THE CARNAL RAIN

Careful Investigation of the Kentucky Marvel by a Correspondent.

THE LOCALITY VISITED.

Statements from Eye-Witnesses of the Phenomenon.

Appearance and Taste of the Supernatural Flesh.

NATIVE THEORISTS.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS, Bath County, Ky.,) March 16, 1876.

According to instructions transmitted by telegraph to Louisville, Ky., your correspondent bastily arranged his viatious and started with all the expedition possible for the Olympian Springs, Bath county, Ky., in the vicinity of which place the wonderful carnal shower is said to have fallen recently. On the day of my departure from Louisville I had the good fortune to meet Captain J. M. Bent, of Mount Sterling, Ky., who is the gentleman that brought to Louisville the substance reputed to have fallen from the clouds to the earth and placed it in the hands of Professor Lawrence I. Smith for analysis, and also gave the information to the agent of the Associated Press of that city, upon which the original statements of the occurrence were PROM MOUNT STERLING TO THE SPRINGS.

We lodged, on the first night out from Louisville, at Mount Sterling. A heavy rain commenced to fall the sext morning, which interrupted the intended promptness of our departure. Frishe and others were interriewed to fill in the time. At noon the rain ceased to fall, and we took our seat in a buggy by the side of Joe. Jordan, Esq. - a Mount Sterling merchant, without whose company and assistance your correspondent would have been likely to have failed in his mission. We drove out the Spencer pike, at the end of which we took a dirt road, which was in a first class bad condition, and a tedious route of about twelve miles more through the woods brought us to Olympian Springs. We reached our destination late in the afternoon, and the evening was devoted to investigations about the fall of flesh among several persons whom we found at

BRIEF EISTORICAL BREICH OF THE SPRINGS. The springs are now owned by Harrison Gill, and were once owned by Henry Clay. In 1812 this was a recruiting post for the United States army, and many of the old barrack buildings are still standing on the place. It is a favorite place of resort for people from Lexington and other portions of the blue grass region of Kentucky.

It rained last night very hard, the streams are all wollen out of their banks, and we expect some trouble on our return in fording Slate Creek. We have ordered a relay of saddle horses for our trip from here to the Crouch farm. The steeds are ready, and I will close this part of my letter, vault into the saddle and ride to the scene of the great phenomenon and map out the last chapter of my narrative. The Crouch farm is about two miles from here, in a southwesterly direction.

We stopped a few minutes on our way at the only habitation along the route between the place we started from and the one to which we were going. This was the home of a humble cripple, who makes baskets for a livelihood and relies for his and his family's support upon the sales of his wares to the summer visitors to

We rode up to his door, in which an urchin or two were standing, and saluted him by calling out, "Good | and about as wide as her two fingers." morning, Mr. Tolliver," "Good morning, sir. Won't you 'light ?"

"No; I am in a little bit of a hurry. Have you seen any of the flesh that was rained down on Mr. Crouche's

"Yes, sir; I have." "What do you think about it?" "Well, sir, it is a mystery to me."

"Don't you think that Mrs. Crouch is deceiving the

"Oh, no, sir! She is too good a woman to be guilty of anything of that kind." "Then you believe all that she says about this won-

derful occurrence?" "I do, sir! She would not deceive anybody about

snything."

"I am going up to see her about it. Good morning."

And putting our spars to the flanks of the steed we

were riding we reached the Crouch place in about twenty two minutes after our interview with the wolated basket maker. After passing through a gate from a muddy lane we escended a hill, at the top of which were built a tumble-

flown log stable and corn crib. We rode up to the side of this structure and let down four bars, which admitted us into an enclosure containing about three teres. Near the centre of this plot stands the domicile of the Crouch family. The place is surrounded on every side by mountains and high hills, and all of that part of the place susceptible of cultivation lies in the talley between them and seems to embrace in extent about eighty acres. After hitching we walked around the house and looked at the place, and then observing I female peeping at us from a door we hailed her. She then stepped out on the purch and invited us in. We entered and asked for Mr. Crouch. She mid he was not in. We then requested to see Mrs. Grouch. In a very few seconds the madame was in our

We introduced ourselves and stated the object of our visit in about the following words :- "Mra. Crouch, I have been sent here to learn all of the particulars about the remarkable shower of flesh which is reported to have fallen on this place, in your presence, a few days ago, and I hope you will be kind enough to give steaks, and the monotonous intervals between interrome a tull and truthful statement of all you saw on the gatories and replies were charmingly reheved by the day it fell." "I will do that, sir, cheerfully."

"Thank you. I will begin, then, by asking you a few questions pertaining to the occurrence, and after I am through with interrogatories I will ask you to dictate, while I write down, any statement about the matter that you may please to make." 'That mode of procedure meets with my approval,

and I am ready to begin if you are." "I am quite ready, and have only further to request you will not state anything that you would not be willing to substantiate by oath." "I will tell you nothing but the solemn truth."

QUESTION—Can you estimate, either by weight of measurement, the quantity of fiesh that fell the other Answer-I can't say exactly how much there was; sut I think there was not less than haif a bushel. Question-Did you remain in the yard from the commeacement until the ending of the shower?

Asswer-I did not. I became alarmed and fied to Quantion-Did you observe any blood upon the pieces that you examined? ANSWEE-Why, sir, I never examined any of it or touched it; but Mr. Crouch and the children say that

the chips and fence rails upon which it fell were stained with something test looked like blood. Quastion-Did it smell different from any other ANSWER-I did not smell it.

Question-Was it quivering, or did it show any signs of recent infe when it teli? Asswen-I did not notice any.

Question-How did the event impress you at first?

Axswer-1 became very nervous and unusually slarmed. QUESTION Where do you think it came from? Asswer-The Lord only knows. When I saw at 18

was coming straight and sloping down, QUESTION-Are you certain it fell from the clouds? ANSWER-I am not. All I know about it is that it came from some place above my head. QUESTION-What became of the flesh after is had

ANNWER-Well, it fell between eleven and twelve p'clock, and lay upon the ground until late in the after-Boon. When my husband and son, who were away at the time, returned, Mr. Crouch was told all about it, He then went out and picked up a great many pieces, and I heard that before that time the bogs, chickens, cat and dog had been eating of it freely, and seemed to like it well.

