

TWELFTH YEAR.

DEMONS OF W. Blumberg
The Supposed Assassins of Cavendish and Burke on Trial in Dublin.

The Court and Crown Not Only Confident but Certain of Conviction.

The Indictment of the Jury and the Charge of Judge O'Brien.

Wholesale Arrest of Alleged Dynamiters in the Neighborhood of Cork.

The People of England Thoroughly Scared though Not Seriously Hurt.

The Harcourt Explosive Law Ships Through the Commons in Forty Seconds.

France Hurls Defiance at the Teeth of the Allied Powers Adjoining.

A General Variety of Foreign News.

THE DUBLIN TRIALS.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

THE TRIAL BEGUN.

DUBLIN, April 9.—The court house where the trial of the Phoenix Park assassins is to take place was besieged this morning by crowds eager to gain admission. The authorities, however, only admitted the jurors called in the case and fifty reporters and they were let into the building at an early hour. Judge O'Brien, who is to hear the case, took his seat on the bench at 11:15 o'clock, when the work of swearing in the grand jury was proceeded with. The prisoners, Brady, Kelly, Dalaney, Caffrey, Curley and Fitzharris, were brought to the court house at 9 o'clock and were escorted by a whole troop of dragoons. The counsel and solicitors for the prisoners who appeared for them at the examination at the Kilmalsham court house were present. Judge O'Brien addressed the special jurors, and stated that the crown would allege that Lord Frederick Cavendish's murder was no part of the crime as concocted, but he was a victim in his presence in the park with Burke. Nevertheless all present at the time of the murders were responsible therefor. The grand jury then retired. It is selected from the special panel drawn from the residents of both the city and county of Dublin. There were very few claims for exemption from service. The grand jury soon returned with a true bill against Joe Brady, charging him with the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke and Brady were arraigned at the bar and pleaded not guilty. An application was then made for a postponement of the trial. The committee for the crown opposed a longer postponement than till to-morrow. McCane, Brady's solicitor, said: A. M. Sullivan would set for Brady if time was allowed him to get ready. Judge O'Brien said the trial must proceed to-morrow, if Sullivan is not ready to take it in hand he (Judge O'Brien) would appoint some one to set for Brady. The case was therefore postponed. The result being that the trial of Brady was set for to-morrow and Dr. Webb Adams was assigned by the court to defend the prisoner.

THE CHARGE OF THE JUDGE.

DUBLIN, April 9.—Judge O'Brien informed the grand jury that the case of the attack upon Juror Flood would not be called until after the ordinary business of the commission was disposed of. Addressing the special jurors, he spoke of the importance and gravity of the Phoenix park murder case. He pointed to the existence of regularly organized secret societies held together for the purpose of committing murder. Members of such societies actually guilty of taking the lives of their fellow beings, and those guilty of assisting and encouraging them, were clearly guilty of murder. The latter were equally guilty with the former. But mere membership in the society, even though it might be formed with a general object to commit murder did not necessarily make all members guilty of that specific crime. If the jury believed the evidence, the crown would produce it was their duty to bring in a true bill against the persons accused. He dwelt on the enormity of the crime which had as if by magic brought a dark cloud over the bright favorable prospect that it seemed was about to open for Ireland. The judge informed the jury that the crown would allege that the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish was not a part of the original design of the Phoenix park assassins; that he was a victim on account of being at the time in company with Burke.

The crown would claim, however, that all persons present at the time of the murder were responsible for the killing of Lord Frederick, and were therefore accessories before the fact; that those who were not present were responsible only for the murder of Burke, which was a premeditated act on their part. The lives taken on the 6th of May last were sacred and dear to the people. He had not, for his part, the least misgiving that the jury would be found faithful in the discharge of their onerous duty. Brady, in the dock, wore a careworn and dejected demeanor, as at the hearing. The grand jury found a true bill for

murder against Joseph and Lawrence W. W. Maroney, Patrick Dala-gan and Joseph Mullist. Four arrests were made today in the outskirts of Cork and Limerick, and many important documents seized. The authorities have information there are in the city 2,000 Fenians who have no connection with the inner circle.

