Historical Society

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SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS.

An Earthquake Near Home.

A very perceptible shock of earthquake was felt on the 15th, in southern Dakota western Iowa, Nebraska, and as far south as Topeka Kansas. An Omaha dispatch of that date says:

An earthquake shock visited Omaha and vicinity at about twenty minutes to twelve o'clock this morning. It was pretty generally felt all over the city. By people on the streets and in the buildings especially the shock was very distinctly felt, creating intense excitement among the occupants and causing them to rush for the doors. The shake lasted from one-half minute to a minute, according to the statement of different parties after the excitement occurred. At the post office building the United States circuit court was in session in the large court room on the third floor. In the middle of the business suddenly a large clock on the wall swung to and fro, and a large chandelier suspended from the ceiling swayed. The general vibration of the building was noticed. A general panic ensued. The court adjourned or rather stopped short in business. Tables moved, chairs rocked and men themselves were shaken from head to foot. Persons who were on their feet at the time weakened at the knees and became faint. Similar scenes occurred at the county court House, where the district court was in session. At military headquarters the shock caused the inmates of the building to make a start for out-doors. In the Grand Central hotel the shock caused some little sensation. In the upper stories of Caldwell's block the earthquake was distinctly felt; at the smelting works, in the lumber yards, in the Union Pacific headquarters it was strong, where many employes ran out. In offices in every quarter of the city similar incidents occurred. Dispatches received state that the earthquake extended from Omaha to Sidney, and was severely felt at nearly every station on the road between these two points. The walls of the Court House at Columbus were severely cracked in many different places, and one or two buildings are more or less injured.

Pacific Cable Company.

The Trans-Pacific Cable company for laying a telegraph cable from San Francisco to Japan and China via the Hawaiian islands, organized on the 14th. President, Leland Stanford; vice presidents, C. C. Morens and John T. Miller; secretary, A. S. Hallidie; treasurer, Mark McDonald; directors, George S. Dodge, Wm. Norris, Eugene Sullivan, William Irwin, O. H. LaGrange, D. L. McDonald, Wm. Simon, Frank Pixley, N. K. Maston all of California, Henry O'Reilley of New York James C. Flood was elected director, but has not yet signified his acceptance. The capital stock of the company is $10,000,000, in shares of $100 each. Vice President Dorens will leave in a few weeks to secure the necessary franchises from the Hawaiian, Japan and Chinese governments.

Suspension of Three Banks.

The Reading, Pa. Savings bank, the leading banking institution of the county has suspended. Deposits nearly one million dollars. Liabilities are not stated. The officers announce that the assetts will be sufficient to pay all claims. The shrinkage of values, depreciation of property, depressed condition of business and general distrust and want of confidence are given as the causes which led to the suspension. Deposits have fallen off $700,000 in the last two years. Immediately upon the announcement that the Reading Savings bank had suspended, the banking house of Bushong & Bro., having deposits between $300,000 and $400,000, closed its doors and also the Dime Savings bank, Beyer & Sellers proprietors.

Re-union of the Army of the Cumberland

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, president of the society of the army of the Cumberland, has issued the following: After advising with the administration officers of the society of the army of Cumberland, and at the request of many members of the society, the undersigned announces the postponment of the annual re-union which was to have been held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 12th and 13th of December next, until the completion by Mr. Ward, next summer, of the equestrian statue in memory of General George H. Thomas, when the meeting will be called at Washingtan, D. C., and the society will conduct the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument.

Official Vote of Pennsylvania.

The following is the official vote of Pennsylvania, cast at the election, as received at the State department, excepting the Washington county returns, which are complied from the county papers. Supreme Judge, Sterrett, Rep., 244,480, Trunkey, Dem., 251,000, Bartley, Greenback, 51,581, Winton, Prohibition, 2,899; Trunkey's plurality, 6,520; State Treasurer, Hart, Rep., 241,816, Noyes, Dem., 251,717, Wright, Greenback, 52,854, Cornell, Prohibition, 28,271; Noyes' plurality, 9,901; auditor general, Passmore, Rep., 242,288, Schell, Dem., 251,256, Emerson, Greenback, 52,988, Barker, Prohibition, 2,997; Schell's plurality, 8,968.

A Railroad King's Failure.

A petition has been filed in the United States district court at Brooklyn to adjudicate Conrad Poppenhausen, an extensive manufacturer of hard rubber in this country and Germany, a bankrupt. He was reported worth many millions. His embarrassments grew out of investments in the Long Island railroads, all of which he controlled. Liabilities, $3,221,856, nominal assets $7,308,883, chiefly Long Island railroad securities. Drexel, Morgan & Co. discounted $900,000 in notes of the Flushing, North Shore & Central railroad company endorsed by Poppenhausen. He was also largely interested in real estate at College Point, Long Island, which has rapidly decreased in value within a few years.

