Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1878. NUMBER 47.

THE CAPITAL.

DULL HOUSE DAY—SENATE NOT IN SESSION.

Discharge of Land Office Employes—Preparations for the Immediate Coinage of the Silver Dollar—New Exchangeable Low Rate of Interest Bond Favorably Considered by House Committee--Monthly Debt Statement Showing Two and a Quarter Million Decrease.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate amendment to the bill authorizing the President to temporarily fill a vacancy in a pension agency when such vacancy shall have occurred through death, resignation or failure to qualify, was concurred in.

The speaker then called on the committees for reports of a private nature.

Mr. Shelley introduced a bill to aid the Great Southern railroad company to construct a line of railway in Georgia and Florida. Referred. It provides that the company may issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $15,000,000, payable in fifty years in gold, at the rate of five per cent. interest per annum, and authorizes the secretary of the treasury to endorse a guarantee of interest on said bonds.

Mr. Whyte asked leave to offer a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to institute legal proceedings against such persons as have engaged in the importation of iron and tin plates galvanized with any metal otherwise than by electro battery, that have fraudulently or illegally paid less than the legal rate of duty thereon, or who have fraudulently caused to be levied or collected less than the legal duty thereon, and to enforce the penalties thereon both in civil and criminal courts of the United States. Mr. Whyte explained that the resolution would enforce the collection of $30,000 of unpaid duty that has been evaded by importers of tin plates.

Mr. Banks objected.

Mr. McCook, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the bill authorizing the secretary of war to purchase the site for and attach to the Vicksburg national cemetery the Grant-Pemberton monument. Referred.

Mr. Crapo, from the same committee, reported back the bill allowing Lieut. B. F. Tozier, U. S. N., to accept a gold medal from the president of the French republic. Passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Sparks in the chair, upon the private calendar. The committee rose and reported thirty-five private bills, which were thereupon passed.

Mr. Waddell, from the post office committee, reported a bill to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and Brazil. Ordered printed and recommitted.

It was then announced that the Democratic caucus had been postponed till Monday evening.

Discharge of Employes.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following circular letter was sent by Commissioner Williamson, of the general land office, to-day, to fifty-three of the employes of that bureau, including twenty ladies: "Want of an appropriation to pay for the necessary clerical force, has forced upon the honorable secretary of the interior the alternative of dismissing, or granting leave of absence without pay, to a very large percentage of the force of this office, till such time as it may please the Congress of the United States to make such appropriation as will enable him to again avail the government of your services. The option of saying whether you will accept leave of absence without pay or be discharged, is unfortunately the only one that can be offered. Those of you who accept leave will be required to state in a letter to the commissioner that you relinguish all claim for pay during such leave. It deeply grieves the honorable secretary of the interior and myself to take the action imperatively demanded of us under existing laws, but it can no longer be avoided.

Coinage of the New Silver Dollar.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Acting under instructions of the secretary of the treasury, and in anticipation of the silver bill becoming a law, the director of mints has been engaged for several days making the necessary arrangements for running the mints to their full capacity on the new silver dollar in connection with which gold only will for some time be coined. It is probable a supply of working dies will be ready in about ten days and in the meantime silver bullion will pass through all the process of putting it in shape for coining into dollars, except that of stamping, and for which particular operation the capacity of the mints is in excess of other operations, so that in reality but little delay in coinage will be occasioned by the dies not being ready. It is thought by the middle of April the coinage of the silver dollar will be at the rate of three millions five hundred thousand dollars per month. The supply of fractional silver coins at the mint and different treasury offices is sufficient to meet any demand likely to arise for several months to come. The mints are all in excellent condition, with a skilled force of workmen, and everything in shape to meet the large amount of coinage devolved upon them by the new law.

The silver bill was to-day sent to the department of state by the speaker of the House of Representatives, with the endorsements of the clerk of the House and secretary of the Senate, to the effect that the bill passed, notwithstanding the veto of the President.

The cabinet to-day discussed the necessary action to be taken to carry out the provisions of the silver bill. Secretary Sherman is to put the mints at work promptly and industriously, and Secretary Evarts will at once open correspondence with the governments of countries comprising the so-called Latin Union and of such other European nations the President may deem advisable, inviting them to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing the use of bi-metallic money and securing a fixity of the relative value between those metals.

Postal Savings Bonds.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The House committee on bankink and currency to day had under consideration Representative Phillips' bill providing for the issue of postal savings bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum, exchangeable at par for United States notes or four per cent. bonds, and also for a special issue of United States legal tender notes to the amount of 10 per centum of the postal savings bonds, and postal orders for the bonds outstanding, until the whole amount of the special issue shall reach the sum of $50,000,000. The committee agreed to take a final vote on the bill Tuesday next, and from the present indications it will be reported almost unanimously.

