

CATCHING A CANNIBAL.

A Massachusetts Man Fond of Human Flesh.

Seventy Years Old and Has Killed Three Persons and Eaten Their Remains.

Attempt of a Pennsylvanian to Kill Two Ladies and His Subsequent Suicide.

Swindlers Fleeing the Canadians on a Land Boom in the Northwest Territory.

Miscellaneous Deeds of Numerous Criminals.

National Associated Press.

WESTFIELD, MASS., January 28.—Officers have just discovered that Beckwith, the supposed Berkshire cannibal, who murdered Simon Vandercok at Austerlitz, N. Y., two weeks ago, passed through Westfield last Tuesday night.

PITTSBURGH, January 28.—Yesterday afternoon a young man named Lee, living in West Middlesex, Butler county, went on a hunting expedition, and before nightfall had wandered into West Deer township.

OTTAWA, Ont., January 29.—The boom in northwestern land it is alleged has afforded bogus land agents splendid opportunities for disposing of paper towns and town lots at good prices.

DETROIT, Mich., January 28.—The arrest of Dr. William Cox and Harriet Schneider last night for the murder of Martha Wills, is a renewed justification of the course pursued by the Morning News and the Post and Tribune, in accusing Hugh S. Peoples of the murder.

FOUR WAYNE, Ind., January 28.—Harry Maxwell, a sporting character, while drinking with Jeff Morris, a gambler, in a Calumet street saloon this forenoon, was struck on the head with a beer glass by the latter, breaking his skull.

CATLETTSVILLE, Ky., January 28.—The testimony of Mrs. Thomas in the trial of Crafts, one of the Ashland murderers, was very damaging to the defendant.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 28.—Geo. Small shot and killed Lee Edinger, a wealthy farmer, near Paducah, Ky., last night.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—On frequent cases of carting refuse, the streets are now patrolled nightly by a committee of society, who had a force of one hundred and fifty men with shot-guns.

LARGO, Texas, January 29.—At Grande City, Texas, Ciraco Condesole, convicted of the murder of Prof. J. B. Lindsay, was sentenced to be hanged.

AT HERMOSILLO, Mexico, an American named Yates and a Mexican were both sentenced to death for murder in the same town.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 29.—A decision was rendered in the supreme court yesterday overruling the application of Mrs. Mary L. McDowell,

alias Dow, the lady broker, for release upon a habeas corpus. She was remanded to prison until discharged under due process of law.

TRIA, N. Y., January 28.—A writ of error and stay of execution were granted today in the case of Wm. H. Ostrander, sentenced to be executed in this county on Friday next, for the murder of his brother at Camden over a year ago.

MUSKIE, Ind., January 29.—Wm. Smith, arrested in December for burglary at the store of Orr & Murray to the extent of \$1,000, was yesterday sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and six months.

CHILI-PERU.

Plain Talk by Mr. Blaine—England Has Been Encouraging Chili.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—In an extended interview to be published in the Washington Post to-morrow morning, ex-Secretary Blaine emphatically denies the published report that the diplomatic instructions to Trescott, signed by him, have been drafted and committed to Trescott without the president's knowledge.

Proceeding Mr. Blaine says he never read any important dispatches on this subject without consulting either Garfield or Arthur; he also says: "What possible interest could I have in sending instructions merely to have it revoked. In addition to other considerations, I had no desire to send Trescott on a fool's errand."

When asked whether he knew of any reason to change his mind as to the wisdom of the course approved by both presidents, he replied: "I do not, but time and reflection and development of events have all the more confirmed me, and I fear, added Blaine, after a short silence, "that one result of the change will be the utter destruction of the commercial interests of the United States on the South Pacific coast."

In regard to the rumor that he had desired to annex Peru to the United States, he says: "You might as well think of annexing Terra del Fuego or the island of Juan Fernandez to this country. Christianity mentioned some such thing as desired in Peru, but I never thought it of sufficient consequence or importance to call for any consideration. It was merely the despairing cry of the lower-order Peruvians. My dispatches on the Isthmus canal question, published by order of the president, disclaimed for the United States any desire for territorial acquisition in Mexico or Central America. It has never occurred to me that the annexation of South American territory calls for a disclaimer."