Border Mexican Troubles.

San Diego dispatch says: The chronic revolutionary state of affairs below the line in Lower California, presents a new aspect just now in an uprising under one Rodeniquez, and the capture of a party who have been authorities defacto since Villagrana's banishment nearly a year ago. It is reported that two persons were kilied in the emeuta. People on our side at Campo have been kept constantly on the alert for several months in view of the unsettled state of affairs in their neighborhood.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican members of the United States Senate held a caucus on the 10th, lasting from about noon till after 5 o'clock. It was very fully attended. The topics discussed were the so-called Southern policy and civil service policy of the administration, with special reference to the Louisiana contest and sundry nominations before the committees. Opinions were freely interchanged by nearly all the senators, showing that a majority were not in accord with the views and action of the President on the subjects discussed, and less than a majority disposed to make any formal issue with him. Such an issue was not deemed expedient in a party sense, nor called for by the public interests under the present interests under the present circumstances.

His First Official Signature.

The President on the 17th, signed a joint resolution of congress, the first since his accession to office. The resolution was presented by Representative Rainey, of South Carolina. After affixing his signature, the President presented the gold pen with which he wrote it to Rainey as a memento of the occasion. The resolution provided for the payment of the salary of Dr. Poisal, late chaplain of the house.

The Pay of Letter Carriers.

The House Committee on post offices and post roads have agreed to recomend the passage of the bill providing that all letter carriers in the free delivery service shall be divided into two classes, and that the first class shall receive $950 and the second class $800 per annum, the distinction of classes to be made by postmasters and the appointment to the first class to be made by promotions from the second class.

Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

The Democratic senators had a caucus on the 13th with a view to advising the Democratic members of the committee on privileges and elections as to the best mode of procedure and against delay, especially in the case of Eustis, of Louisiana, who had no contestant, and in the case of Butler against Corbett, of South Carolina, concerning which all the facts are before the committee. Without action the caucus adjourned.

The Famous Emma Silver Mine.

Robert L. Case, President of the Security Life and Annuity insurance company of New York, has been convicted of perjury in swearing to the annual statement of 1875, and remanded for sentence. A motion for a new trial in the famous suit of the Emma Silver mining company, limited, London, against Trenor W. Park, Gen. Baxter, and others, to recover $5,000,000, has also been made.

River Steamer Sunk.

A Keokuk special of the 8th says the Northern Line steamboat, Alex. Mitchell sank four miles below that city this evening at 5 o'clock. She struck a snag and went down in half an hour, the water coming two feet above the deck. All of the 75 passengers got off safely but some 200 tons of freight is damaged. The same boat sank near Burlington in August last.

Anti-Silver Remonetization.

A petition asking the Senate and President to withhold their approval from the Bland silver bill, or from any bill which provides for the remonetization of silver as a full legal tender, has received the signatures of the banks of Boston, and is now in circulation among the same class of institutions in New York

The Deadwood Mine Trouble.

The soldiers ordered by Gen. Sheridan to assist Sheriff Bullock in enforcing the law in the Keets mine case, are reported in close proximity to Deadwood. Affairs at the mine remain virtually the same as last reported. The miners are holding possession and closely watched by the deputy sneriff.

Responsible for the Collision.

After investigating the recent disaster at Two Rivers, Wis., by which the schooner Magellan with all hands went down, indisputable evidence has been obtained that the propeller Hurd, Captain Hunt, from Chicago to Lake Superior was the vessel which collided with the Magellan.

Strikers Convicted.

Geo. W. Stevens, Geo. W. Kemp, Warren H. Walker, Chas. A. Stevens, Benj. Whitten, Taylor S. Dodge, Henry G. Mills and Edward Merrill, striking engineers on the Boston & Maine railroad have all been found guilty at Portland, Me., of conspiracy in obstructing the mails.

The Fidelity Savings Bank Stokholders

Judge Moore, in the case of the suits of the individual stockholders against the stockholders of the Fidelity Savings bank of Chicago has decided the stockholders are liable and must pay their indebtedness to the bank's creditors as a whole.

Tweed Again Confesses.

In the case of the People vs. William M. Tweed, to recover $933,646, paid by the city on fraudulent bills through conspiracy with Watson, deceased, judgment against plaintiff was entered by confession in the supreme court of New York on the 15th inst.

New Trials Denied.

Judge Townsend has overruled motions for new trials in the case Cardozo and Congressman Smalls. Motions in arrest of judgment were then made. The court holds these under advisement until the 26th inst.

Leprosy in New York.

The New York Sunday Mercury announces leprosy in that city owing to arrivals of Chinamen from Calfornia and that some cases had been fatal.

Putting Children to Bed.