Question-Have you thought much about the occurrence, and have you any theory of your own as to the erigin or import of the event? Answer-I have thought of it a heap, and it is the

greatest mystery to me in the world. Question-Have any other newspaper correspondents besides myself visited you to get your statement about

Asswer-No, sir; you are the only representative of the press that I have seen or that ever spoke to me Quarries-You said a while ago that the meat was

eaten by the cats, dogs, hogs and chickens. Did it have any peculiar effect upon them? ANSWEE-Well, I have not noticed anything unusual among them since, only the dog became very sick the other day and is now very badly off; but I could not say it was the meat that made him so, but I never knew him to be this way before. MRS. CROUCH'S STATEMENT.

After the foregoing questions had been replied to by Mrs. Crouch, as stated, we again walked out in the yard and took another survey of the premises. There stood the soap kettle, the traditional ash hopper, the well and a hen house, over all of which the flesh is said to have fallen. A rail fence divided in about equal parts the area over which they said the shower fell. About une-half mile east of the house is the summit of the mountain, the elevation of which is probably 700 feet above the level of the valley. Returning to the house we asked Mrs. Crouch to make a statement of the occurrence in her own words, telling her that we would record all she said in her own exact language. To this proposition she assented, and commenced as fol-

"On Friday morning, March 3, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, I was in my yard, not more than forty steps from the door of the room in which we are now sitting. The skies were clear and the sun was shining brightly. There was a light wind coming from a westerly direction. Without any prelude or warning and exactly under these circumstances the shower commenced. The fall was of not less than one nor more than two minutes' duration. I never touched any of the flesh until my husband came home. I noticed little whirlwinds in the mountains during the morning and predicted rain from that fact. When the flesh began to fall I said to my grandson, who was the only person in the yard with me at the time, "What is that falling, Allen ?" He looked up and said, "Why, grandma, it's snowing!" I then walked around and saw a large piece of it strike the ground right behind me, with a snapping like noise when it struck. A vague idea that my husband and son, who were away, had been torn to pieces and their remains were being brought home to me in this way the moment. I was also impressed with the conviction that it was a miracle of God, which as yet we do not understand. It may have been a warning, as 'coming events' are said to 'cast their shadows before.' The largest piece that I saw was as long as my hand, and about half an inch wide. It looked gristly, as if it had been torn from the throat of some animal. Another piece that I saw was half

round in shape and about the size of a half dollar." Your correspondent then intermed Mrs. Crouch that rumor was circulating in Mount Sterling to the effect that she and her husband had quarrelled several times recently about selling the farm, she being in favor of and he opposed to making a sale, and that she had "done this flesh trick" in order to scare the old man into her way of thinking, and thereby accomplish by fright what she could not perform by persuasion.
At this revelation they all laughed, and it seemed to

werry the old lady some to think that such a mean and unworthy trick should be imputed to her. She soon railied and settled that point in the following words:— "It is true that I want to sell the place, but I have never quarrelled with Mr. Crouch about the matter. He more auxious to sell than I am." Mr. Crouch was present, and said he would like to

sell out and move to Indiana, where he had a son liv-

ing, and he thought he could live better there and not

STATEMENT OF HARRISON GILL. "I heard of the fail of flesh at Mr. Crouch's farm and visited his place on the alternoon of the Sunday fol-lowing the event for the purpose of learning the particulars. I did not see Mrs. Crouch while I was there, but had an interview with Mr. Crouch, who stated that all the information he had about the occurrence had been furnished him by his wife and the children and Miss Sadie Robinson, a young school mistress who boards at Crouch's. Mr. Crouch informed me that he was not at home when the flesh fell, but came home shortly afterward. He pointed out the area over which the substance had fallen, and it was about 100 yards long by 50 in width. The dwelling was not included in the district. He gave me the pieces that I have here in alcohol, and some other pieces besides, which I sent to Mount Sterling to Captain Bent, I sent it by the letter carrier, who, I understand, in the absence of Captain Bent from the town, gave it to Mr. Bean, of the firm of Childs & Bean. [Mr. Bean says he did not get it - REPORTER .. There was a remarkably queer looking piece among this lot, and I hope it did not miscarry. The piece referred to had a gristly ap-pearance, which was altogether different from any other sample I saw. On the following Tuesday evening I again visited the Crouch family and made further inquiries. Miss Sadie Robinson told me she was in the house when the meat fell, and said it fell over a patch of about two acres, and it was not lying on the ground as thick as sown oats, and in many places in the space inside of which it had fallen there was none at all. She said she went out in the yard as soon as she heard of the matter to see the sight, but the shower had stopped before she got outdoors, and she only saw it hanging to

THE SCHOOL MISTRESS. Miss Robinson was interviewed at Mr. Crouch's farm, and stated substantially to voor correspondent what is embraced in Harrison Gill's statement and therefore her evidence has not been written separ-

briers, sticking to the feace and lying upon the ground.

Miss Sallie Crouch was in the house when the meat

rained down, and was called out to see it, but did not

go out because she was too sick to leave ber room.

Mrs. Crouch and her little grandson, aged about

eleven years, are the only persons who say they saw

the flesh talling. During my last trip there I walked

ever the ground and saw many small particles stick-

ing to the fence. As I did not see it fall, of course I

cannot assert that it came from the heavens, Mrs.

Crouch told me she saw a piece fall as long as her hand

AN OLD TRAPPER'S OPINION. B. F. Ellington was at Olympian Springs at the time your correspondent was there, and heard Mr. Gill's statement and had talked with others about the matter. After waiting patiently for all else present to unourden themselves upon the great conundrum he arose to his feet and gave us a specimen of wild eloquence in the following words:-"Gentlemen. I have fit 'bars' and other varmints in this range mountains for thirty year, and ef do say it, when a bar crosses my path in the timber he is in a damn dangerous locality—one of our skins has got to come off before the dispute is ended, an' I've got all my 'cutical' yit, though I have rasseled and rolled over akers of land with everything in the shape of man or brute that claims jurisdiction over the terrytory of Eastern Kentucky. (Cheers.) I have seen some of this meat that fell on old man Crouch's farm, an' ef it's meat at all its bar meat! Now, I've 'skun' more bars and chawed more of that kind of meat than any other man in this part of the United States. That's an article that I can't be deceived about. Why, Mr. Gill, you have known me and my old mammy many year, and you know that she was the 'splendidest' cook around. Any man that 'couldn'nt' git fat on bar meat and sweet pertaters when they was fixed right, an' she bossed the cookin', might jest make up his mind to perish lookin' hungry This meat what fell from the hovings at Allen Crouch' farm has got that uncommon greasy feel about it that I am so well acquainted with, and larned to know it by taking the jackets off of the critters and toting their meat over the mountains. I could not be mistaken about it. I know bar grease when I see it, an' that's the kind of fluid what come outen that meat at old Alien's and got all over my hands when I was zamining it. I smelt it, too, and I know that smell as well as I know the smell of licker. Gentlemen, it's bar meat certain, or else my name is not Benjamin Franklin El-

