

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington News.

The president of the senate appointed as visitors to the next annual examination at the naval academy Messrs. Miller, (Cal.) and Pendleton.

Senator Edmunds' bill would secure to Gen. Grant the pay of a general, \$14,000, and the emoluments attached thereto, amounting in all to some \$19,000.

Rail and River News.

Some hitch has occurred in the workings of the Duluth, North Shore & Northwestern and the Fort Cloud, William, Dakota, and the short-cuts have been called in and operations suspended.

Casualties of the Week.

Mayer's brewery at New York was burned. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000.

The mills of the Kentucky Lumber company at Williamsburg were burned. Loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$40,000.

Personal News Notes.

John Bullen, an old and esteemed resident of Winona county, died at his home in Elba, in his eighty-first year.

Louis Schaefer, of Canton, Ohio, has offered a home to Mrs. Meikleham, the granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, to whom congress recently declined to grant a pension.

Dr. John George Kittson of St. Paul died suddenly Saturday morning. Dr. Kittson was the second son of N. W. Kittson. He was born in St. Paul and was educated at Montreal, graduating in the medical school of McGill university.

Paris C. Dunning, ex-governor of Indiana, died at Bloomington, Ind., after an illness of a few days. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1848, and filled the unexpired term of Gov. Whitcomb, who was elected to the United States senate. Ex-Gov. Dunning was in his seventy-ninth year. In his prime he was one of the ablest lawyers and most influential politicians in the state.

Crimes and Criminals.

At Duluth the Ericksons got five years for murderous assault.

Fritz Wachsmuth, manager of Erickson's brewery at Moorhead, committed suicide by shooting himself recently.

Robert Neale, living fifty miles north of Wadena, has been committed to the Ramsey county jail in default of \$3,000 bail for selling liquor to White Earth Indians.

A priest named Casima, from Chicago, was robbed of \$13,000 by three men on a west bound Texas Pacific train at Fort Worth, Tex. The robbers had unsuccessfully endeavored to make his acquaintance.

William E. Goggin, alias "Kerry Eagle," tried for murder at Miles City, was acquitted by the jury. On the announcement of the verdict Goggin fell upon his knees, crossing himself, prayed, and rose saying, "Thank Almighty God."

Jessie King, a pretty vivacious girl from Columbia City, Ind., died at Dayton, Ohio, Sunday. The girl belongs to a distinguished and respected family. She came to Dayton three days ago, being then ill, and before she died said she was in a delicate condition, and that she ran away from home to hide her shame.

General News Items.

Rhode Island savings banks have \$52,400,205 belonging to 120,482 depositors.

The apple crop in Michigan promises 91 and peaches 50 per cent. of the average.

The presidency of Amherst college has been fully endowed by the late Chester W. Chapin of Springfield.

The high license has driven many Minneapolis, Minn., saloon keepers out of the business. It is also stated on good authority that 300 gamblers have already left the city.

The United States deputy marshal in Boston has made trustee attachments against Charles W. Copeland & Co., shoe dealers, in favor of the National Park bank, for \$75,000, the Metropolitan National bank for \$40,000, and Henry A. Smanster for \$25,000, all of New York.

Foreign Flashes.

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, again gave proof of his wonderful power as an orator in his speech in reply to the vote of censure moved by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

The premier in his reply at the commencement of his reply, and, disclaiming the attitude of defense, carried the war into the enemy's camp. Mr. Gladstone was not at all argumentative in his speech, and at times he was so carried away by his impetuosity as to be hardly coherent; but for bitter invective, stinging sarcasm and virile eloquence he has few equals, and, perhaps, no superior in parliamentary annals.

