

THE COLUMBUS.

Further News Anent the Disaster.

Young Nutt Acquitted—"Not Guilty."

Additional Confessions From the Fiend, Schenck.

Boston, 22.—Fishermen say the City of Columbus did not strike on Devil's Bridge at all, but on a mussel bed, mentioned yesterday as situated 800 feet outside of the buoy of the bridge. They say further there is but fifteen feet of water there, and all contend that Captain Wright was correct when he said he saw the buoy on the steamer's port bow at the time she struck. Quartermaster McDonald, the man at the wheel when the catastrophe occurred, has been reported as having said when off Nobiska light, Capt. Wright gave him the course to follow as south-west by west, and he held that course until the vessel struck the rocks. Capt. Wright admits that he was correctly quoted as far as changing the course at Nobiska is concerned, but also says before entering his state-room in the pilot house he told the second mate to change the course to west-south-west, when the ship should be off Tarpaulin Cave light, and in his opinion this was not done, hence the wreck.

New Bedford, 22.—The tug Nellie went to the wreck of the City of Columbus, but returned, the sea being so rough that she could not land at Gay Head. The body of Edward T. Hutchinson, of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, was identified. Another body was identified as August Pearson, of Toronto.

Capital Chips.

Washington, 22.—Senator Hale introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to secure to the medical profession equal rights in the service of the United States. It provides that all appointments to the medical service under government shall be made from graduates of legally chartered medical institutions, without discrimination in favor of original army school, or theory of medical practice.

A delegation from the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, consisting of Justice Strong, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Washington; Johnson, Chicago; Spining, Cleveland, and Hon. John Hill, New Jersey, called upon the President and expressed thanks for the action taken by him in relation to the restoration to the Nez Percé Indians of their homes in Idaho.

Hour introduced a bill in the Senate to prevent the circulation through the mails of this country, of lottery advertisements coming from foreign countries.

The Fiend.

Vienna, 22.—In addition to his previous confession of having murdered four girls, and having planned five more murders for last week, Schenck confesses that he intended to murder all the family of Baroness Malenati, together with her maid. It seems that Schenck induced the maid to steal pearls valued at \$2,000, which the Emperor of Austria presented to Dr. Malenati for attending on the Duke of Babstadi, son of Emperor Napoleon I. in his last illness. The maid had prepared everything for the reception of Schenck and his accomplices on the night when the former was arrested.

Iowa Legislature.

Chicago, 22.—Journalist Des Moines, Iowa: Representative Stewart (Democrat) in the lower house of the Legislature, submitted a resolution declaring that whereas grave charges of breach of official trust have been made against the character of Senator Allison, a committee of investigation be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers. Tabled, says 56, says 42. A joint resolution was adopted to vote on United States Senator to-morrow.

BUCKLE'S ARNICA BALM.

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Bore, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetters, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money returned. 25 cents per box. For sale by K. C. M. I. Drug Store.

Obituary.

London, 22.—Earl Grosvenor, the son and heir of the Duke of Westminster, died from congestion of the lungs, after three days' illness. He was born April 28th, 1853.

Your Life Is At Stake.

There is no question about it; who ever neglects a cough or cold, does so at the risk of his or her life. To-day it may be easily controlled; next week the lungs may be full of tubercles. Think of this. Do not wilfully rush to a consumptive's grave. Remember that a few doses of "Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar" will cure any cold or cough, if taken early enough. Remember also, that there is a crisis when all medication is "too late!" Sold by all druggists at 50 cents and \$1. The large size being much the cheapest. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure Toothache in one minute.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

That is daily bringing joy to the homes of thousands by saving many of their dear ones from an early grave. Truly is Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Loss of Voice, Tickling in the Throat, Pain in Side and Chest, any disease of the Throat and Lungs, a positive cure. Guaranteed. Soap, Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

Nutt Acquitted.

