Daily Globe.

BY H. P. HALL.

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Minneapolis Office, 213 Hennepin avenue, up stairs.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1878.

We are informed that steps are being taken to prevent the extortionate charges and prices practiced on emigrants at Detroit, Mich., of which mention was made in the GLOBE last week.

THE Chicago *Times* denounces the Democrats for selecting Fields for doorkeeper instead of the Union soldier Shields. As the *Times* is under the same management to-day which controlled it during the war, and as it was then one of the most treasonable sheets in the country, even being suppressed by Gen. Burnside for traitorous proclivities, its present zeal for Union Generals is cheering.

GOV. PILLSBURY yesterday made the following appointments: Theodore Holton, of Lake Park, Becker county, a member of the State Board of Immigration, vice Hon. Daniel Anderson, of Isanti county, who declines; and C. S. Bryant, of St. Paul, a member of the "High School Board," under the act passed by the late Legislature entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Higher Education." The act specifies that the other members of the latter board shall be the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the State University.

MR. A. P. TUKEY, of Mankato, is one of the most enterprising and reliable book men in the Northwest, and the fact that the house for which he is agent is able to do better by the public than the house for which Mr. Merrill, (by aid of the Legislature,) acts as agent, demonstrates that it is free competition, and not laws, which the people need to protect them in the matter of school books. Mr. Tukey's enterprise makes the dirty blackguards howl, for they see in it the downfall of their grand scheme for plundering the State Treasury for fifteen years to come.

FOR downright hollow hypocrisy, the course of the Republicans upon the doorkeeper question in the House bears the palm. When Gen. Shields was elected to Congress by some four thousand majority, the Republicans under lead of Ben. Butler kicked him out. Now they suddenly discover that he is an old and wounded patriot, who ought to be provided for, and they are correspondingly shocked at the idea of selecting a former confederate soldier for an office. Their memories are so conveniently brief that they have forgotten that Grant appointed a confederate soldier (Ackerman), to a seat in his cabinet and that Mr. Hayes has another confederate, (Key), in the councils of the nation. There too, was Longstreet, who was a most violent rebel, but who was good enough to be collector of New Orleans under Grant, and so we might continue almost indefinitely. Now, because out of all the offices at their disposal the Democrats give one to a reconstructed confederate, there is a cry of treason from the loyal postmasters. Their game is too transparent. The Democrats simply refused to accept Republican dictation, as we trust they always will.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

Nothing can prevent the election of a Democratic President in 1880, except Democrats themselves. There seems to have been almost a fatality attending Democratic organization. Whether a fatality or not, certainly a want of wisdom and harmony and good judgment has characterized Democratic management. Tilden's campaign, although Tilden himself had the reputation of being a second Dean Richmond, a Talleyrand in politics, was a most wretchedly managed affair.

Tilden's optics were bounded by the boundaries of New York State. He was nominated because it was conceded that he could carry New York. The South had no candidate, and the West yielded to New York. Now just look at the little State of Florida. Had the electoral vote of Florida been secured and counted, Tilden would be President *de facto*. But instead of attending to such an important factor in the election, the bloodsucker's nephew Pelton, and the odoriferous Finley, and a hundred other vagrants stuck to "my uncle," relieving him of his ducats, and disgusting his best friends into almost satisfaction at his defeat.

The Western campaign was entrusted to Pelton and Finley. No decent man could endure this exhibition, and the result was that not only in Minnesota, but in Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, and Illinois disgust rendered the best Democrats almost indifferent.

As to the future, the South and West will elect the President. There will be Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Indiana, Ohio, solidly Democratic. Now what are the Republicans going to do about it? The Democratic party must maintain its integrity, fulfill the highest behests of patriotism, be true to the party, to the country, to law and to justice, and to purity among all races, and there will be no doubt of triumph in 1880. Elect a Democrat President and in two years Minnesota will be Democratic, and the government will hereafter remain in the hands of a majority of the people. We shall no longer be ruled by a minority, but the people will rule, and the constitution and principles of the government will gain their last victory over faction, bayonets, carpet-bag rogues, old Wells, Anderson and Fraud.

DON'T WANT TO HURT THEIR FEELINGS.

