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A. P. Miller,
Editor and Proprietor.

# The Worthington Advance.

FREE THOUGHT, FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

VOLUME VII. WORTHINGTON, NOBLES COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1879. NUMBER 42.

## FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[Extra Session.]

*Senate.*

ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Senator Davis, of West Virginia, from the committee on appropriations, stated that, in consideration of the present state of business before the Senate committee, they were unable to concur on the date in the House joint resolution fixing to-morrow as the day of adjournment. They hoped to be able to report the resolution as soon as they fixed an early day for adjournment.

The Senate took up the bill introduced by Senator McPherson to amend the act of 1873, in regard to enrolling and licensing vessels engaged in the coasting and trade fisheries.

INGALLS EXCUSED.

Senator Ingalls, at his own request, was excused from further service on the committee on privileges and elections, and the President pro tem. appointed Senator Logan in his stead.

Senator Allen's amendment to increase the appropriation for the payment of district attorneys and their assistants from $300,000 to $350,000 was rejected.

Senator Wallace moved to amend by inserting after the clause prohibiting any liability to be incurred by any department for future payment of money until an appropriation therefor shall have been made, the words, "except as provided for in section 3.732 of the revised statutes, except the war and navy departments from the general law on this subject." Adopted.

The bill was reported back to the Senate and the amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to.

Senator Hill moved, as per previous notice, to strike out of the third section the words "in a district in which such is now the practice."

Senator Conkling thought as the present law had been praised by the Democrats, it would be better to retain it, amending it to remedy the defects complained of, than to abrogate it altogether, by passing a bill which provided in violation of the constitution and all civilized jurisprudence, that cases should be tried before juries selected on account of their political bias.

Senator Hill replied that he would not vote for the bill unless it contained the proviso that nothing contained in it shall prevent conformity with State practices where such conformity now exists. It was intended to reach cases where State practices had been departed from, and secure impartiality there, and if possible lead to a return to the State system. He admitted to Senator Conkling that he regarded the measure as objectionable, but it was necessary in order to remedy a practice more objectionable.

Senator Conkling asked Hill why he proposed an indecent and bad measure to correct an indecent and bad practice, when the practices could be corrected by amending the existing law.

Senator Hill replied that he believed the practical effect of the bill with a slight amendment, which he would propose, would be simply to force a return by federal courts to the State system. The last clause read: "But nothing here contained shall be construed to prevent any judge in a district in which such is now the practice from ordering the names of jurors to be drawn from boxes used by the State authorities." He would move to strike out the words "in which such is now the practice," so as to make the provision universal.

Senator Morgan said in 1862 the government thought it necessary to introduce politics into the qualifications of federal jurors, leaving out the question whether that was right or necessary at the time. A general amnesty has since gone out for all political crimes, and there seems to be no reason for making the jury box the only place where political disability is to be perpetuated.

SUPPLEMENTAL JUDICIAL BILL.

The bill to amend the enrollment and licensing act went over on expiration of the morning hour, and the supplemental judicial appropriation bill was taken up.

Senator Dawes said this was the most pernicious of measures lately introduced in Congress. It would if it became a law shake the confidence of all justice loving people in our judicial system.

Senator Hill believed the interest of the law was good, and if righteously administered there would be no change needed. It would, as Senator Conkling had said be indecent to introduce politics into the jury system by a law, but they have already been introduced by judges who violate the spirit of existing law and the pending bill is intended to abate this indecency already established.

Senator Wallace opposed the amendment. The words mentioned formed an intentional exception, the object of the bill being to create a uniform federal system for drawing jurors. The amendment would destroy the uniformity.

Senator Carpenter said he would vote for the amendment. He would, at the proper time, like to unite with the lawyers of this body in framing a federal jury law. At present there was no such thing as a trial by a jury in the federal courts. The trial was by the marshal and clerk, and they could pack a jury to convict or acquit, as they pleased. He wished the lawyers of the Senate would let this matter go over until December. A delay of six months more, after bearing the evil sixty years, would not make much difference, and it was impossible to mature a good system in the hurry of the close of this session. He objected to the bill as a partial remedy, and as such likely to stand in the way of a full remedy. He had tried for many years when before in the Senate, to get a good jury law passed, but the judiciary committee as then organized took a view that the business of Congress was to keep the laws just as they were, good or bad.

After further debate Senator Hill's amendment was adopted. The bill was read a third time and passed, yeas 27, nays 15, a strict party vote. On motion of Senator Withers the army appropriation bill was taken up, and without notice thereon, the Senate adjourned.

*House of Representatives.*

NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATES.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Cox—To protect certificates of naturalization. It provides that no right accruing under any certificate of naturalization shall be in question, nor shall such certificate be invalid by reason of any defect through irregularity or illegality in the fact of naturalization after two years from date thereof, unless it occurred by actual or intentional fraud on the part of the holder of such certificate.