L. C. FRISHE'S STATEMENT. We called upon Frisbe, who is a well patrentzed, hard working Mount Sterling butcher. We found him busy in his little shop and informed him of the nature of our visit. He said that he would willingly give us all the information about the fiesh that was in his possession. Frishe is married and has three children, is twenty-seven years old, and has followed the trade he is now engaged in at Mount Sterling for four years. His personal beauty is somewhat marred by a delect on the left side of the upper lip (sometimes called hare hp). In other respects he is well developed, and is as intelligent as men of his calling usually are. Our questions were propounded and answered while Friz was delightfully dealing out soup bones, roasts and the knife as it passed through liver and steak and the hack of the cleaver. Our interview commenced and

terminated as follows :-"Friz, do you know Mrs. Crouch, who lives out near Olympian Springs? If you do, tell me what kind of a woman you think she is."

"I know the whole family. They are members of a church, are good people, and I believe everything that they say about this meat business is as true as gospel." QUESTION-Were you at or near this place on the 3d of March when the event is said to have happened? ANSWER-No; I was at the springs on the 5th, two days after the occurrence, and first heard of it and saw the flesh there; it was shown to me by Harrison Gill, who keeps the springs, who had several pieces, and brought some of them to town, a portion of which was alterward sent to Louisville. I was out there on business for myself and had no idea of finding or hearing of anything unusual on my trip. QUESTION-Have you seen Mr. or Mrs. Crouch since

the fall of this substance? ASSWER-No. sir; the nearest to their place I have been since that time was the springs, which is about two miles from where they live. QUESTION-It is said that you tasted the meat?

ANSWER-I did that at the springs in the presence of several persons, some of whom told me it was a dangerous experiment, but I told them my constitution would stand as much of it as a rooster's or a cat's. Question-Did you swallow any of it? ANSWER-No; I intended to at first, but after chew-

ng it a little I changed my mind and spit it out. QUESTION-How did it taste? Asswer-Well, I have handled all kinds of meat, and I never tasted anything exactly like it before am not prepared to say for certain that the taste re-sembled that of either fish, flesh or fowl. QUESTION-Well, what did it look like?

Asswer-It looked more like mutton than anything else that I can compare it to. QUESTION-Did you smell it? ANSWER-Yes, and the scent was a new one to me. QUESTION-Was there any blood upon it? ANSWER-Well, a kind of milky, watery fluid cozed

out of it while I was handling it. Question-Was there anything peculiar in the touch white you were handling it, and did you examine its texture? Axswer-It had a fleshy feel; I tore some of it apart; It was as tender as veal or young lamb, or more so. noticed when I pulled it to pieces that there was a fine, stringy fore running through it, apparently in all di-

Question-What was the object of your visit out there at the time you saw the flesh at the springs? Asswer-1 was out there on my own private busi-QUESTION-Have you been called upon by any news-

paper man, besides myself, for a statement of the facts as far as you know them? Asswar-You are the only newspaper man that has been to see me, but I did proviously make a statement in writing about the matter. A large number of and an undertaker's wagon. These articles of death

were mailed by gentlemen here in Mount Sterling to

newspapers in different parts of the country, Quastion—Have you a copy of that document? Axswes-I have not but what I have told you is in substance what it contained, there may be a little difference in the words, but there is no misrepresentation of facts as far as I know them in either; I do not know where a single copy of my original statement can be found.

QUESTION-Is there any of the meat in town? ANSWER-Yes, I think there is about a half bushel of it here, but it is all preserved in alcohol. QUESTION-Who has any of it?

ANSWER-I think Joe Jordan, the grocery keeper, has some, and if you desire it I will go with you to his store and introduce you. REPORTER-1 accept your offer, but first read this over and see if there are any mistakes in it. FRIZ-You read it and I will listen. REPORTER-All right. (The above was then read

slowly and the great Kentucky meat taster approved

C. J. CRAIG. C. J. Craig says he was on the Crouch farm two hours after the flesh fell. He saw the meat hanging to briers, sticking to the fence and lying upon the ground; that that he examined, he says, looked to him like pounded beefsteak; it was very soft and tender to the feel. He says he saw no blood, but saw the dark stains upon the fence and on some chips that the meat had left. The smell was very peculiar, resembling that of fresh blood more than anything else he could compare it to. He picked up some of the pieces, and says he saw some others in an old shoe sticking in the chinks of the house. REV J. R. NICHOLS' OPINION.

This gentlemen is pastor of a church between here and Frenchburg, of the Christian denomination. In a conversation with Mr. P. Drooset, the minister said that he had seen the flesh and it looked clean, except that there was fresh looking blood bozing from it, and the meat looked to him very much like mutton. JOE JORDAN

says :- "I brought about two ounces to Mount Sterling, and gave Captain J. M. Bent about half of it when he left for Louisville. I bit a piece off it, but spat it out very quick, I did not keep it in my mouth long enough to perceive any taste. It was about a week after it had fallen before I saw it. I squeezed some of the pieces I had, and a brown mucous came from it, Some of the meat was very dry, like dried beef. It was elastic and thin, and there appeared to be a fine, wool-like fibre running through it in all directions. The smell was offensive in the extreme, like that of a dead body. In size the pieces varied from two inches to one-half inch in length and were about one-third of an inch wide. A great deal of the flesh has been sent to different parts of the country. Whatever Mr. Harrison Gill may say about this affair will be entirely reliable. One-half of the men in the county would swear to anything he states about even ordinary affairs. He is entirely worthy of all the respect that is shown him, PROFESSOR SMITH'S ANALYSIS.