The St. Peter *Tribune* pleads guilty to the charge of suppressing news relative to affairs at the Insane Asylum, and defends its course on the ground that "the friends of patients feel a delicacy about giving publicity to these matters, which ought to be respected." Certainly. If a patient is allowed to jump into the river and drown himself, "the feelings of the friends" should prevent an inquest to ascertain who was to blame. And then, when the feeding process which Dr. Daniels describes, is used, it would hurt the "feelings of friends" to have it made public. Here is Dr. Daniel's description:

A piece of wood three-fourths of an inch square, and long enough to reach across the face, is partially inserted in the mouth. A central opening in this piece of wood, allows the passage of a flexible tube, through which the food is conducted to the stomach.

A piece of wood *long enough* to reach across the face is a nice little instrument. Then, too, it would hurt the "feelings of friends," to have it published that one man holding one hand sat upon the chest of a patient lying flat upon a board or table, that a second person held his other hand, that a third rammed a wooden plug three or four inches down his throat, while a fourth poured hot soup from a pitcher down the victim's esophagus. It hurts the patient a little of course, but he plays a neat trick by dying in fifteen minutes and it might hurt some one else to have this brutality pronounced *murder*. So the *Tribune* is very kind in regard to the "feelings of friends" and don't mention such little circumstances. Such little incidents as *murder* are not worthy of being made public. The State pays $125,000 per year to employ men to commit *murder* and furnish them with all of the necessary paraphernalia without extra cost. It is a model arrangement and we all ought to keep quiet for fear we will hurt somebody's feelings. We might even wound Betts' sensibilities, and that would be cruel.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

A correspondent who makes his commendation of the GLOBE practical, by enclosing his subscription, adds:

"All our State institutions need investigation, and although the one at St Peter may not be as corrupt as the GLOBE thinks, there are many things about the institution that should be reformed. No man that is a servant of the people should come and log-roll at and with our State Legislature. Again, we are paying too much for the support of our State paupers. In this and other reforms the GLOBE has my hearty sympathy."

THE "GLOBE" APPRECIATED.

The GLOBE is constantly in receipt of words of good cheer from all parts of the State, and among them the following is especially worthy of reproduction, as it states the case in a most forcible manner:

DEAR SIR:—I have taken the *Press* for the last two years. I called on one of my neighbors last week and saw the GLOBE there. I was determined at once to take it and give up the *P. P.*, as it is not a fit paper for any family to read. It is good enough for a Republican, but it is not fit for any Democratic family. Enclosed find subscription, &c.

THAT REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

What a Hayes' Paper has to Report of the Matter.

[Wasington Special (April 5) Chicago Tribune.]

The meeting of the members of the national Republican and Congressional committees last night was called with the idea of organizing a movement against the President. The idea was to sanction the theory of many disaffected Republicans that it is best to throw the President overboard on the threshold of the next campaign. The meeting was called by Wm. E. Chandler who called it to order, and ex-Senator Logan took the chair. In the general conversation there was severe and pretty general denunciation of the President and strong support for the theory that the party could get along better without him; that he had destroyed it in the South and crippled it in the North; that he did not treat prominent men in the party with common decency; that he repelled those who wanted to be friendly; that he was not frank or truthful in his dealings; that he seemed to have no clear ideas of the situation or work of the government.

Messrs. Foster, Hale, Page and Phillips, contended that to break with the President would be a most short-sighted policy; that, while matters might not be going to suit them, many Republicans still think the sensible way of improving the situation was to seek to restore and promote harmony. They regarded a division of the party on the issue of hostility to the President, as fatal to the next campaign.

The talk against the President finally became so unjust as to stir up Foster to a most vigorous reply. Upon being asked what the Republicans could say in defense of the administration on the stump, he began with the Southern situation, and described it at the time Hays came in. He claimed that instead of Hayes destroying the Republican party in the South, it was practically dead in every Southern State when he came in. He contrasted Hayes' cabinet with Grant's; the long array of subordinate officers who had proved incompetent or unfaithful under Grant, with the fact that under Hayes no scandal of any of Hayes' appointees. He defended his appointments in the main, and insisted that they could be defended successfully before the people. He claimed that there had been no year of purer administration in the history of the government.

Upon the question of breaking with the President, he denounced it as a short-sighted and suicidal policy. He warned those who were criticising the President so severely that the people would certainly attribute these hostilities to personal disappointments in regard to patronage, and that people generally looked upon the present as an administration with honest purposes, and upon those in Congress who were opposing it as probably soreheads.

A Paragon of a Husband.

[New York Dispatch.]

"O my husband is quite a paragon of perfection," said Mrs. A. to Mrs. B. "Ah, indeed! Doesn't he drink any more?" asked Mrs. B. "No," said Mrs. A. "About two months ago he came home intoxicated, and I told him if he ever did so again I'd go home to ma, and he doesn't drink now." "That accounts for it," said Mrs. B. "The other night my husband met him in the street hanging to a lamp-post, and asked him why he didn't go home, and he said he would as soon as he got sober." When Mrs. A and Mrs. B pass each other in the street now, the coolness is as thick as a quart of ice-cream.

SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS OF CASES FILED YESTERDAY.

Edmund Rice, Horace Thompson, and Samuel J. Tilden, Appellants, vs. The First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company; George L. Becker, William G. Morehead, Henry Hale, and James E. Southworth, as Trustees, and Martin Farrant, John D. Gray, Augustus Mooers, Peter S. LeClaire, Charles Haywood, James J. Cartledge, and Frank Honore, Respondents.

SYLLABUS.

This case presents substantially the same questions, determined at this term in Edmund Rice et al. vs. The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company et al.

OPINION.

The order denying the plaintiffs' application for a receiver, is affirmed, for the reasons assigned in that case. BERRY, J.

Edmund Rice, Horace Thompson and Samuel J. Tilden, Trustees. Appellants, vs. The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, The First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, George L. Becker, William G. Morehead and George T. M. Davis, Trustees; Martin Farrant and Peter S. LeClaire, John D. Gray, Augustus Mooers, Charles Haywood, James J. Cartledge and Frank L. Honore, Respondents.

SYLLABUS.

At common law after a mortgage became forfeited by non-payment of the moneys secured thereby, the mortgagee was authorized to proceed immediately to obtain possession of the mortgaged premises in an action of ejectment. "By our statute a mortgage of real property is not to be denied a conveyance, so as to enable the owner of the mortgage to recover possession of the real property without a foreclosure." The effect of this statute is to cut off the common law right to maintain an action for the possession before foreclosure. By special provision of its charter, the St. Paul & Pacific railroad company is empowered to confer upon its mortgagees the right of possession of mortgaged property upon the common law conditions, or upon any other conditions that may be agreed upon and expressed in the mortgage. The effect is, that by these charter provisions it is made competent for the company by the terms of a mortgage or trust deed, to confer upon its mortgagee or trustee a right to the possession of mortgaged property upon default in the payment of money secured thereby and such a right as will entitle the mortgagee or trustee, to sustain an action under our practice in the nature of ejectment to obtain possession of it, is withheld.

Held, That under the 9th and 21st articles of the mortgage or trust deed involved in this action, in case of default in the payment of interest, according to the tenor of the coupons annexed to the bonds secured by said mortgage or trust deed, full power is expressly conferred upon the trustees to enter into and upon all and singular the premises by the mortgage or trust deed conveyed, or intended so to be, and each and every part thereof, and to have, hold and use the same, to operate and conduct the business of the company's railway, and to collect and receive all tolls, freights, moneys, rents, issues, and profits of the same, and every part thereof. The result is, that upon default upon the part of the company, such as is alleged in this case, as one of the facts upon which the trustees or mortgagees rest their rights to a foreclosure, and to a receiver, the trustees are entitled to enter into and take possession of the mortgaged property without legal proceedings, if they are permitted so to do, and if not so permitted, they are authorized to obtain possession by resorting to an action under our code in the nature of an action of ejectment. Having acquired possession, whether with or without resource to legal proceedings, the trustees are expressly authorized to collect and receive all tolls, freights, moneys, rents and issues of the same, and to every part thereof.

This action is brought to foreclose the mortgage or trust deed aforesaid, made by said company to the plaintiffs as trustees. In aid of the foreclosure a receiver is prayed for. The prayer is that pending this suit the court forthwith appoint a receiver to take immediate possession, control and management of the line of railroad from St. Paul to Watab and of all the appurtenances, rolling stock, lands and other property, belonging or appertaining to said line of road and covered by said mortgage of one million two hundred thousand dollars, and that full power and authority be given to him to hold, use, manage, control and operate the same with the usual power of receiver in such case.

Held, that upon the foregoing facts the case is void in which the plaintiffs have a complete and adequate remedy at law in respect to the very matters on account of which the appointment of a receiver is sought, and that therefore the plaintiffs are not entitled to have such receiver appointed. The ninth article of the mortgage or trust deed authorizes the trustees, upon the company's default to take possession of the mortgaged property, and to have, hold and use the same, "operating by their superintendents, managers, receivers or servants, or other attorneys or agents."

Held, that the "receivers" here mentioned are not technical receivers, to be appointed by a court, but the receivers of the trustees.

OPINION.

