

IMPEACHED.

That is Page's Fate. Finding of Committee Recommending Action. Counts Nos. 12 and 15 Are Points Sustained. Report Being Drawn Up To Present To-day.

The long agony of the secret investigation in the Page matter is ended by the issue of the Globe this morning. For nearly a month the House Judiciary committee has been considering whether the charges made against Judge Sherman Page, of the Tenth Judicial District, were sufficiently serious to warrant recommending his impeachment. There were twenty counts or charges presented. Some of them were not sustained, and upon some of them the committee will state their conclusions of fact, but upon two counts the committee has agreed to recommend his impeachment, those voting for impeachment being Messrs. Campbell, Mead, West, Colvill, and Hinds, and against impeachment, Mr. Ladd, while the remaining member of the committee, Mr. Hicks, occupies somewhat neutral ground, being upon one of the two counts in favor of the Judge, and opposed to him on the other.

The counts which were sustained by the committee were as follows: Twelfth.—While sitting as judge in the trial of a criminal case, said Page wrote upon a scrap of paper, calling the attention of one of the counsel employed in the case to certain points, suggesting a discussion of the facts, and he did the same with a corrupt and malicious motive, intending to prejudice the rights of the party on trial. Upon the coming into court of the grand jury at the term holden in the fall of 1876, said Page presiding as judge told the grand jury that he had heard that there were irregularities in the management and practice of the county treasurer, and directed them to make a thorough examination of the facts, and to take such action as to them should seem best. After making an investigation as they had been commanded to do, said grand jury in their report stated that they had found irregular, not any appearance of wrong, but in any of the affairs of the county treasurer.

Notwithstanding the fact of the grand jury above quoted, said Page at the March term following, upon expanding the grand jury, directed them to examine the facts, and to report to him as to whether there was corruption in the office of the county treasurer, that said office was being run in an irregular and corrupt manner, and to take such action as to them should seem best. This was repeated no less than four or five times, and at each re-appearance he became more angry and more violent. After he had said said jury five days, with the purpose of compelling the indictment of said Ingmanson, he gave them a lecture, telling them to go to the devil, and that they were guilty of perjury, that they had attempted to put themselves between a criminal and his punishment, that they had conspired with the county treasurer, and that they were unworthy to be the guardians of public interests, and then said he told them that they had conspired with the county treasurer, and that they were unworthy to be the guardians of public interests, and then said he told them that they had conspired with the county treasurer, and that they were unworthy to be the guardians of public interests.

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THE KAISER BUND.

AGAIN UNITED AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN. Bismarck Holds Austria and Russia Together—An Anglo-English Alliance Improbable—No Progress Towards the European Conference.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Conflicting explanations are given of the reason and character of the German intervention which seems to have tilted over the recent crisis. A dispatch from St. Petersburg, Feb. 17th, says, there is the greatest disappointment there because people expected the moral support of Germany, whereas now they hear the Emperor of Germany, in his speech from the throne, referring to the programme of the Constantinople conference as a basis of settlement. A Vienna correspondent asserts that Russia eagerly deferred to Prince Bismarck's views, when the latter, at Austria's solicitation, intimated to Prince Gortschakoff that he was straining the situation beyond reasonable bounds. The correspondent adds: "A rupture between Austria and Russia was imminent last week, and in place of the Kaiserbund, an Anglo-Austrian combination was on the point of being established. It suited Prince Bismarck to a certain extent, that Austria and Russia should be at variance, but it was contrary to his calculations that Austria should form a separate alliance with England, and had he not been appealed to in time he would have been glad to see the German Parliament in terms that would have made matters perfectly clear for all parties. There are still wide divergences between Russia and Austria. Prince Bismarck will complete the reconciliation at the Congress. England must look to herself. She has interests at stake which she will certainly be called upon to defend. There is not a statesman on the continent, outside those directly concerned, that does not see the chief object of the triple alliance to be annihilation of British influence."

A Berlin dispatch apparently confirms a portion of the foregoing. It says: "It is doubtful if Prince Bismarck's government is exposing itself as possible as the current expectation, in reply to an interpolation in the Reichstag on Tuesday. He will explain his views confidentially at one of his parliamentary sittings."

