

Grand Rapids Evening Telegram

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TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

SHALL DAKOTA BE ADMITTED?

The Question Discussed in the Senate—The Inter-State Commerce Bill—Mr. Horr Opposed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—At 2 o'clock the Senate entered upon the unfinished business, which was the bill admitting the territory of Dakota, south of the 46th parallel of north latitude, into the Union of States.

Mr. Harrison explained that it was proposed to constitute that portion of the existing territory of Dakota which was not effected in this bill into a territory to be named "Lincoln," to transfer to that territory the officers of the United States who are now doing duty over the whole territory. He asserted that ninety per cent of the people desired a division of the territory and deprecate a political discussion as unworthy of the importance of the question. The area of the new state would be 77,000 square miles, more than 10,000 miles greater than the whole area of the New England States. The new territory of Lincoln would comprise 72,100 square miles, and it had been contended that when the population would be equal to the unit of representation in the House of Representatives it should be the basis of admission as a state. The record showed that not one territory admitted into the Union since Missouri, in 1821, had possessed that population, but even if that figure were adopted it could easily be demonstrated that Southern Dakota had at the present time a population in excess of 151,000, which was the present basis of representation. In order to lift question above the low plane of political effect on this part of that, the bill introduced at this session had provided that the admission of Dakota should not take place until after the presidential election. That election had been had and the country had passed into the control of the Democratic party, and it must be four years more before Dakota could enter the electoral college. Would anyone suggest that with her great resources and her intelligent population, she must be kept four years longer from representation as a State.

Mr. Vest rose to reply, but yielded for executive session at 3:50 p. m. At 4:12 the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—In the House to-day consideration of the Inter-State Commerce Bill was resumed. Mr. Barksdale addressed the House in a constitutional argument in support of the right of Congress to legislate on the subject.

Mr. Davis (Ill.) advocated the commission feature of the bill but did not consider the necessity for legislation as urgent as had been represented by some of the friends of the bill.

Mr. Horr (Mich.) argued that the iron-clad inflexible rule for the regulation of railroad tariff whenever attempted had resulted in a failure. The problem was one that only time and experience could solve. Congress should go slow in any legislation that would hamper railroads. He believed the development of the country was due more to the combination of capital than to any other cause. Horr opposed the bill with much vigor, and obtained an extension of his time for an hour.

Mr. Boyle (Pa.), pointed out the "unjust discriminations" in the bill, which did not touch the great New York and Pennsylvania railroads which were located entirely in one state, while the Erie and the Baltimore & Ohio were made subject to its provisions. He recognized the evils that existed and if the proper remedy could be devised he would cordially support it, but he could see no other of the pending bills would result in greater injury than complained of.

Mr. Weaver (Neb.), occupied an hour in support of the Reagan substitute, and at 4:45 the House adjourned.

A NOTED DESPERADO HANGED.

He Catches Onto the Great Hereafter Through Judge Lynch.

MARTINSVILLE, Mo., Dec. 9.—Charles F. Stevens, alias Omaha Charley, who shot Herbert Kramer in Hilger's saloon in this city on Wednesday of last week, was taken out of jail last night, a little after midnight by about sixty masked men, and hanged till dead, on a bridge half a mile distant. Sheriff Anderson and Deputy Sheriff Jack Anderson refused to surrender Omaha Charley to the mob, when a number of shots were fired by the mob. The Sheriff and his deputy emptied their revolvers, but were forced up stairs when the mob completely overpowered them, and took the keys to the cell from the Sheriff. They then got a light and went into the cell where Omaha Charley was. He offered but slight resistance to the mob. When they took him to the bridge he wanted to be heard. They told him to go ahead, when he said: "Gents, what does this mean?" Some of them said, "Is this all you have to say?" He was then pulled up and hung until dead. Stevens was tried for killing John Mahan in the Spring of 1880, and was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, but after serving a term was pardoned by Governor Crittenden.