The St. Paul & Pacific railroad company, a corporation created by the Legislature of Minnesota, executed on the second day of June, 1862, to the plaintiffs, Edmund Rice, Horace Thompson, and Samuel J. Tilden, as trustees, a mortgage, or deed of trust, to secure an issue of the bonds of said company, to the amount of $1,200,000. This action is brought for the purpose of foreclosing said mortgage, or deed of trust, and in aid of the foreclosure, and upon sundry allegations in the complaint, a receiver is prayed for. The prayer is, that "pending this suit, the court forthwith appoint a receiver to take immediate possession, control and management of the * * line of railroad. from St. Paul to Watab, and of all the appurtenances, rolling stock, lands and other property belonging or appertaining to said line of road, and covered by said * * or appertaining mortgage of one million, two hundred thousand dollars, and that full power and authority be given to him to hold, use, manage, control and operate the same, with the usual power of receiver in such cases."

The original charter of the company is found in chapter 1, Laws 1857, extra session. By section 11, of that chapter, the company is authorized to borrow money, and "to make, execute, and deliver, all necessary writings, notes, bonds, mortgages, or other obligations or securities, in amount and kind, as may be deemed expedient by said corporation in consideration of any such loan, or in disbarge of any liabilities which it may incur in the construction, repair, equipment, or operation of said road, and the powers of the said company for the purposes aforesaid, and for all purposes necessary for carrying out the object of said company, are hereby satisfied and confirmed, and the contracts and official acts of said company declared binding, in law and equity, upon said company, and upon all other parties to said contract."

Section 21 provides that "the said company is hereby authorized and empowered in its corporate capacity, to make, execute, issue, and deliver its bonds or obligations, in any amount which the directors may deem necessary or expedient * * and to secure the payment of all, or any of said bonds, the said company is hereby authorized and empowered, in its corporate capacity, to make, execute, and deliver, one or more mortgages, or deeds of trust, upon the whole, or any part of its railroad or branches constructed, or authorized to be constructed, and of the estate granted by the act, and any or all other of their estate, real, personal, or mixed, in possession or expectancy; and said company is also hereby authorized and empowered, in and by such mortgage, or deed of trust, to confer upon the trustee or mortgagee, full and ample powers to enter into and upon, and to take possession of, have, use, and employ, or to sell or dispose of the whole, or any part of said railroad and branches, and all corporate and other franchises, rights, and privileges of the said company; and in case of any such sale, to grant and convey to the party, or parties, acquiring title under any such sale, and their associates' successors and assigns, all and the same rights, privileges, grants, franchises, immunities and advantages in and by such mortgage or deed of trust, enumerated and conveyed, which belonged to and were enjoyed by the said company as fully and absolutely in every respect as the said company, its stockholders, officers and agents, might or could have done if such sale or foreclosure had not taken place."

At common law, after a mortgage becomes forfeited by non-payment of the moneys secured thereby, the mortgagee was authorized to proceed immediately to obtain possession of the mortgaged premises in an action of ejectment. Tyler on ejectment, 45, 169. But by our statute "a mortgage of real property is not to be deemed a conveyance so as to enable the owner of the mortgage to recover possession of the real property without a foreclosure." The effect of this obviously is to cut off the common law right to maintain an action for the possession before foreclosure, but, "as suggested by the counsel for the plaintiffs by special law this company is empowered to confer upon the mortgagee the right of possession upon the common law, conditions or upon any other conditions that may be agreed upon and expressed in the mortgage," so that by this special provision of its charter it is made competent for the company by the terms of a mortgage or trust deed, to confer upon the mortgagee or trustee a right to the possession of the mortgaged property upon default in the payment of bonds secured thereby, and such a right as will entitle the mortgagee or trustee to sustain an action under our practice in the nature of ejectment to obtain possession of it is withheld.