The bill to authorize the issue of postal savings bonds and for other purposes introduced by Representative Phillips, has received the approval of a majority of the House banking and currency committee, and will be finally acted on by the committee next Tuesday. Prominent members say the report in favor of its passage will be nearly unanimous.

The Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The House committee on the Pacific railroads to-day held a prolonged session at which the details of the Texas Pacific bill were further considered and the committee adjourned till to-morrow, when a vote upon the main question will be taken. Messrs. Blair and Lutterell, of the sub-committee, have presented a minority report favoring the Southern Pacific proposition. Mr. Morrison is opposed to granting government aid to any of the rival projects. Mr. Cole has not yet indicated his position.

Treasury Statement for February.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The public debt statement for February shows a decrease in the debt for the month of $2,250,237, and the following balances in the treasury: Currency $2,690,665; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency $10,000,000; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit $28,555,000; coin $131,318,156, including coin certificates $48,456,000; outstanding legal tenders $348,618,024.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate finance committe took no action to-day on the House bill for the repeal of the specie resumption act and postponed the consideration of the subject until the regular meeting, Tuesday next. No other business was transacted.

The committee of ways and means passed a clause of the tariff bill relating to spices without alteration and reduced the proposed duty on silks from 50 to 40 per cent.

FINANCIAL WRECKS.

Startling Record of Failures Counting Up Into the Millions.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Financer*, referring to the failure of Willis, Percinal & Co., Lombard street bankers, says: Willis, Percinal & Co. were private bankers of 108 years standing. A favorable liquidation is expected. No suspicion of the embarassment of the house seems to have been entertained. The firm is Henry Willis, Samuel Tompkins and Samuel Leith. Tompkins is grand treasurer of the Free Masons, and accounts of the grand lodge and one or two of the large Masonic charities were there.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Times* in a financial column states that Willis, Percival & Co's. failure was precipitated by the failure of Gerussi Bros. & Co., Greek merchants at Finsbury, who owed them £25,000.

QUEBEC, March 1.—Joseph Woodloy, wholesale boot and shoe dealer, has failed. Liabilities $150,000, assets $140,000.

MONTREAL, March 1.—Bernard, Bastien & Co., lumber merchants, have failed. Liabilities $100,000, assets nominally as much.

LEWISTON, Me., March 1.—The stockholders of the Bates manufacturing company, at a meeting to provide for the deficiency of $200,000 created by the late Benj. E. Bates, former, treasurer, decided to reduce the capital 75 per cent., $375,000, and to create 650 new shares, making an aggregate capital of $1,000,000.

NEW YORK, March 1.—There were sixty-seven failures in this city in February. Aggregate liabilities, $2,658,568; the assets being placed at $695,000.

Yesterday the failure was announced of Whitlock & Anderson, importers and jobbers in woolen goods. Liabilities $175,000; assets $100,000.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The liabilities of Evans, Clifton & Co., who failed a few days ago, are stated to be $124,000. The assets are nominally higher, consisting of real estate.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The *Evening Post* says: J. L. Adams & Co., wholesale grocers, Walker street, have been compelled to suspend because of the failure of J. I. Adams & Co., New Orleans. The two houses formed a general partnership. The suspension involves a large amount and is important.

Tired of the English Yoke.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Referring to the London dispatch of yesterday to the effect that Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of the Fiji Islands, had been ordered to Samoa in consequence of the recent request by the Samoan authorities for British protection, the *Alta* will publish a denial to-morrow, based on statements made by the Samoan Prince Mamea, while lately in this city. Prince Mamea went to Fiji before coming here to find out the feelings of the native princes and chiefs as to English rule forced upon them. He went back to his people and reported that the Fiji Islanders would be glad to get rid of the English yoke.

The Barclay Street Fire.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The inquest on the bodies of victims of the Barclay street fire was concluded this afternoon. Professor Doremus who was examined as an expert as to the cause of the fire, stated that no evidence had been offered which would furnish a chemical explanation of the explosion. The jury returned a verdict that Mr. Bennett and others came to their deaths by the falling and burning of the buildings, Nos 1 College Place and 63 Barclay street, caused by an explosion, the origin of which is unknown.

A Missouri Shooting Affray.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 1.—A fatal shooting affray occurred in Rosedale, Andrew county, in a saloon, at 10 o'clock last night. O. P. Edwards shot and instantly killed Dennis Ogle in a quarrel. Ogle was 22 years old, son of Captain Harry Ogle, a farmer. Edwards is 19 years old, and came recently from Iowa. He escaped and has not been arrested.

Travel through this city to Kansas and Nebraska is larger than ever before, reaching not less than 2,000 this week. The emmigrants go out on the St. Joseph & Denver railway.

