

## THE MINN. FORESTY ASSOCIATION

Offer over \$3,000 in Premiums for the Encouragement of Forest Tree Planting in Minnesota, for 1876.

For the greatest number, not less than 7,000 cuttings, or 2,500 trees planted by any one person, on Arbor Day, first Tuesday in May, in each county in the State, \$10.00.

For the second greatest number as above, not less than 4,000 cuttings, or 1,500 trees, \$5.00.

For third greatest number as above, not less than 2,000 cuttings, or 1,000 trees, \$3.00.

Fourth greatest number, not less than 1,000 cuttings, or 500 trees, \$2.00.

To the boy or girl, under 14 years old, in each county in Minnesota, who plants the greatest number as above, not less than 2,000 cuttings, or 1,000 trees, \$5.00.

Second greatest number not less than 1,000 cuttings, or 500 trees, a copy of Minneapolis Weekly Tribune, one year, \$2.00.

### THE BANNER COUNTY.

The county planting the greatest number of trees and cuttings, all kinds, during the planting season, to be known as the Banner County, and to have all its premiums doubled.

### CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

To the boy or girl under ten years old, in each county in the State, who plants not less than ten trees or twenty cuttings, a suitable badge, or Centennial medal.

### PIONEER-PRESS PREMIUMS.

A copy of the weekly Pioneer-Press, for one year, to the man in each county who is awarded the \$10 Premium of the State Forestry Association.

### DELANO SWEEPSTAKES.

One premium \$50.00 to the man, his wife and children, who, in any one of the strictly prairie counties of Minnesota, plants during the planting season of spring of 1876, the most trees and cuttings, all kinds. This prize to be contested for annually for five successive years and premium payable each year. The man who wins it to be the *Champion Tree Planter of Minnesota*.

The Pioneer-Press also offers a copy of the *Daily Pioneer-Press* to the winner of the "DeLano Sweepstakes," thus making the winner of this prize, the recipient of \$60.00.

### ST. PAUL DISPATCH PREMIUMS.

Ten copies daily Dispatch. A copy to the man in each of the following counties in Minnesota, to wit: Cottonwood, Nobles, Rock, Murray, Lac qui Parle, Big Stone, Stevens, Grant, Wilkin and Lyon, who plants the greatest number—not less than 15,000 cuttings or 5,000 trees—during the entire planting season of 1876, closing May 15.

MISCELLANEOUS PREMIUMS, of suitable value to parties making the best planting of all kinds of forest tree seeds. The Association appreciates to their full value evergreens and Larch, and recommends extensive planting, particularly of Scotch and Austrian Pine, White Spruce and European Larch, believing they will be able to pay liberal premiums for the same.

### RAILROAD PREMIUMS.

The 1st Division St. Paul & Pacific R. Co., offer to the man, his wife and children, in any one of the prairie counties bordering on their lines of road, who plants the most trees or cuttings, not less than 7,000 cuttings, or 2,500 trees, of all kinds, on Arbor Day, a free pass for himself and wife to St. Paul and return.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st.—No trees or cuttings planted as above, to be allowed to contest for any of the above premiums except such as are alive and in a healthy growing condition, and showing evidence of care and cultivation in the month of October next after Arbor Day.

2d.—Each competitor to plant his own trees, but in case of sickness or unavoidable absence on Arbor Day he can employ a substitute.

3d.—All trees, cuttings or seeds to produce the trees to compete for above prizes, must be planted on Arbor Day (except otherwise mentioned), by the competitor, or such substitutes as he may employ, and the plantation for competition, must not average less than 2,500 nor more than 4,356 trees to an acre.

4th.—The competitor must count his trees and cuttings and send report of number planted to the secretary of this Association on or before the first day of June next.

5th.—The competitor must in the month of October next succeeding Arbor Day, in the presence of two witnesses, count his trees (counting only such as are alive) and make affidavit before a Justice of the Peace or any office authorized to administer oaths, as to the following matters:

A.—Whole number of trees planted last Arbor Day and now alive.