HOARDING MONEY.

By Mr. Sanford—Prohibiting the hoarding of money in the treasury and prohibiting an increase of the interest bearing debt of the United States. The bill makes it unlawful for money to be hoarded in the treasury, and provides that all money in the treasury not necessary for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the government shall be used for payment of outstanding United States bonds. Section 2 prohibits the increase of the interest bearing debt, and section 3 inflicts a penalty of $5,000 together with removal from office, upon any government official violating the provisions of this bill.

LIEUT. HIRAM BENNER.

Mr. Young, of Tennessee, introduced a bill granting a pension of $50 per month to the widow of Lieut. Hiram Benner.

TOTAL BILLS.

The total number of bills thus far introduced the present session is 2,335.

THE ARMY AS A POLICE FORCE.

Mr. Springer, from the committee on elections, moved to suspend rules and pass the following bill to prohibit military interference at elections:

WHEREAS, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections; therefore

*Be it resolved*, That it shall not be lawful to bring or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State, any part of the army or navy of the United States, as a police force, to keep the peace at the polls.

The motion was lost, yeas 108, nays 62, not the necessary two-thirds in the majority. It was a strict party vote, the Democrats voting aye, the Republicans no.

OSAGE LANDS.

On motion of Mr. Ryan the bill was passed for the relief of settlers on the Osage trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas.

TWELVE MONTHS TO COMPLETE RESIDENCE.

On motion of Mr. Washburn the bill passed allowing preemption settlers twelve months after date of filing their entries to complete their residence.

COMMERCE.

A resolution to permit the sub-committee of the committee on commerce to set during recess and take testimony on the subject of the commmercial relations offered and failed for want of a two-thirds majority.

The remainder of the session was taken up in consideration of District of Columbia business. Adjourned.

## BAYARD'S BACKBONE.

NO COMPROMISE WITH HIS CONVICTIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A call has been issued for a meeting of the Senate Democratic caucus to-morrow to receive the report from the committee of three Senators, Thurman, McDonald and Garland, appointed Friday to confer with Senator Bayard in regard to his proffered resignation of the chairmanship of the finance committee, and to report whether some harmonious arrangement could not be effected to reclaim the Warner silver bill from its present suspended position in the committee and place it upon the Senate's calendar. The caucus committee will report that Bayard is inflexibly opposed to making any compromise or concession in the matter and that he therefore absolutely declines to become a party to the suggested arrangement of reporting the bill back to the Senate without recommendation, even though it be stipulated that no further action shall be taken on the subject until next session. In brief he insists that the bill should be left in the hands of the committee for mature consideration at the next session of Congress, and that if his party colleagues deem it advisable to force action upon the measure in opposition to his conscientious convictions concerning it they must accept his resignation.

## JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

AMENDMENT RECOMMENDED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The advisory committees of the House and Senate Democratic caucus held a joint meeting this afternoon, at which, after brief discussion, it was decided to recommend to their party friends the adoption of an amendment to the second section of the judicial expenses appropriation bill. One of the clauses of that section provides that no department or officer of the government shall, during said fiscal year ending June 3, 1880, make any contract or incur any liability for the future payment of money until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have first been made by law. The advisory committee agreed that this clause ought to be amended so as to embody the exception contained in section 3,732, by revised statutes, in favor of the war and navy departments.

## GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

THE LABOR COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The House labor committee agreed to visit San Francisco and leading western cities, after adjournment, for the purpose of taking further testimony.

NON-CONCUR.

The House appropriation committee has agreed to recommend non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the legislative bill, the principal feature of the controversy being an appropriation of $7,500 for the pay of contracting laborers of the District of Columbia, which the Senate struck out.

ORDERED TO PANAMA.

Secretary Thompson has ordered the United States ship Marion to Aspinwall. The government has nothing on the isthmus of Panama.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the four per cent. refunding certificates since Saturday's report, $37,000.

MCCRARY'S NOMINATION.

The Senate judiciary committee devoted some time to informal consideration of the legal questions raised in regard to Secretary McCrary's nomination, whether he can constitutionally be confirmed to fill a judicial position not yet vacated, and which Judge Dillon is to occupy until next September, while he himself continues to act under the Senate's former confirmation as secretary of war. Senators Garland, Bayard, Conkling and Carpenter, the sub-committee to whom the question was recently referred, were not prepared to submit a formal report this morning, but it is understood they coincide in holding that the legal obstacle is very formidable and probably insurmountable. There seems to be very little doubt that the full committee will take the same view and that the appointment will fail of confirmation during the present session. There were, however, no manifestations in committee to-day of a disapproval of the nomination on political or personal grounds. In the event of a final decision that the President cannot thus anticipate a vacancy Secretary McCrary will be appointed when Judge Dillon's resignation takes effect and his nomination will be sent to the Senate upon its reassembling.