New Corporations.

Articles of association were filed with the Secretary of State during the week ending December 6, as follows: Electric Time Company, Grand Rapids, Capital, \$30,000. Muskegon Deuter Brother Veron. Bay County K. of L. Co-operative Association, \$5,000. Bay City. Iron River Furnace Company, Iron River. Capital increased to \$100,000. Riverdale & Lake Michigan Railroad Company, Riverdale and Frankfort. Capital, \$1,740,000. Ohio & Central Michigan Railroad Company, Riverdale, Coldwater and Michigan and Ohio State line. Capital, \$375,000. Acme Manufacturing Company, Kalamazoo. Capital, \$100,000. Nichols, Shepard & Co., Battle Creek. Capital increased to \$1,000,000. Invisible Steam Escape Cylinder Company, Jackson, Mich. Capital, \$1,000,000.

A Decision Affirmed.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—The Court of Appeals this morning affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of J. E. Andrews v. the St. Louis Tunnel Railroad Company. The suit was brought by Andrews against the Tunnel Company to recover \$68,429 for work done on the tunnel, and a lien on the effects of the company was also asked. The judgment was given as prayed for by the lion denied. Upon this an appeal was taken and the Court of Appeals, which after reviewing all authorities, held that this was the correct view.

The Railroad War in Texas.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 9.—After the award of damages to the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, covering the occupation of the right of way of that Company by the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co.'s new line in Dallas, Collin and Grayson Counties the Texas Railroad Company removed a number of the Baltimore & Ohio poles. Judge Masterton, of Houston, has now granted an injunction restraining the Baltimore & Ohio from interfering with the Baltimore & Ohio lines on the railroad property in these Counties.

A Minister Dead.

New York, Dec. 8.—Rev. David M. Halliday, brother of Assistant Pastor S. B. Halliday, of Plymouth Church, died at the latter's residence in Brooklyn to-day, aged seventy-seven years. He was a graduate from Princeton in 1824. Ill health prevented him from engaging in pastoral labors for the past eighteen years. During the period of his activity he was widely known in the Presbyterian ministry.

Fugitives Recaptured.

New York, Dec. 9.—Police Superintendent Campbell, of Brooklyn, yesterday received a telegram from Chief Braun, of Pittsburg, requesting him to hold Edward Gueron and Billy Connors, who had escaped from the penitentiary there. To-day the two men, who had been arrested on Thursday last as suspicious characters, and had given the name of May and Healy respectively, were discovered to be the men wanted. They will be held until the arrival of the detectives from Pittsburg.

A Liberal Young Lady.

New York, Dec. 9.—Miss Mary Caldwell, of this city, has given \$300,000 toward the establishment of a university as recommended by the Plenary Council. The offer made by Miss Caldwell in a communication to the council was accepted. The amount will be made the basis of a large fund to be raised and managed under the supervision of a committee of which Archbishop Gibbons is chairman.

Violent Skye Crofters.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The first instance of resort to violent methods on the part of the Skye crofter has just been reported. Some officers who were serving writs of ejectment narrowly escaped being crushed by high boulders which were rolled down upon them as they were passing a steep hill. They were then set upon by a party of crofters and fled for their lives.

A Railway Decision.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 8.—A decision was filed to-day that the East-side Railway Company can not cross the city at surface grade. The decision is important because it may prevent the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from crossing the city, as it intended to do, by means of this connection, for its through line from Baltimore to New York. The case will probably be appealed.

Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The Reichstag to-day discussed the military budget. The Minister of War refused to consent to the insertion of a clause providing for public trials of retired officers in lieu of court-martial.

Guilty of Murder.

BREITENBURG, Md., Dec. 9.—In the case of Jos. Mackin, charged with the murder of Michael Bacozza at Havre de Grace last May, the jury rendered a verdict to-day of guilty of murder in the second degree.