Pittsburg, Pa., 22.—At 10 o'clock this morning the jury in the Nutt trial returned a verdict of not guilty on account of insanity at the time the act was committed. As early as seven o'clock, the entrance to the court house were besieged by a crowd far exceeding the numbers in attendance on any day since the trial. Promptly at 9.30 the court was opened and the prisoner escorted to a seat. His countenance wore a look of the most profound anxiety, now changing to one of confidence as words of encouragement were whispered into his ear, again putting on an air of despondency as the thought that the jury might perhaps find him guilty flitted across his mind. The muscles of his face twitched nervously and other movements of his body indicated that his mind was ill at ease. To counsel he stated that he slept only two hours last night. The curiosity of the audience was intense and at every rustle or commotion of the door there would be a turning of heads and a stretching of necks. The jury filed in at 9.58 a.m. and as they seated themselves the silence was oppressive. After the usual questions the prisoner was ordered to stand up, but was so weak that he had to be assisted to his feet. The foreman then announced the verdict and the crowd, which with difficulty was restrained during the day, gave vent to its approval in a loud cheer, which the immense crowd outside took up and answered back, and another cheer went up from those inside. Finally order was restored and the prisoner was remanded to jail until to-morrow, when he will be examined by a committee as to his present mental condition. Mrs. Nutt and Lizzie were not present. They remained at the residence of Major Brown, where the glad tidings were quickly conveyed to them. Congratulatory dispatches are pouring in on them from all points.

Committee Work.

Washington, 22.—The Reagan interstate commerce bill was discussed in the committee on commerce this morning. An amendment making the bill applicable to all common carriers engaged in the transportation of property from one state to another, whether by land or water, was disagreed to.

Consideration of the measure in relation to France and Germany was postponed till the next regular meeting. The House committee on post offices agreed to report favorably the bill fixing the rate of postage at one cent for three ounces on newspapers and periodicals sent by other publishers or news agents.

Affairs in Egypt.

Khartoum, 22.—The total number of soldiers in Khartoum is 6,100, of which 2,000 are Chaggies, known as Bedouin Black troops. They are wholly unreliable and the whole garrison is in a state of demoralization on account of the long arrears of pay. Only two small steamers navigate the river to Berber. It is expected the evacuation of Khartoum would take months; meanwhile the rebel forces are daily increasing south of town. There is also a report that the rebels are coming from the west. Sulabey repelled the attack of the rebels near Mesalamia.

Mean Meaney.

New York, 22.—Peter J. Meaney, pool seller at race courses, is missing from Brooklyn. He was under bonds to appear for sentence, having pleaded guilty to an indictment for keeping pool rooms. It is also given out that Meaney, as treasurer of the Iron Moulder's union, is short in his accounts \$20,000; that he can't make good the deficit, and flight was necessary. The furniture in Meaney's palatial residence, according to an advertisement, is for sale.

Unsuccessful.

London, 22.—The Dutch expedition, sent from Padang early in December to the west coast of Achenee to rescue the captive crew of twenty-five men, including an American, of the lost steamer Nisero, returned without success. The expedition destroyed several villages belonging to the Bajah and his tribe. The crew were removed to the interior and the prospect of their lives being spared is faint.

Fire Record.

Montreal, 22.—The St. Lawrence sugar refinery, with the exception of one wing, burnt to-day. Loss estimated at \$150,000; insured. The cigar factory of Davis & Son adjoining, was damaged \$10,000; insured.

Suing a Defaulter.

Patchogue, L. I., 22.—Civil suits were begun against E. S. Peck, defaulting cashier of Patchogue bank, and the would-be suicide, to get control of the securities withheld.

Only a Scare.

London, 22.—The explosives in the tunnel near Easton Station, designed to destroy the Prince of Wales, prove to be a harmless compound, probably dropped from a train before the Prince passed.

Whisky Did It.

New York, 22.—The body of George Lathrop, aged 36, and from Chicago only a few days, was found frozen to death in South Fourth street, Williamsburg. There was a whisky bottle in his pocket.

The Irish.

Dublin, 22.—Parnell invites his followers to meet in this city next week to consider an Irish amendment which will be offered to the address in reply to the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament. The police captured five armed men at Tullamore, while attacking the residence of General Leman, for the supposed purpose of obtaining arms.