A farmer named Harte, in the Cusheen district, concerned in the murder conspiracy, for which eight young men were arrested Friday, was captured while attempting to escape to America. The arrests are believed to be for the murder of Justice Herbert at Castle Island.

The man D. Day, who was drowned at Cork Sunday evening, as supposed for political tenets, was killed in a drunken quarrel.

CHICAGO, April 9.—A London dispatch from Dublin says: Joe Brady, Timothy Kelly, Patrick Dalaney, Thomas Caffrey, Daniel Curley, and Fitzharris, known as "Stain Gool," the men charged with the Phoenix Park murders and other crimes, who are to be placed on trial to-day, were to be conveyed from Kilmalsham prison to the Green street court house at 8 o'clock this morning, under a strong escort of policemen. The government feels rather afraid that the friends of the prisoners will attempt to rescue them. Special measures have been taken to insure the safety of the court building. Suspicious looking men who resemble Americans have been seen in Phoenix Park and other parts of Dublin during the last few days. Detectives are watching their movements closely.

THE DYNAMITE WAR.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

MEASURES OF DEFENSE.

LONDON, April 9.—The government bill to be introduced in the commons by Harcourt relative to explosives, provides that the maximum penalty for causing an explosion by which life and property is imperiled, shall be life long servitude. An attempt to cause an explosion, or making or keeping of explosives with intent to cause explosion is made punishable by imprisonment of 20 years, and the unlawful making of keeping of explosives under suspicious circumstances is punishable by 14 years imprisonment. All accessories to such crimes are to be treated as principals. Provision is made in the bill for the ordering of official inquiries into the circumstances specified; for the arrest of absconding witnesses, and for searching for explosives. Penalties are to be inflicted irrespective of the damage done by the explosives. The bill also empowers the master of any vessel to break open any packages to search for explosives. The act applies both to explosives proper and material for making them or to any machine or part thereof connected with them. The bill is not retroactive.

Harcourt in introducing the bill said the nature of the danger it sought to guard against was well-known. We have to deal with an organized plan against all interests of society and with men who announce plans for wholesale murder and who ought to be treated as belonging to no nation. Harcourt further explained the measures would be permanent ones. He was convinced the danger was very imminent. He would not ask the house to go further to-night with the bill than the committee stage.

The speech was heartily cheered, especially by the Tory members. Ashton Cross said the opposition was willing to assent to the bill in order that all British subjects at home and abroad would know that law was no longer defensible with impunity. He denied there had been further arrests of dynamiters.

The bill was read the first time and taken up in a committee of the whole. It passed through the committee without being altered. Progress was reported amid cheers and the bill passed its third reading. The government is much impressed by the prompt action taken on the bill as they expected it would be considered longer in committee. The bill finally passed the commons and was immediately sent to the lords where it was adopted with out delay. Royal assent will be received by telegraph to-day and the act will become a law to-morrow.

Tracy Gould, an American lawyer, applied to-day at the Millbank prison for an interview with Gallagher, who was arrested to defend Gould's name not being on the roll of English lawyers, the governor refused him admission. Gallagher then asked Wm. Daveton Smyth to defend him. Gallagher has made a statement to the effect that he came to England on a tour and met Wilson accidentally. He accompanied Wilson to the latter's lodgings, Nelson square, being glad to meet a fellow countryman and had not been there five minutes when arrested. Wilson declares Gallagher was innocent of the contents of the box found at Wilson's lodgings. He says he first met Gallagher in Brooklyn, where the latter attended him in the capacity of a physician.

Norman has again expressed a desire to enter the witness box. The foot guards were ordered to guard Millbank prison.