Not without a reproof for any of that day's sins of omission or commission. Take any other time but bedtime for that. If you ever heard a little creature sighing and sobbing in its sleep you could never do this. Seal their closing eyelids with a kiss and a blessing. The time will come all too soon when they will lay their heads upon their pillows lacking both. Let them then at least have this sweet memory of a happy childhood, of which no future sorrow or trouble can rob them. Give them their rosy youth. Nor need this involve wild license. The judicious parent will not so mistake my meaning. If you have ever met the man or woman whose eyes have suddenly filled when a little child has crept trustingly to its mother's breast, you may have seen one in whose childhood's home Dignity and Severity stood where Love and Pity should have been. Too much indulgence has ruined thousands of children; too much love, not one.

THE CONFLICT IN THE OLD WORLD

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, telegraphs the capture of the position which General Skobeleff has been attacking, would turn all intervening works toward Rudizena, Tutchenitza and Gravitza It seems pretty certain the fighting has not yet been for the redoubts themselves, but for rifle pits in front of them. The redoubts are the same as were temporarily occupied by Gen. Skobeleff, in the battle of Sept. 11th. According to rumors from the Russian camp, preparations are making for a general attack on Plevna.

A special dispatch from Bogot says General Skobeleff, on capturing a position on Green Hill, near Brestovac, immediately threw up a redoubt, which gave rise to the belief at headquarters that one of the Turkish redoubts had been captured. Mehemet Ali is moving with his force at Sofia to a position at Chalkovety, ten miles west of Sofia, where Low Palaska intersects the road to Nish Herz. He will be able to watch Sofia if needed to cooperate with the force at Orchanis.

The assault on Kars was fixed for the 13th inst. The troops were ready for action by nightfall, but owing to the badness of the weather the assault was indefinitely postponed. Gens. Heinman and Tergukassoff have only about 25,000 men, inadequate for a regular siege of Erzeroum. They must carry it by assault or retire to Soghauli Mountain They cannot assist the army of Deve Boyun. The assault on Fort Azizie was a hand-to-hand fight for the trenches. Then the Fort was carried at the point of the bayonet, but Mehemet Pasha, the Prussian, rallied the Turks, who retook the fort and repulsed the Russians with great slaughter. The Russian killed, wounded and missing, from the commencement of the war to November 7, is 64,863.

A correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs: A council, over which the sultan presided, was held. I am informed that the general feeling expressed, and by no one more strongly than by the sultan himself, is in favor of making an effort to put an end to the war, in which enough has been done on both sides for glory, and which if continued must inflict lasting misery upon two empires. It was felt, however, that at present sufficient reliance cannot be placed on the declaration of Russia. That even while seeking to obtain profitable peace, preparations for prolonged resistance must be vigorously carried on. I am told that subject to this determination to prosecute war, if an honorable peace cannot be maintained, it was resolved that the time for endeavoring to put an end to the war has arrived. If my information is correct, the grand vizier will inform the British ambassador of the decision of the council, in the hope that England will aid in putting a stop to the war which so greatly damaged her own trade and threatens to compromise her best interests.

FORTY FIFTH CONGRESS

SENATE Nov. 13.—Several minor bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Booth offered a resolution calling upon the President for information relative to the Nez Perces war. The army bill was read and referred. Mr. Hamlin reported from the committee on foreign relations a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire on what terms a reciprocity treaty could be negotiated with Mexico, which was re-referred to the committee on finance. Mr. Chaffee addressed the senate upon his resolution relative to the management of the Pacific railroads.

HOUSE, Nov. 13.—Bills were introduced, among them one by Banks to facilitate transportation of freight, and one by Townsend for the winding up of national banks. The deficiency bill which makes appropriations for the navy, etc., was considered in committe of the whole and passed. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the resumption act and was addressed by Messrs. Chittenden, Monroe and others.

SENATE, Nov. 14.—Bills were reported and referred. Mr. Maxey called up his resolution to construct defensive works on the Texas border and made some remarks upon it. The army bill was reported from the committee with amendments. The bill was taken up and went over without action. Several amendments were offered to the deficiency bill, which were referred to the appropriations committee. After an executive session adjourned.

HOUSE, Nov. 14.—Resolutions were offered relating to the amendment of the national banking law and instructing the judiciary committee to investigate the imprisonment of Smalls, colored member from South Carolina. The latter was adopted. Mr. Wood, from the ways and means committee, reported a resolution for final adjournment on the 22d instant. The house then resumed consideration of the bill for the repeal of the resumption act, and was addressed by Felton, Chittenden and others. Amendments were also offered forbidding the cancellation of legal tenders redeemed on or after January 1st, 1879, and postponing the day of resumption from Jan. 1, 1679, to Jan. 1, 1880.