The King Killers.

Madrid, 22.—A Frenchman and a Portuguese were arrested, suspected of the meditation of an attack upon Alfonso.

How inexpensive, and yet how effective is the great substitute for Sulphur Baths, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The Coroner's Jury Sifting the Death of W. G. Young.

A Mass of Testimony, and Nothing Startling.

Experts to be Examined To-day.

Is it a Mountain or an Ant-Hill?

The examination into the cause of the death of W. G. Young, who was formerly an inmate of Dr. Young's hospital, was resumed yesterday, at 1.30 p.m. The first witness was Mrs. Phineas H. Young, who testified that she resided in the asylum, and held a position as matron there. Was at the asylum of Dr. S. B. Young in the month of December. A patient was an inmate in said month by the name of William G. Young. Know that he is not there and that he is dead. Died about half-past twelve Christmas night, but on reflection thought it was a day or two before Christmas. Was certain it was about half-past twelve in the night. Deceased had been in the asylum some time since last September. When asked as to his condition, witness replied that she had only charge of females. Saw him when he came there. He seemed quite simple and comparatively insane. Saw him immediately after his death. In answer to a question as to her knowing of any ill-treatment he received at the asylum, she was confident he never received any, as he was too easy, just like a child. Had no other attending physician except Dr. Young. Knew Mr. Sterling was present at the examination. Heard deceased was a married man, but did not know personally. Met with Mr. and Mrs. Sterling in this city after the death of Young. Could not give the day, but it was on Jennings' corner. Sterling asked me if I was the lady of the Asylum. When asked by them at this time as to his condition, I told Mr. Sterling deceased had to be fed, and that Phineas Young fed him. He was the steward, and I am assistant.

Dr. Young next interrogated the witness, and in answer to his first question she said she had never seen any clubs in or around the asylum since Dr. Young had been in charge; before, she had seen some. When he took charge he had them burned. He has never used or had used one on any patient to my knowledge. Deceased never exhibited any signs of fight during his last stay at the asylum, and I know he was not in a condition to fight. Never to my knowledge was any violence used towards him. A child could take care of him. He was not able to feed himself for two weeks before his death. Mr. Bentley and other assistants helped attend him, feeding him gruel at times. He could only take a few spoonfuls. In answer to a question as to the possibility of any foul play being used towards Young and she not know it, she replied, "No, sir;" and there could scarcely be a possibility of his being struck or kicked, with hand or foot. The only thing she knew of, was when an inmate and he got into a quarrel, and he begged to be taken out of the room. The inmate's name was Thomas Elliott, and the deceased was taken away from him. Was positive he was not hurt; shook like a leaf and was considerably frightened. Never heard the question of small-pox being mentioned as the cause of his death. Questioned again as to the last point by Judge Snow, witness answered that she did not hear as to the cause before Young died. No other inmates except Dr. Young and the other man were allowed in Young's room. Dr. Young did not tell me of what disease he died. Phineas H. Young attended on him for his last two weeks. Had charge of him and took care of him. John Bentley also attended on him at times. He is about 28 years old. Phineas is about 24.

The jurors now asked the witness some questions. In answer to the first, she said she never used the words to Sterling, "Do not blame me in this matter." I asked relatives and other parties present to let his people know he was dead. Heard something said about the case being a contagious one. Know he was rolled or wrapped in a sheet saturated with carbolic acid; helped to fix it. Didn't ask Dr. Young to notify the relatives. Saw the box taken out of the house after death; didn't see deceased.