It is rumored at the Bow street police court that four more arrests have been made in connection with the recent dynamite disclosures. The Pall Mall Gazette says there are six prisoners now confined in the Bow street station who are concerned in the dynamite conspiracy. Charges will probably be preferred against them to-day. Owing to the receipt of letters containing threats to blow up the Liverpool post office, great precautions have been taken to prevent the carrying out of such a project. All the steamers arriving at London from Cork are being searched for explosives, but thus far none have been discovered. It is stated Norman has been acting some time in the service of the police. A police steamer was ordered to cruise in the vicinity of Woolwich Arsenal day and night. A postular key was found on Whitehead, of African

make, and is believed to belong to some magazine. A. M. Sullivan, who received a warning from O'Donovan Rossa, writes that he does not attach much importance to Rossa's threats.

The Times, in an editorial article, expresses the belief that the prisoners arrested Thursday had arranged a plot to place quantities of nitro-glycerine in various parts of London and to explode it simultaneously.

Ansburgh, who was arrested yesterday near Waterloo bridge, London, was arraigned in Bow street police court to-day. He is charged with being concerned in a conspiracy with Norman, Gallagher, Wilson and Dalton, already apprehended, and was remanded until Thursday.

Thirty additional detectives have been appointed for extra duty in Liverpool. The fire brigade has been warned to be in readiness for any emergency which may arise.

The landlady at the hotel where Norman boarded has identified Gallagher as the man who called to her house and inquired about rooms for Norman.

LONDON, April 9.—A letter from Michael Davitt is published to-day in which he further expresses his opposition to the dynamite policy on the part of Irishmen. He declares that such a policy is insane, idiotic and criminal.

FRANCE.

Special Dispatches to This Day.

PARIS, April 9.—The Republic Française, replying to the article in the Nord Deutsche Zeitung, of Berlin, on the subject of the defensive alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy against France, believes that Bismarck inspired the article, and adds: "The republic will attack no one, but will make itself respected by all. To recommend the republic to the kind feeling of Europe as the sole safeguard against the supposed bellicose instincts of Frenchmen is an outrage against the nation, and every Frenchman, whether monarchist or republican, resents the insult. Watch us, form defensive leagues against us, but for God's sake spare us advice concerning the constitution best suited to us, republic or monarchy."

The article is attributed to Chal-laire Lacour, minister of foreign affairs. The house of the mining engineer at Montceau Les mines was damaged Saturday by an explosion of a dynamite cartridge placed near the building. The forest between Montceau Les mines and Loeucreux was set on fire last night.

The Gambetta monument fund has reached \$12,000. Morton, American minister subscribed \$200. The police are keeping a close watch over a number of Russian refugees here, who they suspect are connected with the alleged plot to take the life of the czar at the time of his coronation. It is reported that some of the French detectives will proceed to Moscow on that occasion to assist the Russian police in watching suspected persons.

RUSSIA.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—The czar, accompanied by the czarina, visited the city Friday, and passed through the streets in an open carriage. They were unaccompanied by an escort. The czar seemed unusually thoughtful, and made scarcely any response to the loyal salutes of the public. The great trial of nihilists has begun. Three of the accused are their own counsel; the others retain lawyers.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Special Dispatches to This Day.

CONRAD, the murderer of his wife and four children, whose sentence of death Emperor William refused to commute, was beheaded in the prison court yard in Berlin.

Bismarck has written to the Prussian ministry asking an expression of their opinion in regard to the revival of the state connection with the Ultramarines are preparing for a twenty fifth anniversary of the consecration of the exiled arch bishop of Cologne.

Bishop Herzog, of the old Catholic church, confirmed six young ladies of the American Episcopal church in Rome. Many prominent citizens of the United States were present at the impressive ceremony, including the American minister.

Betting against Lorillard's Troquois for city and suburban handicap is 25 to 1. Keene's Foxhall is not quoted. Queen Victoria is making favorable progress toward recovery. She took a drive as usual yesterday.

Two active socialists were arrested in Vienna. A socialist manifesto was distributed throughout the city. Hugh Gladstone, partner in the firm of J. M. Gladstone Sons, of Liverpool, committed suicide by taking strychnine. The deceased was cousin of Prime Minister Gladstone.