The reople are not satisfied with Professor Smith's analysis. This is particularly so among those who have seen the flesh. The objection to this result of scientific examination is that frog's spawn does not contain the well known characteristics of animal flesh, of lat and lean. The flesh that tell does show these peculiarities plainly to the naked eye. I have been told that the piece which Professor Smith examined and analyzed had no lean about it, but had the appearance of being wholly fat. The people about Mount Sterling, who have seen the substance, say that Professor Smith may be right; but they think that for the interest of history another scientist should analyze the

meat and state to the world what he finds it to be. Letters are pouring into Mount Sterling from all parts of the country, addressed to different citizens there, asking for further information about this phenomenon. They come from doctors, teachers, lawyers, ministers, women, merchants and others. The gentlemen who have received the largest mails of this character are Captain Bent- and James Howard, the venerable Postmaster. They snowed me letters of this kind from New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Canada, California, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and other States and places. They have quit answering these letters, but have told some of the most urgent of their correspondents that a HERALD reporter was in the field and the full particulars would soon be printed in that paper. My opinion is that, whatever this substance may prove to be, it was conveyed to the place where it tell by the wind. As to the nature of the stuff I do not say that Professor Smith is wrong; but the appearances are certainly against him. I do not believe that Mrs. Crouch enough in her mind to originate such a fraud. Such an act would be inconsistent with her past life, and she is now an old woman. The people who have any nequaintance with her or her family unite in saying that they have always regarded them as worthy and reputable neighbors, and this commendation is given by those who have known her for periods running from ten to thirty-five years. Will a cat or a dog eat frog spawn? I have never seen one do it yet, and I have seen both kinds of animals have opportunities when an appetite for food was not wanting. Some of the flesh or spawn fell in Crouch's well, and, if there was any vitality in it when it "lit," old man Cronch may soon expect to have a large crop of amphibious monsters joyfully lashing the water at the bottom, and will have a splendid opportunity to acquaint himself with its habits and peculiarities.

One man says the meat might have fallen from the lunch basket of a passing baltoonist. Another explains it by attributing it to buzzards, which, being too full as they winged their flight over the farm, just disgorged themselves, and the result was a shower of

AN IRISHMAN'S ATTEMPT TO EAT SOME OF THE MEAT Your correspondent bargained with Jimmy Welsh, a railroad laborer, to eat a dollar's worth of the meat, The meat was placed on the table, and Jimmy was duly informed that his "supper was ready." He sat down and looked at the meat and said he never cat meat alone. I then ordered pickles, crackers and other accompaniments. Jimmy took the meat up on his fork and, after two or three unsuccessful efforts to get it in his mouth, he laid it down. I asked him why he hesitated. He said he wanted whiskey to wash it down. The article was ordered and placed before him. He then hesitated and said he was not hungry. I then told him I would give him \$5 to gulp it down, suddenly remembered that it was the season of Lent, and backed out on moral principles, and proposed to swallow the whiskey at half price. He was told to drink hearty, which he did without further ceremony. He said if I would call at some other time he would "ate pay fowl, crow, skunk or anything else to piase a fine intleman like me." I told him ! would hold him to as agreement, and so Jimmy passed over to the depot and I took my seat in the train for home.

GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

The geological section of the New York Academy of Sciences held a meeting last evening at 64 Madison avenue. An interesting paper was read by Mr. S. W. Ford on "Some New Species of Primordial Fossils from Rensselaer county, New York," in which he gave a clear idea of the antiquity of the specimens. Dr. J. S. Newberry followed with a dissertation on the "Geology of Petroleum," and Mr. Edward H. Fletcher exhibited a series of minerals from the new Bergen tunnel.

CAPTAINS' REPORTS.

For some time past European steamships armying at this port have failed to make reports of their casualties at sea to the press, under the belief that their publicity is prejudicial to traffic. The steamship Lessing, of the Hamburg line, which left Hamburg on the 1st of the mouth, and only arrived here on the 19th, lost three lifeboats, but failed to make any mention of the same to the press. Another line never mentions hurricanes or icebergs in its report. The captains of these vessels are not to be held re sponsible for these oversights, as they are instructed by their different companies to make no mention of the same to the press.

TURN ABOUT IS FAIR PLAY.

On the 27th of February a young man named Ferdinand Duval, of No. 87 Varick street, was arrested on complaint of Emmanuel H. Schlamovitz, of No. 1,234 Broadway, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. The charge was that after purchasing some goods Mr. Duval gave a check for \$90 on the Peoples' Bank in another name-that of Gustave De Lourier, Mr. Duval was incarcerated on the charge for four days, during which four examinations were held at the request of the complainant. Finally, Judge Morgan discharged Mr. Duval on the ground that no false pretences existed at the time of the purchase of the goods, the check being perfectly sound and good, as was reported in the HERALD at the time, On Saturday Mr. Duval's counsel, Joseph H. Stiner,

obtained a warrant from Judge McAdam, of the Marine Court, for Schlamovitz's arrest, on a charge of false imprisonment and assault. The warrant was executed yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Nash, and Schlamovitz was lodged in Ludlow Street Jail in default of \$3,000 bail. The damages are laid at \$5,000.

THE SCHNAUPER MYSTERY.

The authorities have been in a quandary as to what course to pursue with reference to the disposition of Charles Schnaufer, the wealthy grocer, who has been detained in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, for two weeks, charged with forgery and suspected of murdering his wife. The complainant in the case is a lawyer, who was counsel for the missing woman in a suit for divorce instituted about a year ago. He based his complaint upon "information and belief." Certain deeds for the transfer of property bearing an alleged traudulent signature of Mrs. Schnauper were the groundwork of the torgery theory, but there has not been a particle of evidence unearthed by the police to indicate that the woman has been murdered. All that can be said is that her friends have not seen her since June last, and they do not know where she is. Yesterday the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Walsh and pleaded not guilty, waiving examination to go before the Grand Jury. Those who have known the parties for a long time express the opinion that Mrs. Schnauper will come to the surface before long.

PAID WITH COFFINS.

Catharine Keating, of Willow street, Hoboken, brought a suit against undertaker Mercus, of the same place, before Justice Monk, for the sum of \$28 for board turnished him by her. The Justice decided in her favor, and yesterday an attachment was issued against the goods and chattels of the defendant and placed in the hands of Constable Lewis. The goods captured by the said constable consisted of nine coffins copies of that statement were made, and I heard they | will be sold next Saturday unless previously redeemed.

Cruelty and Vice Practised in the Massachusetts Almshouse.

INSANE WOMEN DEBAUCHED.

Officials Elope with Female Inmates and of it as read, and said he would swear to every word Desert Their Families.

> CARE MEDICAL INCOMPETENT

A Frightful Record of Deaths Caused by Loathesome Confinement.

Boston, March 20, 1876. It seems almost incredible in this enlightened age, and in the boasted philanthropic and moral atmosphere of Massachusotts, that there should be permitted such systematic series of cruelties, vices and crimes as have recently been developed in connection with the management of the Almshouse at Tewksbury. The exposures have been secured mainly through the efforts of Frank B. Sanborn, Chairman of the Board of State Charities, and the startling results of the investigation were made known by Mr. Sanborn to day in an address which he delivered before an examining committee of the Legislature.