Brigham H. Young called. Lived in the Thirteenth ward, Salt Lake City. Worked two or three months for Dr. Young, at the asylum, near to the last of Christmas, putting up a small barn, outhouse, etc. During said time was often in the asylum. Never knew any compulsion or force used to any inmates required to go to their rooms. They went without force, except one, and he had to be mastered before he would go. No club was used or beating resorted to. Know of my own knowledge that William G. Young was there. He was there on account of his insanity. He got a screw-driver and another tool, and got the screws out of the transom and tried to get through it by cutting it out. This was about three or four weeks before he died. Think he was somewhat helpless and sick in his room prior to his death five to seven days,

during his stay there; don't think it was necessary to strike him. Nothing of that kind took place to my knowledge. Would cool down by talking to him. Felt sceptical as to his sickness. I supposed it originated from his brain, as he became an imbecile. He broke out on his breast with pimples and on his head. I call them pustules, on the end of which were white specks. In my judgment, I would pronounce it small-pox. I talked with the matron. She asked if he smelt sour. Told her I did not get near enough to him to tell. That was the last time I saw him alive. There is no suspicion in my mind that he was abused or maltreated while I knew him.—Was fed on cracked wheat, beef tea and chicken broth, etc., but after a while he seemed to go down very fast, and commenced vomiting (cannot say what day) stuff that looked molasses, and after that it was very green. Then he became very imbecile, and left without any nerve or ambition to stir. Previous to this he seemed to be quite ambitious; then he sank down again. Had to put some factory cloth on his ankles to keep him in bed. His room was kept nice and comfortable during the day. He was very well treated all the time he was there. I returned back again next day, when he was a corpse, nicely sewn up and everything clean and nice. Disinfectants were used in the blankets and all around him, enough to make me sick.

Dr. Young here made a short speech as to the serious nature of the accusation of malpractice, and taking the life of a fellow-being, and said: "I am here to prove the contrary by my witnesses, and that the patient was humanely and kindly treated."

In answer to a question by one of the jurors, witness said he worked at the hospital two or three or four days after the death of the deceased, and left the hospital the evening before Christmas, which I think was Wednesday. I think the corpse was sewn up that evening. The matron must have known he was sick, and that he was breaking out. She seemed to be taking all care of him, but don't know whether she went up to his room. She asked me a good many questions about his smelling sour, etc. She must have believed he had the small-pox. I talked with Dr. Young once about the man, telling him my suspicions about the thing; but he hardly know about it, and I thought it hardly possible. I considered his brain was affected and that he had some kind of poison in his blood. He was pretty robust up to the time he tried to get the transom out; from then he seemed to fall fast. Then he would hallow fire and scream. This was about ten days prior to his death. Did not notice a paper on the corpse I when helped it in the wagon, on which was written "Not to be opened." I think the box he was laid away in was one in which a coffin had been shipped in. On cross examination he said patient died a day or two before Christmas.

John W. Bentley resided in the Second Ward of this city. Had worked for Dr. Young at the Asylum. Knew the patient Young when he was there. There was no need of kicking or abusing him, and never saw him struck. He died Christmas night. Don't know his disease, but he had broken out with pimples on his breast and in his hair. During the days or time I was waiting on the patients I would see Young two or three times, and during these times I saw sores and pimples on his breast. They were numerous and looked kind of yellow or white on the top, and there were small ones on his head. Dr. Young said this was the spotted fever. Nothing said at this time in relation to small-pox. Only certain person were allowed to go into his room, and the reason assigned was that it was contagious. Judge Snow made some remarks as to the law relating to the duties of coroners' inquests, and quarantine, etc., and was followed by Seymour B. Young, who had a written statement prepared by himself which our space will not permit us to give entire to-day. The substance of it was that deceased had gone through medical treatment apart from his own; that death was the result of spotted fever or small-pox; and that Young had received every possible care and was kindly treated in the hospital. During the delivery of the statement, Juror Taylor remarked that Dr. Young's statement would not affect his mind or opinion as to the disease that caused the patient's death.

Archibald Young, father of the deceased, said he understood Dr. Young to say that none of W. G. Young's relatives visited him during his last sickness. I have a letter from his son-in-law and his sister that visited him a few days before his death, stating he was getting along well and doing well. Coroner Taylor: Did you hear of that visit, Dr. Young? To which the Doctor answered that Mrs. Phineas H. Young says she saw some strangers visit Young at the hospital, but didn't know whether they were Young's relatives or not. Sterling put some questions to Dr. Young as to asking the latter to assist him in the matter to arrive at the facts and settle it as quietly as possible, which he refused, and stated that Dr. Young said he would not help with one dollar and would place every obstacle in the way of removing the body. The Doctor did not fully deny the first part and affirmed the latter.