CORBIN TO WAIT.

The committee to-day reached an informal agreement to let the nomination of D. T. Corbin as chief justice of the United States court for Utah go over without action until next December.

## OLD WORLD WAVELETS.

**De Cassagnac Creates a Stormy Scene in the French Chamber of Deputies—Gambetta Forced to Adjourn the Sitting, and De Cassagnac Suspended for Three Days—Several of the Members Come to Blows—Miscellaneous.**

DE CASSAGNAC.

VERSAILLES, June 16.—In the discussion of Jules Ferry's educational bill in the chamber of deputies to-day, Paul De Cassagnac accused Ferry of uttering calumnies against religious orders, and with falsifying documents. He refused to retract the charges, and on the left voting to censure De Cassagnac the confusion became so great that Gambetta, president of the chamber, left the chair, closing the session for an hour. De Cassagnac continued speaking after the galleries had been cleared, amid great confusion.

SUSPENDED FROM THE CHAMBER.

VERSAILLES, June 16.—The chamber of deputies on resuming its sitting voted to exclude De Cassagnac from the chamber for three days. De Cassagnac replying to the vote of the house declared the present cabinet was infamous. Gambetta threatened him with prosecution. The sitting was again suspended and debate ultimately adjourned.

PERSONAL ALTERCATIONS.

LONDON, June 16.—A correspondent at Paris describing the scenes in the chamber of deputies yesterday, says many members of the right rushed toward the ministerial bench. Dariste called minister Tirard a coward, and there was a personal collision between them. Blows were also exchanged between Rauline and Jean David. De Cassagnac, after censure of the house had been pronounced upon him, declared the government the scum of cowards and wretches. The *Soir* announces that explanations have passed between Gambetta and De Cassagnac, and the latter will not be prosecuted.

CLERICAL SUCCESS.

ROME, June 16.—At the municipal election yesterday, the clericals gained the advantage owing to a division in the liberal ranks. The fact produces great impression here.

OPPOSED TO THE DOUBLE STANDARD.

A Berlin correspondent learns from a trustworthy source that Bismarck is firmly opposed to the introduction of the double metallic standard.

FRESH INUNDATIONS.

LONDON, June 16.—A correspondent at Vienna reports that fresh inundations have taken place in Galecea Silecia and Hungary. Half the town of Troppan in Austrian Silesia is submerged, the hay harvest destroyed, seven iron bridges demolished and the Danube still rising.

WOOLEN DUTY.

BERLIN, June 16.—The reichstag has voted duties on woolen goods in accordance with the proposed government tariff.

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A public lecturer fell on the stage in Indiana last week and the audience hissed him, believing him to be intoxicated; but when it was announced that the man was dead the audience repented its hasty censure, and then the applause was deafening.

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A fat dog lying on a front stoop is a good boarding house advertisement.

## Miscellaneous News Notes.

The Duke of Bedford has remitted an entire half-year's rent to his agricultural tenants.

It is proposed to imitate the New York elevated railway system along the Liverpool docks.

There is an old lady, 107, in Boston who never uses spectacles, and whose sight is as good as ever it was. She was born blind.

Coffee growing has proved successful with a few planters in southern Florida, and its cultivation there promises to be extended.

Eighty thousand pounds of eggs were sent from Omaha to San Francisco last month. This indicates a lively lecture season in prospect.

Philadelphia has the champion marvel. It is a coroner who tried to save a man's life, when the decease of the individual would give him a case.

A Marshalltown colored girl took a dose of laudanum, Saturday, because her lover had gone back on her. A stomach pump brought her through.

Troy, which has 49,000 inhabitants, makes 3,290,000 dozens of cuffs and 168,000 dozens of shirts in a year; but you wouldn't think it, to see a Troy man.

The Roman Curia has secretly granted a divorce between the Prince and Princess of Monaco. The decree is said to have been pronounced Wednesday, May 28.

Erasmus Hobart, of Titusville, aged 14, is quite a musical genius, and plays the piano, organ, violin, cornet, flute, and other instruments, learning without a teacher.

Mr. Frank Marshall, who wrote "False Shame," is at work on a play to be called "Robert Emmett," in which Irving and Miss Ellen Terry will play the principle parts.

A Dubuque man beat his wife terribly with a club, and then poured boiling water over the wounds, all because she refused to sign a deed of some property he wished to dispose of.

The Sioux City *Journal* says: We could stand the tramps, and the grasshoppers, and never complain, but four book agents in town all at once caused the cup of suffering to bubble over the brim.

Two of the companions of Count Antinori, in the Italian African expedition, have been taken prisoners by a tribe hostile to the king of Shoa. Though in great danger, they still Shoa bold front.