Strike of Canal Laborers.

WELLAND, Ont., March 1.—There is a general strike here among the laborers on the Welland canal works for an increase of pay. At Allansburg the laborers on two sections also struck for an increase from 90 cents to $1.25. It is thought to be the commencement of a general strike.

A Centennial Celebration.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., March 1.—The Doylestown centennial, being the 100th anniversary of the order to the continental army to march to Doylestown, was celebrated here to-day with much enthusiasm.

Iowa Votes to Restore Capital Punishment.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 1.—The senate this morning, after a vote of 41 to 4 against decapitation of criminals, passed the bill restoring capital punishment, the vote being ayes 28; nays 19.

Followed His Partner.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A. W. Greenleaf, of the firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., bankers and brokers, died last night of pneumonia. He took cold while attending the funeral of his partner, Mr. Norris, last week.

Burglars Sent Up.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.—T. V. Sherry and Nellie Price were convicted to-day of numerous heavy burglaries in this city during 1877, and Sherry was sent to the penitentiary for seven years and Nelly for two years.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

A spectal from Jefferson, Ohio, yesterday, says Mr. Wade is weaker.

The jury in the McGee case at Cleveland rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. The defense made a motion for a new trial.

O. W. Gilman and William Sprague, carpenters, at work upon a scaffold in McArthur, Ohio, yesterday, fell fifteen feet, seriously injuring the former internally, and fracturing the skull of the latter.

John Ruskin, the well known writer, is reported dangerously ill from overwork.

The United States assay officer at New York shipped $285,649 in silver bars yesterday to the Philadelphia mint.

Richard Bright, the conservative member of the English parliament from East Somersetshire, is dead.

In consequence of the low price of brooms, the broom factories of Schenectady, N. Y., have been closed, throwing four hundred hands out of employment.

MUSTERED OUT.

JOHN WILLIAM DANIELS AND RICHARD GREEN.

Graphic Description of Occurrences Resulting in the Loss of Two Citizens to Missouri--Bravado on the Scaffold.

WAIRESBURG, MO., March 1.—John William Daniels was hung here to-day for the murder of Jesse R. Miller in February, 1877, and thousands of spectators gathered to witness the scene. A special train started from Sedalia at 11 a. m. with three coaches full of passengers. At Dresden a small delegation was taken on board, at Lamonte a large one, at Knob Nosteran

AN IMMENSE CROWD

thronged the cars, occupying all the standing room. Daniels slept some through the night, and this morning ate breakfast and bade adieu to his father and also to Judge Rogers in the room where he was confined. About half-past 12 an open wagon with a plain pine coffin stained a dark lead color, backed to the door. The irons were then unlocked, and Daniels, with a

FIRM STEP,

walked down the stairs between the officers, and stepped lightly in the wagon. The cortege closed up and, surrounded by guards, it moved to the place of execution, where an immense crowd had assembled. Daniels walked firmly up the steps and stood looking as firm and erect upon the drop as a

SENTINEL ON DUTY.

Gazing at the crowd, not a tremor nor a muscle moved. His arms were pinioned and his legs tied above and below the knees, and Sheriff Emerson said: "By request of the prisoner no prayers or remarks will be made. He wishes the people to understand that he lived like a man. He would

"DIE LIKE A SOLDIER."

Deputy Rogers adjusted the knot. The cap was then drawn down over his face, and Sheriff Emerson said, "All I have to say is, may God have mercy on his sonl." The trap was sprung and Daniels

SHOT THROUGH IT WITH A THUD.

He swung slowly round with two or three convulsive tremors and a shudder and drew himself up. Two fingers of his right hand were wide extended and two closed. At five minutes there was no pulsation, but it soon returned with 37 pulsations in 7 and 9 minutes. At 10 minutes he was dead. Daniels was convicted on

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

He had hired Miller, with his team, to go to Johnson county. They left the 20th of February, 1877, and on the 24th Daniels returned to his home, having in his possession the team and effects, claiming to have bought out Miller, who had taken a sudden notion to go to Colorado. Miller's body was subsequently found on the bank by Cedar creek, a few miles from Sedalia, his throat cut and skull fractured in several places. The evidence showed the two men were together on the night of the 22d, and that on the morning of the 23d Daniels drove away from the camping-place alone.

Richard Green's Taking Off.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 1.—The hanging of Richard Green for the murder of deputy marshal Hughes, near Independence, Mo., Feb. 10, 1877, took place here to-day in a narrow alleyway, north of the court house, between it and the high bluffs. At 10:30 a. m., the doomed man walked up to the scaffold with the marshal and Father Dunn,

IN GOOD SPIRITS.

considering the occasion. Never has a man faced death more calmly. Scarcely did a muscle quiver whilst his death sentence was being read. He appeared entirely resigned to his fate, and his last words on the scaffold were: "I die for my crime, in the faith of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Good wishes to all men."