Other interrogatories ensued by Mr. Sterling and the Tribune reporter as to Dr. Young's having said he had notified the father and relatives of the deceased of his death immediately after his death.

Phineas H. Young: I live at the Asylum, and am in charge of the same. Deceased was brought to the Asylum by the sheriff of Sevier County. He was almost a complete idiot at the time. This was the second time he came there. He appeared to be in pretty good health at that time, but he failed mentally all the time, and at last he was taken sick and vomited violently. His stomach kept getting worse daily up to the time he died. He died of small-pox, to the best of my knowledge. I waited on him personally. I think he died on Christmas night. He was taken ill about two weeks before he died.

A great deal of cumulative testimony was here introduced, the main features of which appear above. A thorough cross examination in relation to the possibility of contagion from lumber brought from the pest-house and used for firewood was gone into, nothing of a definite nature being developed. At 5 p.m. the inquisition adjourned till this morning at 10 a.m., when two physicians as experts will testify.

CITY COUNCIL.

Sewerage and other Sanitary Measures Discussed.

Liberty Park Drive to be Put in Condition.

Police Court Report and Other Interesting Items.

The City Council convened last evening at the usual time and place, and the following business was transacted:

Communications were received from the Council and House of the Legislature Assembly, stating that the freedom of the respective houses had been extended to the Mayor and City Council during the present session. Accepted, and Recorder instructed to acknowledge courteously.

Mrs. Martha Edwards, by petition, represented that she was a widow with a large family all dependent upon her for support and maintenance; that she had opened a small store at her residence on Fourth South, between Fifth and Sixth East streets, and she asked that she be relieved from paying the license required therefor by the city ordinance for the term of one year, as the means derived from said business was barely enough to cover the expense of keeping herself and her small children. Granted.

Mary George, by petition, represented that she was a widow, in poor health and unable to pay her license for running a two-horse job wagon, No. 55. She asked, in consideration of the circumstances, that her license be remitted for one year from January 8, 1884.

Referred to the committee on license. James T. Clabey asked that the unexpired portion of his license to transact business as a retail liquor dealer be transferred to W. N. Coalter, who would continue stand-No. 12 Second South street, East. Granted.

E. Bamberger asked that permission be granted him to use part of the street and sidewalk on the north side of First South, between Fifth and Sixth East streets, for the purpose of piling thereon material, for a period of ninety days. Granted under the usual restrictions.

Alderman Spiers submitted a report of cases tried and disposed of, and fines assessed and collected in the Police Court for the month ending December 31st, 1883, showing: Number of cases tried, 159; number of cases dismissed, 28; sentences suspended during the good behavior of defendants, 6; defendants not found, 3. Fines assessed during the month, \$1,400.20; collected in cash, \$615.05; collected in cash on old fines, \$85.25; total cash paid treasurer, \$600.99; labor fines for the month, \$840.05; total cash and labor, \$1,440.95; appealed to District Court, \$10; remitted by Mayor, \$5.50; not paid, \$20.

Received and filed. The City Marshal, pursuant to instructions to ascertain the cause of increased charges in gas furnished to City Hall, Fireman's Hall and jail, reported that on investigation he found that for the months of October, November and December, 1881, the city paid gas bills for halls and jail, for the same months in 1882, \$327.95 (this during the time that Dwight S. Dow used the large room in City Hall for book-keeping classes for which he paid the city \$50; for the same months in 1883, \$363.60; showing an increase for 1883 over 1881 of \$135.60, and over 1882 of \$85.65. Upon careful inquiry he found that less gas had been consumed in the Fireman's Hall and no more in the City Hall the past three months than for the same period in the year previous. Mr. T. W. Ellerbeck in answer to questions concerning increased charges had stated that he was now manufacturing gas from coal which he received over the D. & R. G. railway which cost him much more than formerly, and although it made as good a quality of gas as the other coal did, consumers burned a great deal more of it in the same length of time. The increase in consumption was general all over the city.

