

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Silver Dollar Discussed, and Increased Postal Service Asked.

Mr. Charles Peabody Denounced for an Exorbitant Charge for Land.

The board of directors of the chamber of commerce held its regular meeting yesterday morning.

THE SILVER DOLLAR AGAIN. A letter was received from the New York chamber of commerce setting forth that the commercial associations of the country would have a hearing before the committee of the house of representatives on Tuesday, April 15, on the bills to suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollars, and calling a conference of delegates at William's hotel in Washington City, for Monday April 14, was read.

Mr. E. F. Drake regarded the matter as of great importance and argued against the silver dollar, maintaining that two metal currencies could not stand in the same country. This position he said would always drive out the better.

Mr. Ansel Oppenheim argued that the silver dollar was just what we wanted and that the fact that gold was going out of the country was not owing to the coinage of silver but that what was lower in New York than it was in Liverpool. Silver money he claimed was used the world over while our money was not.

Mr. James H. Davidson did not think it would do to array ourselves against the silver dollar, especially as the mines of Montana and Idaho produced large quantities of silver.

Mr. Ingersoll was not opposed to the coinage of silver, but was opposed to issuing silver dollars not worth more than ninety cents on the dollar, while it took six dollars of silver to buy five dollars of gold.

The subject was finally referred to the mercantile committee.

Dr. Day offered the following, which was adopted: Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to inquire into the necessity of appointing some person to represent this chamber, whose duty it shall be to meet, confer with, and to correspond with persons proposing to settle in this city.

THE FOLLOWING WAS ALSO OFFERED BY DR. DAY AND ADOPTED: WHEREAS, The house of representatives, on the 12th inst., refused to make any additional appropriation for the letter carrier service over last year's estimate, thus making it impossible to supply growing cities with additional forces; therefore,

Resolved, That the judgment of this chamber it is the duty of congress to make such liberal appropriations as will enable the postoffice department to extend and improve the present postal service in every department that it can profitably and economically maintain, and that the committee on postal affairs be requested to forward to each of our representatives in congress, with the request that they use all honorable efforts to accomplish this result.

THE FOLLOWING OFFERED BY MR. McCLUNG WAS ADOPTED: Resolved, That the committee on streets inquire and report whether the public interests of the city of St. Paul require the opening and extension of the street between the corner of two blocks, to connect with Nelson avenue or Iglehart street, to facilitate the moving of our fire engines, accelerate travel on street railroads, and accommodate travel generally.

THE LITTLE STRIP OF GROUND. The committee appointed to consult and negotiate with Mr. Charles Peabody as to purchasing a little strip of land 24x2, required for the government army building, reported through Mr. Wm. Lindke that Mr. Peabody had been willing to sell the same in a manner in regard to the matter, and that while the strip was not worth at the outside more than \$500, Mr. Peabody, because he thought the city was in a tight place and had to have it, was unreasonable enough to ask \$3,000 for it, and would not take less than that sum.

Mr. Peabody again offered for the committee to either buy the strip for the committee to Mr. Peabody again or for the committee to do some steps.

MARCH FOOTINGS. Receipts and Expenditures, and Business of Public Offices During the Month.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures. Includes items like 'Internal revenue collections for March', 'State Institutions fund', 'General fund', etc.

Table titled 'State Institutions' with columns for various funds and amounts.

Table titled 'The City Treasury' with columns for financial statements for March 1, 1884.

Table titled 'The Water Works Report' with columns for receipts and disbursements for March 1884.

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THE NAUGHTY POLICE. Interrupting Lovers' Trysts, and Breaking up a Card Party.

The Man He Paid His Fine, and the Woman She Went up.

A Wife Beater Saved by the Tears of His Wife and Child.

It was night—the winking hour of one, when lovers meet their vows to breathe. They were a loving, trustful pair and they kept their tryst on Mississippi street; the stilly night was quite still, nothing disturbed the serenity of the occasion but the soft croaking of the bull frog, whose home was in the pebbled deposits of a mud puddle and a stable which stood on the corner of the street.

It was a fine, clear night, and the pair did not heed the feeble glimmer of the moon. He was holding her in his arms, and she gazed into the depths of her dreamy, azure eyes, being too full for utterance, the copper came up and collared them. There is no poetry in the soul of a policeman, and when they told their grief he laughed a heartless laugh and walked them in. He gave the name of Sleeker yesterday, and judging from his looks, the lady must have had a slender support in more than that one. She was a woman, and her name is Margaret Johnson. They had both been drunk, and Sleeker paid \$10, while she was sent up for sixty days.