THE EXECUTION WAS PERFECT.

In eight minutes and forty-five seconds after his drop the committee pronounced that pulsation had ceased. It was intended that the execution should be private and only a limited number admitted, but hours before the appointed time the crowds of

ANXIOUS SPECTATORS

swelled to thousands, covering all the bluffs in the vicinity, so that it was necessary to call out Company A of the Kansas City guards and the Craig Rifles to keep back the crowd and prevent accidents. Green was a young man, aged about 27, a native of Green Briar county, Va., raised in Green county, Ohio, but has lived for some years in Fremont county, Iowa, and his is the first judicial hanging in Jackson county, Mo.; since 1839. The body was given to his sister who has attended him during his last days and will be sent to Nebraska City to-night for burial.

BADGER SOLONS.

Report of the Most Important Business Transacted Yesterday.

[Special Telegram to THE GLOBE.]

MADISON, Wis. March 1.—Both Houses were greeted with a storm of petitions this morning against the passage of the law taxing insurance companies. A resolution was offered in the Senate for the commencement of a recess on March 12th.

Senator Price made an eloquent report favoring the passage of the joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State.

The committee on banks, banking and insurance reported strong in favor of the acceptance by the State of Governor Washburn's gift of "Edgwood" for a reform school for girls.

The bill passed appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for the erection of a building for an industrial school for girls in Milwaukee.

In the assembly bills passed providing for the payment of labor in lawful money of the United States and a joint resolution for biennial sessions. At the afternoon session of the senate the bill dividing the counties of Chippewa and Taylor erecting the county of Flambeau, and the bill directing the attorney general to commence suit against Cornell University to test the title of some three hundred and eighty thousand acres of land now held by that college in this State, together with a number of unimportant bills were indefinitely postponed.

A large and brilliant legislative party is in progress at Park hotel.

The Virginia Repudiationists Checkmated.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A Richmond, Va., special says: Gov. Holliday to-day vetoed the bill prohibitng the reception of coupons for taxes going into the school funds. The Senate sustained the veto. There is a revolutionary feeling being daily exhibited by the readjusters, who find themselves checkmated by the Governor in every move they make looking to repudiation measures. To-day the special joint order was the election of nineteen circuit judges. With gross discourtesy to the Senate, the House adjourned, leaving the Senate unable to do anything. This means a postponement of the election until next session, when it is feared the debt question will be made a test with the judges.

LET THE PEOPLE RULE.

Which is What the Donnelly-Appleton-Merrill Ring Don't Want.

[Windom Reporter.]

The supplementary bill to the Merrill law provides in section 8 that Mr. Merrill shall have the right to accept or reject this supplementary amendment, but the friends of the bill refuse to grant the people the same right. We can see no harm to the public interest to accrue by allowing the people to accept or reject the Merrill books, but it is decidedly disadvantageous to Merrill's interest, for the people won't use the books if they can avoid it, and it seems to be a point of the Legislature to force upon the people a thing they do not want. Why are Merrill's friends afraid to give the people a chance to accept or reject their books if they are as cheap and in every way as good as other books, and the theory of the law is in the public interest, as Merrill's cooperators assert? If all that is claimed in the interest of Merrill's law is in the interest of the people of Minnesota, they will take his books in spite of law or other publishing houses. But the Minnesota Legislature cannot compel the people to support a gigantic fraud, which we believe the Merrill law to be from its inception to its birth, and though in name it may be a law, traded through the Legislature by all the tricks and devices known to the political throng around the capitol, the people are not fools, and we do not believe they will submit to this arbitrary and despotic abridgment of their natural rights by the men elected to represent them in their legislative halls. Why not let the people have a choice in this matter? If they want the books let them say so by a vote in each district, as was proposed in the House the other day. If they accept the law, let them have it. If they don't want it let them do without it. Clearly the whole job is in the interest of D. D. Merrill and the Appleton's members of the old school book monopoly until it dissolved, who now seek to legalize a monopoly and draw funds raised by taxation of the masses to conduct their monopoly with. Down with monopoly, and we hope the Legislature will not commit such folly as to bind six hundred thousand people down to the infamous shrine of the Merrill law, and extort from them taxes to maintain a despotism sanctioned by law. The people will revolt if they are thus bound.

[Winona Republican.]

The advocates of the Merrill book scheme in the Legislature are afraid to trust the people. An amendment to the supplementary bill which has now passed both houses provides that the people of any county may reject the books when three-fourths of them vote to do so. This has generally been thought to be a government of the majority, but the Merrill schemers evidently dissent from that old-fashioned opinion. Its practical working might cut them off from access to the State treasury.

