Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1878. NUMBER 213.

CURIOUS CHARGES.

BROUGHT OUT BY THE INSANE ASYLUM INVESTIGATION.

The Committee Commence Work in Good Earnest--Dr. Bartlett, on His Good Behavior, Gives the Committee a Gentlemanly Reception--Overhauling the Accounts and Vouchers for Expenditures--Items Showing How the People's Money Has Been Squandered--Five Dollars Paid a Trustee for a Lecture on the Centennial --Bartlett and Three Trustees Visit the Centennial at State Expense--Rev. Ker as a Bill Maker--Variable Price of Crude Oil--High Prices for Butter and Eggs--Dryer an Expensive Purchasing Agent--Richness Promised.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

ST. PETER, Minn., Aug. 14.—At 12 o'clock the committee adjourned for dinner. During the two hours they were in session they were engaged in getting ready for the afternoon's work by arranging the papers upon which the secretary, W. Smith, has been working for some time past. The chairman, Hon. M. Doran, dispatched a letter to Dr. Bartlett, asking him at which place it would be most convenient for the committee to meet to examine the accounts and vouchers for expenditures, at the upper or lower hospital. The doctor replied by asking the committee to the upper hospital proper.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

At 2 o'clock Senators Doran, Rice, Morton, Edgerton, and Secretary Smith drove up to the asylum, and your correspondent, in order to witness the manner of their reception, preceded them. Upon entering, Dr. James stepped out of the office room and shook hands with some of the committee. Then came Mr. Dryer, and after him Dr. Bartlett. Dr. Bowers, and the Steward's clerk then joined the party; and after a few moments delay the door of the trustees' room was unlocked, and all were politely asked to enter and be seated. The reception was a very different one from that accorded the committee on their first visit. Dr. Bartlett seemed cool and possessed, and treated the committe with unrestrained politeness. Mr. Dryer seemed, perhaps, a little nervous, but only a little, which appeared in the modulation of his tones, and a very slight aspen-like flutter of the papers he held. The first words passed between the two parties were commonplace ones on the weather, the observation being made that the room was delightfully cool in comparison to the small sky parlor the committee had occupied at the hotel.

THE BALL OPENED.

Mr. Edgarton opened the ball by asking Mr. Dryer if he had ready for the committee's inspection of all vouchers for 1876 and 1877. Mr. Dryer said that he had those from 1873 to 1875 as he thought those would be wanted first. Those for 1876 and 1877 were down at the other building. He could, however, get them if it was the pleasure of the committee.

Mr. Doran did not think that the board wished to put Mr. Dryer to any unnecessary trouble, but Mr. Smith had everything prepared for the two years named and the committee would either adjourn to the other building or trouble Mr. Dwyer to send for the papers necessary, just whichever would save time and inconvenience. It was finally arranged that Mr. Dryer should go for the papers, and in the meantime the doctors were asked the number of employes who were fed at the institution and the number of patients fed each month and for the whole year, or if it were possible to get at the result from the books. The books were produced by Drs. Bartlett and Bowers, from which it was evident the committee could get the desired information when they might require it.

DRYER'S BUDGET.

Mr. Dryer having returned with half a buggy load of documents, he proceeded to unpack and arrange them upon the table. They were neatly folded and arranged in regular order in neat wrappers. The business then commenced by the chairman, who held in his hands full copies of returns of expenditure for the year commencing December, 1875, and ending November, 1876, of each month in detail, and a statement under separate heads of the quantities and cost of all articles consumed at the hospital, such as meat, flour, butter, sugar etc. These were obtained by Mr. Smith from returns sent into the State auditor, and it was now the intention to compare each amount with the original voucher. The committee spent three hours in comparing item by item of the charges and amounts, which seemed to them to be either large or extraordinary. Some seemingly

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were discovered. Among the first that struck the committee was that of Mr. Talbot, one of the trustees, for reading a lecture to the lunatics on the centennial, for which he charged $5. This, taken with another item of expenses of four of the trustees to the centennial exhibition being one, and the Rev. secretary, treasurer, trustee, and Steward Kerr being another, the latter's bill, amounting to $81.51, caused considerable surprise.

Dr. Bartlett explained that these four men did not make the charge for expenses to the exposition, but to a convention in Philadelphia.

Senator Morton asked if it is not customary to give itemized vouchers for bills when called for?

Senator Rice asked if the trustees were in the habit of attending these conventions.

Dr. Bartlett said the two years he had charge of the asylum, two conventions before the one in question had been attended. One by Mr. Fletcher, the other by the reverend secretary, treasurer, trustee and steward, the former at Albany and the latter at Madison. He did not explain how the trustees happened to think it necessary for four to attend at Philadelphia during the centennial.

The Rev. steward, trustee, secretary and treasurer's name was down for $275.00 as secretary and treasurer. Again for $30.50 for expenses to St. Paul. Also for eight days attendance at the asylum as trustee, $32.00. Religious services were entered at $260.00, but it did not transpire how much of this went to the reverend trustee, treasurer, secretary, steward Kerr.