B.—Name and number of each kind.

C.—How planted.

D.—How cultivated.

E.—Cost of plantation.

F.—Average size of each species.

And such affidavit shall be certified to by both witnesses of the county; and the officer administering the oath shall certify to the identity and credibility of the competitor and his witnesses.

6th.—All trees planted to compete for these premiums are to be for permanent belts or groves, and not to sell, except as they may be necessarily thinned out when they may have become crowded.

7th.—The affidavits prescribed above to be forwarded to the secretary at St. Paul by the first day of December next after the count of the trees.

8th.—No clucking or joining of timber plantations upon lands owned by different parties, for the purpose of securing the premiums, will be allowed; every tub must stand on its own bottom.

9th.—Premiums will be awarded at the

annual session of the association, commencing on the second Tuesday of January next after receipt of affidavits, and paid to order of party to whom awarded.

For the purpose of obtaining statistics of timber planting, for public information, all persons not competing for the above premiums, who may make tree plantations, are requested to furnish the following points of information to the secretary, in return for which they will be given a copy of the transactions of this association:

1st.—Acres planted, or rods of trees in line planted.

2d.—Kinds and number of each kind.

3d.—How many lived and grew well.

4th.—Cost of plantation.

To which append name and address.

In view of the possibility of Arbor day being too cold or stormy for the work, the next succeeding good day would in all probability be recognized by the Association. Our object is to use the money entrusted to us, so as to accomplish the greatest possible amount of tree planting, and to make our Centennial Arbor Day so memorable that for the next hundred years the people of Minnesota can look back on that day's work with unalloyed satisfaction.

By order of the Executive Committee,  
LEONARD B. HODGES,  
Secretary.

### St. Paul Moving for the State Fair.

[From the St. Paul Dispatch, March 24.]

Wm. Fowler, Esq., President of the State Agricultural Society, who was empowered by the Executive Committee with authority to decide upon the place for holding the Annual Fair, after consultation with the Executive Committee of the State Stock Breeders' Association, visited the city on that business yesterday. After consultation with several gentlemen belonging to the latter Association, Mr. Fowler decided to postpone action for the present. As well known the Stockbreeders' Association voted to unite in holding an exhibition with the Agricultural Society provided the fair was held either in this city or Minneapolis. Among the members of this latter association are some of the wealthiest and most enterprising citizens of the State. They favor St. Paul for the exhibition, for the reason that it is the center of the largest compact population of the State, and, also, that the grounds of the St. Paul Driving Park Association are the best in the State for such purposes. The executive committee of the Agricultural Society, it is perhaps not out of place to say, are in sympathy with these views of the gentlemen of the Stockbreeders' Association.

But right here is the trouble. The people of St. Paul, having been roundly abused in the past and charged with niggardly support of the Society since their fair have been located here, almost unanimously concluded to make no effort to have the fair located here this year. The people of Minneapolis who came in for a share of the abuse continually heaped upon St. Paul, decided to pursue a like course. The consequence is only one point, Owatonna, has made propositions for the location of the fair this year, and this proposition is not such as to warrant acceptance with the certainty of losing the co-operation of the breeders' association.

Under these circumstances it looks very much as if the Society would have no fair this year unless St. Paul and Minneapolis came to its aid, and we submit as a question for consideration on the part of the citizens of the two cities, if bygones had not better be forgotten, and the society be given a boost by having the fair held here another year. Bad weather alone prevented a financial success last year. The society is now in the hands of conscientious gentlemen, who are earnestly laboring to make it a credit to the State. By the proposed union with the stock breeders the exhibition will be far superior, especially in show of stock, to any ever before made in the State. Remember this is the centennial year, and good deeds are in order.

### The Embarrassment of a Lawyer Who was Supposed to be Very Wealthy.

[New York Sun, March 22d.]