We have next to look at the mortgage or trust deed for the purpose of ascertaining whether the company has availed itself of the power thus conferred. The ninth article of the mortgage or trust deed is as follows, viz: "In case default shall be made in the payment of any interest on any of the aforesaid bonds secured by this instrument, issued or to be issued according to the tenor of the coupons thereto annexed, or in any requirement to be done or kept by the party of the first part, and if such default shall continue for the period of six months, it shall be lawful for the said trustees or the survivors or survivor or them or their or his successors, personally, or by his or their attorneys or agents to enter into and upon all and singular the premises hereby conveyed or intended so to be, and each and every part thereof and to have, hold and use the same, operating by their or his superintendents, managers, receivers or servants or other attorneys or agents of the said railway, and conducting the business thereof and making from time to time all repairs and replacements, and such useful alterations, additions and improvements thereto as may seem to them or him to be judicious, and to collect and receive all tolls, freights, incomes, rents, issues and profits of the same and of every part thereof, and after deducting the expenses of operating the said railway and conducting its business, and of all the said repairs, replacements, alterations, additions and improvements and all payments which may be made for taxes, assessments, charges or liens prior to the lien of these presents upon the said premises or any part thereof, as well as a just compensation for their or his own services, to apply the moneys arising as aforesaid to the payment of interest in the order in which such interest shall have become due or shall become due rateably to the persons holding the coupons, evidencing the right to such interest, and after paying all interest which shall have become due to apply the same to the satisfaction of the principal of the aforesaid bonds which may be at any time unpaid rateably and without discrimination or preference."

It will be seen that this article of the mortgage or trust deed in case of default in the payment of interest according to the tenor of the coupons annexed to the bonds, expressly confers upon the trustees full power to enter into and upon all and singular the premises by the mortgage or trust deed conveyed or intended so to be, and each and every part thereof, and to have, hold and use the same to operate and conduct the business of the company's railway and to *collect and receive all tolls, freights, incomes, rents, issues and profits of the same and of every part thereof.* The result is that under this article of the mortgage or trust deed upon a default upon the part of the company (the mortgagor) such as is alleged as one of the facts upon which the plaintiff (the trustees) rest their right to maintain this action for a foreclosure and their claim of a receiver the plaintiffs, the trustees, are entitled to enter into and take possession of the mortgaged property without legal proceedings if they are permitted so to do, and if not so permitted they are authorized to obtain possession by resorting to an action under our code in the nature of an action of ejectment. If any of the property, into possession of which they are thus authorized to enter, is not real estate, and therefore possession of it not attainable by an action in the nature of ejectment, there is no reason why possession may not be had by resorting to action of claim and delivery. Having acquired possession of the mortgaged property, whether with or without recourse to legal proceedings, the trustees are expressly authorized "*to collect and receive all tolls, freights, incomes, rents, issues and profits of the same and of every part thereof.*" All this can be accomplished by proceedings at law.

The case is then one in which the plaintiffs have a complete and adequate remedy at law in respect to the very matters on account of which they seek the appointment of a receiver, and as the appointment of a receiver is an exercise of equitable jurisdiction—purely so in a case of this kind—the fact that the plaintiffs have this complete and adequate remedy at law is in accordance with a familiar rule, a sufficient reason why a receiver should not be appointed. In the case at bar, it is proper to add that the complaint does not allege that the trustees have attempted to obtain possession of the mortgaged property by entry or otherwise, nor that they have even demanded such possession. Neither, so far as we discover, is there anything in the affidavits used upon the hearing of the motion for a receiver tending to show any such attempt or demand.

From the foregoing considerations it follows, in our opinion, that the motion for a receiver was properly denied. It remains, however, to consider some of the points made by the counsel for the plaintiffs in favor of a contrary conclusion which would not appear to be substantially disposed of by what we have already said. It is argued that the trustees are entitled to a receiver because by the ninth article of the mortgage or trust deed it is provided that upon the company's default the trustees may enter into and upon all the premises conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the mortgage or trust deed, and each and every part thereof, and have, hold and use the same, "operating by their superintendents, managers, receivers or servants or other attorneys or agents." The claim is that the receivers here mentioned are receivers appointed by a court, and that, therefore, express authority is given to the trustees to demand the appointment of such receiver as a contract right. Irrespective of the doubt whether it is competent for parties to prescribe the action of a court in any such way as this, it must be apparent upon a little reflection that the word "receivers," as used in the mortgage or trust deed, cannot have the signification contended for. For a receiver appointed by a court is the receiver and officer of the court, while the receiver contemplated in the mortgage or trust deed is the receiver of the trustees—*their* receiver. to use the precise language of the instrument, and in no sense a technical receiver to be appointed by a court. The only other positions taken by plaintiff's counsel, to which we deem it necessary particularly to advert further, are such as are taken with reference to the provisions of our statute (title xii, ch. 66, gen. st.) in regard to receivers and to the practice of courts of equity in appointing receivers irrespective of statutory authority, as to all those positions. We remark generally that they do not. Neither does the reasoning, nor do the authorities by which they are sought to be sustained, fairly show any right to a receiver in the case at bar in which the plaintiffs have an adequate and complete remedy in the premises at law, and without any necessity for calling upon a court of equity to appoint a receiver. If there was not this adequate and complete remedy at law, the considerations urged by plaintiffs' counsel would certainly possess great weight. But the object here sought by the appoinment of a receiver is to lay hold of and preserve the very "tolls, freights, incomes, rents, issues and profits," which the plaintiffs are by the terms of the company's charter and of the mortgage or trust deed authorized and empowered to lay hold of and preserve by taking possession of the mortgaged premises without suit, if they are permitted so to do, and if not so permitted, then by proceedings at law.