SENATE, Nov. 15.—Remonstrances were presented by the Boston banks against the passage of the silver bill. The navy deficiency bill was passed. Mr. Eaton presented a constitutional amendment providing a tribunal of States for the decision of contests in presidential elections. The army bill was passed as it came from the committee. The 25,000 limit is restored, and the clause specifying the number of regiments to be stationed on the Mexican frontier stricken out. Mr. Bruce presented a petition from colored residents of Mississippi, for aid in removing to Liberia.

HOUSE, Nov. 15.—Bills were introduced for the payment of duties in legal tender; for the construction of a railroad from New York to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mr. Cobb, from the mileage committee, reported against allowing members mileage for the extra session. The resumption bill coming up, it was stated that Ewing would move the previous question Saturday. The House was then addressed by Messrs. Eames, Ballou, Hubbell and Kelley, the latter at length. Several amendments and substitutes were also offered.

SENATE, Nov. 16.—Mr. Jones offered a resolution requesting the president to furnish information relative to prosecution entered and property seized on account of depredations upon public lands in the South. Amended so as to include all the States and adopted. Mr. Davis' resolution for an investigation of the alleged discrepancies in the book-keeping of the treasury department came up and was made the subject of remarks by Davis and others. Several amendments were offered and Davis finally amended his resolution by limiting the number of clerks so as to reduce the expense of the committee contemplated. Pending discussion, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Nov. 16.—Bills appropriating money for the Paris exposition were reported and referred. Mr. Waddell reported a bill to pay southern mail contractors. Referred. A resolution for an investigation into the defense of the Texas border was adopted. Mr. Singleton reported the deficiency bill. The bill for the repeal of the resumption act coming up, the House was addressed by Hoar, Garfield and others, Garfield speaking at length. An evening session was held which was exclusively devoted to debate on the resumption bill.

SENATE, Nov. 17.—Senate not in session.

HOUSE, Nov. 17.—The army bill was reported with the Senate amendments. All were concurred in except the one striking out the appropriation of $50,000 for converting smooth bore cannon into rifles, a few Democrats voting with the Republicans in the affirmative. Mr. Stephens introduced a bill authorizing the issue of $350,000,000 in exchequer bills exchangeable for three per cent. bonds, for the redemption of legal tender notes. The house went into committee of the whole on the Paris expositiou bill and was addressed by Messrs Swann, Hamilton, Williams, and others.

BURNING OF A DRY GOODS PALACE.

The Immense Retail House of Field, Leiter & Co. in Ruins.

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 15.

The dread sound of the fire-alarm heard last evening just as people were entering the theatres, or going home to their comfortable firesides, proved to be the herald of a very serious disaster.

There was an interest, profound and general, felt in the fire of last evening, for everybody seems to feel that the great establishment of Field, Leiter & Co. is part and parcel of the industrial prosperity of Chicago. The destruction of such an amount of property could not but be regarded as a dire calamity at such a time as this, and so, as the news flew round, people left their firesides, their theatres, their billiard-tables, and everything, to crowd to the scene of action. The simple intimation that Field, Leiter & Co.'s place was burning was enough to start everybody from their seats, and, before the fire had made any headway, a crowd had gathered which needed the utmost exertion of the police department to keep in order. From every quarter of the city people kept pouring down toward the place, until every street leading to State street within six blocks of the burning building was jammed with human beings of all ages, sex and kind. Such an excitement has not been witnessed for many a year. Every fire-engine in the department was at the spot, playing, and sputtering and screaming, and the wide thoroughfare presented for several hours such a sight as one might expect to see at Doomsday. Nobody seemed to heed the pouring rain, or the muddy streets, or the rushing engine and affrighted horses. Women plashed through the puddles, heedless of the dangers involved in wet feet; men rushed hither and thither in the frantic manners characteristic of humanity when under the influence of supreme public excitements; pickpockets plied their handicraft, and boys, as usual, managed to dodge around in everybody's way. It seemed as if the entire city had come down town to witness the terrible scene.

THE FIRST ALARM

came from Box 25, located on the corner of Randolph and State streets, at 8:04. The steamers within the district, six in number, were soon on the ground. Smoke was then coming out of the north end of the building, and an occasional flash of flame could be seen on the fifth floor from the street, The fire-escape was run up, but was too short by twenty feet to reach the top of the structure. The ladder was therefore placed against a fourth story window, and pipemen quickly mounted with hose. Other firemen took positions on top of Burley & Tyrrel's store adjoining, and holes were cut in the roof of the burning structure, the fire having gotten in between the ceiling and the roof. Others again dragged hose into the building and up the stairways. Great difficulty was experienced in getting inside. The iron doors on State street had to be chopped open. This, it is said, took ten minutes. The six streams throwing on the flames at twenty minutes after eight had no noticeable effect. The fire gradually spread south, and east, the wind having shifted. The flames having eaten their way once to the rotunda roof large pieces of blazing timber began falling to the first floor. It was apparent that