THE INSTITUTION AND ITS INMATES. Before proceeding to give the gist of Mr. Sanborn's account of the sickening and revolting circumstances connected with its administration, I will explain that the institution is the largest of its kind in New England, containing on an average upward fo 1,000 inmates. Many of these are insane, and very many more are sifficted with various diseases in various stages; and so reckless, indifferent or incompetent has been the mauagement during the last few years that the assured death of an inmate upon entering has been the rule rather than the exception. During the year 1875

THE AVERAGE OF DEATHS was one in nine, or 325 of 2,849 who were admitted to the institution, and this in the absence of any con-

tagious diseases. Mr. Sanborn, in his argument, charged the imprisonment of insane women for refusing to work, and the allegation was admitted by the officers in charge of the Institution. "The shocking circumstances," said Mr. Sanborn, "were detailed to your committee until you voted to hear no more of them. It is certain that five women were so imprisoned in the autumn of 1874, two of them for more than eight weeks; that they were allowed neither chair nor table nor bed in the day time;

WAITED UPON WHOLLY BY MEN. that their cells were underground, dark and unwholesome; that their food was bread and water; that the three inspectors of the Almshouse were individually and collectively ignorant of this abuse for at least nine weeks; that the by-laws of the Almshouse were both neglected and violated in this particular; and that two of the four women who remained at Tewksbury after this imprisonment died within six months from their release out of these cells. To all this no denial was offered; but it was testified in defence, that the Superintendent (who alone has authority to imprison inmates) was also ignorant of what was going on; that the physician who introduced the practice did so medicinally, and with good intentions; and that one of the five women had somehow recovered her sanity-perhaps in her dungeon. It also appeared that although the Board of Charities released these women on the 3d of December, 1874, and formally consured their imprisonment by a vote communicated to the inspectors early in January, 1875, these aspectors did not discharge or punish the culpable physician, but received from him on the 25th of March, 1875, a long written defence of his course, signed both by the physician and the Superintendent, and allowed him to resign about the 1st of May, without putting on record so much as a vote of censure concerning him. From all that has appeared it would seem that the Superintendent and at least one of the inspectors do not yet see much barm in what was then done, nor did they know, until these hearings disclosed the fact, that two of the women so imprisoned for the benefit of their health had died more

THE TERRIBLE MORTALITY. The facts alleged concerning the excessive mortality during May and June last have all been proved, so far as the number of deaths and the circumstances attending these deaths are concerned. It was attempted by the defence to show that neither the Superintendent's daughter, who had actual charge of the hospital where these poor women died, nor any one else was responsible for their death, which was described by several of the persons truly responsible-namely, the assistant physician, her father, the Superintendent, and the Chairman of the Board of Inspectorsas "natural," "accidental" or "providential." It did not clearly appear that either of these witnesses knew at the time that the mortality was excessive or ever took any precautions about it, such as would naturally have occurred to good physicians or well informed officials. No consulting physician was called in, no post mortem examination or inquest was held, and such records of the cases and prescriptions as once existed were destroyed, either thoughtlessly or purposely. None of the witnesses for the defence were willing to swear that they knew what the natural death rate among the chronic insane is."

than nine months ago.

AN INCOMPLIENT ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN. It has also been to stifled to with great clearness that the assistant physician at Tewksbury, Miss Marsh, had not sufficient experience to quality her for the care of insane patients nor such general attainments in her profession as would have secured her appointment as assistant physician at the Worcester Lunatic Hospital or elsowhere if the standard of qualification was a high one. Dr. Allen, in his testimony, left the impression which you, gentlemen, will find to be correct, that un-less her father has been Superintendent she hever would have been appointed and never would have been allowed the opportunity which last spring proved to be so latal to her patients. Dr. Nichois testified positively to his opinion that these patients were "dosed too much," and Miss Marsh herself testifies that on the 12th of July last Dr. Nichols told her she had given too much medicine. She was so little acquainted with the past condition of her patients that she did not know that two of these fourteen women who died under her care in five weeks, were victims of the outrageous imprisonment six months before. These two were Julia Cobane, who died of diarrheea, and Catharine Walsh, wno died of consumption. I leave you to judge whether their death was hastened by this unprisonment, which was itself defended Miss Marsh, superior physician, Dr. Whittaker, in a paper dated March 25, 1875, and read at one of your hearings. The whole testimony goes to show that neither Dr. Whittaker nor Miss Marsh had any competent acquaintance with lusanity as affecting the physical health, and did not understand what it is that increases or diminishes the mortality of the insanc. It is fully proved that there has been no such excessive mortality before or since as during Miss Marsh's control of the sick insane; and that for four months after the 8th of June last fewer insane women died at Tewksbury than in the five weeks that Miss Marsh had charge of the hospital. These facts are undisputed. With better treatment and under a more skilful physician fewer women would have died. WICE AND CRIME.

Another of the charges made by Mr. Sanborn and not disproved related to the alleged criminal practices of night watchtran Reed with an inmate named Brink. State, and remaining absent though invited by your committee to return. The testimony under the same charge also showed clearly that the inspectors had taken ne pains to step the practice of sending a young man at night through the rooms where so many young inmale women were sleeping, a practice which, in this instance, seems to have been the occasion of the offence committed.

The same is to be said respecting another charge in relation to the very LAX DISCIPLINE of the Almshouse, supported as it has been by very copious testimony proving it to be true. If the Super-intendent and inspectors had done their duty, the dis-cipline of the Almshouse could not have fallen into such a state as our witnesses have described, and the Superintendent has virtually admitted. We have proved by the official records of the Board of Charities and of the Almshouse, that in 1874 a male inmate, Mark Caherty,

by name, gained admission to the female hospital at night, and was about to commit an outrage upon Brigat Fehan, one of the patients, an offence for which (with other offences) he was sentenced to the State Workhouse. We proved that a similar attempt in another part of the Almshouse was made last December by an inmate employed and trusted by the Superintendent as a petty officer. We proved that several bastard chitdren have been begotten in the Almshouse within the

last two years, and that inmate women, with much probability, allege similar intercourse in other instances where children were not born. We proved that the soxes were allowed to mingle at Tewasbury under so little restriction that these offences might easily occur, as, in fact, they have occurred. We offered testimony as, in fact, they have occurred. We offered testimony to show that one Ordway, an assistant farmer at the Almshouse, cloped last autumn with a female inmate and test the State, descring his wife and children, who, for some months, were ignorant of his whereabouts. We proved that one Thompson, another employé at the Almshouse, eloped from the town of Tewksbury with a girl much younger than himself, and was arrested for abduction on complaint of the girl's mother, notwithstanding which scandal he was retained in his place by the Superintendent. We proved that the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent were at variance about a matter of discipline, the Assistant Superintendent, who is a son of the Superintendent, undertaking to prevent one of the officers from voting the democratic ticket as the State election of 1874, and actually preventing him, while the Superintendent told the officer he might vote for whom he pleased. We have proved, in fact, just such a state of discipline as might naturally be expected where an old man, fond of his family and surrounded by his children and grandchildren like an Oriental patriarch, has had the weakness to appoint his whole family to important offices in a public insti-CAN THIS THING BE STOPPED?