The ex-secretary in the course of the interview, says that not only was there no talk made on the part of the United States to push the claims of private citizens against Peru, but on the contrary that was carefully avoided. Quotations are made from heretofore published correspondence with Mr. Hurlbut, showing that direct caution was given and how it was justified. The particular cases referred to in these quotations are the claims of the American and other plans of the Peruvian company. In regard to the Landrau claim, he says: "The house of representatives in the last congress unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the state department to use its good offices on behalf of Landrau with the Peruvian government. This was a very rare and exceptional act, and placed the Landrau claim on a different basis from any other. The state department accordingly instructed Gen. Hurlbut to use his good offices with the Peruvian government to the end that it would designate one of its own courts or tribunals before which Landrau could appear and have the justice of his claim tested. I expressly stated that this government would not undertake to construe a contract or decide upon compensation due Landrau, and I added that while a minister could not make an official demand for settlement of the claim, he could use his good offices to secure its consideration. Our minister had been authorized in 1874 by Secretary Fish to use his good offices in aid of the Landrau claim. Afterwards Mr. Hurlbut was instructed that the claim must not be pressed to embarrass Peru in her negotiations with the United States."

Mr. Blaine further says that "the state department gave no aid and countenance no counsel or encouragement to any other claim whatever against Peru during my secretaryship, and to this claim to the extent only of

asking that Landrau might have the privilege of appearing before a Peruvian court and have his rights, whatever they might be, decided by Peruvian authority." Mr. Blaine translates Mr. Trescott's official dispatch to mean that Chili is willing and glad to accept mediation of the United States (that mediation being to induce Peru to submit quietly to destruction, but if the United States' special envoy cannot be used for that end Chili will have no more to do with him and he can pack up and come home in a meek and lowly frame of mind that would baffle such a returning journey.

The demand of Peru is equivalent to nothing short of Peru's destruction. Mr. Blaine thinks, for by it Peru is not left with property to the value of \$20,000,000. Chili evidently wants territory, not money. The Labos islands would sell at auction for twice \$20,000,000 and Chili evidently derive a very large amount from their ownership. The Arica and Labos islands will be as completely in her possession as Tarapaca.

Mr. Blaine also says that all instructions sent from the state department while he was secretary fully recognized that Chili was entitled to an indemnity from Peru, and Peru ought to have been allowed to pay a cash indemnity and ought not to be subjected to a destruction of her nationality.

Mr. Blaine then proceeded to sum up the richness of Peru, and to show that Chili seeks to take all the rich slice "Peru was exhausted by her extravagant outlays on railroads, had no navy and a disorganized army. Chili got her money from England, English sympathy, says he, has stood behind her at every step in her conquest, and English commercial interest received tremendous aid from the aggressiveness of Chili. While I think the result of this Peru-Chilian war destroys American influence on the south Pacific coast and literally will wipe out American commercial interests in that region. I admire England's conduct in this respect. I do not believe in having it concerned at the expense of the United States. Especially do I dislike to see England winning great commercial triumphs in a field that legitimately belongs to the United States, and that the United States could readily command if she would. England will absorb this trade as completely as she absorbs that of Portugal or of Egypt, of Australia or of Brazil."

Mr. Blaine continues: "It takes more gold and silver than we mint in all the United States every year to pay the back balance which South America brings against the United States annually. In other words, we buy of them more than we sell to them by a hundred million of dollars every year. It will be worse hereafter. It was in our power to make it vastly better. He then declares that the United States never intended to make war on Chili and thinks no one was afraid she would make war on the United States. The whole talk of war with Chili he considers to have been absurd. Mr. Blaine insists that his policy in this matter, instead of being a new departure, was directly in the line of the safest precedents laid down by our most distinguished and conservative secretaries of state. He refers to the steady influence exerted by Mr. Seward to re-establish the authority of Juarez in Mexico, the moral power of the United States by which the French were expelled, Maximilian overthrown and a republican government with Juarez at its head restored. It would not have required an effort on the part of the United States to save Peru from destruction and make Peru and Chili both our friends. He does not think, however, that it was necessary to go half so far as Mr. Buchanan went in the case with Panama, but that the steady moral pressure of the United States would have saved the nationality of Peru as we did that of Mexico.