Parnell is confined to his house. It is probably he will not be able to actively participate in politics for some time. The socialist congress in Copenhagen, a motion approving the proceedings instituted by the nihilists of Russia and Fenians of Ireland and England, was defeated by a very large majority.

In consequence of the success of Both in Vienna, his engagement was renewed. LIVERPOOL, April 9.—Receipts of wheat the past week, Atlantic ports, 50,000 quarters; Pacific, 19,000; other sources, 31,000. Receipts of corn, 55,000. COPENHAGEN, April 9.—It is feared that the fact that the socialist congress was held here will add to the difficulties already existing between Prussia and Denmark. The Prussian government blame the Danish ministry for their want of vigor in suppressing the gathering. GENOVA, April 9.—A fire which promises to assume extensive propor-

tions has broken out at Bourne near this city. Twenty houses are already destroyed.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Special Dispatches to This Day.

Carver defeated Bogardus at New Haven by a score of 96 to 82.

Postmaster General Croshaw left Indianapolis yesterday for Washington.

Ex-United States Marshal Russell has been placed in the county jail at San Antonio, Texas.

Nathan Barnett, democrat, was elected mayor of Paterson, New Jersey, over Gilmore, republican, by a 503 majority.

The Baltimore coffee exchange was formally opened for the first time since the war call made. C. Merton Stewart is the president.

The Firms' Grape sugar works at Buffalo closed down yesterday. Three hundred men's hands are thrown out of employment.

President Arthur and party have reached Jacksonville, Fla., on their way to Gardner's island, where it is proposed to camp for a week.

The Raymond excursion party consisting of 150 Bostonians, left Chicago yesterday via the Rock Island for San Francisco and the Pacific coast.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mint for the week ending April 7 was \$163,494; for the corresponding period last year, \$151,000.

The American Brake company, of New Haven, stopped a 228 ton train going at the rate of 25 to 30 miles an hour on a level grade in forty seconds, or 225 yards.

A terrible cyclone swept over the country north and east of Hot Springs, Ark., Sunday night. Scarcely a tree was left. Farm houses, fences and bridges were demolished.

In the parsonage case of Lizie's Ginnon vs. Archbishop Williams and Father Fleming, in Boston, the suit against the archbishop was withdrawn and the latter acquitted.

The dominion government has rejected the latest proposition made with reference to admission of American whiskeys. The secretary of the American Distillers' association has it Ottawa in disgust.

In the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, in Boston, it was recommended that the advocacy of republicanism, resents the alliance with woman suffrage or other subjects.

Dr. G. H. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, charged with attempting to blackmail Mary Anderson, the actress, was arraigned last evening and lodged in jail in default of bail for the hearing next Wednesday.

Harry Messett, a laborer, was killed in Elmira, N. Y., by the falling walls of a three story brick building, burned a week ago. Alterman Levi, the owner, was hurt. Six workmen were slightly injured.

Of the 37 cases of violation of the excise law on the calendar of the court of general sessions in New York, 25 pleaded guilty, 10 were fined \$10 each, three sent to the city prison for 30 days, and the others pleaded not guilty.

The cigarmakers of Pittsburgh have decided to strike May 1st unless the manufacturers will grant an advance of \$1 per thousand. Manufacturers say they will not grant the advance. There are 570 cigarmakers in that city.

Rev. Charles Steck, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Washington, has in contemplation the vacation of the pulpit for the stage. He will probably make his first appearance there some time in May. Steck is said to possess considerable dramatic ability. Shades of Alibi!

Negotiations with Canada for the admission of whiskey in American packages having failed, the Louisville & Nashville and Georgia Southern railroads are making arrangements to put on a line of vessels from Pensacola to Bermuda so that it can transport whiskey via Pensacola to Louisville at a minimum of cost.

The Grand Army of the Republic, department of Maryland and Washington, decided to participate in the annual reunion of the society of the Army of the Potomac to be held in Washington May 1st and 2nd. The society of the department is to meet on the occasion of its parade, which has been accepted.