Artificial ice, said to be superior to nature's product, is manufactured in the South at a cost of only 70 cents per ton. It is turned out in blocks two and a half feet long by ten inches in thickess.

Mr. Whistler's "arrangement in black and gold," which was the cause of his action against Mr. Ruskin, has found a home at Stratford-on-Avon, having been purchased by Mayor Flower of that town.

After Tom Sanders, of Decatur, Ala., had dreamed three nights in succession that he could subsist 40 days and nights without food, he concluded to keep the fast, but failed at the end of 38 days, when he died.

*Truth* intimates that eighty-four black balls were dropped into the box at the Athenæum club to show that the members preferred the room of Mr. Charley, M. P., common sergeant of the city of London, to his company.

Mr. St. Leger Hubert, who was on Lord Dufferin's staff in Canada, and has been until now secretary to the high commissioner and clerk of the legislative council in Cyprus, will be Sir Garnet Wolseley's secretary in South Africa.

The Queen of England presented to the King of Siam last year the Order of St. Michael and the Cross of St. George. An embassy is now on the way to England to invest the queen with the Order of the White Elephant in return for her compliment.

He was a cold misanthropical man; alone in the world, loved by none, loving none; a fierce hater of humanity. And when he died he left his large fortune to be devoted to the purchase of brass horns and accordeons for young men too poor to obtain them.

A Prof. Paschal Plant, of Baltimore, is reported to have invented a machine for separating gold from earth or gravel without the use of water. This has been a desideratum to gold miners for many years. Several of his machines have been shipped to California.

The Baptists in Great Britain have 3,451 chapels, with 1,028,000 sittings, The number of church members is 276,348—an increase for 1878 of 7,512. There are 1,479 pastors and 2,652 lay preachers. The increase of church accommodations in the year was 20,000. For home mission work the sum raised was £16,986.

A young man from Keokuk visited Sigourney a few days ago, wearing low quarter shoes on a small foot, and red stockings. He was suspicioned, and retiring early, 8 o'clock P. M., the inhabitants were sure he was a woman, because a good-looking young man could not be prevailed on to go to bed that early. He was arrested for being a woman, but was soon discharged.

Steubenville *Herald*: When you see a girl flying around a dry goods counter, and bothering the ladylike young man clerk almost to death, to show her this piece of lace and that piece of ruching, and this and that piece of white dress goods, you needn't think she's going to get married—her mind is on greater things intent; she will graduate next week, or the week after.

At a meeting of the Paris municipality a few days ago attention was called to a Catholic edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," copies of which had been distributed as prizes even in a secular school, containing notes, according to which slavery is not contrary to natural order, and some laborers would be happier if slaves. An assurance was given that such works would be expunged from the prize catalogue.

Pope Leo XIII. is tall and spare, with a patrician air. He has a fine head, crowned with white hair, strongly marked features, the aspect of an ascetic, with something marble-like in the general appearance of the figure. His face is lighted by a piercing look, and his smile is very winning. His voice is sonorous, not so mellow as Pope Pius's, but more powerful. Though he is moderate in his opinions, he does not lack firmness.

If a man in San Francisco or in Oregon drops in the postoffice a letter misdirected or without a stamp, as sometimes happens even with careful correspondents, two weeks must elapse before he hears anything of it, for it cannot be opened short of the dead letter office in Washington, whither it is sent. It is now proposed to get over this difficulty by establishing branch dead letter offices in different parts of the country, a common-sense plan that is in practice in Great Britain.

The crown prince of Sweden is believed to have gone to England with matrimonial designs on the Princess Beatrice. He is tall and dark, with good features, though his general appearance is marred by his being obliged to wear spectacles. The royal race of the Bernadottes is a modern one, but it is one of the most respectable in Europe, and is likely to hold its place at least as long as any of the reigning houses of the day. The Princess Beatrice might easily do worse.

Formerly the Roman Catholic papers were filled with announcements of the conspicuous sums of money continually placed at the feet of Pius IX. Now, instead, we hear as repeatedly of the munificient amounts given by Leo XIII. for charitable purposes. On the occasion of Easter his holiness distributed 26,000 francs to indigent persons and pious institutions, without taking into account special subsidies granted to convents and educational establishments in Rome and elsewhere.

## THE WORLD'S DOINGS.

GREENBACK CONVENTION.

A Greenback convention assembled in St. Paul, June 10. Hon. I. Donnelly presided. Ara Barton was nominated for Governor, and full State ticket was put in the field.

ACCEPTED.

The Detroit, Michigan daily papers publish a letter of Rev. Samuel S. Harris, of Chicago, in acceptance of the bishopric of the diocese of Michigan, to which he was elected by the Episcopal convention held in Detroit last week.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.