Then Blaine says further back, he says that Mr. Adams, when secretary of state under President Monroe, and Mr. Clay, when secretary under Mr. Adams, both took a bold stand in recognizing and aiding the Spanish-American republics when at war with Spain. At that time we had only ten millions of people, and our revenue in a year scarcely so large as we have now in a week, but we did not then say that a contest in South America was of no interest to the United States. Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay thought differently and spoke boldly and patriotically, and extended the influence of the United States in aid of the suffering American republics. We can't afford, in our power to do less than we did in our weakness. Mr. Blaine says he was first induced to use the moral influence of the United States to save Peru because she made an earnest appeal to the United States to save her. She did not ask military interference; she merely asked that the United States stand by her authority and it would save her from destruction. She felt that heavy hand of England upon her at every turn. Mr. Blaine predicts for Peru after Chili has taken all her valuable territory that she will either be anarchy or be kept in subjection by a Chilean army of occupation, to be exported from the property of which Peru is despoiled. Either result will be sufficiently wretched and the end will be an absolute domination of English influence in both Peru and Chili. Mr. Blaine declines to speak in regard to a congress of American nations of which so much has been said. He says: "No paper in regard to it has been made public by the president and I have no right to speak about any diplomatic paper until it is given to the world."

The Ryan-Sullivan Fight

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—It is now definitely known that the prize fight will take place on a spot on the Mobile river and between Lee and Michael, in the parish of Orleans. It is the intention to send out two trains to be on the spot by daylight and finish the fight and return to the city by noon.

THE DEATH STRUGGLE.

Points of a New Trial of the Assassin.

The Court Erred in Not Admitting "Proper" Evidence for the Defense.

And Again Erred in Admitting "Improper" Evidence for the Prosecution.

While One Point Consists Entirely of New Facts, Whatever They Are.

Supported by the Affidavit of a Sneak.

National Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Seville and Reed before Judge Cox this morning were told their exception must be strictly specific. The date for argument on the motion for a new trial is not fixed, as Seville said he could not be ready on Tuesday, the day Seville wanted. Seville refused to make known his grounds. The rumor that jurors read papers during the trial is not true. Guitau has passed into the same moribund state as before the trial.

At 4:45 p. m., Mr. Geo. Seville, counsel for Guitau, accompanied by John W. Guitau, entered the clerk's office of the criminal court and filed a motion for a new trial and reasons therefor and a bill of exceptions and affidavit by George Seville, John W. Guitau, Charles J. Guitau and Fred H. Snyder, of Jersey City, N. J. The reasons for a new trial are stated to be twelve, to-wit:

First, by reason of the uncertainty of the evidence upon which the verdict is founded. Second, That the verdict does not state which count the verdict is founded upon. Third, That trial of the case was not concluded in the same term of court in which it was begun. (This is the point raised by Reed.) Fourth, That the court had no jurisdiction. Fifth, That the court erred in overruling the prayers of the defense. Sixth, That the court erred in excluding proper evidence submitted by the defense. Seventh, That the court erred in permitting improper evidence offered by the prosecution. Eighth, That the court erred in entering into an agreement with the prosecution whereby experts were allowed to observe the prisoner. Ninth, Misdemeanor of the jury in reading newspapers. Tenth, New facts. Eleventh, Verdict contrary to the evidence. Twelfth, Verdict contrary to the law.

The line of exceptions contain eleven counts, which are about identical to the reasons assigned for a new trial. Chas. J. Guitau, in his affidavit asking for a new trial, says he has been confined to jail and could not give attention to ascertaining facts connected with the case, and had, therefore, to rely upon his certifying, Mr. Seville, for all information touching upon the case. Mr. Seville in his affidavit says a copy of the Evening Critic of November 19th has the names of several of the jurymen upon the margin, to-wit: Thomas, on top of second page, is in the handwriting of Thomas W. Heinline; that the word Michael on top of the same page is in the handwriting of Michael Schneider; that the name of H. J. Bright on the left hand margin of the second page is in the handwriting of Henry J. Bright; that the two signatures of Heinline at the bottom of the second page are in the handwriting of Thos. W. Heinline; that the signature of F. W. Brandenburg at the bottom of the second page is in the handwriting of Fred W. Brandenburg; that the signature of Michael Schneider on the margin of said newspaper is that of others of the jurors. Seville further avers he has discovered two important witnesses in the persons of H. T. Brangdon, of Fredericksburg, Va., and Jno. W. Green, of Stafford Court House, Va., who will swear that in June last upon seeing Guitau in Lafayette they pronounced him insane.

Fred H. Snyder, of Jersey City in his affidavit says he was a guest at the National hotel from December 7th to the 20th inclusive, his room was near the rooms occupied by the jury, and on the 13th day of December while the jury were absent he in passing saw a newspaper on the table and took it believing in justice, he had called the matter to the attention of Mr. Seville.