MORE HELP, AND A GREAT DEAL OF IT,

was necessary. So a second and third combination alarm was turned on, and this brought twelve more steamers to the scene. The advantage of double fire hydrants was now shown, for no less than six steamers were able to get all the water they could handle from those on the corners of State and Washington streets. The reinforcements were placed to the best advantage by Fire-Marshal Benner, some of the men going up to the fifth story with hose, the south end of the building, facing Washington street, being at this time—twenty minutes of 9—comparatively free from fire, though it was full of dense smoke. The men faced this bravely until they were driven out. They then stationed themselves on the fourth floor at the rotunda railing, and, directing the streams upward, did all the exicution possible. It was evident however, even at this time that the greater portion of the building was doomed. Large pieces of burning timbers fell continually from the roof to the first floor, but they were quickly extinguished by firemen with Babcocks.

At a few minutes after 9 o'clock a mass of studding, hot plaster and other woodwork fell from floor to floor on the northern side of the building near the stairway, and between the two elevators. It was of no great weight, and it is hard to account for its fall. On the second and third floors there were two streams of water being directed up the elevator ways. The pipemen were directly under the falling mass, and with a pitiful yell they

WENT DOWN WITH THE BURNING MASS.

A moment later one of them was rescued, but he was only able to breathe "18," the number of his company. He was badly bruised about the chest and shoulders, and had fallen from the third floor. Ten minutes elapsed before any one could get near this burning mass, and then some fireman made bold to rush in and rescue one of their brethren. This was Dudley, the ex-fireman, and he died several minutes after being taken out. During all this time could be heard heartrending though smothered cries of

"SAVE ME, FOR GOD'S SAKE!"

"Help, Oh, God! I'm burning!" and then came piercing shrieks as if of great bodily pain. This shouting continued for nearly fifteen minutes, and those who were compelled to stand within hearing distance, yet could not for their lives render assistance to the poor creatures who were dying the most painful of deaths, hope never again to be in a similar position. Marshal Shay was among the number. Once an attempt was made at rescue, by cutting through a stairway, but it was ineffectual. The cries grew louder, then suddenly decreased, and all that could be heard after were groans and cries at slight intervals.

There were others in the building also, clerks and policemen, and they too left in a hurry. Scarcely half had reached the sidewalk when another crash was heard, and in a few moments three or four firemen were brought out by their comrades. One was seemingly dead, and the others badly hurt. By twenty minutes of 10 every one who had been inside so far as known, except the two caught in the elevator, had sought safety in flight.

BY 10 O'CLOCK

the fire had reached its greatest height, when, bursting through the upper windows in both fronts of the building, it lit up the city for miles around. By the time the firemen had removed their streams from the interior to the outside, and by putting on extra steam some of the engines were able to send fair streams into the topmost windows. But the majority fell short. So it contined to burn, raging most fiercely about the elevator ways, until 11 o'clock, from which time it commenced to wane.

The firemen continued their work all night and even the next day some of the engines continued to play upon the ruins.

The loss is variously estimated from one to two million dollars, but one and a half will probably cover the loss. Field & Leiter had from one million to twelve hundred thousand dollars of stock on hand. The building was owned by the Singer Sewing machine company and cost about $700,000 though it could now be built for half a million. Insurance on goods and building aggregates $1,500,000.

There were seven hundred clerks, and one hundred and fifty sewing girls employed in this immense establishment.

Suicide of a Prominent Banker in Chicago.

The city was startled on the morning of the 14th by the astounding intelligence that Hon. William F. Coolbaugh, president of the Union National bank, had been found dead at the foot of the Douglas monument. The rumor proved to be too true. About 6:30 o'clock in the morning a breakman on one of the Michigan Central freight trains, saw, as his train was passing the Douglas monument, north of the foot of Thirty-fifth street, a man lying on the steps and apparently dead, and upon examination it proved to be that of the well-known banker. Mr. Coolbaugh left his home yesterday morning; his wife called for him in the evening but Mr. Coolbaugh not being ready to leave, she started home without him. This is the last time she saw him alive. He left the bank, stating to the watch his intention of returning in a few minutes. He did so, remained but a minute and then again left, but it appears did not return home. Mr. Coolbaugh's domestic relations were far from pleasant. It is claimed a too free use of intoxicating beverages, not on his part alone, had thrown a pall over his latter life. One of the sources of trouble which preyed upon Mr. Coolbaugh's mind was the disgraceful conduct of his brother. Nyse Coolbaugh is the husband of Jennie Williams, the notorious keeper of a well known bagnio in this city. Geo. Nyse Coolbaugh was superintendant of military railroads during the war, and was stationed in St. Louis in 1864. There he met Jennie Williams, then a respectable girl and married her.