The Ashes of \$50,000.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 9.—The town of Folkston on the Carolina Central railway, was almost destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was accidental and originated in a drug store. Loss \$50,000.

A Pigeon Honored.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Emperor William conferred the order of the Prussian Crown of the first class upon L. T. Pao, Chinese Ambassador to Germany.

GEN. DUMONT'S REPORT.

DECREASE IN LOSS OF LIFE.

Attention Called to Some Defects of the Inspection Service—Some Accidents and Causes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Gen. Dumont, the Supervising Inspector-General of steam vessels, has completed his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. The service at that date consisted of one hundred and forty-seven office clerks. Attention is called to the perpetration of frauds in the manufacture of life preservers, and means adopted for their prevention in the future. The total loss of life during the year was 271 persons, thirteen less than the previous year. In this connection Gen. Dumont says: "But for the unfortunate accident to the steamer City of Columbus last January, the number of lives lost during the year would have been less than for many years past." Reference was made to the case with more regret for the reason that the accident could not and would not have happened except for gross remissness in the duty of the commanding officer of the ship, who yielded to the temptation of going to sleep while acting as pilot of the ship when, at the time, she was being navigated through the most perilous portion of her voyage. This accident shows how important are the wisest precautions of the law. When the execution depends upon human fallibility and power of endurance, referring to accidents by explosion General Dumont says: "Though the number of such accidents were less than in previous years, it is to be regretted that the number has not been still less than it was, particularly as it has been charged and not satisfactorily disproved. That one notable accident of this nature (the Riverdale) was chargeable to the inattention to duty of the officer of the inspection service, charged with the inspection of steamer's boilers."

RECOVERING THE DEAD.

Terrible Scenes About the Pennsylvania Mine Disaster.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 9.—Relays of men worked all night seeking to recover Joel Duseman, Peter Cable, Jno. Fox and Richard Tucket, the men buried and burned in the explosion at the Henry Clay shaft yesterday. The after-damp was so great that little headway was made. Air currents were cut from other sections of the mine and forced into the scene of the disaster. At 7 o'clock this morning the first body, that of Tucket, was brought to his home. Cable and Fox were next recovered. The latter was burned to a crisp. Cable smothered, receiving no burns. Much difficulty was experienced in securing Duseman. Sixty-four cars of coal being loaded from over him. He was horribly bruised and burned. Williams, partner of Tucket, the only survivor, had a wonderful escape, walking for safety through nearly 200 feet of gas, in which ordinary constitutions would have succumbed. The bodies of the other four men were recovered this morning, being caused by a large explosion of gas which had burst from the mine and killed six children, Tucket a wife and five children, Cable a wife and two children. No blame, says this evening's Times, is attached to the mine authorities for the accident.

Stockholders' Meeting.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—The stockholders of the New York and New England Railway Company had their annual meeting this morning, President Hart in the chair. The hall was completely filled. The call for the meeting described the situation as being exceedingly critical and urged unity of effort and securing better management of the property. A motion to proceed to the election of directors was followed by an excited discussion between the friends and foes of the present management. This ended in an adjournment for business to-morrow. The meeting re-assembled at 2:30 and a count of ballots was begun, but has not yet been completed.

The Middletown Bank.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The report of the special examiner of the National Bank of Middletown, New York, shows that its books indicate liabilities amounting to \$658,272, with nominal assets amounting to \$789,046. It has not yet been possible to make an accurate estimate of the value of the assets. It may be taken as a basis of a large fund to be raised and managed under the supervision of a committee of which Archbishop Gibbons is chairman.

The Wabash Railroad Case.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—In the Wabash case in the United States Circuit Court Geo. T. M. Davis, one of the defendants named in the suit, filed a cross-bill in which he makes application to foreclose the mortgage on the branch of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad, running between LaPorte and Peru, Ind., for the nonpayment of interest on \$1,000,000 worth of seven per cent bonds. He also asks that he, as trustee, under a deed of trust, be given immediate possession of the property and effects of the road to have control and custody of the same under directions of the court.