Mr. J. W. Guitau makes affidavit that he knows all the jurors and believes that the names Brandenburg, Heinline, Bright and Sheehan were written by the persons bearing those names respectively. The newspaper in question contains an account of the day's trial, an editorial on Guitau, and an account of Bill Jones' attempt to kill the prisoner. The motion is set down for argument on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—Guitau passed the day quietly in the jail, receiving no visitors. The guards report that he has regained his spirits and eats with his accustomed appetite. His sleep is still restless, but on the whole he is not so nervous as on the day after the verdict. He is hopeful of a new trial on the reasons assigned by Seville in his motion.

Mexican Matters

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS. CITY OF MEXICO, January 29.—President Gonzalez has related, apparently, into the same condition he was previous to the second surgical operation, and the surgeons in attend-

ance think it very probable a third operation will be necessary to bring about a reaction from his present prostrated condition. Several leading physicians not in attendance on the president, judging from the reports from the sick room express the opinion that pyemia has already set in and that the president's death is only a matter of several days at the furthest. Ex-President Diaz, who is a very intimate friend of President Gonzalez, has telegraphed from Oaxaca he will leave at once for this city.

In case of the death of the president, Senor Vallarta, chief justice of the supreme court, will be his successor. Concession has been decreed to William Andrade for the establishment of a line of steamers on the Mexican Pacific coast.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The New French Cabinet—The Anti-Semitic Riots—Miscellaneous.

National Associated Press.

PARIS, January 29.—The latest list mentioned of the new ministry is as follows: M. Leon Say, minister of finance; Gen. Billot, war; Admiral Jaunette, marine; M. Varray, public works; M. Dufreymont, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs; M. Jules Ferry, public instruction; M. Goblet, interior and worship; M. Humbert, justice; M. Tirard, commerce; M. Cocheury, post and telegraph.

St. Petersburg, January 29.—Engineer Melville has left Irkutsk with an expedition to resume the search in an easterly direction from south of the Lena for Lieutenant DeLong and party. He will take with him a large force of natives and the search will continue far into the summer.

VIENNA, January 29.—The report of the commission instituted at Warsaw to relieve the victims of the anti-Semitic riots, reveals the following: Altogether there were 2,011 families ruined, numbering about 10,000 souls. They include 246 public houses, 281 tobaccoists and other retail shopkeepers; 498 eating house keepers and others engaged in the supply of refreshments; 318 workmen and 434 employees. During the riots there were demolished 292 liquor shops, 633 eating houses, 1 warehouse and synagogue, and 393 private houses of all the property of Jews.

An Anti-Mormon Meeting

ERIE, Pa., January 29.—Erie had its first demonstration in opposition to Mormonism this evening. A public meeting was called at the First M. E. church at the instance of Rev. Dr. D. H. Muller. Hon. J. F. Downing was president.

GENERAL CRIME.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—Mrs. John Connors, while standing in front of a window in her residence last night, was shot in the body, dying a few hours after. The affair is surrounded in mystery. The watchman in the neighborhood was arrested on suspicion; he was found in an intoxicated condition near the house.

RAVINE, Wis., January 29.—Governor Rusk has refused to grant requisition papers for Brown, the Dakota swindler, on the ground that Brown has never been under the jurisdiction of this state. The offense was committed in this state, however, the action of the governor is much censured. Freeman & Son, loss \$2890, A. C. Fish's carriage company \$450, and L. C. Osborn \$750. The Applewater weaving company and the Whitte manufacturing company also lose. The manufacturers do not dare to go out to Dakota to prosecute, as the band of swindlers control the law and everything else.

Commissioner of Patents

DETROIT, Mich., January 28.—Ex-Congressman Jno. W. Stone, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has received information from Washington that his chances for securing the commissionership of patents made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Marble, have vanished. Marble wants to recall his resignation, and if he does not do so and thus fails to return to the place, it will be given to a prominent patent lawyer named Mitchell of Connecticut.

Chicago's New Street Car Line.

CHICAGO, January 28.—A train of seven cars on the new Cable street railway made the first trip over State street this afternoon. The street was lined for miles with interested spectators. The cars were filled with invited guests.

FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

The Grand Gathering of the Representatives of the Alliance at Hastings.

An Enthusiastic and Harmonious Convention of the Tillers of the Soil.