Mr. William C. Barrett, a well-known lawyer and politician, sailed from this city on Saturday last for France, broken in health and spirits, and an insolvent debtor to several estates of which he is executor and trustee. Mr. Barrett came to New York from Ireland thirty-five years ago, and has ever since been actively engaged in the profession of the law. Ten years ago the firm with which he was connected was Barrett, Brinsmade & Barrett, the latter being George C. Barrett, nephew of William C. Barrett, and now Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Barrett and his nephew took an active part in the onslaught upon the Tweed ring in 1871, and George C. Barrett was elected Justice on the reform ticket. Mr. Amasa A. Redfield had taken the place of Mr. Brinsmade some years before, and after the election of Judge Barrett to the bench Mr. J. L. Hill took the place of the Judge and up to last week the firm was Barrett, Redfield & Hill, William C. Barrett being the head.

Notwithstanding his long residence in the United States, Mr. Barrett retained a strong Irish accent, and often provoked laughter at public gatherings by his quaint, impassioned speech. His reputation for honesty was such that he was named as executor in several wills and made the trustee of several estates. His troubles have been gradually growing for years past, until within a few weeks they culminated in hopeless insolvency and bankruptcy. He was very reserved in regard to his private business, and the members of his firm profess entire ignorance of its details.

On Wednesday last Mr. Barrett's mind

was so severely agitated that his physician directed him peremptorily to go abroad and remain away for several months. On Thursday he executed a power of attorney, giving charge of all his affairs to Nevil W. Butler of Brooklyn, and that gentleman is busily unraveling the accounts. At the request of his partners Mr. Barrett also retired from the firm. His difficulties seem to have originated in unfortunate speculations in stocks. He holds among his assets a large quantity of South Carolina scrip, quoted at five in the stock reports.

On Tuesday last Mr. Barrett conveyed by deed to Daniel Torrance, of 379 Fifth avenue, the premises on the south side of Thirty-ninth street, 235 feet west of Lexington avenue; also premises on the north side of Thirty-fourth street, 150 feet west of Second avenue. This conveyance was to secure money due to Torrance.

Mr. Redfield says that Mr. Barrett's departure was not secret, but well known to his immediate friends and neighbors, and that it was expected that he would return in the autumn. He did not believe that Mr. Barrett's indebtedness to the estates in his care would amount to \$300,000, or anywhere near that sum.

Among those who are said to be sufferers by Mr. Barrett's departure is Mrs. De Grasse Livingston, formerly the widow of Mr. Messier, a gentleman of considerable wealth, who died about twenty-five years ago, leaving a son, Louis Messier, aged about six and thirty, and a daughter, Gertrude, ten years younger, who is still unmarried. Mrs. Messier was the eldest daughter of Robert Hyslop, a hardware merchant of this city, who bequeathed to his numerous children a considerable property. Mr. Barrett was the trustee of the Messier estate.

### The Scandal as It is Talked About by the Ex-Secretary's Wife.

[Washington (March 19) Correspondence of New York World.]

The late secretary of war and his wife naturally felt disposed to seclude themselves as much as possible, and admit no one, save their most intimate friends, to the house. This is, not only because of the pending impeachment, but because Mrs. Belknap is in deep affliction for the loss of her eldest sister, Mrs. Bowman, who died a few days ago, at her residence in Harrodsburg, Ky., was the eldest daughter of the Tomlinson family, and said to be more beautiful than any of her sisters. She leaves four daughters to mourn her death, the eldest of whom is just entering upon womanhood. The severe ordeal through which Mrs. Belknap is passing must dispose even the most relentless of her enemies to pity her, especially now that her load of anguish is rendered almost unendurable by the death of an idolized sister. She has not discussed the most recent scandal which has involved George H. Pendleton save with his friends, but one of them is authority for the statement that Mrs. Belknap denies most positively ever having received a dollar of money on account of the Kentucky Central railroad. She says she was not even in Washington when the claim was allowed, and did not see Mr. Pendleton for months afterward. She met him in New York when she was on her way to Europe, and again met him in Europe. She says there is not one word of truth in the conversation reported by Gen. Kiddo as having taken place between herself and Mrs. Marsh. She asseverates that no such conversation ever took place.