Frightened Hungarian Miners.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9.—A large number of Hungarian, Italian and other miners who left this city to take the place of strikers in the Hocking Valley have returned, disgusted with their treatment and tired of living in constant trepidation, some becoming so thoroughly frightened at the state of affairs that they left without a moment's preparation, or even getting the money for work they had done.

A Philadelphia Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—The large five-story building at 526 and 528 North street, occupied by H. P. Hepp, paper-box manufacturer, the Scott Paper Company, limited, and George Miller & Sons, burned to-night. The total loss is estimated at \$90,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Tumbled to His Death.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 9.—F. M. Smith, aged 21, fell from the roof of St. Anne's church this morning, a distance of seventy-five feet, to the ground and was instantly killed.

Spanish Commercial Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Spanish commercial treaty was laid before the Senate to-day in executive session.

CHALMERS TO THE FRONT.

He Introduces a Novel Bill for the Safety of Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—In the House to-day Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi, presented a bill "To restore to the state of Mississippi a constitutional form of government" which created much merriment on the Democratic side. The bill proposed that the representatives to the fifteenth Congress shall be elected in the presence of spectators appointed by each of the candidates; that all balloting be punished by a fine of \$500 and six months' imprisonment and that the election take place at the discretion for state officers. The bill also proposed that each person should be permitted to cast his own ballot, and explains that the object of the act is to take the election out of the hands of any one party or political creed.

YESTERDAY'S COURTS.

SUPERIOR.—In the matter of the opening, widening and extending of First street, have granted to amend petition by inserting the name of McNitt estate.—The People v. Wm. McDonald. Breaking into store. Plea "not guilty." counsel appointed.—The People v. Wm. D. Mansfield. Perjury. Plea "not guilty" pro forma.—The People v. Carrie B. King. Bail estranged.—The People v. Isaac C. Levi. Disposing of goods by lottery. Sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs.—The People v. Joseph Miller. Breaking into railroad car. Verdict guilty.—The People v. Antonetta Long. Larceny. On trial.—The People v. Joseph Rosenthal. Larceny. Harry C. Taff, bondsman, appeared and paid the penalty of the bond and was discharged.—The People v. Fred Fairchild. Larceny. Witnesses subpoenaed at the expense of the people.

POLICE.—Peter Costigan, drunk; 20 days in jail.—John Forbes and M. Marin, disorderly; each paid \$5.31.—William Phillips and John Mangold; impelled together for being disorderly; paid \$8.91.—Patrick Grant and Charles Duffy; impelled with John Lynch, disorderly; nole pro se. Defendants discharged.—William Church and Willard Davis, larceny less than \$25. The first was sent to jail for 60 days and the latter to the State House of Correction for 90 days.

UNITED STATES.—Carrie Philbrick v. The City of Niles. Trespass on the case. On trial.

PROBATE.—Estate of Anna B. Bernard, et al. minors. Guardian's annual account filed, January 5, 1885, set for hearing.—Estate of Anna B. Goodman, minor. Letters of guardianship of James P. Amos, deceased. Final account of executrix filed, January 5 set for hearing.

A Wise Judge.

The jury in the Millard murder case will occupy apartments at the Eagle hotel during the trial, and will not be allowed to communicate with the outside world. They are forbidden by the court to read any newspapers containing any reference to the proceedings. With such precautions as these the verdict will be brought by the evidence only, and Judge Montgomery's ruling is wise and just.

THE STOCKS.

New York.