A San Antonia Texas special of June 13. says the stage was stopped by forty masked men near Menardsville, Wednsday night, and the mail bags rifled. On the day after occured the murder of Mrs. Colsun and daughters by Indians. Two men were killed by them on the upper Frio. The Indians also attacked a party of ten camped on Devil's river, but were repulsed.

MORMONDOM BIGAMY.

At Salt Lake, Utah, June 14, George R. Reynolds, the Mormon husband of several wives was sentenced to five years imprisonment and $300 fine. He is the first Mormon convicted of polygamy since the passage of the act in 1862, and every effort was made to prevent conviction. It is expected he will leave here to-morrow morning on his way to Detroit penitentiary.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

In the Louisiana constitutional convention, in session at New Orleans, ex-Gov. Pinchback, colored, June 10, made a long address on the subject of education, in which he reviewed the political events of the State for the past few years, expressed disappointment at the results of Democratic administration of State government, but still hoped good would be accomplished by it, dwelt upon the unsatisfactory condition of the colored people, and appealed to the whites to lend them a helping hand in their efforts to become good intelligent citizens.

COACH ROBBED.

A Fort Robinson, Nebraska, telegram of June 10, says the daily passenger coach of the Sydney and Black Hills company, which left Sydney Monday morning for Deadwood, was stopped a few miles north of Cheyenne river, on Tuesday at midnight by five masked robbers. The passengers, four in number, were robbed of their money and valuables, the mail sacks cut open, contents thrown on the road, the robbers taking the registered packages. Having made a successful clean up the robbers allowed the coach to proceed on its northward journey.

ATTEMPTED STREET CAR ROBBERY

In St. Paul Friday night June 13, the street cars waited at Wabashaw street for the conclusion of an opera house entertainment. Three cars went to lower town. The first car was entered by two tramps, one seized the driver, and the other snatched the money box and ran. The driver broke away from his assailant and pursued the thief, who slipped and fell, dropping the box which the driver recovered. Unsuccessful attempts by the same tramps were made to seize the money boxes on the two following cars.

FEARFUL MURDER.

On the morning of June 11, in New York City, Mrs. Jane L. D. Y. Hull, age 58, wife of Dr. Alonzo J. Hull, was found dead in bed at No. 140 West Forty-second street. Her hands and feet were tied; she was blindfolded and a gag was in her mouth. A trunk at the side of her bed was opened and rifled of its contents. An examination of the premises snowed that an entrance had been effected through the front door, which was open; all other parts were secure. Her fingers were badly torn, and one large diamond and one emerald had been taken therefrom.

SILVER IN EUROPE.

In the English House of Commons June 12, in the debate on the Indian budget Right Honorable Mr. Goschen pointed out that the main causes of depreciation of silver such as American over-production and German demonetization, were likely to continue in operation much longer, and as he was most distinctly assured upon high authority, that the German government did not intend to sell any more silver he strongly advised the government not to make any radical change in the existing system of Indian coinage. Stanhope, under secretary of India, expressed his agreement with the greater part of Goschen's speech, and added that he recognized the difficulties of dealing with so delicate a subject.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

June 13, dispatches from Ohio and Indiana and also from Kentucky state that a destructive storm of wind and rain passed over that region from the north to the south, reaching points in Kentucky Wednesday night and doing considerable damage to crops, fences, etc. The lightning struck several dwellings in Salem, Indiana. Daniel Mitchell, of that place, was killed by the shock while standing under a tree. The railroad depot at Chrietiansburg, Ky., was completely demolished. Two hundred trees of that place were uprooted. The lightning struck the house of John Hamilton, of Madison, Ind., seriously injuring some of the inmates.

THE MCCRARY—DILLON JUDGESHIP.

The Senate judiciary committee has referred to the sub-committee, consisting of Senators Garland, Bayard, Conkling, and Carpenter, an important question raised in regard to Secretary McCrary's nomination for the circuit judgeship which is to be vacated by Judge Dillon next September. The novel question is whether a nomination can constitutionally be confirmed to fill a vacancy not yet created, if at the same time it be stipulated that the person so nominated is to continue to occupy another office until the position to which he is prospectively appointed shall have actually become vacant by resignation or otherwise. The committee defer action upon Secretary McCrary's nomination until after they pass upon this novel question.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S ESTATE.

A Salt Lake telegram of June 15, says Amelia A. Young, the nineteenth wife of the late Prophet, Priest and King, Brigham Young, June 14, made application for the appointment of a receiver and for an injunction to restrain the executors of the estate of Brigham Young from a further performance of duty, claiming they have improperly made away with about one million dollars of the estate. The executors are George Q. Cannon, Albert Carrington and Brigham Youug, Jr. The Third district court has appointed United States Marshal Shaughnessy and McCormick banker, as receivers. The estate is claimed to be orth two and a half millions. About one million is said to have been returned to John Taylor, trustee of the Mormon church, by the executors of Brigham Young's will.