Retrenchment and Reform.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE.

Why is it Mr. Editor that the two heaviest salaried officers in the county are not included in the bogus retrenchment bill which has been grudgingly thrown out as a tub to the whale.

Is the sheriff's hotel, with three thousand dollars profit and his fees, amounting to over $6,000 more, while all his deputies and employees are paid out of the county treassury, so small and insignificant a matter as to escape our legislative retrenchers?

Is the clerk's office with its $7,000 of clear profits also too small a matter to bear even the ten per cent. share applied to others?

Or is it the fact that the incumbents of these offices are Republicans and therefore need no reform.

There will be a hereafter unless fair play is exercised, and more uniformity.

A TAX-PAYER.

Meeting of Stock Breeders.

The directors of the stock breeders' association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan hotel, to consider the report of the committee appointed to confer with other societies upon the matter of their annual fair. The committee reported that they had agreed to accept the Hon. W. S. King's offer. After some little conversation the board thinking the committee in exceeding their instructions had acted in good faith, accepted their report, whereupon R. C. Judson resigned his position as secretary to the association, explaining that his duties to the State Agricultural association would preclude him from acting in that capacity for both societies.

Mr. Woodmansee was then elected in Mr. Judson's place, and the meeting adjourned.

The Philharmonics.

The "Boston Philharmonics" appear at the Opera house on Tuesday evening next, as per the Library advertisement to-day. This combination of finished artists is enshrined in the affections of our people, and no entertainments are so refined, so educated and so enjoyable as theirs. It may well be doubted if there is in the United States another such superb violinist as Bernhard Listermann, or the equals of Freygang, Belz, Hartdegen, and Weiner, with the harp, celeo, horn, and flute respectively, while the concerted playing of the club is perfection itself. Miss Zilda McQuesten, a beautiful and fresh young vocalist comes with them.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, March 2., 1 a. m.—Indications for Upper Mississippi and Lower Mississippi Valleys, falling barometer, warm, southerly to easterly winds, threatening and rainy weather followed by rainy; barometer, colder northwesterly winds, and in latter clearing weather; for lake region, falling barometer increasing eeasterly to southerly winds, warmer and cloudy, followed by rainy weather.

The Four Per Cent. Loan in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The sub-treasury of this city commenced taking popular subscriptions to the four per cent. loan about February 1st and received during the month subscriptions aggregating to $105,000. Mint coinage for February, double eagles $5,560,000; trades $1,484,000; subsidiary silver $41,000.

Earned a $1,000 Agricultural Prize.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 1.—Everett B. Fox, of Stony Point, Bourbon county, Ky., won the prize of $1,000 offered by B. F. Avery, & Sons, for the largest list of subscribers to their agricultural paper, the *Home and Farm*, sent in by March 1st. He sent 633, his next competitor being Frank Fitch, of Clyde, N. Y., who sent 608.

The Hanlon-Ross Rowing Match.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 1.—Hanlon, of Toronto, writes that owing to a race with Morris in June, he is unable to row Ross till July. The contest is expected between the 8th and 15th of July.

The Poisoned Well at Richford.

RICHFORD, Vt., March 1.—Josie Atwell died last evening, the fifth person from drinking water from the poisoned well.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IN WHICH THERE IS LITTLE STARTLING,

Except, Perhaps, it is England's Proposed Naval Expenditures---Austria Ready for War if Forced Upon Her--A Russian Newspaper Flings an Ugly Threat at England--Camphausen Resigns--Reported Withdrawal of the British Fleet, and No More War Vessels to be Allowed to Enter the Sea of Marmora--Correspondents' Speculations.

NEWSPAPER BLOW.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—Replying to a recent article in the London *Standard* which declared that the sword would have to decide unless Russia made concessions, the *Agence Russe* says: The British government has declared that it would only make war on behalf of British interests. Russia has respected and satisfied these interests. Therefore either the *Standard* is misinformed or England will act in opposition to her formal declaration. As regards concessions, European cabinets know that Russia is resolved to maintain the essential result of the war. She will always show herself disposed to accept every means of reconciling the inviolability of this result with the interests of third parties, but threats and military preparations are a bad way of obtaining a peaceful understanding.

AUSTRIA ALL READY.

LONDON, March 1—A Vienna correspondent, referring to the persistent rumors of Austrian preparations for mobilization, says: "There is little preparation to be made. For the last seven years these preparations have been going on, and since last year, when the possibility of such measures arose, the plans have been worked out to the very smallest details."