Complete List of the Delegates Present—"Palling for the Shore."

Stirring Speeches by President Ingersoll and Messrs. Osterhaut, Rosewater and Vance.

Detailed Report of the First Day's Proceedings.

Correspondence of The Bee.

HASTINGS, Neb., January 27.—Following are the remainder of the proceedings of the first day's session of the Farmers Alliance convention:

U. C. OSTERHAUT, of Merrick, next addressed the convention. He said that he saw before him a class of men who, in his judgment, represented the intelligence as well as the sinew of the country. How can we best further the interests of the anti-monopoly movement? He would suggest that a sort of missionary work be adopted in the counties that were not organized in the interest of the Alliance, holding meetings in the different localities and addressing the people. Last fall the issues were local but the Alliance had shown its hand. In his own county there was an monopoly majority of between six and seven thousand and the Alliance men expected defeat there, but they held meetings at the school houses and the result was they had elected their county clerk and the heaviest majority against their candidates was only eighty votes, and on the election men had come to them and said, "Why if we had known you had such strength we would have voted with you too. [Laughter.] We want to enter the field and never leave it until we are victorious, but it will cost effort, money and sacrifice to do this. This fall the election in this state is a general one, and the Alliance should make its influence felt."

EDWARD ROSEWATER being called for, referred to the proposition that had been made to have the farmers form an independent party at this time, or whether it was the better way for the Alliance to confine its endeavors within the lines of the existing parties and in that way, if possible, accomplish the objects for which the Alliance was organized. This is a very grave subject, and should be approached with prudence and discretion. He was in Alabama in 1860, when the question was raised as to whether the people should remain in the Union or secede, at which time due consideration was not given the question, and disaster followed upon disaster. He would advise the Alliance to wait as long as they could, always taking care to "keep their powder dry," [applause], and be ready on the firing of the first gun. He looked upon the partial success of the Alliance in last fall's election as a dangerous advantage in connection with the more important election of this fall, as it would have the effect of warning the influence of the places where money and influence is needed, and both will be promptly furnished. There is no doubt but the heaven is here for a resolution laboring men, mechanics and business men are with you. The important thing is organization; there should be an Alliance in every school district. [Applause.] The two political parties have through organization by means of committees in every ward and precinct in the land. Seven-eighths of the 80,000 voters of Nebraska are farmers and laboring men and they ought to carry the State in their own interest and not be coerced by corporations located in St. Louis and New York. [Applause.] It had been asked what would be the course of The Bee in case an independent party were formed; he would simply say it would be where it has been heretofore. It did not depend upon the favor or patronage of any political party. For nearly eleven years it had fought the powers that be and had built up a circulation paper west of the Missouri, and its seventeen thousand weeklies depended entirely upon the people. Let them withdraw their support and the paper would go down. Corporations may subsidize newspapers, but if those papers are readless their subsidies will soon be withdrawn [applause], and the 50,000 farmers of Nebraska have within their own power to render such newspapers worthless. [Applause.]

A discussion arising here as to the political course of the Alliance in the future in connection with the two parties, Secretary Burrows read the following resolution adopted a year ago: "We, as members of the Farmers' Alliance of Nebraska, hereby declare ourselves free and independent and fully absolved from all party allegiance in so far as it conflicts with our interests and pledge ourselves to use our influence and votes against the monopoly candidates of either party, and support only such men as we know are identified with us." [Applause.]

H. VANCE, of Seward, next addressed the convention. He said that the Alliance

had been compressed by the first gentleman addressing them (Mr. Root) to a sick man, and the remedy prescribed was to gather the herbs such as old women use, and hang them up to dry. [Laughter.] But suppose while these herbs are drying and becoming ready for use the patient dies. [Applause.] Most of the speakers had shown a lack of confidence in the integrity and purposes of the Alliance. The people of Nebraska becoming a living issue to fight, and it will remain a living issue, the corporations, becoming more and more aggressive while the strength of the people is wasting away, if a strong stand is not now made in opposition to these monopolies. [Applause.] The state of Nebraska is settled with soldiers, no state in the Union having a larger per centage of soldiers among its population. Are those men going to snook to the rear now that the war is hanging? Cries of "Never!" "No, never!" The present political parties are divided—there are the stalwarts and the half-breeds—the stalwarts who struck President Garfield in the back. There is nothing to be gained by delay in the formation of an independent party; even if we are defeated once or twice, it will not be such a dreadful calamity. The next election in Nebraska is a most important matter, and I am in favor of our enlisting right now for the war and stand and fall with our principles. [Applause.]