Dr. E. Horst was sworn and testified to having made a post mortem examination on the body; he had found the skull fractured and abrasions on several parts of the body. Death had resulted from fracture of the skull.

Thomas S. Bryant, a conductor of the Short Line, was the next witness. Witness recognized the deceased as having been on his train last Saturday, and had no conversation with him excepting to request him to stop smoking in the coach; he got on at East Minneapolis; witness last saw him on the platform of the second coach; a Mr. Casey was with him; witness heard a noise, when the man went up and saw the man pulled the bell cord and put on the air brake. The accident happened at the bridge which spans Snelling avenue; he was struck by the fourth post. The company had a fine forbidding passengers to stand on the platform; when struck by the bridge the train was leaning forward to watch a retreating train. Mr. Casey, who stood on the platform of the other train was a farmer and resided near Friday.

J. B. Rice, of the Manitoba Railroad company, was called to the stand to a conversation held with Casey; the latter had said that when the other train passed he stepped to one side of the car to watch the train, and Mr. Wilson stepped to the other side. When Casey looked around Wilson was gone. Mr. N. D. McMillan, an independent contractor on the road, was the next witness. He testified that in making bridges a clearance of four feet was left between the bridge and the cars; the post or abutment was about a foot and a half from the bottom step of the platform.

John Cook was sworn and testified to having conversed with a couple of passengers who were on the train at the time of the accident. Witness had conversed with Mr. Whitman and Mr. Seales, of Minneapolis; they merely related how the accident had occurred.

Coroner Quinn explained to the jury that he had examined the bridge where the accident happened. The distance from the platform to the top of the coach was forty-seven and a half inches; from the lower step to the post the measurement was twenty-five inches.

The jury found that death resulted from being struck by a bridge while hanging from the platform, and no blame was attached to the company.

THE COURTS. Supreme Court. Sheldon T. Brown appellant vs. The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway company, respondent. Syllabus—In the absence of controlling evidence to the contrary, an ordinary railway station agent is presumed to have general charge of the track in and about his station.

As respects such charge he is the sole servant of an engineer engaged in running a locomotive upon any of such tracks, and he is the common master of the two is not responsible to the engineer for injury which he may receive in consequence of the negligence of the station agent as respects the charge of such tracks.

The order refusing a new trial is accordingly affirmed. BERRY, J. I fail to distinguish this case from that of Dryman in the 26th, and therefore think there should be a new trial. GILFILLAN, J.

District Court. COURT CASES. (Before Judge Brill.) Albert Buzzell vs. Lawrence Foley, et al.; settled and dismissed. Adjournd to 10 a. m. to-day.

Four new suits were filed in the district court yesterday, as follows: Wm. M. Fisher & Co. plaintiffs, vs. S. Fuller, defendant; suit for pay for goods, amounting to \$330.25. Russell C. Manger vs. Wm. H. Guernsey; suit for money on note, the amount involved being \$134.16.

CONGRESSIONAL. The Patent Bureau Urges a Largely Increased Force.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The chair held before the senate a communication from the attorney general, stating that there had been neither neglect nor refusal to furnish information concerning the state of the patent office, but that the patent office was in a state of such a nature that it was necessary to request for an increased clerical force.

The following bills were reported favorably: Providing for the erection of public buildings at Chattanooga, Opelousas, La., and Portland, Oregon. Senator Miller, New York, reported favorably a bill providing for the establishment of a forest reservation at the headquarters of the Missouri river, and at the headquarters of Clark's fork of the Colorado river, by the Missouri river, from the committee on claims, reported favorably the bill providing for the relief of the Citizens' bank of Louisiana.

Senator Cameron, Wisconsin, gave notice of a bill to amend the act relating to the present views, dissenting from those of the majority with regard to this bill. The following petitions and memorials were presented and referred: By the chair, a resolution of the legislature of Kansas asking compensation to the citizens of that state for property destroyed in the Cheyenne raid in 1878.

Senator Cameron, from several hundred citizens of Racine, Wis., remonstrating against the passage of the bill pending before the senate, and asking the senate to take notice of the petition and memorial of the interests of inventors and manufacturers. Senator Mahone introduced a bill to allow a drawback on imported materials used in the manufacture of cigars, snuff and cigars exported to the United States. Referred.

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