TYPHUS IN ROUMANIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—The *Golos* says: "Typhus is increasing rapidly among the Russian troops in Roumania. All Roumanian railway carriages are infected. It is absolutely necessary for the army in Turkey to return by sea and not through Roumania." Intelligence from Constantinople says the Russian plenipotentiaries manifest irritation at the slow progress of negotiations. If the negotiations are not completed in a few days, it is expected the plenipotentiaries will present an ultimatum, fixing the date when the treaty must be signed.

ORLEANIST DEFECTION.

PARIS, March 1.—Duke De Audeffret Pasquier, president of the senate, and half a dozen other senators, have withdrawn from the Orleanist groupe known as constitutionals. This probably secures the passage of the government bills of amnesty and state of siege.

HONORS TO PRINCE MILAN.

BELGRADE, March 1.—Prince Milan arrived here to-day. The populace received him in an unusually enthusiastic manner.

BERLIN, March 1.—Emperor William has not yet signified his decision respecting Herr Camphausen's resignation.

The North German *Gazette* attacks the territorial waters jurisdiction bill now before the British Parliament and charges the English government with seeking to claim jurisdiction over foreign merchantmen passing the straits of Dover, which the *Gazette* claims to be the international way for the trade of the whole world.

CAMPHAUSEN RESIGNS.

LONDON, March 1.—The statement that Camphausen, the Prussian minister of finance and vice-president of the ministerial council, has resigned, is confirmed by later dispatches. Though originally a liberal free trader, his compliance with Bismarck's wishes regarding the proposed imperial taxation schemes, brought on him a determined attack of the national liberal party, which compelled his resignation.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Lord Derby, in reply to the inquiry of Lord Granville, said he had reason to believe the treaty of peace would be signed to-morrow. Lord Derby also said a rumor had reached him from many quarters, which he hoped was true, that Russia had abandoned her idea of the cession to her of the Turkish fleet.

ENGLISH NAVAL ESTIMATE.

LONDON, March 1.—It is stated in the lobbies of Parliament that the navy estimates for 1878 to be published to-morrow will show an increase of 85,000 pounds, half of which is for the transport of troops. The estimates show it is the intention to commence four first class ironclads and to complete five ironclads, twenty-six corvetts and gunboats and thirty torpedo-boats. The above increase is exclusive of the portion of the vote of six million pounds which has been devoted to the navy.

A dispatch from Athens states M. Tricoupes has abandoned his mission to the courts of foreign powers.

TO BE WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, March 2.—A telegram from Constantinople says it is probable the British fleet will be withdrawn from Touzla to Ismid.

John Ruskin's illness is brain fever. Earl Russell's condition is greatly improved.

A Berlin special says Austria, in consequence of Germany's confidential representations, has abandoned the idea of war, but would occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina if Russia persists in her pretensions.

A Vienna dispatch says Count Andrassy has informed the spokesman of the delegations that the vote of credit is absolutely necessary. He added the government would be satisfied if it was passed by a small majority.

KEEP OUT.

PESTH, March 1.—The Hungarian delegation has determined not to vote, the credit if it is intended to be applied for the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The delegation desires a full explanation of the government's intentions.

A despatch from Gallipoli, February 27th, says a telegram from the Turkish minister of war orders the Governor of the Dardanelles to prevent any more men of war, whether British, French or Austrian, from entering the Sea of Marmora.

A Pera telegram of February 28th, says the Porte is fully prepared to sign the treaty of peace, except the clause concerning the ironclads, on which Russia is likely to insist, and hence the signature of the treaty is expected Saturday.

A St. Petersburg correspondent has reason to believe Russia is disposed to come to an amicable arrangement regarding the Straits, but the initiation at England's supposed design to form an offensive alliance with Austria is increasing.

THE CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, March 1.—Negotiations concerning the conference proceed slowly, but Austria's resolution to bring about its meeting is unshaken, and it will probably meet in spite of the present apathy of the powers on the subject.

Discussion on the vote of credit at the preliminary meeting of the Austrian delegation lasted several hours. Only a few members declared against the credit. One section was ready to vote the money unconditionally while the other was only willing to do so on condition that it shall not be used in furtherance of any scheme of annexation.

A telegram from Bucharest received in Paris, states that Austria is concentrating troops at Hermanstadt, Transylvania.

MORE INSURRECTION.

ATHENS, March 1.—The inhabitants of Mount Olympus have risen and declared for a union with Greece. Five hundred and fifty volunteers from Greece joined them with two steamer cargoes of rifles.

LONDON, March 2.—A Pera correspondent understands the Turks have evacuated the lines of Boular.

END OF THE CUBAN REBELLION.

MADRID, March 1.—In the Cortes to-day it was announced that the Cuban central committee, the executive and chiefs of the insurgents had surrendered. A vote of thanks to the generals and army in Cuba was immediately adopted and the Cortes went in a body to congratulate the king and queen.