Hon. William F. Coolbaugh was born in Pike county, Pennsylvania, July 1st, 1821. The advantages he enjoyed for an early education were limited in the extreme. At the age of fourteen, with his limited education and without friends or money, young Coolbaugh left his home to seek his fortune in Philadelphia. He engaged as an assistant porter in a mercantile house. He rapidly gained the esteem and confidence of his employers, and at the age of eighteen was made the confidential clerk of the firm. Soon after the firm engaged in an extensive business and sent him to the West and Southwest to manage their interest. He continued in their service until he became of age, when he entered into business on his own account. Determined to work for himself alone, he located in 1842 at Burlington, Ia., and engaged in the dry goods business and assumed a prominent position as a politician.

The career of Mr. Coolbaugh as a banker in this city is well known. He engaged in business before the disastrous year of 1871, and was a heavy loser at that time. It was well known in banking circles at that time that he favored a compromise by the payment of 50 cents on the dollar and was reluctant to resume business unless some such adjustment could be made. He was overruled at the time, and after an inspection of the bank by the comptroller of the currency resumed business. In June of 1876 he was one of the first to succumb to the pressure. Subsequently his bank was opened for business for a day or two, but a second thought was taken and it was closed, but ultimately resumed business. Mr. Coolbaugh was absent in Europe during the late saving bank's troubles.

His opinions on the financial affairs of the city and country were well known. He was esteemed, and regarded as a safe adviser and conservative thinker and operator in money matters, and while in Europe Mr. Coolbaugh accompanied Mr. S. J. Tilden and ex-Gov. Hendricks through England and Scotland, and was in attendance on Gen. Grant at the reception at Edinburg. The supposition is that he combined pleasure with some attention to business matters pertaining to his bank. The news of the suicide was brought to the bank at an early hour this morning and caused surprise and sorrow among the many employes and officers of the bank, with whom Mr. Coolbaugh was very popular. There was found to be a difference of opinion as to the cause of the suicide and the past condition of the mind of the deceased.

"If my wife chooses to throw saucepans and stove-lids at my head, and tear my shirt and chuck me out of the house," he soliloquized, as he got up from the gutter, "very well. If she is that sort of a woman, very well. I am sorry for her, but I can't help it. How can I communicate to her nature those little subtle refinements and delicate graces that are alone the prerogative of finer spirits?"—*Puck.*

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

We give below the names of the Senators and Representatives elected to the next Minnesota Legislature, Republicans in Roman, and Democrats in *Italic.* The Senate stands, Republicans 30, Democrats 11. The House stands Republicans 69, Democrats 37, Republican majority on joint ballot 51:

Districts and Counties.	*Senators—*	*Representatives—*
1 (Houston)	John McNelly,	1 E. Null, 2 A. Bye, 3 *C. Keenson,* 4 C. Fitzner,
2 (Fillmore)	John M. Wheat,	H. Christopherson, D. C. Currie, H. Gunvalson,
3 (Fillmore)	C. G. Edwards,	C. M. Colby, P. M. Mosher, Francis Hall,
4 (Mower)	Geo. W. Clough,	S. J. Sanborn, H. K. Wolstad,
5 (Freeborn)	T. H. Armstrong,	H. G. Emmons, T. W Purdie,
6 (Faribault)	D. F. Goodrich,	J. P. West, H. H. Gilman,
7 (Winona)	J. F. Remore,	F. C. Robinson, L. J. Allred,
8 (Winona)	*W. S. Drew,*	*Geo. B. Dresbach, J. M. Cole Samuel Miller,*
9 (Olmsted)	Burr Duell,	*John Hyslop,* A. Burnap,
10 (Olmsted)	D. A. Morrison,	E. C. Stacy, *James Button,*
11 (Dodge)	A. J. Edgerton,	1 *A. B. Huntley,* 2 *A. R. Dresbach,*
12 (Steele)	*E. M. Morehouse,*	1 George W. Buffum, Walter Muir,
13 (Wasseca)	P. C. Bailey,	1 *J. O. Chandler,* 2 *Fenton Keenan,*
14 (Blue Earth)	*Franklin H. Waite,*	O. E. Harvey, Jas. McBroom, *Thomas Bohan, J. S. Larkin,* Wm. Perrine,
15 (Wabashaw)	James McHench,	1 *William B. Lutz,* 2 *S. L. Campbell,* 3 W. H. Feller, 4 *P. H. Rahilly,*
16 (Goodhue)	John C. McClure,	1 *Wm. Colville,* 2 N. C. Crandall,
17 (Goodhue)	A. K. Finseth,	1 J. C. Wickey, 2 P. N. Langemo, 3 *S. C. Holland,*
18 (Rice)	T. B. Clement,	J. W. Thompson, John Thowson, Stiles M. West, L. W. Dennison, J. S. Hazleton.
19 (Le Sueur)	*Michael Doran,*	A. H. E. Lang, C. N. Pinney, *W. E. Richter*
20 (Dakota)	*I. Donnelly,*	Elias Tompkins, J. L. Lewis, *J. B. Fanning, G. W. Dilley, E. Hyland,*
21 (Scott)	*Wm. Henry,*	*Henry Hinds, Geo. Giles,*
22 (Washington)	R. F. Hersey,	1 *Wm. Fowler,* 2 Charles Peterson, 3 D. M. Sabin.
23 (Ramsey)	*C. A. Morton,*	*John H. Reaney,* R. C. Wiley,
24 (Ramsey)	C. D. Gilfillan,	W. H. Mead, *Edmund Rice,* H. J. Brainard.
25 (Hennepin East)	J. B. Gilfillan,	Geo. W. Putnam, *Baldwin Brown,*
26 (Hennepin)	Chas. A. Pillsbury,	W. H. Johnson, H. G. Hicks. J. H. Clark, *Edward McDermott,*
27 (Hennepin)	R. B. Langdon,	*Frank L. Morse,* Peter Weinant, *Harry Ghostly,*
28 (Chisago)	John Shalleen,	F. S. Christenson,
29 (Lake, etc.,)	E. G. Swanstrom,	S. G. Fulton,
30 (Sherburne)	W. H. Houlton,	Nathan Richardson,
31 (Stearns)	*C. F. Macdonald,*	1 C. A. Gilman, 2 B. Stanley, 3 *H. M. Emmel.* 4 *H. Richards.*
32 (Wright)	*T. G. Mealey,*	Nathan Warner, *L. H. Rawson,*
33 (Carver)	*C. H. Lienau,*	1 *Peter Borthel,* 2 *W. H. Mills,* 3 Jacob Trewe,
34 (Nicollet and Renville)	Henry Aherns,	1 *J. M. Bowler,* 2 Sumner Ladd, 3 Jacob Klossner, Jr.
35 (Meeker)	J. M. Waldron,	*W. M. Campbell.*
36 (Sibley and McLeod)	*W. T. Bonniwell*	1 John Gelb, 2 J. C. Edson, 3 S. G. Anderson,
37 (Redwood, ect.,)	S. A. Hall.	1 J. Bryan, 2 Charles Brandt,
38 (Martin, etc.,)	C. H. Smith,	1 Frank A. Day, 2 L. H. Bishop, 3 Alex Fiddes,
39 (Douglas, etc.,)	Knute Nelson,	1 W. B. Cowing, 2 A. L. Jackson,
40 (Kandiyohi, etc.,)	A. E. Rice,	Ole O. Lien,
41 (Otter Tail, etc.,)	H. G. Page,	Andrew McCrea Theodore Holton,

Minnesota News.

HOUSTON.

Mr. Peter Tuper of Money Creek killed an eagle near his farm a few days ago, which measured six feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other, and weighed 89 pounds. It was nearly black, with a few white feathers on the breast.

MOWER.

On the morning of the 6th, the house of S. T. Sargent in Austin was burned with all its contents.

WASECA.

John Lundquist, of Alton, accidentally fell from his wagon on the 6th, and was killed—his neck being broken by the fall.

RICE.

A student of the Scandinavian college, at Northfield, named Iverson, was knocked down and robbed of $30, about dusk a few evenings since, while on his way to the college. The robber escaped.

TODD.

A young man 17 years old was lost in the woods in the town of Moran and is supposed to have perished.

OLMSTED.

A little son of Judson Ross, of Farm Hill, four or five years old, was fatally injured on the 8th inst. His father was driving up to the house with a load of wood, and the little fellow run out to meet him. In trying to get on, he slipped and fell, and was run over. Dr. Sanburn was immediately sent for, but the little one died before he could get there.

DOUGLAS.

Last year, strolling Indians killed over 100 deer in this county and committed sundry robberies and other depredations.

WASECA.

A sad and fatal accident occurred in Otisco on the morning of the 10th, on the M. & S. L. R. R., near Ed Schmidt's farm. While running at a good speed the engine jumped the track, and M. J. Kinney, brakeman was crushed between the engine and tender, and instantly killed. There were five men on the tender, who escaped without serious injury. Mr. Kinney was a resident of Waterville.

STEELE

An old man sixty years of age, named Charles R. Pate, committed suicide at the Arnold House in Owatonna on the 5th, by cutting his throat with a razor. The deed is attributed to mental depression caused by pecuniary embarrassment.

WRIGHT.

A four-year-old son of Martin Pyrlick residing near Delano, was severely scalded on the 7th by the upsetting of a pot of coffee.

POPE.

The house of the editor of the Press in Glenwood was totally destroyed by fire on the 10th with its contents. Loss 1,000 and no insurance.

BECKER.