New York, Dec. 9. Money loaned at easy rates throughout the day and closed at 1/4 per cent. Exchange closed dull. Posted rates: 4.2 1/4 @ 4.2 3/4; actual rates 4.31 1/4 @ 4.31 1/4 for 90 days, and 4.3 1/4 @ 4.3 1/4 for 120 days. Government closed firm; currency 6 1/8, 128 bid. Railroads closed as follows: Union Pacific, 113 1/2 @ 113 3/4; do, land grants 109 1/2 @ 109 1/2; do, sinking funds, 110 @ 110; do, 112 @ 112. The announcement of the failure of Opldyke & Co. made just before the close of business, last evening caused considerable uneasiness on the street this morning, especially among smaller operators. It was feared that the failure was the precursor for others which would probably affect the market more severely than the one referred to, and as a consequence when the stock board opened this morning there was considerable pressure to sell, which continued quiet steadily during the first hour and prices declined fractionally. About 11 o'clock selling was checked by the placing of a number of supporting orders in the market by bull cliques. This action checked the decline and prices were subsequently bid up. At noon the improvement ranged from 1/2 to 1 per cent. There was no news of a general nature this morning to affect values. Several reports, however, were in circulation, among them was one to the effect that the Lake Shore directors would declare a dividend of 1 per cent, to make its aggregated dividend 6 per cent. for the year, and another that the Central Pacific would probably pass its February dividend. Neither of the reports could be verified. Throughout the afternoon the market was extremely dull and the course of prices irregular. Changes as a rule were insignificant and unworthy of special comment. Several times the room traders on the bear side essayed to force values down, but they were met with stubborn resistance by cliques who steadily supported values, and by their manipulation succeeded in regaining every decline. As a result the figures at the close were about the best of the day, being fractionally higher than those of the previous day. No further failures or embarrasment of firms were reported, and there was nothing to disturb the general tranquility that prevailed. Specialties were featureless and trading in them light. Sale to-day aggregated only 180,000 shares. The executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph to-day recommended the payment of the January quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent.

GRAIN MARKETS.

New York.

New York, Dec. 9. FLOUR—Dull and in the buyers favor. Minneapota extra \$2 30; common do, \$2 25; 40; city mill extra, \$4 25 @ 30; Southern flour quiet but steady; common to choice \$3 00 @ 50. WHEAT—Fairly active for options at the option and prices were firm and advanced 1/2 @ 1/4. From this there is a reaction to the lowest figures, and the close was heavy. Spot lots in fair demand. Spot sales of No. 2 spring at 96 1/2; No. 2 mixed winter red at 96 1/2 @ 3/4; No. 2 red at 96; No. 2 white at 95 1/2 @ 3/4; No. 2 red winter, January 96 1/2 @ 3/4; do February 95 1/2 @ 3/4; do March, 94 1/2 @ 3/4. CORN—Options were moderately active and closed easy at a fraction above the lowest figures. Spot lots lower for No. 2 but higher for other grades. Spot sales of mixed mixed at 65 1/2 @ 3/4; No. 3 at 67 1/2; do No. 2 white at 59 1/2 @ 3/4; No. 2 mixed 47 1/2; do February, 46 1/2; do March, 45 1/2 @ 3/4. OATS—Options opened firm and ruled about steady all day. The close showed an advance in price of 1/2 @ 3/4. Spot lots firmer but quiet. Spot sales of No. 2 white state at 24 1/2 @ 3/4; No. 2 mixed do at 21 1/2; No. 2 mixed, January, 21 1/2; do May, 35 1/2 @ 3/4. RYE—Quiet; Western, 50 1/2 @ 3/4. BARLEY—Northern, 34 1/2 @ 3/4. POTATOES—Dull and heavy; new ones, \$13 3/4 @ 1/2. LARD—Dull and heavy; 7 1/2 @ 3/4; 7 1/2 @ 3/4. SUGAR—Dull; fair to good refined, \$14 1/2 @ 3/4. BUTTER—Steady; State 12 1/2 @ 3/4; Western, 9 1/2 @ 3/4. EGGS—Dull and weak; State, 17 1/2 @ 3/4; do, 17 1/2 @ 3/4.