These considerations appear to us to dispose of the case and to render it unnecessary for us to extend this opinion further.

The order denying the plaintiffs' application for a receiver is affirmed.

Michael W. Nash, appellant, vs. Minneapolis Mill Company and Dorilus Morrison, respondents.

SYLLABUS.

The mill company owned a strip of land in Minneapolis lying along near the river and constructed through it a canal into which it took water at the upper end and furnished it for water power to the tenants to whom it rented mill sites on each side of the canal. It rented these mill sites with the right of way across the canal to each tenant over this canal, for its entire length and breadth was constructed a platform of timbers and planks which was used for over ten years with the knowledge and acquiesence of the company, by all persons having business with the mills along the sides of the canal in the same way as a public thoroughfare is used. Morrison was the company's tenant of a mill site abutting on the canal and a sub-tenant of his constructed a part of the platform opposite the premises sub-let. This sub-lease expired, leaving Morrison in possession under the lease to him of the mill site let to him by the company.

Held, that as to all persons going upon this platform to transact business with mills along the canal, it was the duty of the company, and not of Morrison to use ordinary care and diligence to keep the platform.

Order affirmed as to Morrison and reversed, and a new trial ordered as to mill company.

A Connection by Marriage.

[Washington (D. C.) Herald.]

A good thing is told of one of our city belles, Miss L., noted for her wit. At a dinner party the lady in question, who is a daughter of a distingished judge, was seated next to a gentleman whom she had not met before, and who was on a visit to the city on business, which had brought him in contact with the judge mentioned, who had shortly before decided a case against him. At the dinner the gentleman, who had not caught the name of the lady when introduced, took occasion to vent his feelings and express his opinion of the judge in terms anything but complimentary. An awful pause in the conversation indicated something wrong, and the gentleman took occasion to express to the lady his hope that the judge was no relation of hers, to which, to the infinite amusement of all present, she replied: "Oh, no, only a connection of my mother's by marriage." A shout of laughter could not be prevented, and the gentleman, after a little reflection, came slowly to the conclusion that the judge's family were too much for him.

No Lack of Candidates.

[St. Peter Tribune.]

The third Congressional district of this State is not lacking in candidates for Congress. Besides Dr. Stewart, the present member, W. D. Washbune of Minneapolis is mentioned, and Senator Ramsey and Gen. Averill of St. Paul are spoken of.

Israel Putnam's grave at Brooklyn, Conn., is shamefully neglected, the stone being flat on the ground and badly chipped by relic hunters.

GLOBELETS.

A larger area is being planted in Georgia than ever before.

The Texas wool clip this season is estimated at 3,000,000 pounds.

Boston fruit dealers are shipping apples from Kansas for the first time.

Horse-thieves are operating extensively in the neighborhood of Sioux City.

Gov. Vance is frequently mentioned for Senator by the North Carolina press.

There are only sixteen candidates for Governor in the present Legislature of Kentucky.

Speaker Randall is the only Pennsylvania Representative who supports the Wood tariff bill.

The gubernatorial race in Texas seems narrowed down to two candidates, Gov. Hubbard and ex-Gov. Throckmorton.

Lord Derby is the worst dressed man in England. He thinks, however, in case of war, that Disraeli will be worse dressed than he is.

M. Victorien Sardou is said to be a furious Anglophobe, hating everything English—even Americans, because they speak the English language.

The losses by fire in the United States during the month of January amounted to $5,639,100, of which $3,522,400 was paid by insurance companies.

Thus far fifty thousand of the new silver dollars have been received in Boston, and about twelve thousand of them have passed into circulation.

The Chicago *Times*: "It wasn't properly ordered. Hayes should have been commissioner of agriculture, Le Duc president. Still it doesn't make much difference."

For the first time in the history of the territory of New Mexico, the records of the legislative body are this winter being kept in English, instead of, as heretofore, in Spanish.

The largest elevator in the world is to be built at St. Louis, to be operated in connection with the floating elevator at New Orleans, for direct grain shipments to Europe.