"The demand of the honorable gentleman," he insisted, "amounted to a war of conquest against people struggling to be free. [Cheers from the Liberals.] The war which the Mahdi is waging is a war for freedom. It is that which the honorable gentleman wishes England to put down." [Renewed cheers.] The prime minister denied that the government failed to do one single act that was not for the safety and success of Gen. Gordon. The charges the honorable gentleman had just preferred against the government are absurd. They can only be accounted for by his lack of knowledge of the true facts. The real object of the motion, whatever may be its ostensible aim, is to displace the government. [Loud cheers from the Liberals.] Gladstone thereupon referred to official dispatches, to prove Gen. Gordon's security and justify the action the government had taken. He contended that the charges failed to note the fact that Gen. Gordon had orders to resort to military, if peaceful measures should not prove successful. "I have a duty," Gladstone further said, "to Gen. Gordon and a duty to the country. Both will be performed despite the scoff of the honorable gentleman at climatic danger and difficulty. It may be that in that terrible country, but the government declines to be driven on without considering the blood, honor and treasure of England, and the government also declines to enter upon a vast scheme of conquest to please the captious opposition." [Cheers.]

The debate upon the motion of censure was resumed in the house of commons Tuesday afternoon. Randolph Churchill, Conservative, made a bitter attack upon the government's policy. He believed all England would say aye to the question whether Gen. Gordon should be rescued. Gladstone would either have to submit to this demand or resign. Foster, chief secretary for Ireland, made a vehement speech attacking the policy of the government. He was frequently interrupted by vociferous cheers on the part of the Conservatives. The censure motion was re-

jected—305 to 275. The Parnellites voted with the minority. The debate previous to the vote was excessively animated.

The provisions of the proposed German dynamite law are respectfully submitted for American consideration. The bill requires manufacturers of and dealers in explosives, under penalty of two years imprisonment, to take out a police license. Any person causing injury to property is liable to five years of penal servitude, or if death ensues to servitude for life, or to capital punishment if death be intended.

London has a pauper population of 89,222 outside of asylums and almshouses.

Winter Wheat and Corn.

The Farmers' Review of Chicago contains reports from 700 different points in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. Winter wheat reports from market points in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan are dismal, but indicate that crop reports from Kansas are almost uniformly of a very promising character with exception of corn. Indications now are that the remainder of the winter wheat belt will be more or less spotted. There is nothing in the general situation to indicate any larger receipts of old corn on this crop, as whatever Kansas and Nebraska may have in reserve will be needed very largely for their own wants.

A Very Disgusting Iowa Matter.

A gentleman from Mitchell, Mitchell county, Iowa, reports a case of assault which took place near there on Sunday last. William Wright, living between Mitchell and Osage, has two daughters, one of whom was engaged to be married. A young man named Ed. Skinner, Nebraska, used some language which his intended husband derogatory to her character, and the latter repeated it to Wright. On Sunday she went out walking, and met Skinner in the woods. Her father caught them in flagrante delicto. He drew his knife and catching Skinner before he could escape, attempted to inflict upon him a nameless punishment. It was partially successful in this, however, and Skinner walked two miles to a physician. Wright was arrested and at his examination recently was bound over in \$500 bonds. The most disgusting part of the whole matter, however, is the fact that it is rumored upon reliable authority that Wright's relations with his own daughter were not what they should have been, and is suspected that it was a put up job on Skinner to punish him for trying to injure the girl's chance of marrying.

Death of Charles O'Connor.

Charles O'Connor died Monday afternoon at Nantucket, Mass. His mind was clear to the last, when he exclaimed, "My God!" and expired. The remains were taken to New York. Deceased was born in 1804 and had reached the advanced age of 80 years. He was a native of New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1824 at the age of 20 years, and exhibited early in his profession the rare qualities which made him the foremost lawyer of his city and time. He had but little to do for public life. He acted as a district attorney during president Pierce's administration, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1864. But that was in the line of his profession and for which he was eminently fitted by nature and by training. In 1868 he was lured into a side issue presidency candidacy which was quite distasteful to him, and with without any other result than to disgust him with politics for which he always had a deep seated aversion. A few years ago he retired from the practice of his profession full of years and honors, and took up his residence at Nantucket where he enjoyed good health. He had lately returned from a visit to New York.

Buck Grant Says the Family is Ruined.