The Atlantic Milling company, of St. Louis, George Bain, president, has succeeded in having the arrangement caused by dull European market, the expense of introducing new brands of flour in Europe, and being overstocked with wheat. Liable to \$400,000, two million of barrels capacity, valued at \$400,000. They expect to resume at an early day.

The buckle and button house of Wallington, Knight & Co., 74 and 76 North Washington street, made an agreement with the firm that was having a capital of \$1,000. The failure is caused by heavy losses in speculation by a young junior partner, who was forced to withdraw the line of work.

An Englishman, named Wm. Menefy, believed to be a crank, called at the Central police station in Pittsburgh, and stated that he was one of the murderers of Lord Le Roy and intended to give himself up. He claims to be a member of the Land League, a nihilist and socialist.

Washington and Henry Tobias, two brothers, aged 39 and 26, residents of New York, died of cholera in the extent of \$60,000, the money belonged to their late father's estate. They speculated some, but it is said the money was principally spent in real living. It is thought they may be in Europe.

Five steamers filled with passengers arrived last week at Victoria, B. C. So far the immigrants had no difficulty in finding employment. Two thousand Chinese vessels arrive from Hong Kong, engaged to work on the railway before the contractors knew white labor was available. Chinese labor will be accepted for railway work.

The Striking Masons.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, April 9.—There is little change in the situation of the bricklayers' strike in this city. Most of the master masons have a few men at work, and new men are beginning to come in from other cities. Strikers have begun the intimidation of working non-union men. Several houses have been visited and the occupants threatened with death if they go to work. Some of the men employed on the new board of trade building were threatened to-day, and a squad of police were sent to guard them.

The Apache Campaign.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

TUCSON, April 9.—General Crook has gone to Mexico to meet General Topeta. The Tombstone people have secured 100 Papage Indians to go on the war path against the Apaches.

New Orleans Notes.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—It is stated that a new jury will be drawn and another batch of election fraud cases be called Thursday in the United States circuit court. The rear portion of the Third district is still overflowed from rain and the high tide. The flow of water through Goldboro crevasse is reduced

and will be entirely checked soon. The river to-day reached flood height, 10 feet, and the water ran over the lower several points. Sand bags were used to prevent the wastes from flowing into the city. The rainfall for the 56 hours ending at 2 p. m. was 11.45 100 inches. Of the 196 deaths the past week 86 were from small pox.

THE TEWKSBURY HORRORS.

Starving Insane Women to Sell Their Bodies.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

Boston, April 9.—In the Tewksbury almshouse hearing to-day Mrs. Fanny R. Dudley, formerly kept watch in the asylum, declared that when she visited the foundling department she found insane women attended by an idiot girl, who gave the women only one meal a day, and this womanly girl carried it, but instead of giving it to the patients threw it away. She took the women out, and they soon fished up and became well. A woman named Margaret Hennessy, in one of the cells, said she had nothing but water in nine days.

The Reformed Mormons.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

KIRTLAND, O., April 9.—The fourth day of the Mormon reunion conference, Eldon H. Robinson, of Iowa, conducted the prayer and revival meeting in the forenoon in the temple. At the afternoon session of conference, President Smith in the chair, Bishop John Taylor, of London, England, made a report of the work of the church in England, Wales and Continental Europe. The report showed about 8,000 members of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints in Europe, and 2,000 in Wales. The missions are prospering finely with prospects of the erection of several more churches soon. Other reports were read after which the conference adjourned.

To-morrow night Joseph Smith lectures on temperance. The conference will continue for five days.

Guarding the Homestead.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

St. Louis, Mo., April 9.—A dispatch from Wichita, Kan., says that the recent appointment of a government special agent to investigate fraudulent land entries in Kansas and the west produced a good deal of uneasiness among pre-emptors in that section of the state. Many fraudulent entries are reported in Kiowa, Sumner, Harper and Barber counties, and cattle men have acquired large tracts of land for herding purposes which probably will not bear close scrutiny.