WELCOME TO VANDERBILT.

June 15, William H. Vanderbilt reached New York in the steam-ship Brittanic from his four-week's trip to Europe. A party of over 150 persons of the employes of the New York Central & Hudson River road, accompanied by a number of invited guests, met Mr Vanderbilt on the steamboat before the Brittanic reached her pier. Chauncey M. Depew welcomed the railroad king in a characteristic speech assuring him that "the boys had kept the machine running in good order since his absence." As proof that business had suffered no detriment, he alluded to the fact that the Lake Shore and Northwestern were "booming in the stock market, while the New York Central & Hudson River touched 120 the day before." Mr. Vanderbilt protests that his visit to Europe had no business significance whatever, that it was not made to extend his dominion or strengthen his bonds as "railroad king," but purely as a pleasure excursion for recreation solely.

CLOUD BURST.

Deadwood, D. T. telegram of June 15: Further particulars of the cloud burst near Buffalo Gap Thursday evening, obtained from passengers this evening, show that the water commenced rising about 8 o'clock in Beaver Creek and a mile this side of Buffalo Gap station, on the Sidney stage road and about ninety-two miles from Deadwood. Near the banks of the creek were camped a party of nine persons from Mill county, Iowa, four from the Black Hills, and Montgomery Bros.' and Clark's freight outfit, loaded with 40,000 pounds, principally crushing machinery, which was nearly all destroyed and scattered for miles around. The wagons with one exception, were also destroyed, and only a few mules were saved. Nine persons were drowned, whose names were given in the previous dispatch. Four bodies have thus far been recovered. The water covered a space forty miles wide and subsided within two hours after the rise. Fragments of wagons, etc., were seen three to five miles from the scene of disaster. All the creeks around this hill are unusually high

## DOOMED.

***A Woman on Her Way to the Gallows—Mrs. Jennie R. Smith and Her Paramour Sentenced to be Hanged for the Murder of Her Husband.***

[New York Special (June 9) to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

There is real and deep-seated excitement in Jersey City to-day over the sentence to death at the hangman's hands of Mrs. Jennie Smith and Covert D. Bennett, for the murder of Mrs. Smith's husband. The case has excited great interest from the first. Both prisoners are young, Mrs. Smith being under thirty, and Bennett just over twenty. They had been much in each other's company, and were confessedly guilty of illicit love before the tragedy. Smith was found dead in his bed, his body mutilated with wounds made by a knife and bludgeon.

On the trial Mrs. Smith adhered to the story told by her on the morning of the discovery, and averred that she had found her husband's dead body by her side on awakening from a stupor which she believed to have been caused by chloroform administered in her sleep. The State proved no material fact inconsistent with this story. Bennett proved that he entered a horse car in that part of Jersey City in which Mrs. Smith lived, at nine o'clock on the night of the murder, and went to the ferry. A young man, a fellow actor, who knew him well, saw him about eleven o'clock at the Bowery Theater, which was on his way to his boarding-house in Williamsburg. A fellow-boarder, a lady, swore that she admitted him before midnight, and he went to his room. He met other inmates of the house at breakfast. Bennett, learning by the newspapers that he was suspected of this foul murder, awaited, as he avers, for several days to see whether the real murderer should be arrested. Then he gave himself up.

Bennett was not shown to have been an associate of the idle or the vicious. On the contrary, he was a sentimental, church-going youth of twenty years, fond of literary exercises, declamation and debates, which taste led him to adopt the stage as a profession. It was upon the allegations contained in a letter written by Bennett to Mrs. Smith that the Judge charged strongly for a verdict of guilty. In it their guilty love was plainly to be inferred. Most persons believe that one or both of them were guilty accessories, but the testimony was very flimsy, and the verdict was a surprise.

The scene in the court room this morning beggars description. Each car brought crowds as early as seven o'clock, while scores walked to the court house, not a few bringing children with them. A detachment of police and all the court officers were on duty in and around the two buildings, and it was with the utmost difficulty that they succeeded in preventing a fatal crush when the door to the court room was thrown open. Then a grand rush ensued for front seats, the women struggling with the multitude of men. Dresses were torn and bonnets were smashed, but this was forgotten in the excitement. Ten minutes after the doors were opened not even standing space was to be obtained. Above the din could be heard the smothered curses of men and cries of women. Eventually, the latter were extricated from their uncomfortable situation and were escorted to the gallery at the front.