WHY WILLING.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Vienna says the willingness of Russia to grant concessions to Austria arises from the fact that the princes of Roumania and Servia have resolved to accept Austrian protection if it is attainable.

STANDING ON ITS DIGNITY.

ROME, March 1.—The Italian government has warned the vatican authorities through the inspector of police that they could take no measures to prevent a possible disturbance at the Pope's coronation, as the Pope did not recognize the King of Italy. The vatican is indignant and it has been decided that the coronation shall be strictly private. An understanding between the papacy and Italy is as far off as ever.

MAJOR NEWSON'S LECTURE.

Gold in Minnesota as Well as the Black Hills.

The Academy of Natural Sciences was crowded last night with a highly intelligent and appreciative audience, gathered to listen to a lecture by Major T. M. Newson. The Major was introduced by Mr. R. O. Sweeny, and opened his remarks by an allusion to twenty-five years ago, the time he had been in Minnesota, and the many changes that had been wrought during those years. The time when he rode to Rockford, Illinois, the end of the railroad; the great progress since then—with St. Paul now a populace city. He alluded to his journey on foot to Lake Superior, then later in a stage coach, then on the first cars. Now St. Paul has twelve railroads and 40,000 people. He rode over the ground where Minneapolis now stands, when there was but one house; now see a great city. He had refused lots at St. Cloud, and could not realize the progress in these years. Then the great Northern Pacific railroad started into being, and he traced the results of that grand institution, showing its effect upon the Western country beyond St. Paul, and finally pictured Bismarck and the great area beyond that, including the Yellowstone, and marked out what the future would produce under the progressive march of the iron horse. He then struck the Black Hills; clearly delineated its geological formation; showed where gold was found; how obtained; named the various rocks in which the metal existed; also exhibiting several specimens of rock; described the gold country in and about Deadwood; the placer diggings; how the gold was procured; the amount of gold extracted, &c. He also spoke of the number of gold mills in operation (fifty), how the metal was commercially obtained, as well as the amount; how the mills paid, and kept his audience deeply interested in the description of the chemical analysis of the various rocks, showing he was not only master of the matter practically but chemically. He wove in many original ideas, and spoke without notes for nearly two hours. After his interesting, and we must say, original view of matters in the Hills, he demonstrate by certificates and facts in his possession, that gold and silver existed in Minnesota. Geographically considered, he deemed the northern portion of Minnesota as well adapted for a mineral crop as the Black Hills, and proved by the statements of professors who had tested the rock on the north shore of Lake Superior, at Vermilion and elsewhere in Minnesota, that it contained precious metals in paying quantity. ($20 and upward to the ton.) His statements were positive on this point, and he backed them up by the incontrovertible proof, that is, proof in the shape of assays from six of the very best professors of chemistry in the United States. He thought the rock in this State was of a later date than those of the Hills or rather more primitive, (the Hills being the oldest) and that it would take more money to work it as the metal was deeper in the bowels of the earth, nature not having had time to oxyd the iron and let out the tangible gold.

His lecture was interspersed with many strong hits, and contained a great deal of valuable information, told in an earnest, pleasant manner, clearly showing that the major's trip to the Hills has not injured his descriptive or elocutionary powers. His audience was large and greatly interested.

PERSONAL.

Captain William Bird, of Fairmont, the popular and efficient sheriff of Martin county, arrived in the city this evening, and is stopping at the Merchants.

Hon. J. A. Everett, Captain William Bird, H. M. Blaisdell and A. Fancher, all of Fairmont, Minnesota, summoned as witnesses in the Cox case, arrived this evening and are the guests of Colonel Allen.

Rev. Robert Smith, of St. Paul, is conducting a series of interesting and successful revival services in Preston, Fillmore county, which are meeting with a hearty response from the people. The Albert Lea *Enterprise*, speaking of his recent labors in that village, says; "His work has been very effective. In the neighborhood of fifty conversions were the fruits of his two weeks' labors amongst us."

