that the jury was empaneled; I was called, but was peremptorily challenged by the accused.

The next witness placed upon the stand was Aid E. O. Minor, but the witness could give nothing but indirect testimony, he left the witness stand.

SIBLY CHEEVERS was the next called.

As this witness appeared to have been one of the prime movers in this business, a revelation of the whole affair was expected. But as the Judge informed the witness, by request of his counsel, that he was not compelled to answer any question that would convict himself, the Assistant Attorney General told him to leave the stand, saying that there was an affidavit against him. His attorney, Mr. Dalheimer, then had the following placed in evidence: That after the witness had been placed upon the stand it was sworn on behalf of the State, he was ordered to vacate the stand by the representative of the State, who said that there was an affidavit to be made against him.

Mr. Egan, in addressing the court, said that if this was law, hereafter any