When Judge Knapp took his place on the bench, a deep stillness prevailed throughout the room. The prisoners and their escort walked slowly to the inclosure. Mrs. Smith leaned heavily on the arm of the officer. Bennett walked firmly and evinced a deep earnestness of manner. He, too, was dressed in black. When they sat down Mrs. Smith was weeping, and her head dropped as if she was on the point of fainting. Judge Knapp said: "Covert D. Bennett and Jennie Smith, stand up." The prisoners instantly arose, Mrs. Smith's counsel standing up with her. She still held her handkerchief to her eyes, and was deeply affected, as could be seen by the violent heaving of her chest. Bennett's hands were clasped together tightly, and the muscles of his facee twitched violently, giving to the countenance a terrible expression. Judge Knapp said:

"Covert C. Bennett and Jennie R. Smith, you have been tried and convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree, for the murder of Richard H. Smith. Have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?"

Their counsel answered that they had not. Judge Knapp then, addressing Mrs. Smith, in a tremulous voice, said:

"Jennie Smith, the sentence of the law is, and by this court, that you be taken from thebar of this court, by the sheriff, to the jail of this county, there to remain in close confinement until Friday, July 25, 1879, and that then, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken by the sheriff and be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

As the last words escaped his lips the miserable woman leaned her head upon the supporting arm of Mr. Flemming, and sobbed audibly. Groans were heard among the occupants of the gallery, and tears coursed down the cheeks of many men. The court then addressed Bennett in the same language, and while he was listening to the terrible words his eyes seemed ready to burst from their sockets, in his efforts to conceal his internal agony. The police had all they could do to preserve order as the prisoners were taken back to their cells.

Bennett, when conducted to his cell, lost all mastery over his feelings, and threw himself upon his cot and wept bitterly. Rev. Dr. Rice strove to comfort him, but without avail. Bennett, weak and humbled, afterward listened to him, and repeated after him a part of the Episcopal service for the condemned. Mrs. Smith was much more calm than was Bennett. The citizenf of Jersey City are subscribing money to ward helping Mrs. Smith pay the expense o trying to get a new trial.

## Minnesota Prohibition State Convention.

The annual convention of the State Prohibitionists of Minnesota, met in Harrison Hall, Minneapolis, June 10. E. A. Beirce, of Winona, was elected Chairman. Twenty-one counties were represented by a little over 100 persons, some 50 of who were from Hennepin county. There were seven lady delegates. The following State ticket was put in nomination.

For Governor, W. W. Satterlee, of Hennepin county; for Lieutenant Governor, S. B. Williams, of Waseca county; for Attorney General, A. W. Bangs, of Le Sueur county; for Secretary of State, J. C. Stearns, of ——— county; for State Treasurer, John M. Dunham, of Hennepin county; for Railroad Commissioner, C. Griswold, of Anoka county.

THE PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, The old political parties are opposed by resolutions, in party convention passed and by every public act of their representatives in the hall of legislation, to the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors and in favor of the policy of license.

WHEREAS, We, as Prohibitionists, are opposed to this policy, believing it to be wrong in principle and a failure in practice, we cannot, therefore, cast our votes with those parties without violating our consciences and stultifying our manhood.

*Therefore resolved*, That we will follow the policy already marked out by the Prohibition Reform party, and declaring ourselves free from the old party yoke, nominate true men for office, and standing by them to the last, turn not either to the right or to the left, until we win the victory.

*Resolved further*, That we invite and urge upon our fellow citizens to join in this movement without regard to past party affiliations.

## GREENBACK CONVENTION.

**Full State Ticket Nominated and Platform Adopted in St. Paul, June 10, 1879.**

The National Greenback party met in delegate convention at Armory Hall, St. Paul, July 10, the object of the convention being the nomination of a State ticket. Seventeen counties were represented by about 100 persons. Hon. Ignatius Donnelly was elected chairman, and on taking the chair addressed the convention at considerable length. The following ticket was put in motion:

For Governor, Ara Barton, of Rice county; for Lieutenant Governor, William Meighen, of Fillmore county; for State Treasurer, Andrew Nelson, of Meeker county; for Secretary of State, A. P. Lane, of Hennepin county; for Attorney General, William L. Keily, of Ramsey county; for Railroad Commissioner, Ebanezer Ayers, of Washington county.

THE PLATFORM.

First—We are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the act of 1869, falsely entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit;" believing that it was an unnecessary, dishonest and radical change of the original contract between the debtor and creditor classes—an act of robbery of hundreds of millions of dollars from the people for the benefit of American and European bondholders, and one that was intended to perpetuate the national debt for all time; we therefore demand that all the bonds due by the government be paid in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the original terms on which they were issued; and that all the four, and four and a half per cent., and all other bonds issued since the passage of that act on long time, subject as understood to all the contingencies of subsequent legislation, be immediately paid in non-interest bearing full legal tender currency.