High License in Jersey.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

NEWARK, N. J., April 9.—All saloon and tavern licenses granted Tuesday are void, as they do not comply with the law in giving the location of the real estate of the signers of the petitions, and no license can be granted until September next, as the law requires all applicants shall be made the first day of the term. A number of leading hotels of the county are thus without license and liable to indictment if they sell.

Fearing Inundation.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

St. Louis, April 9.—Private dispatches from New Orleans say the city is liable to be inundated if any of the front levees give way. The river is now on a level with the crown of the levee along the city front. The cravasse at Glidboro on the right bank of the river directly opposite New Orleans will be closed by this evening.

Barned to Death.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

MURKIN, Ill., April 9.—The Logan house, the oldest hotel in the city, owned by Mrs. Rogers, sister to General Logan, burned last night. Mrs. Rogers and two girls narrowly escaped with their lives. R. W. Swopa, a traveler for a St. Louis house, who is a Chicago man, was burned to death.

Judge Lawrence Dead.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, April 9.—A private telegram announces the death of Judge Chas. B. Lawrence, at Decatur, Ala., this morning. He was nine years a member of the Illinois Supreme Bench, and the latter portion of his term Chief Justice. He retired in 1873.

A MORGUE'S MARRIAGE.

The General Ticket Agent of the B. & M. Tied for Life.

On the third of the present month, Mr. P. S. Eustis, the well known and popular general passenger agent of the B. & M. was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Russell, daughter of William T. Griffiths, in Philadelphia.

It was expected that the bride and groom would arrive home yesterday, and accordingly their comfortable suite of rooms in the Millard hotel was put in shape for their reception. A B. & M. reporter caught a glimpse of some of the presents which awaited the bride, and they were beautiful indeed. An exquisite bouquet, of the horse-shoe design, occupied the space on the center table. It was of the most delicate and fragrant rosbuds with a lovely calli lily in the center and on each side. This was an offering from Mr. Eustis' admirers in the headquarters building.

Then there was a beautiful toilet set of embroidered blue silk from Miss Eva L. Ives and a very handsome bevelled plate glass mirror in a hand-painted velvet frame from Mrs. Sydney E. Locke.

Unfortunately the bridal company did not arrive as was expected, but they will find the evidences of good will and remembrance when they do move into their quarters in the Millard, which cannot but be pleasing.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Otos Indian Lands to be Open for Sale About the First of May.

Indian Agent Wilcox Saves His Bacon by Qualifying a Recent Telegram.

Important Postal, Revenue and Customs Regulations Promulgated.

A Miner Star Threatens to "Mash Rerdell's Nose all Over His Face."

CAPITOL NOTES.

Special Dispatches to This Day.

TABACCO TAX REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The omnibus act of internal revenue says the allowance of an export drawback, under provisions of section 3386 of the revised statutes, on all tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes entered for export on and after the 1st of May, 1883, will be limited to tax on the articles of this class in force on that day as follows: Oa manufactured tobacco, including snuff, 8 cents per pound; on cigars and cigars and cigarettes weighing over three pounds per 1,000, \$3 per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing not over three pounds per 1,000, 50 cents per 1,000.

THE OTOS RESERVATION.

Senator Van Wyck has been urging the interior department to order the immediate sale of the Otos Indian lands in Kansas and Nebraska, notwithstanding the house of representatives neglected to pass the senate bill, which was deemed necessary for a complete sale. The appraisers have finished their task, and value the lands at from \$4 to \$10 an acre. Secretary Teller is satisfied that he can protect all interests, and the sale will be made about May 1.

EXPLAINING A TELEGRAM.

Indian Agent Wilcox, of the San Carlos agency, telegraphed Commissioner Price to-day that a telegram sent by him (Wilcox) March 27th, had been in some parts of the country misconstrued; that he has been made to say that the white men killed near the Upper Gila river were depredated, while in fact he did say the Indians who did the killing were depredated. The misconception of the dispatch, Wilcox says, does him great injustice, and created intense excitement in Arizona.