MILLARD MURDER CASE.

JURY SECURED AND TRIAL BEGUN.

The Court Room Crowded—Opening Addresses by the Opposing Attorneys—Testimony Taken.

All day Monday and yesterday up to three o'clock were occupied in getting a jury in the Millard murder case, which is now on trial in the Kent Circuit Court. Seventy summons were issued, and after the rejection of 58, a jury of twelve good men and true were finally secured. They are Milo Edison, of Walker township, Warner West, of Alpine and James DeKantor, Byron Sprague, E. G. Warner, Geo. L. Freeman, John Daily, Elon G. Eaton, James McKeever, Andrew J. Aker, C. L. Love and T. W. Greenley, of this city. The trial is attracting considerable attention, the court room being crowded all day long. It was a patient, anxious, well-behaved crowd, and embraced all grades of occupation and social standing. Inside of the rail were seated the attorneys for the prosecution and defense, all from Ionia. In the row of chairs just inside of the railing sat the respondent with his young daughter sitting upon his knee, while around him sat over a dozen lady witnesses from Palo, the respondent's home. Immediately after the jury were sworn Mr. McGarry, one of the attorneys for the prosecution stated the history of the case from their standpoint of observation. He informed them as to the great responsibility they were under, cautioning them to judge according to the law and evidence. The prosecution had the burden of proof and the respondent should have the benefit of every doubt. The jury must guard his rights with sacred care; they were the mirrors which must reflect the evidence in the case. The prosecution will endeavor to satisfy the jury that Mrs. Millard was murdered; will try and satisfy you that she came to her death by poison feloniously administered by the respondent. The evidence of the prosecution is not direct but purely circumstantial, and that evidence is such as must establish beyond all reasonable doubt the guilt of the accused. Convicted on the former trial the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, the verdict set aside and the respondent properly moved for a change of venue. The defendant has been engaged in business of manufacturing wagons and farming. The prosecution will endeavor to show circumstances in his conduct prior to the sickness of his wife which will verify our view of the case; that shortly after her death he went to the undertaker to get arsenic, representing that he wanted it to embalm the body, stating that he wanted to put her into a casket, and that he had not taken the body to the undertaker's casket. The undertaker hesitated about giving the respondent arsenic or strychnine and the respondent requested him to say nothing about it to anybody. The prosecution will prove other circumstances by competent witnesses, such as the respondent's associations with other parties, and principally that his conduct toward his wife before and just after her death indicated, within reasonable bounds, his guilt, which will be substantiated by the evidence. Mr. McGarry's remarks covered the whole ground and outlined every detail embraced in the plan of the prosecution, the main tenor of which was that the evidence would adduce such proof as would thoroughly establish their claims. As soon as Mr. McGarry sat down Maj. A. B. Morse arose and presented the view of the defense to the jury. An acquaintance with a man is either one of enmity or friendship. This jury knowing nothing of the facts in the case, their minds are like a piece of white paper, the mind being clear of any mark for or against the respondent, and he stands innocent until proven guilty. It will be the duty of the defense to meet some of the facts claimed against this man by the prosecution. It will be the duty of the jury to scan closely every particle of evidence and to see that malice has not interfered with the truth. The defence will show by the friends and sister and relatives the relations between the accused and his wife were of the most tender, close and loving nature. It will be proven by witnesses who ought to know about it, that the character of the principal witness is bad, that he is a convicted thief, that he was in the employ of the respondent and discharged, and that his action in the case is prompted by venom and malice, that he endeavored to set the wife of the respondent against her husband by writing anonymous letters accusing him of having sexual intercourse with a Miss Mitchell. That when this letter had no operation upon the woman's mind he sent another letter charging the respondent with not only having sexual intercourse with Miss Mitchell, but also other women in Palo. When that failed he sent another letter stating that the respondent visited homes of ill fame while away from home. The defense will show that the relations between the witness and respondent were friendly up to the time of his discharge that the testimony of some of the witnesses is prompted by malice and venom, or a diseased imagination that the woman was in ill health and suffering from a difficulty from which she was liable to die at any time. That she was taken sick the day before her husband came home. That she had symptoms similar to any other sickness. Mr. Morse asked the jury to pay particular attention to the physician's testimony. That there is a conspiracy. In other words that after the wife died one of the witnesses in this case poisoned the minds of the community with certain stories simply to get his revenge for which he had been longing for some time. That Millard's conduct toward his wife while she was ill was that of a kind and loving husband. That it will be proved that the symptoms of the complaint were those of congestive chills. That the accused was dismissed by a man in his employ at that time, from coming to Detroit for an