ENGLISH MORNING REPORTS. LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Strathearn and Campbell will move, "that in the House the terms of armistice between Russia and the Porte are such as to justify His Majesty's government in taking every precaution to discourage encroachments by which the treaties of 1856 and 1871 are unfortunately threatened." Some of the officers at Aldershot have been semi-officially notified that a second army corps will be mobilized at an early date. Frankfurt-on-the-Main is conspicuously mentioned as the place for holding the Congress, but Baden-Baden is likely to be selected. Austria lays great stress on the Congress assembling as soon as possible, as the current means to prevent further complications. A public meeting of workmen of London, on the Eastern question, is fixed for Thursday.

RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 18.—The Russians have withdrawn from the Samokleia redoubt of Constantinople, the line of defense occupied Friday. The orders to the Russian troops are not to cross the line of demarcation fixed by the armistice. GREEKS AGAIN ON THE LINE. PERA, Feb. 18.—The Porte has informed the powers that the Greeks have again crossed the frontier near Arta Albania.

IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the House of Lords, this afternoon, Lord Derby appealed to Lord Strathearn and Campbell not to bring on his motion previously stated. The government, Lord Derby said, couldn't discuss the treaties of 1856 and 1871. In reply to a question of Lord Granville, Lord Derby replied that Admiral Hornby moved to Maundia Bay on account of the better anchorage there and the telegraphic communication with Constantinople, and that there were no further advices regarding the Russian advance on Gallipoli, which the government had not yet received. In the House of Lords this afternoon Lord Derby read a telegram from Mr. Layard, denying for himself and Server Pasha, the statement, made some days ago, that Server Pasha had declared that Turkey had been misled and encouraged to fight, by the promise of English support, particularly by Lord Beaconsfield and Layard. Lord Derby stated, also, that the movement of the fleet to Mandina Bay was not of a negotiable nature, and that no progress had been made in the matter of assembling the conference.

HOME AGAIN. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—The Czarevitch and Grand Duke Vladimir have arrived here. CONSILIATORY. LONDON, Feb. 18.—The press association states that an informal council to-night discussed the Russian communication respecting Gallipoli which is said to be conciliatory. THE LINES IN ASIA. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 18.—Two Russian officers have arrived here en route for Asia to fix the line of demarcation. AT REQUEST OF EMPEROR WILLIAM. LONDON, Feb. 14.—A Paris dispatch says it is understood Russia has issued a circular informing the powers that she has renounced the occupation of Constantinople at the request of the Emperor William. AUSTRO-HUNGARY. A special from Pesth says M. Fiazzi, chief of the Hungarian ministry, has conferred with the Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Andrassy on the eastern question, and will inform the diet that the Hungarian government is in complete agreement with Count Andrassy that Austria-Hungary is resolved to defend her interests, first diplomatically at the congress, and then, if necessary, by force. During Saturday and Sunday artillery was quietly dispatched to the frontier of Transylvania, and more will follow. The ministry of war has prepared plans by which it would mass six hundred thousand men on the frontier within a fortnight. GORTSCHAKOFF'S LAST DISPATCH. A Vienna correspondent believes Prince Gortschakoff's last dispatch claims some concession from England in return for Russia's not occupying Gallipoli. This proposal, however, is couched in conciliatory terms. The daily Nevee in its leading article says: "We have good reason to believe that if

CAPITAL DOINGS.

SILVER BILL NOT TO BE RUSHED THROUGH. A Supreme Court Decision With a Bearing on Minnesota's Obligations on the Railroad Bonds—Other Washington News of the Day.