Mrs. Belknap does not consider Representative Blackburn the "Brutus" he has been made to appear by certain correspondents bent on defaming him because he is a Democrat. On the contrary, she speaks of understanding his position in regard to the investigation perfectly, and of having the highest esteem for him. She says that all he could do, in justice to himself, he has done to shield her. The old friendship between herself and his wife has been renewed this winter, to the great pleasure of both parties, and while Mrs. Belknap speaks warmly of the love she bears the companion of her childhood, Mrs. Blackburn and her husband join in expressions of the most profound esteem of Mrs. Belknap. Mr. Blackburn says he knows nothing against Mrs. Belknap, and will always strive to defend her. Mrs. Belknap feels deeply the cruel injustice which has been done to her by the attentions to Mrs. Blackburn during the winter her desire to influence the husband of the latter in her own and her husband's favor. She says that from the time Mr. Blackburn was elected to Congress she rejoiced at the good prospect of having her old friend and school-mate, his wife, in the same city with her, and last fall actually counted the weeks before she could be expected to arrive. The relative positions of their husbands had nothing to do with her feeling then, as the part Blackburn has been compelled to take in the prosecution does not now influence her feelings toward him or his wife. She has simply kept up the old intimacy on the old terms.

In regard to the toilets Mrs. Belknap has worn this winter, it is only fair to say that all of them, save one, belonged to the troussau she brought with her from Paris two years ago when about to be married to the Secretary of War. None of them have been altered, it being a well-substantiated fact among ladies that a Paris dress, while costly in the first instance, always proves a good investment, as it is in style as long as a rag of it holds together. The one dress which Mrs. Belknap purchased for the past winter was that in which she appeared at the Patriarchs' Ball at Delmonico's. Others of her dresses made their first appearance in Washington this year, but had been worn by her elsewhere. A maid, now living at the White House, who came from Paris with Mrs. Belknap two years ago, said to her on meeting her accidentally: "I have seen madame wear

the very dresses I packed up for her in Paris." During the season of 1875 Mrs. Belknap went into society very seldom, as her baby was born in the early part of the winter.

## NEW YORK GOSSIP.

New York, March 22, 1876.

In case an individual should wish to find Plymouth Church on a Sunday morning, let such an one first find Orange street, and then there is nothing to be done but to follow the crowd which turns in to the low brick building, showing three doors, painted green, the *tout ensemble* reminding one of a Methodist Sunday School, or perhaps a first-class barn on the premises of a wealthy farmer. Within, everything is "plain as plain can be," the walls covered with white paint, and perforated at intervals by plain (not stained) glass windows; in the form of an amphitheatre, the seats below, and circular galleries are arranged so as to afford a full view of a small platform, and great organ towering in the rear above. In the centre of the platform stands a small reading desk; a short distance behind, a solitary high backed arm chair, upholstered in ruby velvet; on the left of this, a marble topped table, on which stands a superb vase of flowers; a magnificent bouquet is placed on the floor of the platform in front of the reading desk, and a third bouquet of equal size and beauty is on the right hand. Upon the left, at the head of a flight of stairs, two young Samuels, with close shorn locks, one a brunette, the other a blonde, are seated, and with a nonchalant air survey the assembling crowd, while just below them a good natured, rustic looking personage lolls upon the stairs.