Received and accepted. The committee on irrigation, to whom was referred the quarterly report of the watermaster for the quarter ending November 30, 1883, reported that they had carefully examined the same, compared it with the vouchers and found it correct; and they recommended that it be approved and placed on file. Adopted. The committee on irrigation, to whom was referred the petition of George Seaman and Robert Willis, asking the right of way to convey water in pipes through the city from springs in Dry Canyon for domestic purposes, reported recommending that the prayer of the petition be not granted. Adopted. A deed was presented from Geo. Q. Cannon and Albert Carrington, trustees of the estate of Brigham Young, deceased, conveying a parcel of land to the city, formerly owned by said estate and embraced in the well enclosure around said premises, which would form a continuation of "D" street, formerly Wall, and asked the Council to accept the same as a public thoroughfare. Mr. Charlton Jacobs being present, stated that the submission of this deed was in pursuance of an action of the Council three years ago, whereby it was ordered that a title to the portion of the street in question should be given by the owners thereof, before a certain bridge for which he had previously petitioned could be constructed. He now asked that the deed be accepted and the bridge be built. The subject was referred to the committee on streets and alleys. The sum of \$28 was appropriated to Mrs. Ellen Kay, to pay for ground rent of the Fourth Market District lot. On motion of Alderman Raleigh the Mayor was authorized to take into consideration the condition of Washington Barbour, a partially demented man, who has been kept in and about the City prison for upwards of seventeen years, and decide as to what provision can be made for his care and keeping hereafter. Alderman Raleigh stated that as diphtheria was becoming prevalent in the country again, he deemed it prudent that the ordinance in relation to sanitation, which had been placed in the hands of the City Attorney, be considered by the Council and passed as early as practicable. He inquired of the attorney what steps had been taken in the matter. A. Miner, Esq., City Attorney, replied that he met some time ago with the committee on sanitary regulations, and that committee had supplied and left in his hands such information as they had been able to glean from medical gentlemen, sanitarians and others, relating to the most approved systems for disposing of the refuse matter from kitchens, water closets, etc., and that he had carefully perused the same, and given the various ideas consideration. That he had partially drawn a bill for presentation to the Council but had not completed it for the reason that he was unable to satisfy himself as to the best means to be employed to attain the desired object. He considered that the whole sanitary subject hinged upon the one question: Are we to have sewerage or not? When that was decided it would be much less laborious to devise an ordinance in consonance with the decision; till that was settled he was in doubt as to the proper methods to pursue. In reflecting upon the advisability of the dry earth or deodorizing system for water closets in connection with surface sewerage, he had met an obstacle in the way of providing suitable regulations for all portions of the city which would not work a hardship upon the thinly populated districts, and still he did not approve of any discrimination as between one part of the city and another. He was still considering the subject and had written for further information to the authorities of other cities. He realized the impracticability of sewerage at present, owing to the inability of the City to supply the means to meet the great expense attending it, and some of the other systems for removal of matter proposed he also deemed too expensive to be considered at this time. The present law was applicable to the wants and necessities of the city at present, if the inhabitants would but cooperate with the officers to enforce it. He deemed that every man for his own benefit, should seek to keep his own premises as cleanly as possible, and in the execution of the law let every man be a spy upon his neighbor. If the city would supply all citizens with water from the waterworks, then he believed that draining the waste into cesspools would be the most effectual disposition that could be made of it. But that could not be done safely at the present time, owing to the danger of tainting the water in wells, from which many citizens derive their water supply. He would be pleased to hear suggestions.

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The Mayor suggested that the gravel tramway in operation on Eighth East street be extended in the direction of Liberty Park as far as practicable, and some of the fine gravel now readily accessible be utilized in covering the drive inside the park with a thin coating, so as to put it in condition to