The following were among the arrivals at the Merchants yesterday: Mrs. Bailey and daughter, Waseca; H. E. Roberts, Boston; M. R. Stevens, Buffalo; M. F. Bidwell and wife, J. B. Brown, Chicago; Thomas H. Norris, Brooklyn; H. Hoyt, Chicago; H. W. Mills, Lockport, N. Y.; C. H. Ireland, Hyde Park, Mass.; E. Lowell, Stillwater; E. J. Perry and wife, Milwaukee; J. S. Falls, Pittsburgh; Joe Fratz, Chicago; T. H. Burdick, Wabashaw; W. D. Crooke, Chicago; L. J. Fletcher, Lake City; C. E. Davis, River Falls; D. V. Touzalin Chicago; J. McLaughlin, Hugh Sutherland, Winnipeg; John Breden, Winnipeg; Lewis Harrington, Hutchinson; J. J. Fishburn and wife, Minneapolis; W. H. Davy, Moorhead; A. C. Trary, Chicago; Miss Nora Bradley, Lake City; John E. Winn, New York; A. C. McIntyre, Buffalo; J. A. Everett, Wm. Bird, Alison Fancher, H. M. B. Cardell and wife Fairmount; A. C. Stearns, St Charles; C. F. Hall, Glencoe; L. M. Herman, New York; W. A. Broom, St. Louis; T. D. Hughes, Jr., New York; D. P. Brown, Chicago; C. W. Nash, Minneapolis; J. D. Buyham, Faribault; John F. Meagher, John C. Wise, Mankato; Fred. A Smith, Cincinnati; C. F. Freeman, Milwaukee; John P. Stevens, Boston: N. P. Clark, F. H. Clark, St. Cloud: E. J. Stansbury, Milwaukee; S. Pollock, J. C. Pollock, Keokuk; Thos. E. Heenan, Minneapolis; N. S. Goodhue, Stillwater; Geo. Gilbman, J. A. Gilltman, Harry Gilltman, E. Kavanaugh, Morris; F. T. Bonler, Chicago; J. D. Wooly, Deadwood, D. T.; John G. Wrestum, Deadwood, D. T.; Thos. W. Wallam, Stillwater; W. H. Stimpson, Bismarck; Dr. F. E. Lewis and wife, Alexandria, Minn.; D. S. Van Gorder, Marine; D. A. Stewart, M. D., Marine; J. P. Seymour, Cleveland, Ohio; A. F. Leopold, Chicago; P. N. Skinner, Chicago; I. D. Buck, Philadelphia; O. S. Caspany, Chicago; N. H. Ferris, Milwaukee; P. R. Herrick, Massillon, O.; J. D. Haren and wife, Kenosha, Wis.; W. C. Lovering, Northfield; John T. Ames, Northfield; S. P. Snider, Minneapolis; G. M. Seymour, Stillwater; W. T. Smith, Boston; H. A. Burns and wife Moorhead; J. R. Howard and wife, Sauk Centre; Miss H. B. Thompson, St. James; J. H. Burwell, Rock Island; W. S. Applegate, Cleveland; Charles Kayser, St. Peter; Miss May Albu, Miss Gertrude Albu, Elk River; W. C. Spaulding, Brainerd.

CORONER STEIN.

The Muddle Concerning the Inquest and Burial of Donohue.

Yesterday Coroner Stein applied to the Judge of Probate for instructions in the matter of the effects of the late Matthias Donohue, who was accidently killed last week. The judge informed the coroner that he had appointed an administrator to receive the estate. Mr. Stein wished the judge to look over his statement of accounts. The judge said he had nothing to do with the matter; the coroner must arrange with the appointed administrator, whereupon the coroner withdrew.

Last evening a GLOBE reporter called on Mr. Stein to ask what he had done in the Donohue matter. He found the coroner in his office and in reply to the reporter he said that he had not yet done anything, nor should he, till he was quite satified that he was acting rightly.

There have been some very unjust reflections cast upon me, he said, because of my action in this matter, but I wish to say that I have tried to do my duty, as I always shall while in office. I was justified in holding an inquest, for I was not satisfied that the man's death did not arise from some neglect on the part of the contractor. I was told that a man was discharged fifteen minutes before the accident happened, because he would not work under the overhanging rocks. It was because of this that I examined witnesses to see if any fault lay with the contractor.

The expensive funeral they talk about was not my doing at all. O'Brien and the people whom he boarded with wanted a decent funeral, and as the deceased had money I was legally empowered to allow it. They wanted I should get him a good coffin and have a mass said. I went to an undertaker and asked what he would charge and he said $45 or $50. I told O'Brien and the people and they bargained with the undertaker with my sanction. I went to Father Shanly to see what he would charge for mass. I told him I would not pay much, when he said he would read mass for one dollar and a "blessed" grace would be five dollars. For my authority I had this letter:

GROTON, Feb. 23.—*Dear Sir*: Please send my brother's trunk and clothes and balance of money after his burial. Please let me know how his death occurred.

From Mathias' brother, MICH'L DONOHUE.

These are the bills of expenses, he said, handing a bundle of papers to the reporter, who found them to be as follows:

N. Gross, for hearse, two carriages and candles for wake	$47 25
Conveying trunk to express office	25
Message to deceased's brother	1 75
James Kenedy, shaving, washing and dressing	5 00
Father Shanley, grave and mass	6 00
Two men to watch	2 00
	$62