Land hunters are traveling all over the County and they never fail to find exclusively timber land or timber and prairie together in quantities to suit.

TODD.

A reward of $25 has been offered for the recovery of the remains of Charles Hartung who was lost in the woods three weeks ago and is supposed to have perished, and although forty men have been diligently searching ever since, no clue has yet been discovered.

WRIGHT.

A little boy of a Mr. Robin in the town of Marysville, while sliding with a small hand sled on the ice in Deer Lake, on the 10th, broke through the ice and was drowned. The child was dead when found, his feet sticking in the mud and the hair on the top of his head just over the surface of the water....Mr. O. Berthiaume, of Marysville, lost a ten horse power threshing machine by fire on the night of the 12th.

NICOLLET.

A. J. Lamberton has sold 160 acres of unimproved land in Courtland for $3,200—Hinz purchasing 80 acres and Carl Rickert 80 acres....At the recent letting of the wood contracts for hospital for insane 14,000 cords of wood were offered, viz: 7,900 cords of hard wood, and 6,000 cords soft wood, at prices ranging from $2.37 to $3.40 for hard wood, and from $1.48 to $2.50 for soft. Of this amount about 1,100 cords of soft wood were accepted at prices ranging from $1.48 to $1.70 at the pump house; from $1.74 to $1.85 at the main hospital, and from $1.55 to $1.59 at the branch hospital. About 1,900 cords of hard wood were also accepted at prices ranging from $2.70 to $2.97½ at the main hospital and from $2.37½ to $2.56 at the branch hospital....Nicollet county cast 138 votes less this year than last. Hayes received last year 1,116 votes and Tilden 667—a total of 1,783. This year Pillsbury received 1,009, and Banning 636—a total of 1645.... The extension of the Hastings & Dakota road is rapidly progressing, and there is a fair prospect of the completion of 30 miles by the 1st of January....Cox's majorities as judge of the Ninth Judicial district as far as known are as follows: Nicollet 307, Brown 676, Renville 179, Redwood 14. Lyon will probably give Wallin 200 or more majority, and Lincoln a small majority.

A Strange Story

Thirty-three years ago a family named Benton, consisting of father, mother, son, and daughter, resided in a Western State near a small town called Blank. The father was wealthy and lived in style, and his daughter Mabel, a child between 2 and 3 years, of age was always elegantly dressed, and George, the son, a boy of 7, was preparing to enter an Eastern school. One day little Mabel disappeared, and her parents never heard of her again, although they spent thousands of dollars in searching for her. The heart-broken mother died soon after the loss of her darling and the father wandered over this country and Europe, and finally settled in New York, where he died. Soon George grew to manhood, and the memory of his lost sister was almost effaced from his mind In his 27th year, while visiting a married friend, he fell in love with the governess of his friend's children a beautiful girl of about 23, and after some months they were married and lived happily for five or six years, a boy and girl being born to them during that time.

By the death of an uncle in San Francisco George was left a considerable fortune, and the lawyer who conveyed the intelligence to him also stated that his sister's career had been traced. A tramp on his death-bed in a St. Louis police-station confessed that he and two companions had stolen little Mabel Benton for her clothes and a locket which she wore, and that she had continued with them for several years, when her bright, pretty face attracted the attention of a kind-hearted lady in Ohio, who adopted her and sent her to school, where she remained until her patroness died. Mabel then became a teacher in a large school in Cincinnati, but as her health began to fail she applied for a position as governess, and was now in the family of Mr. M., or at least that was the last place he had heard of her being in.

"What was the name of the family she was with?" asked George.

"M——," was the answer.

"What name did my sister have?"

"Mabel Ferris."

"My God!" cried George, in agony.

"She has been my wife for five years.

Upon further investigation this proved to be the truth, and the girl nearly went crazy, as she was a devout Episcopalian. A separation ensued, all property being equally divided. The children were placed with friends, as neither parent could bear the sight of what was to them the fruit of a crime against God and man. The poor girl is still living in a quiet city in New England, while the husband and brother, after spending all his property save a few hundred dollars in dissipation, shut himself off from all communication with his friends, and is to-day a poor farmer in the County of Garrett, among strangers, and where few know his sadly remarkable story.

The Good Old Times.

How good were the good old times? From a book recently published in Berlin it appears that not longer ago than the middle of the last century no German could leave his country without a permit. If he did, his property was confiscated. A little boy, 10 years old, being accused and perhaps justly convicted, of stealing a lantern used for lighting the streets, was hanged. If a person displeased the King, the King forthwith might imprison him. If a man drove a horse too fast, his sovereign beat him with a stick of white thorn. Princes and Princesses were no exception to such treatment. The civil service was conducted by officers who had purchased their appointments. Lieutenants thrashed sergeants, sergeants thrashed privates, masters thrashed servants. A deserter from the army had his nose and ears sliced off.