And this brings me to the point concerning which I avail anything, your aid in preventing by law a serious evil. It is scandalous, gentlemen, that a public officer, however well meaning, should be allowed to sur-round himself in a great public establishment with so many of his own offspring and kindred drawing salaries, living at the expense of the taxpayers and forming a cian or ring that manage matters as they picase. It is well enough, and often unavoidable, to allow a superintendent or other public officer to employ a single relative, generally it would be his wife, in a position of trust. But beyond that the law should forbid him to go, if those who appoint or confirm appointments have not discretion enough to prevent this nepotfsm. We see at Washington what mischief it has lone on a great scale; we see at Tewksbury how mischievous it can be in a petty way. If your investigation leads to nothing more than the prevention of such nepotism in Massachusetts you will not have wasted the time spent on the inquiry. OH! SHAME, MASSACHUSETTS!

But I also call your attention, gentlemen of the com-

detected and corrected, within two years and a half,

some of the worst abuses that can exist in such establishments. For the discovery, condemnation and repression of these evils, as the sworn testimony before you has shown, the Board of State Charities alone is responsible. For the existence of the abuses the Superintendent and his all-pervading family, the inspectors who neglected nothing and the governors and Legislatures that allowed them to remain in office are solely and jointly responsible.

The worst of these abuses—the illegal imprisonment of insane women—was reported by me to the Chairman of your committee about a year ago, after the Board of Charities had removed it. but before the avowed author of the abuse had been allowed to leave the Almshouse uncensured by its authorities. Other evils have been reported from time to time, by members of the Board of Charities, to the Executive of the Commonwealth, to the Board of Inspectors and to other responsible officials. Dr. Howe complained to Governor Washburn of the wretched sanitary stricture and condition of the hospitals. Dr. Allen discovered the secret imprisonment of the insane and caused it to be given up. I myself put a stop to the shocking mortality among the insane women last summer by insisting that the faithful old physician, infirm from age, but skilful in his pro-fession, should supersede the daughter of the Superintendent in the charge of these poor invalids, The General Agent, Mr. Wrightington, probed the iniquity of the night watchman, Reid, and sent him fleeing from Massachusetts. If the discipline of the Almshouse is now better than at any time since 1872, as I believe it is, the improvement is due absolutely to the members of the Board of Charities, individually and collectively, who have lost no opportunity since the reveiations of 1873-4 to purge and improve the State Almshouse. They have done their duty, gentlemen. It remains for you and for others in official station to do theirs. And that duty will not be fully discharged until the administration at Tewksbury has been radically changed.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS AND THE NEW YORK

DISTRICT CONFERENCE. At the Methodist Preachers' Meeting yesterday the Rev. W. P. Estes gave the brethren some of his impressions concerning the recent Plainfield (N. J.) Sunday School Congress. He was not favorably impressed. He did not think the good accomplished was a sufficient quid pro quo for the time, thought and money expended thereon. The Congress seemed to spend its time on definitions of conventions, institutes and Normal classes in Sunday schools, and he knew of nothing done there that could not have been done just as well without all the cost attending this gathering. There were no original thoughts given that he could take away with him and utilize in his own Sunday school. Mr. Estes was a delegate from the Preachers' Meeting to this Congress, and his remarks were borne out by the Rev. T. D. Lippincott, President of the New Jersey State Sunday School Convention, who was also a delegate to the Congress. In his opinion the affair was a little game of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you." In this connection Brother Lippincott, chairman of a committee previously appointed to memorialize the General Conference on the government of Sunday schools in the Methodist Episcopal Church, reported three resolutions asking the General Conference to put the Sunday school under the authority of the church, and that the necessary expenses of the school be provided for in the same way as the pastor's salary and other church expenses are provided, and that the officers of the Sunday school be elected by the church authorities. These resolutions were explained as directed chiefly at the

ELECTION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS. who now, in many places, run the schools in direct opposition to the church, of which they claim to independent. Dr. Roche opposed this report, because it would create further hostility hetween the Church and the great body of Sunday school teachers who elect superintendents. The character and relation of the Quarterly Conference to the Sunday school do not justify the belief that that body or a majority of its members would enter heartily into the Sunday school work. He never knew a case of more perfect consecration to the work of God than that of Sunday school teachers whom he could name. He knew three intelligent ladies who had fallen martyrs to their zeal in this work in one church in this city. Will a body of fifty intelligent teachers put themselves under the control of four, six, eight or a dozen officials in a Quarterly Conference? Audais it wise, the Doctor asked, for us to say that the Sunday school shall not devise means to carry on its own work? Dr. Curry thought Dr. Roche's argument was all right, but his conclusions were all wrong. We have now two bodies in every society, both independent of each other, and we purpose to unity them. relations and interests of the Church and the Sunday school should be closer than they are. Sunday school teachers are as capable of electing a superintendent as any body of officials.

PASTORS HAVE THROWN OFF THE RESTRAINTS of one of the highest duties of the Church, that of feeding the lambs. It is the duty of the preacher to be at the head of his Sunday school, and not to farm it out to others. And official boards should see to Sunday school matters as to other things, and raise the funds necessary to carry on its work. The Quarterly Conference might permit the Sunday school to raise the money, but there should be some authority which should know how much money is raised and expended. Dr. Merwin questioned the propriety of the body memorializing the General Conference on any matter. t was a new thing for the Preachers' Meeting to do. And as to the particular change suggested by the resolution-the election of superintendent-he thought it very unfortunate. If they found hosexisting anywhere between the Church and the Sunday school they might blaze away on that. He moved to lay the paper on the table, which was done. A committee was apcointed to prepare a minute on the death of Chaplain French, which was subsequently read at the funeral in Seventh street Methodist Episcopal church. A committee, previously appointed, also read a minute on the death of Rev. C. C. Keyes. Dr. B. M. Adams will address the preachers next Monday on the modifications that can be profitably introduced into our present methods of revival work. THE NEW YORK DISTRICT CONFERENCE

of the New York Conterence opened yesterday afternoon in Twenty-fourth street Methodist Episcopal church. The licenses of a score or more of local preachers and exhorters were renewed, a few new applications granted, the character and work of ordained odal preachers examined and reports of their work given and a few recommendations of candidates for admission to the Annual Conference. In the evening Bishop Foster addressed the Conference, and this forenoon the Rev. M. S. Terry will read an essay on the non-attendance of children at preaching services.