In response to a request for a statement, Ulysses S. Grant Jr. said to a New York Herald reporter: "The grant family has lost its entire fortune; the ruin is complete. Not only have I and my father and two brothers put every cent we possessed into the firm of Grant & Ward but we invested large sums which we borrowed from our friends, supposing that everything was going along splendidly, and that we were amassing a great fortune. I first put the \$17,500 yearly income on my wife's fortune into the concern, and then I put the principal in with it. My father-in-law loses \$500,000 which I borrowed from him. I did not, nor did my father or brothers, have the faintest idea that anything was wrong. Up to the time of the failure I believed that I was worth \$1,700,000. I held the bank's notes for upward of \$1,000,000. Why, I have told my friends of our fortune within a few days, little dreaming of the real state of affairs. My father came down to the office the day of the failure, and the next day crossed the floor toward me, and said, 'Father, everything is busted, and we cannot get a cent out of the concern.' That was the very first intimation he had that there was the slightest trouble. Brother Fred had borrowed largely from his friends and my brother Jesse had put some borrowed money in the firm. The only money we had left was the \$100,000 we all had that Grant & Ward were making piles of money that we invested everything we could get. I only drew out money against my own account, but I kept putting in almost as much, and the only real funds which I retained were about sufficient for our living expenses. None of us liked to keep a dollar out of the firm that was never asked for, because we thought that we were losing when we kept money that might be earning a very heavy profit. Several times recently when I went to friends and asked them for loans on the promise of enormous interest they declared that such a transaction would be unwise, and I never asked for loans again. To show you how little I knew about the affairs of the firm, I said when the Marine bank failed that it would simply prevent us for a time from giving certified checks. No one in our family had any idea that the firm had overdrawn its account. When I secured loans upon the bonds which had been given as collateral, I never asked for them, because I knew that the bonds were being hypothecated. Of course it is quite apparent that the immense profits credited to members of the firm were fictitious. I do not care to go into this any further just at present, as the whole matter will be cleared up, I suppose, in the courts."

Market Reports.

ST. PAUL.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1.02@1.05; No. 1, 90c; No. 2 hard, 90c; No. 2, 85c@90c. Corn, No. 2, 56c@58c; No. 3, 51c@54c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 31½c@32c; No. 3 mixed, 32c; white, 31c. Barley, No. 2, 67c@70c; No. 3 extra, 60c; No. 3, 55c. No. 2, 55c. Baled Hay, wild, \$10; timothy, \$10.50. Potatoes, 28c. Eggs, 13c@13½c. MILWAUKEE.—Wheat, No. 2, 80½c. Corn, No. 2, 54c. Oats, No. 2, 35c; white, 38c. Rye, No. 1, 64c. Barley, No. 2, 68c; extra No. 3, 60c. Mess Pork, \$17.47½@17.60. Lard, \$8.45@8.55. Butter, choice creamery, 22c@24c; fair to good, 20c@21c; best dairy, 21c@22c. Eggs, 13c@14c. CHICAGO.—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring, 88c@89c. Corn, 55½c@56½c. Oats, 32c@33c. Beans, 72c. Flax, \$1.68@1.70. Pork, \$17.35@17.70. Lard, \$8.35@8.40. Butter, creamery, 20c@23c; dairy, 18c@19c.

ARIG FAILURE

E. S. Brown Appointed Receiver of the Northwestern Car and Manufacturing Company Stillwater.

On Saturday last the announcement was made that the Northwestern Car and Manufacturing Company at Stillwater, of which Senator D. M. Sabin is President, had failed and gone into the hands of a receiver. It had been known for some time that the company was embarrassed, but still the failure caused a great sensation in monetary and business circles; D. B. Stinson vice president and manager says: "The stoppage, in all probability, will be temporary as the company's liabilities are about \$1,100,000, with available assets of \$4,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 is in accounts and bills receivable. The receivership is caused by the general depression which prevails, low prices of wheat in market, slow collections from farmers, etc."

Mr. W. S. Goodhue, secretary of the company, says the cause is indirectly attributable to the failure of Grant & Ward, in New York city. Mr. Sabin had been negotiating stock in that city and had nearly completed the sale when the failure of the parties about to invest withdrew from further negotiations and would not purchase.

Mr. E. S. Brown, who is the receiver says he believes was making money and only needed time to come out all right. The \$1,000,000 in the farmer's paper, he believed, was good for fully 50 per cent.