South Carolina supplies nearly half the rice produced in the country. Georgia is next, or 7,000,000 pounds ahead of Louisiana. Nearly all the rice comes from these three States.

Our most intelligent and observing consuls abroad continue to report to the state department that the most serious obstacle in the way of increased foreign commerce is the protective tariff.

The steamship Oberon cleared from New Orleans last Monday for Liverpool with 32,412 bushels of corn in bulk, and the steamship Cambria, for Rouen, carried away 47,213 bushels of corn in bulk.

The consumption of tobacco is largely on the increase in Britain. In 1841 the average consumption was less than 14 ounces per head of the population; in 1876 it was one pound seven and a half ounces per head.

Historian Bancroft is said to visit his rose garden every day with two servants, one of whom in hot weather holds an umbrella over his employer's head while the latter digs about the roots of the rose bushes.

Prince Rudolph, heir to the throne of Austria, who is about to visit the United States and Brazil, is said to be the most arrogant and insolent prince in Europe. His recent visit to Great Britain left a very unfavorable impression.

The Moffet register is losing its grip in Virginia. The rsceipts have in some quarters fallen off 50 per cent. The auditor of public accounts has issued a circular requesting the co-operation of all officers of the law in its faithful execution.

First Assistant Postmaster General Tyner is in Peru, Ind., where he will spend a few days prior to his departure for Paris, to attend the session of the international postal congress. The object of this gatering is to establish a universal rate of postage.

Wild chickens, numbered by thousands, are hunted as wild game in Comanche county, Texas. A few years ago a large number of domestic chickens were deserted for some reason by their owner, when they took to the brush, and the woods are now full of wild chickens.

It is estimated that the Texas cattle drive for 1877 to Nebraska and points on the Union Pacific, will reach 250,000 to 260,000 head. Besides this, there are en route from Oregon 50,000 head. The Montana and Idaho drive will number at least 25,000 head, making a total of from 335,000 to 360,000 head.

The Bethany (Mo.) *Republican* thinks Gen. Grant is the greatest of living men, and hopes to see him President from March 4, 1831, for the next twenty years thereafter. The country needs the next twenty years to recuperate after his eight years of universal stealing. It wouldn't pay the Grant crowd to renew operations so soon as 1881.

Roman gossips speak about the approaching marriage of King Humbert's brother, Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, and the Princess Colonna, daughter of that famous and fabulously wealthy house. The Duke has not long been a widower, and so great was his grief for the loss of his beautiful and loving wife that the Roman gossips had settled it that he was to enter the church, be made a cardinal, succeed Pio Nono as Pope, and thus harmonize the relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

Fashionable circles of Pittsburgh are excited over a scandal at a prominent female college in that city. A beautiful young girl from Wheeling, daughter of respectable parents, attending the college, was on too intimate terms with the male music teacher, and he, it is alleged, accomplished her ruin. Her father appeared and took her away from college. Twelve of the girls have left. The music teacher, who formerly taught in a female college in an adjoining county, has been dismissed, and legal proceedings are to be instituted against him.

Says the New Orleans *Times*: "Texas beef, always inferior to the last degree, is just now worse than ever because the cattle have been starving through the latter part of the winter on dead grass. While the country is rapidly settling up, and the ranges correspondingly decreasing, the number of cattle to subsist upon them is rapidly increasing. The habit has been never to feed the stock any corn or hay whatever, to help them through the winter between the perishing of the old grass and the coming of the new. Those that cannot tide over the crisis on dead grass are allowed to die.

Lieutenant Longneckar, U. S. N,, was placed in a most embarrassing, not to say distressing position, by the return of the Wyoming, on which he was going to France. He married just before the vessel sailed, and as he would not take his bride with him on the Wyoming, he placed her on a steamer bound for Havre the day before his vessel sailed. He expected to meet her in France a week ago, on the arrival of the Wyoming, but as that unfortunate ship was compelled to return to New York for repairs, he has been unable to meet his wife at the appointed time.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* guarantees the accuracy of the following particulars respecting the new situation in the Balkan peninsula: Servia is to get 164 geographical square miles, containing 216,000 inhabitants, of whom 92,000 are Mussulmans. Montenegro is increased by 58 square miles, containing 45,000 inhabitants, including 15,000 Mussulmans. The Dobrudscha, comprising 199 square miles, and 194,000 inhabitants, of whom 100,000 are Mussulmans, is destined for Roumania. The new Bulgarian State extends over 2,562 square miles, with 3,822,000 inhabitants, of whom 1,430,00 are Mussulmans. Turkey thus loses 2,998,000 square miles and 4,457,000 inhabitants.