elaborate casket, as it would look as though he was doing it for display. That his relations with his wife were amicable and pleasant. Mr. Morse defined at some length what they would establish by scientific testimony. That nearly 100 grains of arsenic were found in the body while two grains will kill every time, and that it must have been injected after death. That it kills by passing into the blood and through the arterial circulation. That the quantity of arsenic found is proof that it was not administered in life, and that it did not kill her by going through the arterial circulation. The fact that none was found in the brain or legs will establish conclusively that the poison did not pass through the blood. That it must have been injected after death. It will not diffuse through the body after death. That arsenic is largely used by undertakers for embalming. Mr. Morse recapitulated the plans of the defense, concluding like the prosecution with a few cautionary remarks to the jury. The first witness, a Mr. Waterbury, was then called by the prosecution.

Chauncey Waterbury, of Ionia—Am not acquainted with respondent; recollect body being exhumed; was on coroner's jury; Millard said no doubt it was his wife. Edson B. Sunderland—Reside in Palo; lived there twelve years; business selling merchandise; know respondent; knew his wife; went to school with wife; cousin to wife of respondent; Mrs. Millard died 9th day of May, 1882; buried on 11th; body was exhumed; there were present when it was taken up Coroner Waterbury, Mrs. Johnson, of Ionia, the Sheriff and six jurors, and a good many citizens; jury was sworn in my presence; identified body as that of respondent's wife; dissection was made by Dr. Gundrum and Dr. Hollister, of Ionia.

Cross-examined—Grew up with respondent's wife in State of New York; besides the officers and jurors there were present at the inquest a good many men; it took place under the shed of the Baptist church.

Prosecution asked distance of shed from grove, answer: Twenty-five or thirty rods; removed body there because it commenced to rain.

J. S. Jeffrey—Have resided at Palo four years; know respondent and also knew his wife; have been in undertaking and furniture business; had charge of the funeral held in August, 1882; organs removed; respondent was present at the dissection on 30th of September following. Brain and calves of both legs were removed. Dr. Gundrum was present.

Susan Bell—Reside at Palo; am married, lack a few days of 65; resided in Palo two years last March; have known respondent since he was a boy; am a second cousin of his; knew his wife shortly after he married her up to the time of her death; saw her during her last sickness—witness excused for the present.

Dr. Hollister—Reside in Palo; am a practicing physician; have practiced twenty years; resided at Palo five years; know respondent; was present at post-mortem examination. The stomach was taken out and placed in glass jar; one of the kidneys was placed in same jar; one of the kidneys was taken out and I did the work; Dr. Gundrum stood by and directed; put the organs in quart fruit jars; they were new and clean; do not remember whether they were cleaned in them after the organs were taken out; Coroner Johnson took charge; impression that he took charge of jar; other organs were of normal nature; intestines seemed inflated and well preserved; other organs appeared healthy; examined the womb; it was natural; took off piece of rectum four or six inches long; I use glasses and by lamplight could not examine rectum closely; there was something in stomach; did not open see what was in it; something might have been a pint used; right lobe of liver and portion of kidney; there was about two-thirds of the kidney; could not tell exact size of the portion of liver taken; attention was not called particularly to amount of liver; did not weigh it; I think was not less than six ounces or over seven.