Along the three aisles, on the outside of the pews, folding chairs are attached by hinges, which, upon occasion, may be opened out. That occasion comes each time that the pastor speaks. Before half-past ten the building is completely filled; a sea of heads from the gallery above looks down on the upturned sea of heads below; while in the farthest nooks and at the doors people are content to stand. The presence of the choir of from forty to fifty singers is made manifest by a great opening of books, or waving of sheet music; the organist, a picturesque and really beautiful old man, with regular features, white beard, and silvered hair descending from under a velvet cap, seats himself in readiness; the paid quartette stand in the centre, self important among which is an individual whose abundant locks, now turning grey, are rolled a *la Pompadour* from his forehead, and who with uplifted right hand acts as leader, so soon as the set time shall have come.

The Pastor ascends the steps, and passing the two young Samuels, slips of his rubbers, and without glancing at the crowd, seats himself awkwardly in the velvet chair, and begins to examine the letters and papers which are placed on the table at his side. His coming has been the signal for the commencement of the music, and in great peals it rolls above his head. Perhaps no head ever had a more ordinary covering in the way of hair, than has Beecher's. It hangs thin, straight, and lank; an odd mixture of grey and light brown, forming in connection with his decidedly florid complexion, what if writing of colors, I would call an "inharmonious combination."

Neither is the head well shaped; nor the figure of the man on which the head is set. Said figure is what might be termed "bunchy." He is not graceful, and altogether he has the air of a well to do farmer with his "store clothes" on, and in which he is ill at ease. The music over, as amid the incense of flowers, he rises to read or pray, his air is very quiet; his tones almost sleepy. Nothing to give expectation of that magnetism which is presently to take you and *volens volens*, carry you whither it will. Scarce at any time is he given to gesticulation, nor are his accents loud, and when you go away charmed, you can hardly tell in what the charm consists. The only sign of nervousness is the quick jerking of a much enduring handkerchief, and what that innocent piece of linen cambric is made to undergo, a pitying laundress only can determine. All of a sudden he pulls it out of his pocket, as if overtaken by desperate need, but this is only to crumple it up, and squeeze it under the Bible before him. There, however, it does not rest, for it is jerked out again like a flash, and held at full length in a hundred crinkles, and then hastily crammed back either in his pocket or under the Bible, and with slight variations these performances are repeated throughout the discourse.

His voice is certainly perfection; each whisper heard distinctly, and often by the magic pronunciation of some common word the souls of his hearers are stirred. He does not make a set speech; his style is conversational, and probably it is by reason of this familiar talk that he seems to come near to you. So you do not feel on leaving the church that you have heard a fine sermon from a far away orator whom you admire at a distance, but you imagine that a sympathetic, agreeable friend has been talking to you about this, that, or the other, whatever came uppermost. You are not transported; you may even not forget to enquire of yourself with a feeling of "true inwardness" as to whether you are likely to have roast turkey for dinner, and you may have glanced at the clock in the gallery and wondered if you will get over the ferry in time to secure a good piece, but you are entertained, highly entertained.

And then the music. In prelude, the exquisitely trained choir render difficult anthems with rare artistic skill, but, during service, the congregation, with one accord, sing familiar tunes. As the voice of many waters they rise in majes-

tic swell and fill the soul with harmony—simple, grand and touching.

## SPRING FASHIONS.

I am at the end of my letter; not one word about spring fashions, and everybody wanting a new bonnet. I know not in what way to make reparation, save by promises for the future, and next week I will write a fashion letter, which, let us hope, will be without "benefit of clergy." Meantime, for twenty-five cents anxious enquirers can obtain a copy of *Ehrich's Fashion Quarterly*, published at 287 Eighth avenue, and this will tell them more about spring fashions than I could in several letters.

ROSALIND MAY.

## The Financial Problem.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—Now that the leaders of both parties in the House of Representatives are fully convinced that neither without the aid of the other can pass a currency bill of any kind which will either bring relief to the prostrate business of the country, tend to restore lost confidence, strengthen either party with the people, or remove the vexed question from politics during the coming Presidential campaign, a stronger disposition than has ever before been manifested is now shown to make one earnest, honest effort to take the question out of politics, and to unite the best men on both sides of the House in support of some simple but effective measure. The leaders in such a movement are very naturally and properly such liberal Republicans as Professor Seelye, E. Chittenden, Willis and others. They have very little interest and take no part in the petty partisan strife which occupies so much of the time of those holding less independent positions, and their prominent connection with any movement of this kind is less likely to excite jealousy and party feeling than if it was championed by the recognized leaders of either party.