Mr. Gillilan of St. Paul, first vice president of the company and largely interested holding \$100,000 of the stock, says the banks in St. Paul, he believed, did not hold \$10,000,000 of the car company's paper. He had faith in the company's ability to meet all its obligations if time were given for it to do so. The company holds about \$1,900,000 worth of paper, which has been given by farmers on themselves, and his experience and calculations had shown him that the company could depend on collecting about 65 per cent, on that paper in time. After the failure of the eastern negotiations for money, Mr. Gillilan said, "we thought it best to have a receiver appointed. All I know about the financial state of the car company is simply what appears on the books, and the books show a proportion of assets to liabilities of four to one. I believe that substantially all of these assets are good. The liabilities include \$750,000 in notes payable about \$500,000 of which are held by banks, and the balance by individuals. The banks holding the paper are chiefly in New York and Boston. The high price is held by interest banks in Massachusetts. Nearly all of these notes are secured by bills receivable held by the company. The accounts payable amount to \$400,000. Mr. Gillilan telegraphed Senator Sabin at Washington Saturday afternoon, informing him of the company's failure to place the affairs of the company in the hands of a receiver. Mr. Sabin replied promptly to go ahead, that he was in good spirits and expected to come out all right. He will return to Minnesota at once to arrange matters. The senator will not be personally involved in the matter, except so far as he may be inclined to endorse for the company. "I know," he said, "that matters will come out all right. All we want is a little time to weather the gales, and we will be all right." Mr. Sabin said further that he could have had all the money needed to go on, as it was offered by friends, but he thought best to suspend temporarily without risking or involving other persons it is asserted positively that none of the company's paper is in St. Paul banks.

There was a meeting of the directors on Friday, the day before the failure, at which a financial exhibit was made. In conclusion the executive committee—Messrs. D. M. Sabin, A. H. Wilder, Thomas Lowry, J. C. Pierce and I. L. Hersey—who make the report, state that the unanimous conclusion arrived at after consultation with the largest stockholders is that further distribution of surplus by way of dividends must cease until the losses from fires are restored.

N. W. Kittson of St. Paul, on Saturday afternoon could scarcely bring himself to believe that a receiver had been appointed. He said: "Is it possible? Why, I was at a meeting of the directors in Stillwater, yesterday, and nothing of the sort was hinted. I have \$100,000 of the preferred stock, and C. D. Gillilan has \$100,000. The most of the stock is in the hands of men who would not have suffered the concern to be seriously embarrassed for the want of money."

Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis when told of the receivership by a reporter, was thunderstruck.

"I was at the director's meeting, yesterday," and nothing of the sort was told any of us. It's the d—dest thing I ever heard of. I'm as much surprised as any one can be, but can say that there is no reason for alarm. The heavy stockholders can stand the temporary loss." P. H. Kelley said: "I have been blamed severely for selling out all of my \$20,000 stock, except \$4,500, which I have yet, and for not giving my support to the company." I can truly say that I am unfeignedly sorry for the embarrassment, but I am not surprised. I was not to be blamed for losing faith in a company which had invested heavily—Sabin got half a million of St. Paul—and concerning which the chief made so many misstatements. We had been fed on wind until I got tired of it."

The Northwestern Car company is the outgrowth of the old firm of Seymour, Sabin & Co., who were engaged in the manufacture of threshing machines, engines, freight and passenger cars, and machinery, and gradually increased the business. The business was conducted under the firm name of Seymour, Sabin & Co., until March 21, 1882, when it was merged into the Northwestern Car and Manufacturing company, with a capital of \$50,000,000. D. M. Sabin being named as president and Frank B. Clarke of St. Paul secretary.

The capital of \$50,000,000 was divided into preferred stock, \$3,000,000, and common stock, \$2,000,000, the \$3,000,000 preferred stock to be sold at par, subscribers and purchasers to receive a bonus equal to 50 per cent of their subscription in common stock—\$500,000 of the latter to be held in the treasury. The capacity of the manufactory was increased so as to be able to make 100,000 threshing machines, two portable farm engines and twenty freight cars per day and six passenger coaches per month.