Second—We are in favor of the free and unrestricted coinage of silver, upon the same terms and conditions as gold, and its restoration as a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

Third—We demand the immediate repeal of the resumption law, believing that it passage at the time was an infamous sin and crime against the debtor classes, whose obligations, contracted in good faith and on a currency basis, were thus more than doubled, while all property was reduced nearly one-half. We denounce the whole scheme of locking up in the treasury vaults four or five millions of currency subject to redemption, and coin held for the purpose of redemption, while but little more than $4,000,000 has been redeemed, or offered for redemption, as wholly in the interest of a few moneyed men, and suicidal, unjust and oppressive to the great body of the American people.

Fourth—We regard the whole system of the contraction of the currency, from April, 1866, to the present time, as an act of gross fraud and injustice; subversive of the best interests of the nation; leading to tens of thousands of bankruptcies; the concentration of a large part of the wealth of the people in the hands of a few bullionists and money-holders, and the stagnation and paralysis of almost every industry.

Fifth—After having replaced the entire bonded debt of the nation with legal tender currency (except where the faith of the government was originally and specifically pledged to coin payment) we believe that thereafter the circulation should be steadily and gradually increased in exact proportion to the growth of population and wealth and business of the country—the circulation per capita being maintained as nearly as possible the same, so as not to disturb the relative value of money and property.

Sixth—We believe that all private property, and everything that has value, owned or held by individuals or corporations, and all industries and interests in the nation, should bear their equal and legitimate share of taxation for the support of the government and the protection of the people.

Seventh—We regard the declaration of the Republican party at its last convention n this State in 1878, that "*no constitutional right inheres in the government to protect the people against monopolies by the powerful, arbitrary and rapacious*" as a most reckless and dangerous heresy as heartless as it is untrue, and anti-Republican in sentiment.

Eighth—We are opposed to all unjust and discriminative class legislation, and in favor of a fair field and open competition for all.

Ninth—We are earnestly opposed to all large landed monopolies—either by railroads, corporations or private individuals, and believe that the public domain should be held exclusively for actual settlers, in moderate and reasonable quantities. We are opposed to the present or any other national banking system, and in favor of the government alone issuing all that circulates as money. We are in favor of a graduated and equitable income tax; but one term of office for President and Vice President; the election of President, Vice President, postmasters, and as far as practical all other officers by a direct vote of the people; the severe punishment by fine or imprisonment or both, and by disfranchisement and ineligibility to office of any person who offers to buy or sell a vote, or is guilty of any fraud or intimidation, or threats or violence at a ballot-box or election, with a view to prevent the free and independent vote of any person or persons whatsoever or whomsoever.

Tenth—We regard the old Minnesota railroad bonds as dishonest and illegal in their whole origin and history, a measure conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, and one that is not *morally* binding on the people of this State.

Eleventh—We are in favor of the equalization of the soldiers' bounties.

Twelfth—We desire to enter our protest as American citizens against the custom which has been followed almost exclusively by the leaders of both the old parties—and especially the Republicans—since the close of the late war of the rebellion, of fostering local prejudices and sectional strife and hatred, whether between the North and South or the East and West, regarding it as unpatriotic, narrow-minded, illiberal and fratricidal, and one that cannot be too earnestly condemned by all good citizens of the Union, indicating the demagogue and partisan rather than the statesman or patriot, and obviously intended to divert the attention of the people from graver and more important subjects of a practical character.

Thirteenth—We denounce the boisterous and vindictive discussion for weeks together by the present Congress, of an insignificant and inoperative election law, that has not existed at all until within the last few years; at the same time that they adjourned over Monday, week after week, to prevent the introduction of any measures of relief in the interest of the people, as wicked and peurile, and beneath the dignity of any honest and respectable body of American citizens.

Fourteenth—We are opposed to all land-grabs by wealthy corporations in this State, either of swamp lands, internal improvement lands, or the public domain, in any form whatever. We believe that the swamp lands ought to be appraised and sold the same as school lands and internal improvement lands now are, and the proceeds funded and the interest, together with that accruing from the internal improvement land fund, devoted to school purposes and other general current expenses of the State in such a way that all may participate in the benefits, and the burdens and taxes of the people correspondingly lightened. We are opposed to all useless and unnecessary offices and sinecures, and all favoritism and fraud, or the retention in office of persons guilty of dishonesty or extravagance in the use of public moneys, and in favor of the most rigid economy and fidelity in the administration of all State and federal matters.

Fifteenth—We commend the public speakers and press of our National-Greenback-Labor party throughout the State for avoiding all low, vulgar personalities and slang, and confining themselves closely to the measures and principles before the country, rather than striving to traduce and villify and misrepresent those who differ from them in opinion; believing that a calm, earnest, dispassionate, courteous and gentlemanly course in the future, as in the past, will be appreciated by our best citizens of all parties. We also desire to express our admiration and appreciation of our Greenback members in Congress for their noble, earnest and able advocacy of the rights and interests of the people.

*Howard Lake Advocate*,