## THE PLAN.

they have suggested is a very simple one. It is to re-enact the law allowing the holders of United States notes in sums of \$50, or any multiple thereof, to fund them at their own option into a gold bond, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and payable after thirty or forty years. All notes thus funded, the bill will provide, shall be cancelled and destroyed, and shall never be reissued. It has not been determined whether this proposition shall be accompanied with the repeal of any part of the resumption act of 1875 or not, but it is probable that if it would be likely to receive more support in the House if coupled with a repeal of that clause of the act fixing January 1, 1879, as the time of resumption no great objection would be made to such a proposition. The Democratic leaders to whom this plan has been submitted have shown a very commendable disposition to treat the subject

## IN A NON-PARTISAN SPIRIT.

Speaker Kerr is understood to have promised it his support, and Morrison has expressed himself as much pleased with the plan. After some consultation with representative men on his side of the House, he has come to the conclusion that a bill containing the features indicated would receive at least sixty Democratic votes. If the Republican party could be rallied to a general support of it, it could be passed. In order to promote such harmony, as every one now admits is necessary to secure the passage of any desirable measure affecting the currency, a meeting of some of the most influential men of both parties with the leading Liberal Republicans will be held within a few days, and those who have taken the most interest in the movement hope at that time to arrive at an understanding which will result in the accomplishment of that which neither party can do alone.

## Southern Minnesota Railroad.

[From the La Crosse Republican and Leader.]

We are in receipt of General Manager Van Horne's annual report to the bondholders of the Southern Minnesota railroad, giving in detail the earnings and expenses of the road, its indebtedness, lands acquired and sold, and such changes and improvements as have been made during the year 1875. We shall not undertake to give a condensed statement of the report, but a few of the leading items may be of public interest. Mr. Van Horne makes a creditable and gratifying showing on page six of the pamphlet before us. It is here stated that the earnings for 1875 were \$788,240.76, while the total operating expenses amounted to only \$457,111.97, leaving a balance on the right side of the company's ledger of \$331,128.79. The "loss and damage" account amounted in the aggregate to \$9,532.84. \$4,778.70 of which was paid for injuries to persons. The company carried over their line during 1875, 54,101 passengers, for which they received \$86,938.14. During 1874 51,224 passengers were carried over the road, yielding a revenue of \$86,587.78, or \$370.46 less than was received from the same source during 1875. There were received at Grand Crossing 111,931 tons of freight during the year 1875, against 81,434 at the same station during the previous year, an increase that was not only profitable to the railroad company, but a credit to La Crosse. Mr. Van Horne says it is estimated that fully one-half of the wheat raised and harvested along the line of the Southern Minnesota last year is still in the country, promising a large and satisfactory spring business for the road. With the sanction of the Executive Committee inducements have been offered to parties to erect flouring mills and suitable grain elevators along the line, and within the six months immediately preceding the date of his report, six first-class elevators with a capacity of from 12,000 to 30,000 bushels—an aggregate capacity of 147,000 bushels—have been erected.

Three large mills are in progress; others are being enlarged, and others are to be built during the year 1876.

The Executive Committee, in submitting General Van Horne's report to the bondholders, pay him this acknowledgment:

"It is proper to say that frequent personal observation during the past year convinces us that the work done and the improvements made by Mr. Van Horne are of a most substantial and permanent character, and tend to true economy in the operation of the road; and in our judgment, the bondholders have every reason to be satisfied with his management."

The heavy snows and extensive floods during the winter and spring of 1875 made railroading expensive business, but the Southern Minnesota has heretofore recovered from calamities of this character as cheaply and rapidly as other lines in this section.