From time to time extensive improvements were made and additional buildings were erected. At the time of the fire, on Jan. 8, 1884, the Northwestern Car company utilized the labor of 300 convicts and 1,200 citizen workmen, the contract with the state calling for 45 cents per diem for the labor of the convicts. It is believed that the total loss of the company, exclusive of insurance, from the two fires, reached \$115,000.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the car company, held at Stillwater on March 25, the following officers and directors were elected:

Directors—D. M. Sabin, Stillwater; Isaac Staples, Stillwater; C. D. Gillilan, St. Paul; R. F. Hersey, Stillwater; Thomas Lowry, Minneapolis; C. N. Nelson, Stillwater; N. W. Kittson, St. Paul; J. C. Pierce, Red Wing; A. B. Sticker, St. Paul; A. H. Wilder, St. Paul; George E. Finch, St. Paul; A. Oppenheim, St. Paul; J. F. Meagher, Mankato; S. R. Stinson, Stillwater; G. M. Seymour, Stillwater; R. B. Landon, Minneapolis; C. P. Cogswell, Norwich, Conn.; J. S. Fogg, Boston, Mass. The directors then elected the following officers: D. M. Sabin, president; C. D. Gillilan, vice president and general manager; W. S. Goodhue, secretary; E. L. Hospe, assistant secretary; J. C. O'Gorman, treasurer; H. C. Akers, auditor; I. S. Davis, registrar of transfers; W. F. Barstow, transfer agent.

A complete list of the stockholders is not procurable. The largest subscribers—nearly 400 in number—a large majority still retain their first interest, but a respectable minority have sold out. Among them may be mentioned C. Gotzian, St. Paul; P. H. Kelly and W. R. Merriam, St. Paul; and J. F. Meagher, Mankato, (partially). There are scores of small holders in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York.

Under the original plan the common stock was issued to holders of preferred at the rate of 50 per cent common to 100 per cent preferred, subscribed and paid for. The preferred was to pay a yearly dividend of 8 per cent (payable quarterly) and when the surplus allowed of greater dividends the extra amount was to be paid on the common stock. Following is a list of the holders of preferred, as far as it is possible to procure it:

Table listing stockholders and amounts: D. M. Sabin, Stillwater, \$750,000; C. D. Gillilan, St. Paul, 100,000; N. W. Kittson, St. Paul, 100,000; H. H. Porter, Chicago, 100,000; C. N. Nelson, Stillwater, 60,000; J. L. Merriam, St. Paul, 50,000; Isaac Staples, Stillwater, 50,000; R. F. Hersey, Stillwater, 50,000; A. H. Wilder, St. Paul, 40,000; G. M. Seymour, Stillwater, 35,000; R. B. Landon, Minneapolis, 25,000; Thomas Lowry, Minneapolis, 25,000; E. L. Hersey, Stillwater, 25,000; E. L. Hospe, Stillwater, 25,000; Horace Thompson, St. Paul, 25,000; Mrs. J. E. Thompson, St. Paul, 25,000; Mrs. F. A. Fogg, St. Paul, 25,000; George R. Finch, St. Paul, 25,000; Bornheimer Brothers, New York, 25,000; William Windon, Winona, 25,000; W. R. Merriam, St. Paul, 15,000; J. F. Meagher, Mankato, 14,000; F. B. Clarke, St. Paul, 13,383; Bronson & Folsom, Stillwater, 11,000; J. S. Anderson, Stillwater, 11,000; Long & Nelson, Stillwater, 11,000; Fayette Marsh, Stillwater, 8,000; H. Greve & Co., St. Paul, 6,666; John Kolm, New York, 5,000; P. H. Kelly, St. Paul, 4,500; G. R. Finch & M. Auerbach, St. Paul, 4,500; J. S. Proctor, Stillwater, 2,500.

Total, \$1,710,400. The rest of the preferred is held by Minnesota parties who have recently purchased it, by New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Indianapolis, New Haven and Hartford capitalists, or by the small purchasers above referred to.

Chief Justice Marshall's Statue.