MONEY AND TRADE.

FINANCIAL.

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, April 8.

Gold, quiet at 100⅞.
Carrying rates 4@6 per cent.
Governments closed weak.
Railroad bonds steady,
State securities dull.

Stocks were somewhat irregular, but in the main firm with the exception of St. Paul common which, after advancing to 47⅜, fell off to and closed at 45¾. The features of the market in early dealings was the increased activity in Lackawanna and Lake Shore, the latter rising to 66⅜ and the firmness of Northwestern shares, the common advancing to 49 and preferred to 73. After morning call the market subsided into dullness and presented no particular feature beyond trading fluctuations, with exception of an unusual movement in Ohios, commons advancing to 10⅛, and the preferred to 20⅛ upon a statement of improving business of the road, together with a favorable proceeding to be taken by the stockholders' committees on organization. Prices were strong in early afternoon dealings, but near the close the break in St. Paul common noted above, made an irregular market, the coal shares losing part of the improvement and Ohio preferred falling off ⅞ per cent., while Northwestern, Lake Shore, Western Union, Michigan Central, Ohio common, Wabash, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, and Chicago & Alton were firm at a fractional reaction from the highest figures of the day. The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad increased $51,000 for March as compared with the same month last year.

Transactions aggregated 128,000 shares, of which 31,000 were Lake Shore, 24,000 Northwestern common, 8,000 Northwestern preferred, 21,000 St. Paul common, 2,500 St. Paul preferred, 13,000 Ohios, common, 3,000 Wabash, 25,000 Lackawanna, and 5,000 Western Union.

Money, active at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent.

Customs receipts, $347,000. The assistant treasurer disbursed $100,000. Clearings, $10,000,000.

Sterling, long, 86½; short, 89.

The following were the closing quotations:

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	107½	New 4½s, coup	103⅛
Coupons, '65, new	104½	New 4 per cents	100⅝
Coupons, '67	107½	10-40s, regular	105⅝
Coupons, '68	109⅞	Coupons	105½
New 5s	104⅝	Currency 6s	118

STOCKS.

West. Union Tel.	82½	Northwestern pfd.	72
Quicksilver	17	C. C. C. & I.	29½
Quicksilver pfd.	29	New Jersey Central	16½
Pacific Mail	20¾	Rock Island	102½
Mariposa	1	St. Paul	45¼
Mariposa pfd.	2	St. Paul pfd.	71⅞
Adams Express	100¼	Wabash	19⅝
Wells & Fargo	89½	Fort Wayne	90¾
American	49	Terre Haute	5
United States	50	Terre Haute pfd.	12
New York Central	106⅜	Chicago & Alton	72½
Erie	10¾	Chicago & Alton pfd.	99½
Erie pfd.	24½	Ohio & Mississippi	10⅛
Harlem	147	D. L. & W.	43¼
Harlem pfd.	..	A. & P. Tel.	20
Michigan Central	68¼	Missouri Pacific	11½
Panama	127½	C. B. & Q.	102⅜
Union Pacific stock	67⅝	H. & St. Jo.	11⅝
Lake Shore	66	C. P. bonds	105⅝
Illinois Central	75½	U. P. bonds	105¾
C. & P.	75½	U. P. land grand	102½
Northwestern	48⅜	Sinking fund	93¼

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	39	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	36	Missouri 6s	105
Virginia 6s, old	27		

Foreign Money Market.

LONDON, April 8—5 P. M.

CONSOLS.

Money	94 11-16	Account	94 13-16

U. S. SECURITIES.

5-20s, '65		Erie	10¾
5-20s, '67	108¾	Erie pfd.	24½
10-40s	106½	Illinois Cent.	76
New 5s	105¼	Penn. Cent.	30

New 4½ coupons 104¼.

PARIS, April 8.

RENTES—109f 15c.

Markets in Detail.

The following quotations giving the range of the markets during the day were received by

MORTON, MOORE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—10:00 A. M.

Wheat, dull
Floating cargoes wheat, very heavy.
Cargoes on passage, wheat, turn cheaper.
No. 2 spring wheat for prompt shipment, 6d lower.
London, wheat easier.
English country markets very dull.
French country markets steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—10:30 A. M.

Market quiet; will be influenced by foreign news.

NEW YORK, April 8—11 A. M.

Corn weak and 1c lower.
Wheat inactive, irregular and fully 1c lower.

NEW YORK, April 8—1:20 P. M.

Corn steady.
Wheat, ste