## A Woman Who Keeps a Jail.

From the New York Sunday Era.

Mrs. Ericker C. Jones, for four years and a half warden of the Hudson county jail, is probably the only woman in the world who holds such a position. Some seven years ago her husband obtained the appointment of jailer at this institution and moved to it with his bride. After two years Mr. Jones was stricken down with softening of the brain, which reduced him to a condition of idiocy for six months before his death. When at last this occurred, by unanimous vote of the Board of Freeholders the woman who had really performed the duties of jailer was appointed warden. An attempt to oust her from the position was made last fall, when politicians wanted the place, and appealed to Attorney General Vannatta, who gave an opinion adverse to the lady's claims.

Hudson county jail stands in the same enclosure with the court house, a small neatly kept park, well shaded by fine trees, and standing on very fine ground commands a fine view over the North river and New York bay. Asking for Mrs. Jones, we were at once shown into the office. We had expected to see a woman of middle age and stern aspect. Instead we beheld a pretty young creature, apparently not more than twenty-five years old, with bright black eyes, waving brown hair, good features and a plump figure. She was very neatly dressed and pleasant in manner. We were conducted into a pretty parlor and at once begged her to tell us all about her case, which she did very clearly and concisely. When she was left a widow with two little children, she had no idea that this place would be given her, but it was tendered to her by the unanimous vote of the board of Freeholders. At that time there were in jail three desperate criminals, Proctor, Deming and Foley, bank robbers, and some persons feared that a woman could not hold them, but they were safely transferred at the proper time from the jail to the State prison. "And," she added with a bright smile, "I never have lost a prisoner, which is more than many men jailors can say. Some of them tried to escape last fall, but I had warning in time, sent for the police, and the attempt was prevented."

"And do you think there is any danger of your being turned out?"

"I don't know. I intend to remain in the place until the end of my term, if possible, since as long as the effort to dismiss me is based solely on the ground of my sex and not of my incompetency it ought justly to be resisted."

"But Attorney General Vannatta gave an adverse opinion to the legality of your appointment."

"Yes, but ex-Attorney General Robert Gilchrist has given an opinion in my favor, while Mr. Lippincott, counsel of the board when I was appointed, also held that I was eligible for the place."

She then went on to tell of some of the petty persecutions which have been resorted to in order to induce her to resign, as her term of office will not expire for two years. When her husband was given the position the allowance consisted of forty cents a day for each prisoner, fifty cents for each sick person, twenty-five cents for every criminal, and twelve and a half cents for every discharge. The daily allowance had been cut down from forty to twenty-five cents, and all the other allowances had been entirely done away with. She is, therefore, at this moment running that jail on twenty-five cents a day for each prisoner. Out of this sum she must pay for food, salaries of assistant jailers, &c., wages of servants, and even the furniture of the place.

Ex-Attorney Gilchrist's opinion on her case is an able endorsement of her position. He says, in the first place, that as Attorney General Vannatta's adverse view was not given officially, it is not binding on the Board of Freeholders, and then goes on to cite precedents. Alice Stubbs, in 1787, was appointed Overseer of the Poor in the county of Stafford, England, and the Court of King's Bench sustained her in the office. A woman was appointed Governor of the Work House at Chelmsford, England, and the Court held it to be a good appointment. Lady Brangleton was appointed Keeper of the Gate House Jail in London. Lady Russell was appointed Keeper of the Castle of Donnington. All these cases being reported in *Strange's R.*, as clearly establishing the right and duty of a woman to hold office.

The case of Ann, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, who was sheriff of Westmoreland, is very well known. The opinion winds up by saying: "The argument that a woman is incompetent to perform the duties of such an office is doubly answered. First, by the array of cases in which it is held that she is competent. Second, by the resolution of the Board when Mrs. Jones was appointed that she had for a long time prior thereto actually kept the jail while her husband was jailer."