There was a large gathering in the grounds of the National capitol at Washington on last Saturday, to witness the unveiling of a statue of John Marshall, fourth Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the most distinguished of all the Chief Justices. Chief Justice Waite delivered an address. In closing Mr. Waite said:

"Hardly a day now passes in the court he so dignified and adorned without referring to some decision of his time as establishing a principle which, from that day to this, has been accepted as undoubted law. He was a giant among giants, and when, at the end of his long and eminent career, he laid down his life, he and those who had so ably assisted him in his great work had a right to say that the judicial power of the United States had been carefully preserved and wisely administered; the nation can never honor him or them too much for the work they had accomplished. I ask you to look upon what is here to represent at the seat of government, congress and the bar of the United States, for John Marshall, the exponent of the constitution."

He turned and the wave of his hand the ropes which kept the canvass veils in their places were cut, the veils fluttered to the ground and the features and form of the statue were greeted by clapping of hands by spectators and outbursts of music by the band. The statue represents the chief justice as seated in his great work, with a tablet before him and falling down so as to partially cover his feet. One hand is extended as if in the act of delivering an opinion. The likeness is pronounced excellent.

Condensed Telegrams.

New York Special. According to information received the liabilities of the North western Car company are largely in excess of the amount stated in the original dispatches. There is said to be outstanding, and principally in the Chicago banks, over \$3,000,000 of the paper of the concern, and some has been put upon the New York market. The failure is regarded as significant of the bad condition of things in the West and Northwest, and due primarily to the low prices obtained for grain and hog products, crippling the farming section, and thus indirectly resulting in disaster to business of all kinds.

The Carver, Minn., bank was broken into on Thursday night, the 8th inst., but the safe is burglar-proof and therefore withstood the attempt to open it. The M & St. L depot was also entered by the burglars the same night and ransacked thoroughly.

Jesse Mower, aged twenty-three, and Mrs. Alexander Belsinger, his aunt, aged fifty-five, were arrested near Mount Auburn, Iowa, charged with shooting Alex Belsinger, the woman's husband. The woman waved examination and was bound over on \$1,000 bonds. Mower had an examination, but there was no evidence to connect him with the shooting. He was then arrested on a charge of threatening to shoot Belsinger, and is held in \$500 bonds. Neither will get bail.

A large number of beautiful residences are to be erected here this summer, and some of them will present new features in architecture. The designs of the houses which John Hay and Henry Adams are to build have not yet been shown, but are said to be very unique and handsome. Dr. William A. Hammond, formerly surgeon of the general army, and the great specialist in nervous diseases, has bought a lot on Columbia heights, on which Don Cameron originally intended to locate his house, and will introduce there the Mexican style of architecture. The house will be of stone, 100 feet square, and only two stories high. In the center will be a rectangle about fifty feet square, into which carriages can drive. This will be covered with a glass roof, and in the water-can be used as a conservatory.

Since Sullivan's return from the West, Mer- vine Thompson, the blower, has subsided and skulked away to certain mineral springs in Michigan claiming to have the rheumatism. Sullivan offers him \$1,000 and the entire gate receipts if he will stand up for four rounds but Mervine doesn't show up. He isn't so anxious for a fight as when Sullivan was separated from him by 1,000 miles. Mr. Thompson is a dufer.

Victor Fishbourg, a Waterloo veteran, is dead in New York at ninety-one.

Sorrow has again invaded the home of Gen. J. A. Williamson, in the form of the almost hopeless illness of his little grandson, the child of Mrs. D. K. Tripp.

Arrangements are being made under Col. Casey's direction for the difficult task of constructing the pyramidal top to the Washington monument. The construction of this pyramid will be far from an easy task at this giddy height, and one of the greatest of engineering feats.

A Sunday paper says: Mrs. Alvira F. Byers of Minneapolis, who was visiting in this city as the guest of Mrs. Stuart, died very suddenly on Friday night of Bright's disease. Mrs. Byers was in the prime of life, a leader of cultured society in Minnesota, and during her visit here has made many warm friends. The remains will be taken to Minneapolis.

Hudson & Co., bankers at Tomlinstone, have made an assignment to T. L. Stiles. Assets about \$20,000. Liability \$29,000. If the mortgages can be realized on, there will be a surplus of assets.

While in the opera house at Erie, Pa., Chris Hinman heard it announced from the stage that he was required at the court house the jury having agreed in a murder trial of which he and James Webber were principals. Hinman went and learned of his conviction of manslaughter. Webber was acquitted.