SHIP BUILDING MATERIAL.

The treasury department to-day made a ruling that the provisions of the new tariff act amending section 2,510 of the revised statutes took effect from the date of the passage of the act. This section of the revised statutes, as amended by the new tariff act, provides for the free importation of ship building material to be used in the construction of vessels built in the United States for foreign account.

A LAWYER REIGNS.

Richard Crowley, of New York, resigned the position of special assistant prosecutor for the United States in the prosecution of alleged election fraud cases in South Carolina.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

The following general order was issued to-day by the postoffice department, signed by Frank Hatton, assistant postmaster general: Ordered, That order No. 463 of January 12th, 1883, is hereby revoked. Section 371 of the postal laws and regulations of 1879, is amended so as to read as follows: Postal cards and prepaid letters to be forwarded if requested; prepaid letters shall be forwarded from one postoffice to another at the request of the party addressed without additional charge for postage. All letters upon which no full rate postage has been prepaid, and all postal cards, shall be forwarded from the office to which they are addressed to the person addressed, or of the party whose name may be upon the envelope or whose name may be signed to the postal card, without additional charge of postage. Such forwarding must be continued until the party addressed is reached.

MINER ASSERTIONS.

In the star route trial to-day witness John R. Miner, one of the defendants, said: Senator Dorsey as a member of the railroad committee and in the course of his inspection of the Northern Pacific railroad, had been impressed with glowing notions of the possibilities of eastern Oregon, and thought bids upon the routes in that country had been worked too high. One of them was reduced \$3,000 by his suggestion, and the contractors lost more than that sum from their reliance upon his judgment. Specific denials were made of nearly everything of importance included in Rerdell's testimony affecting witness. Witness said he and Rerdell quarreled on the avenue one day, in the spring of 1873. Witness told Rerdell that if he ever spoke to him again he would "mash his nose all over his face." He has nothing to do with him after that time until the trial began. Without concluding the examination the court adjourned.

A LEGAL CONTENT FOR A SHAWL.

In the supreme court to-day a decision was rendered in an interesting custom case, involving less than four dollars, brought here upon a writ of error from the circuit court of Wisconsin. The case is entitled "Magdalena VonCotzhansen against John Nasro, collector, and Henry O. Payne, postmaster of Milwaukee." It arises out of the following facts: In 1877, Mrs. VonCotzhansen received by mail through the Milwaukee postoffice a sealed envelope containing a small knit shawl sent her by her daughter-in-law in Germany, as a token of affection. The envelope was duly registered and bore an en-

closure stating the nature of the contents. Mrs. VonCotzhansen opened the envelope in the collector of customs' presence. No attempt was made to evade payment of the proper duty for conceal the contents. The collector refused to receive the shawl and seized the shawl and confiscated it as smuggled goods, and informed VonCotzhansen she could petition the secretary of the treasury for leave to pay the duty and take the shawl, and that the extreme penalty of the law would probably be remitted. She, however, declined to pursue the course suggested, and brought suit against the collector and postmaster for unlawful conversion of property. In the first trial the jury found the above facts and judgment was entered for the defendants on the ground that they acted strictly within the line of their official duty. An appeal was taken to the United States supreme court, and Justice Miller rendered the decision as follows: It is a violation of law to introduce dutiable articles in this manner, (by mail) and the articles so introduced are liable to seizure for such violation. We think that in making the seizure the defendants only did their duty, and whatever the hardships to the plaintiff they are not liable in this action on the facts found in the verdict of the jury."

Overriding the Council.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Judge Moran, in the circuit court this morning, granted a temporary injunction restraining the socialists from erecting a building on the lake front in this city under a grant voted by the city council. The injunction is asked by owners of property facing the Lake Front park on the theory that the city had no authority over the tract. The socialists had laid the foundation for a large assembly building.

A Professor's Decease.

Special Dispatch to This Day.