The Silver Union's Meeting. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—After the adjournment of the House to-day about six members in favor of the re-nomination of silver convened in the room of the committee on judiciary. They were called to order by Representative Buckner, who announced that the executive committee had agreed to call the association "The Silver Union." Representative Eden offered the following: Resolved, That to-morrow, immediately after the morning hour, a motion be made by Mr. Buckner to proceed with the business of the speaker's table and on reaching the bill to re-nominate silver the previous question shall be called on concurring in the Senate amendments, and that there be no debate. Mr. Bright thought there were serious objections to the bill as it was returned from the Senate. One was to the limitation of coinage and another the striking out of the act of free coinage from the House bill. He wanted to make some protest against it, for this was a discrimination against both persons and metal. The holders of gold were privileged to have their gold bullion coined free of charge, and citizens and foreigners could benefit alike in this respect. Discrimination against silver should not be made. As silver is to be coined under the bill was the full legal tender in payment of all debts, what reason was there for discrimination against it in the matter of coinage? He stated several other objections against the bill. Mr. Wright offered a resolution as follows: Resolved, That the bill should be reported as it came from the Senate. He said they had been here three months, and it was evident that they had made a decided movement to carry a silver bill. When passed, as a matter of course, the President would veto it. He had no doubt of that, but the House could pass the bill over the veto by a majority of two-thirds. By accepting the Senate bill they made the measure certain and sure. Free coinage was a small matter. The bill secured a silver currency. It would have a good effect on the country, if the bill should pass as it came from the Senate. It would be a great victory. When taken into consideration of a good thing, why should they hesitate? Mr. Hanna said, while he was in favor of free coinage, yet it seemed to him as a question of policy that it would be best for them to take up and pass the bill. He did not believe the President would veto the bill. The President dared not do it. Mr. Hanna made the declaration as a radical Republican. If the President would veto the bill, two-thirds of both houses would pass it, to the contrary notwithstanding. Now is the time to drive the nail. He did not approve of the Senate amendments, but he would support the bill if it would do very much to strengthen the confidence of the country. Mr. Ewing said, the people of the country were in intense distress, and looking for some relief from the re-nomination of silver. Under this bill they would receive none, and he ventured the assertion that he would not vote for it. The French minister, he said, had put into circulation by the Secretary of the Treasury had the power to sell bonds to buy bullion, in order to resume specie payments. The bill would require the issue of one hundred million of the millions authorized to be coined per month will be bought up by Secretary Sherman, for the purpose of hoarding it up for two years, until the Secretary had a chance to pass the bill without involving some time for debate. This would strengthen the measure. If the bill should be passed without debate, the President might send it back without approval, saying he so became he never had heard of any reason being given in the House why it should become a law. Therefore Mr. Ewing, he thought, he would not vote for it. Mr. Butler said although he did not like this bill, he would vote for it, because it would be better. The silver men had a giant's strength, and if they should exercise it, they would do what they pleased. He thought it would be wise to pass the bill, and to let it stand for some time for debate. This would strengthen the measure. If the bill should be passed without debate, the President might send it back without approval, saying he so became he never had heard of any reason being given in the House why it should become a law. Therefore Mr. Ewing, he thought, he would not vote for it.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE. The Plainfield, N. J., savings institution has closed its doors. Hugh Mathewson & Co., grocers, Montreal, have suspended. Liabilities \$170,000; assets \$100,000. Her Majesty's frigate Raleigh, reported ashore on St. Vincent Island, is afloat again. She sustained no damage. Chess, Carley & Co.'s and Moss, Taylor & Co.'s large oil warehouses at Yonkers burned this morning. Loss \$25,000. The President has approved the joint resolution declaring a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits inoperative. Her Majesty's frigate Raleigh, reported ashore on St. Vincent Island, is afloat again. She sustained no damage. Chess, Carley & Co.'s and Moss, Taylor & Co.'s large oil warehouses at Yonkers burned this morning. Loss \$25,000. The President has approved the joint resolution declaring a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits inoperative.

THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIAN WITH A BROKEN SHAFT. HALIFAX, N. B., Feb. 18.—The government steamer Newfoundland, from France, arrived this morning, and reports that on Tuesday last, she fell in with the steamer Hibernian, in a disabled condition, having broken her shaft on the 8th inst. The Hibernian was under sail, making for Queenstown. Her mails were transferred to the Newfoundland, and the following passengers: J. G. Shepard, J. H. Matthews, Geo. P. Nelson, D. A. Sanderson, W. J. Bowers, J. G. Kennedy, Phillip Burrand, Arthur C. Burrand, Arthur F. Stebbins, E. N. Bender, A. Tobin, John Davis, David Carruthers and William Reed. The other passengers remained on the Hibernian, which was promised \$5,000 for the cost of the voyage.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Operations were resumed in the Lehigh coal region to-day, and will be continued for the present week, when another suspension takes place. A large number of merchants, manufacturers and others, representing nearly every branch of our industry and commercial interests, left this afternoon to attend the national convention of United States exporters, to be held at Washington, to-morrow. Commenced on the board of trade, commercial exchange, associated industries, and maritime exchange went with the party. Delegates will attend in the interest of the coal trade. Death of African Explorers. BRUSSELS, Feb. 18.—An official telegram from Zanzibar announces the death there of Messrs. Mars and Crespel, who were sent out by the King of the Belgians to explore the interior of Africa. Go to Fairchild's big sale to-day.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Supreme Court Decision. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The following decision was rendered by the supreme court to-day: No. 1,106; Cromwell vs. the County of Sac. Error to circuit court for Iowa. In this case the court held that where a person purchased a municipal bond that had several years to run, to which an overdue and unpaid coupon for interest was attached, the fact did not render the bond and subsequent maturing coupons dishonored paper, so as to subject them in the hands of the purchaser for value to defenses good against the original holder; that a purchaser in the market of a negotiable security, unless personally chargeable with fraud, can recover the full amount of the security against the maker, though he may have paid less than its par value, whatever information may have attended their origin, and the subsequent purchaser, even with notice, takes the paper with like immunity. That a bona fide purchaser of a public security, for value, before maturity, takes it freed from all information of its origin, the only exceptions being where the securities were absolutely void for want of power to issue them, or where the circulation was prohibited by law for illegality of the issue, such as being founded upon gambling or a usurious transaction. Municipal bonds in Iowa, it said, drawing ten per cent. interest before maturity, under the law between the United States and interest after maturity, and the coupons attached to said bonds draw six per cent. a year after maturity, as also judgments entered upon them. Reversed.

THE SILVER BILL RETURNED TO THE HOUSE. A Bill of Importance to Mastered-Out Army Officers—Indian Territory Inquiry, &c. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Voorhees presented a petition of citizens of Warren county, Indiana, praying for the re-nomination of silver dollars and repeal of the specie resumption act. The Vice President—it will be referred to the committee on finance, under the last clause. Senator Voorhees—The repeal of the specie resumption act is yet to come and I hope it will come soon. A resolution that the Senate should consider bills on the calendar not objected to was agreed to. The bill to enable Indians to become citizens was taken up during the morning hour, and Senator White spoke in opposition. At expiration of the morning hour, further consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday. Senator Bayard presented a petition of the National Liberal League signed by the officers and soldiers of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 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CONGRESSIONAL.

Supreme Court Decision. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The following decision was rendered by the supreme court to-day: No. 1,106; Cromwell vs. the County of Sac. Error to circuit court for Iowa. In this case the court held that where a person purchased a municipal bond that had several years to run, to which an overdue and unpaid coupon for interest was attached, the fact did not render the bond and subsequent maturing coupons dishonored paper, so as to subject them in the hands of the purchaser for value to defenses good against the original holder; that a purchaser in the market of a negotiable security, unless personally chargeable with fraud, can recover the full amount of the security against the maker, though he may have paid less than its par value, whatever information may have attended their origin, and the subsequent purchaser, even with notice, takes the paper with like immunity. That a bona fide purchaser of a public security, for value, before maturity, takes it freed from all information of its origin, the only exceptions being where the securities were absolutely void for want of power to issue them, or where the circulation was prohibited by law for illegality of the issue, such as being founded upon gambling or a usurious transaction. Municipal bonds in Iowa, it said, drawing ten per cent. interest before maturity, under the law between the United States and interest after maturity, and the coupons attached to said bonds draw six per cent. a year after maturity, as also judgments entered upon them. Reversed.

THE SILVER BILL RETURNED TO THE HOUSE. A Bill of Importance to Mastered-Out Army Officers—Indian Territory Inquiry, &c. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Voorhees presented a petition of citizens of Warren county, Indiana, praying for the re-nomination of silver dollars and repeal of the specie resumption act. The Vice President—it will be referred to the committee on finance, under the last clause. Senator Voorhees—The repeal of the specie resumption act is yet to come and I hope it will come soon. A resolution that the Senate should consider bills on the calendar not objected to was agreed to. The bill to enable Indians to become citizens was taken up during the morning hour, and Senator White spoke in opposition. At expiration of the morning hour, further consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday. Senator Bayard presented a petition of the National Liberal League signed by the officers and soldiers of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th,