L. C. FLOYD, of Hamilton, was then called upon to sing a song of his own composition, which he did as follows: "Pull for the Shore":

"Light in the darkness, farmers, day is at hand, Old 'bad boats' are trembling now, at labor's demand, Railroads have robbed us, brothers, of our honest toil, Republican and democratic 'strings' we must spool.

Chorus— Pull for each other and pull long and hard, Need not our former leaders stand on your guard; Lift up Alliance banners, flag them on the breeze, Soon we'll ruin this happy land then take our ease.

Chorus— Long we have labored, comrades, still we are poor, While the railroads kings have money, millions in store; Bankers have bought our land, for office spoil, And down in Pennsylvania they have grieved us with oil.

Chorus— Bankholders don't pay taxes, neither do banks, Farmers have the bills to foot and never get thanks, And if our mortgage is not paid they sell our earthly store, And leave our wives and little ones to work hard for more.

Chorus— Republicans have led us, comrades, twenty years of time, While the monopolists have followed up just four years behind; Monopolists have bought them both; they fight over to spoil, While we poor 'mardella' foot the bills and turn over the soil.

Chorus— Our leaders we will choose from 'plow, hoe and sickle,' Let us stand up for the rights of the free, All anti-monopolists will join our jubilee, And we poor 'mardella' float on this 'land of the free.'

The report of the committee on credentials was presented and adopted as follows: Adams County—H. B. McGraw, A. J. Grandt, D. D. Johnson, W. E. Keller, A. T. Shattock, J. Patterson, David Biglow, G. A. Sanger, J. H. Darnell, Ira D. Wadsworth, M. E. Wallace, Henry Jewett, W. C. Fowler, Henry Fanning, John P. Merroll, Wm. Vansole, W. Robinson, R. Ash, S. L. Salsbury, J. M. Miller, M. A. Langford, A. W. McCarty, C. E. Powell, T. Kelley, A. L. Hall, H. Boyd, Hugh Armstrong, G. Tustan, D. J. Roberts, A. C. Snowberger, D. Ball, W. B. Foster, J. J. Hongland, C. H. Malley, A. F. Powers, H. M. Palmer, E. M. Furrace, F. Young, G. Fisher, S. Holman, G. H. Edgerston, Wm. Cottabe, W. W. Phillips, J. C. Woodworth. Boone—Wm. A. Pointer, J. A. Brown, H. Merrick, Frank Whitcomb, A. V. Lutz, J. C. Miller, John McCook, Isaac Henthorn, H. Strang, A. D. Randall, W. J. Nesley, R. Richards, P. E. H. Schares. Butler—F. H. Stryker. Cass—E. O. Gilbert, A. O. Barden, D. D. Johnson. Clay—Geo. W. Ferry, S. C. Beck, J. D. Trooper, R. P. Stanton, Wm. Harbert, S. M. Elder, Geo. F. Hill, J. A. Davis, W. H. Hoover, W. S. Wilson, James H. Hazlett, G. Hart; H. E. Rice, J. Kissinger, A. M. Lathrop, L. L. Johnson, A. J. Brown, J. Baracknar, Wm. Lee, H. H. Hyde, H. T. Hoyt, C. H. Woodward, J. F. Johnson, Wm. Ramsey. Douglas—Allen Root, C. D. Layton. Fillmore—Isaac Mulholland, R. B. Campbell, B. A. Smith, Jas. Wallace, J. E. Gerton, C. H. Dorothy, Wm. Sterling, J. Shepard, J. L. Davis, R. A. Matson, Wm. O'Brien, Thos. Smith, J. L. Langsdorf, Truman Shuklin, Wm. Waite, Jr., L. B. Easton, J. A. Jones, John Koehn, J. G. Parish, Thos. Walker, J. F. Wellman, G. M. Johnson, Niles Anderson, F. C. Bennett, T. J. Bender, G. R. Palmer, C. B. Thompson. Franklin—John L. Cook. Gage—J. Burrows. Hall—J. H. Andrews, D. Whitcomb, Walter Smith, E. B. Benfield, J. H. Powers. Hamilton—S. Robins, T. C. Puffley, H. B. Goodrich, H. D. Hall, John Cook, B. A. Bergson, J. M. Graham, L. C. Floyd, J. Devolt, A. Wright,