SOUTHERN EVANGELIZATION.

At the Newark Methodist preachers' meeting yes terday forenoon Rev. Dr. Lee, of Georgia, spoke at some length of the ignorance of the whites and blacks in the South, of their need of religious instruction, and of the efforts being made by the Roman Catholics to bring them into the Romish Church, all of which he urged were reasons why the work of the Methodists should be increased. At present the work is not well supported, and if interest is not now taken many of those engaged in the labor will have to desist for want

DISTURBING CHURCH WORSHIP.

The congregation of the Charles Street Methodist Episcopal church, on Jersey City Heights, have been repeatedly disturbed during the past three months by a gang of young scamps, who entered the church during the hours of worship and conducted themselves in most unseemly manner. On Sunday evening Mr. Naffey, one of the trustees of the church ordered the rowdles to leave the church. obeyed with some reluctance, but soon returned and announced their determination to scatter the worshippers. William Wilson, one of the gang, was arrested and lodged in the Third precinct station. Yesterday morning he was brought before Justice Davis, who sentenced him to five days' imprisonment in the County Jail

The First Century of Wesley's Faith Draw. ing to Its Close.

HISTORY OF THE "CIRCUIT."

Celebration of the Anniversary To-Day.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 17, 1876. On Tuesday next the first century of North Carolina Methodism will be completed, and the followers of Wesley throughout the Old North State will fitly commemorate the day. One hundred years ago, at the fourth annual Conference at Baltimore, the first circuit in the then colony was formed, and the entire membership within its boundaries, which at that time included the whole of what is now known as Tennessee, was but 683. The denomination now numbers, in all its branches and of both races, upward of 100,000 lay communicants. Where there was one solitary preacher, with his horse and saddlebags, his Bible and his hymn book, travelling this vast extent of territory and penetrating its lonely, primeval forests, there is now a great people, instinct with the soul of a glorious Christian faith, having hundreds of active and devoted pas-

In view of the large results accomplished during the three generations which have passed since the institution of the original "Carolina Circuit," the State Conference at Wilmington in December last resolved to hold an appropriate religious festival in Raleigh, in mittee, to the more serious and distressing fact that recognition of the hundredth anniversary of their here in Massachusetts, in our largest public establish-ment for the poor and unfortunate, there have been "day of small things," The exercises will take place in Metropolitan Hall, the largest audience room in the city, which is being handsomely decorated by the ladies for the occasion. The programme, as finally arranged, covers six days, commencing with the 21st inst. Three of the eight bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have accepted invitations to be present. Ad dresses will be delivered by Bishop H. N. McTveire, D. D., of Tennessee, upon "Methodism and Its Founders," on Tuesday; by Bishop D. S. Doggett, D. D., of Richmond, Va. upon "The Progress of Methodism in the Nineteenn Century," on Thursday, and upon "The Revival History of Methodism," by Bishop E. M. Marvin D. History of Methodism," by Bishop E. M. Marvin, D. D., of Missouri, on Friday. Many eminent clergymes and taymen will participate in the discussions, and a very numerous attendance is expected. In consideration of the "hard times" the various rallroads centring here have made liberal discounts from their established fares.

tors, with churches, colleges and schools on every

North Carolina was originally included in the Virginia Conference, which still embraces ten counties in the northeastern corner of the State. The North Carolina Conference proper was constituted in 1837 or thereabouts. Some lifteen counties west of the Blue lidge belong to the Hoistein Conference, which covers East Tennessee and a part of Kentucky and South Carolina. In the approaching celebration every section of the State will be represented. Virginia and North Carolina were the cradle of American Methodism. John Wesley had journeyed to

Georgia in 1735 to preach to the Indians, but, meet-

ing with on'y indifferent success, he soon returned, was followed in 1738 by George Whitefield Whitefield made no less than seven voyages to America, the last in 1769, visiting Maryland, Virginia and North and South Carolina. He came and went like a comet, producing brilliant immediate exects, but leaving no permanent traces of his erratic rogress. The influence of his wonderful eloquence was transitory. He formed no separate congregations and made no effort to build up an ecclesiassical organization. A remarkable illustration of his failure to secure a fixed and solid footbold is found in the fact that in Georgia, where he mainly labored. Methodism had no recognized existence until years subsequent to the Revolution. The introduction of the new sect in the Northern States was also tardy and comparatively difficult. In New England especially the tenets of Calvinism took deep root with the possession of the Puritans. In Carolina and the Old Dominion, however, the new evange; of the Wesleys found a congenial soil, and these States became the radiating point of its wondrous and continually widening forces. is a strange episode of the young and uncultured Jesse Lee, who actually went from North Carolina in 1789 as a self-appointed missionary to the land of the Poerim Fathers. The story of the bold Arminian's attack upon the grim fatalism of predestination, election, fixed decrees and final perseverance in the very fortress o the American Geneva reads like a chapter from Cervantes. The Cavalier immigration brought to the Southern colonies the forms and coremonies of the Church of England, to which their descendants loyally adhered ong after the political severance from the mether country had been accomplished. They drove out the Puritans-of whom there were many in Virginia-in 1648, and some of them retired to the wilds of North Carolina, where also, as early as 1681, the Quakers and other non-conformists sought refuge from the proseriptive laws of the Virginia churchmen. Weslevantsm, however, was received with kindness as a true daughter of the British Church. Devercaux Jarran and other clergymen of the establishment gave the Methodists valuable aid, and there is nowhere any record which alleges aught like persecution of them. But the followers of Wesley, a Presbyter and loyal adherent to the Church of England, were not dissenters. Unlike the Baptists and the Presbyterians, their preachers never presumed to administer baptism and the Lord's Supper, to bury the dead or to solemnize matrimony. All this was modestly left to the regularly ordained pastors of the parent Church. It was not until after the formal organization of the "Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States," by the famous Christ-mas Conference at Baltimore, in 1784, that their ministers were admitted to formal ordination and became invested with authority to administer the sacraments The storm of the Revolution had then swept away the establishment in America, and Wesley, hitherto us compromisingly opposed to a religious separation, was compelled to yield at last to the "logic of events." He accordingly consecrated Thomas Coke as a bishop, and sent him to America; when he, in turn, invested Francis Asbury with the episcopate, and the two were elected by the Conference "Superintendents" of the new ecclesiastical body. An abridg-ment of the Book of Common Prayer, prepared by Wesley, was adopted, and many of the ciergy assumed the gown and surplice in their public ministrations. But such was the opposition to what was thought a servile conformity that both liturgy and canonicals were in a few years wholly given up. in fact, it was not unusual with the "flaming Wesleyans" of that primitive day to put off their coats and neckcloths when they took the stand to preach; while the only portion of their simple service which was not improvised was some sweet hymn, sonorously sung by he evangelist for the calling around him, of a congregation. The fathers of Methodism set due value upon "songs of Zion." Its striptural psalmody contributed greatly to its success. Of the two Wesleys, John was the Moody and his lyric brother Charles the Sankey of the sect. While John was clear and screne in intellect, with a calm but powerful eloquence, Charles was the poet and sweet singer of the Methodist Israel. And so the "Wesleyan Hymn Book" became twin to the Hely Bible.