Cross-examined—Remember as much about the post mortem as I did at the time; took the womb out and looked at it; by saying that womb was natural meant it looked normal; all organs looked natural; lungs were not in normal condition; don't recollect that I cut into the heart; only for defensive charged witness with contradicting testimony given in former trial—no one's attention was called as to whether there were any spots on stomach or intestines; intestines were of natural color as far as I observed; they were slightly distended with gas; rectum seemed to be extended or filled with something; attention was called to womb, as had heard that she had some difficulty with it.

Dr. Gundrum—Reside at Ionia; came there 7th of April, '69; practiced medicine since '65. Had charge of post mortem examination of Mrs. Millard. Examination took place at Palo, Ionia county; took place between seven and eight in the evening; Palo is probably ten miles from Ionia; Coroner Johnson and I rode there together; Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney were both present; urged Johnson to have the examination take place before dark; it was held in horse shed back of church; was held there on account the rain; did not take it to hall, because air was close and there was a foul odor arising from the body; found body of female small size, small features; had on dress made I think of Alpena; laid out on some boards, removed clothing down to the pelvis; opened the abdominal cavity and opened stomach; tied it at both ends so as to preserve its contents; removed about one-third of left kidney; removed a portion of right lobe of the liver; sent for jars; were there before we got through; put the organs into jars; organs seemed healthy; saw some discoloration on the under side of the stomach; intestines were red; prepared the body and put it back; body seemed well preserved, also the organs; jars were sealed by me in the ordinary way; they were quart jars; jar was filled with water; pieces of liver and kidney; did not handle any portion of the body; took off at least a quarter of the liver; think that did not weigh less than a pound; all other organs in a healthy condition as near as we could judge by looking at them; looked at the womb; it was proper in position—apparently healthy; the covering was healthy—nothing about the rectum that attracted my attention; did not notice that the covering was red; intestines not unusually distended with gas.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

A Notable Wedding.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The marriage to-day of Matthew Arnold's eldest daughter, Lucy, to Frederick W. Whitebridge, a New York lawyer, was attended by United States Minister Lowell, Mrs. Lowell and many other distinguished American and English friends of the young couple.

The Night Operators.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—A petition presented to Manager Henderson by the night telegraph operators at the Western Union office has had the effect of causing the order, "Do pay extra work," to which the employees objected, to be removed from the slip being used.

Congressional Notes.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—A Washington special says Judge Beckner, of Georgia, chairman of the Banking Committee, says there is no chance for the passage of the bill introduced yesterday to suspend the coinage of silver.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.) presented in the House a petition from the New York Chamber of Commerce urging measures for the defense of the harbor of that city.

The Congo Conference.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Gen. Sanford, American delegate to the West African Conference, is urging Stanley to return from England and aid him in advocating the proposal for a neutral railway from Viri to Stanley Pool. He hopes Stanley's assistance will induce the conference to reverse the unfavorable decision of the sub-committee on this point. Germany opposes the proposition to exclude intoxicating liquors from the Congo trade. The question of guaranteeing the neutrality of the Congo and Niger regions is still under discussion, and is likely to prove very difficult of solution.

The Athletic Club.

New York, Dec. 9.—At the regular meeting of the Williamsburg Athletic Club held at the club rooms to-night, twenty-five new members were elected. The Club now boasts of a membership of 1,100 and is reported as being in good financial standing.

Uses the United Press.

WOODBORO, R. I., Dec. 9.—The Daily Reporter began publishing to-day the full service of the United Press, which it receives via the Baltimore and Ohio leased wires, which connects it with the entire telegraphic system of that association.

Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: James Harlan, of Iowa, to be presiding judge of the Court of Commissioners of the Alaska claims; Walter O. Graham, of Indiana, to be United States Circuit Judge of the seventh Indiana circuit.

Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: James