Methodism was aprly fitted to the exigencies of frontier religious work in the New World. Everywhere the pioneer preacher pressed closely in the footprints of the pioneer settler. And the earnest, unselfish horald of the cross was received with gladness. Rude, and often with but little culture, these militabl missionaries had a power which seemed the very unction of the Holy Chost. They possessed that eloquence which Blair deduces "to make an impression upon the people-to strike and seize their hearts." Theirs was preeminently that oratory which the great Roman, despairing of definition, characterized as being im-measure infinitumque. Their progress through the country was almost a continued pentecost. Revivals of religion, such as were never before known, broke out wherever those mighty elders went. The great awakening of 1776 was a wonder and a joy for years. Their camp meetings, beyond all semblies on this continent, witnessed the highest efforts and grandest triumphs of human eloquence. These meetings originated in what was called the "western country" during the great revival of 1799-1801, under the preaching of two North Carolina brothers, John and William McGee, the one a Presbyterian, the other a Methodist minister. The numbers in attendance at them were immense. According to the density or sparseness of the population the multitudes ranged from 3,000 to 20,000. The scenes at these eatherings are described as in the highest degree im In one great meeting there were no less than 3,000 converts. Thencetorward they became, along with class meetings, love feasts and watch nights, a part of the recognized machinery of Methodism. About this time appeared that odd personage, Lorenzo Dow. Like Whitefield, Dow was an independent evangelist, erratic in movement and marking out his own circuits. His appointments were frequently made twelve months in advance, and they were punctually kept to the very moment. It was a common thing for him to have a chain of appoint ments extending along a route of 1,000 miles, not one of which he failed to reach. All North Carolina is full of traditions of his eccentricities. Yet he accom-

plished a vast amount of good. From the very beginning the Methodists were constuantly wrestling with the negro question. All the early conferences declared against slavery. ley's "Thoughts Upon Slavery," published in 1774, powerfully stimulated the conviction of his lollowers that the institution was morally wrong. April, 1786, at the first Conference ever held in North Carolina, a petition was drafted praying the Logislature to pass an act allowing manamission. The troublesome problem was continually agitated, and an element of discord was thus nourished which, in 1844 cent American Methodism in twain and sundered ous of the strongest cords of the federal Union. But the negro was not the only disintegrating force in the economy of Methodism. John Wesley's "Caim Address to Our American Colonies," Issued in 1777.

proved such a firebrand among the patriots as to result in driving out of the country every English Wesleyan preacher except Francis Asbury, who lay conceated in Delaware until the close of the Revolutionary War. Then there was the vexed "coutest about the ordinances," which culminated in 1779. In 1792 occurred the famous schism of James O'Kelley, who organized what he called the "Republican Methodist Church, which at once made considerable headway in north eastern North Carolina. O'Kelley changed the name of his sect in 1801 to that of the "Christian Church," by which style it is still known, its chief newspaper organ being the Suffolk (Va.) Christian Sun.

The Question priat

CO

UTILIZATIO

Unsuccess

THE VIENN

A number of t

and appropriatel

Mr. WRIGHT, (r

what he thought confined to his h ator from Pens Clerk's desk an charging several with having priv ment. For himi Indian Bureau there who does a wate secretary w any work with a the clerk to the work of the com in Washington b only say that so qualified slander, were the motive strous misstates the press would nseless, and will stead of one of Mr. WITHERS. reported House for feeding the f the bill the w amendment ag

On motion of

for consideration

agreement with

tion of their re-

The matter wa

who said he was for these Indian one man out the who was as able dians as any o Mr. Bogy-W longer than we 1868, and this bil till we could see them concernit dians are in the it was our duty t reason that the avoid trouble w and they believ summer. A larg Black Hills, an \$100,000 if nece expense of an In Mr. HAMILTON out the people they had no r living. Two co great expense. was proposed by sion, when we those who wer Mr. ALLISON 8 out last year, al

expenses and

back, and it wa

to say whether

teeping the In

The bill conte

Indians will do

government to

so much for yo

the Black Hilts

us to the treat;

boning the bill

that it could I

Senate bill, No.

President and V

an amendment

shall appoint hy

Mr. MERRIMO

same treaty.

himself be

bill. Ordered p Senate bill No dolph briefly a amendment pro Congress, actin ts the true and that event only shall be in lave have received Houses of Concast their votes that the whole usefulness. It had been drop two sets of come here wi might agree might agree t In that case thrown out. Th 180 of them mi 181 of them for sithough a mal cast for the rep dent would be the duty of Co State was coun Mr. WHYTE, siding officer a decide which v thought it the question first. Mr. MORTON abolished and poon to count of that rule wh decide questio passage of this he two Houses that may arise Mr. DAWES 8 was better that

Pending the the Senate we e'clock adjourn Mr. BANNING and Illinois, pr ent plan of coll Mr. WARD, W recting the Sec port of the s rise the com Adopted.

was not comp

from the Hou

fail to concur !

ask a committ

Cockrell and Ha

The CHAIR I

The Senate a

The SPEAKE when the follow By Mr. BANK of gold and silv The bill prov shall establish niver additions from miners coined upon and issue certi bearer, and ros and, when isamay be made | promise the r talled for by t n all transact the sale keepti becomes the o redemption th the governmen assue similar b the Treasury,

Mr. ATKINS, rules and pas the act of the ot specie payu Treasury to re to sell United that purpose. Mr. PAYNE, ment, but it v ment was in o Mr. HOLMAN The motion was rejected The follows: YEAR-Ainswing