CRUDE OIL.

Another matter which elicited sharp scrutiny and some sharp questioning was in connection with crude oil. Calling for vouchers Mr. Doran found one to be December 28, to the Minneapolis Gas Light Co., 367 gallons crude oil at 10 cents, $36.70. The other to Hill & Acker, St. Paul, January, 50 barrels; 2,450 gallons at 15 cents, $368.40.

Mr. Dryer said the small quantity was ordered to bridge over the time till the other large quantity arrived which had been ordered before. They could not understand the difference in price without it was that after he gave the large order there was a sudden fall in the price. It was suggested by Dr. Bartlett that the gas light people favored the institution, as they were on very friendly terms.

Senator Morton didnot think their friendship for the doctor would induce them to sell goods to the State for less than their value.

The matter of cartage in the same bill was not so light, however, $1.50 being charged for eight casks.

Groceries, meat and flour were overhauled, but will come before the board again to-morrow. A few items, however, might be mentioned. The institution has been paying for eggs, 20 cents per dozen, by 30 dozen lots; from 15 cents to 25 cents for butter in large quantities, and the whole butter for a year averaged 17½ cents, and cost as much as all the flour, cornmeal, and buckwheat used in the establishment. There was more mutton and beef used than flour per pound, beside fish, lamb, sausages, dried beef, chickens, turkeys, prairie chickens, ducks and geese.

The matter of the trustees' expenses occurring so often drew from the board considerable comment. Talbot was down eleven days for $65, Kerr, eight days, $32, and Straight, for three days, $68.50.

Senator Doran read from the constitution the law referring to trustees, from which it appeared they could only charge actual expenses while being actually engaged in the business of the institution. Senator Morton failed to see where the expense of the reverend treasurer, &c., &c., Kerr, could come in. He had no traveling expenses and no hotel bills; nor could Straight have had, without it was his fare from Shakopee, some $2.50. The expenses for Mr. Dryer's visits to St. Paul for purchasing supplies four days, $12, and four days $13, came in for their share of comment, the board thinking four days a long time every little while to spend in buying goods.

Although the investigation now is only dealing with dry figures, considerable richness promises to be divulged. Dr. Bartlett is giving the board every facility for their inquiry and seems quite himself again, now that the Rev. &c., &c., Kerr and the other trustees are absent.

THE POOL BOOK.

Played by the Jockeys It Wins the 2:24 Race at Utica--Croxie Scores Another Victory in the 2:28 Class and Is Sold for $8,000--Other Sporting Matters.

Turf Sports.

RUNNING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—The first race was for a purse of $300, one mile, Joe had a head the start when the flag fell and kept it, winning in 1:46¼. Virginius 2d, Zoe 3d.

Second race, mile and five furlongs; won by Darecheff, Shylock 2d, Belle 3d; time, 2:03¼.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile; won by Mollie, Wilson's filley Egypt 2d, Florida 3d; time, 1:18½.

TROTTING AT UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—At the Park association meeting, the bay mare Croxie, winner of the 2:28 race, was bought by Dan Mace for $8,000. Chestnut Hall, Great Western, Lottie, Rinehope and Jessie Hoyt were drawn in the 2:28 class.

SUMMARY.

Croxie	1	1	1
Lucille	2	6	2
Chieftain	4	2	5
Lady Mills	3	3	4
Hambletonian Mambrino	6	4	3
John Hall	5	5	6

Time—first heat, :36, 1:09¾, 1:44¼, 2:21¼; second heat, :36½, 1:11, 1:46¼, 2:23½; third heat, :35¾, 1:09¾, 1:45¼, 2:21½.

In the 2:24 class Cairie was drawn. At the opening the bay gelding Edwin Forest owned by C. M. Legg, Cincinnati was sold at $100 to $17 for Trampolin and $15 for the field. Before the heat was trotted the field was sold for $112 to $100 for Forest. He made the second quarter and four lengths in 32¼ seconds, and finished in 2:18. Knowing ones now purchased the field for $140 against $120 for Forest. For the second heat Glilden the driver seemed to pull Forest up to a break on the first turn, and allowed himself to be pocketed, jogging out the remainder of the heat. He claimed, however, that his horse was cut by another, but the defense was not acceptable to the crowd, and Morrill Higbee, owner of Little Fred, was put behind Forest, but the horse was not even driven to win. This race was denounced by nearly everybody as trotted entirely in the interest of the pool box.

Edward	2	1	1	1
Edwin Forrest	1	9	6	4
Darby	9	3	2	2
Driver	4	2	3	3
Woodford Mambrino	3	6	5	9
Dick Moore	6	4	4	5
Dick Wright	5	7	9	8
Geo. B. Daniels	7	8	7	6
Trampoline	8	5	8	7

Time, 2:18, 2:20, 2:20, 2:21½.

In the pacing race Sleepy George won the first and third heats, Sweetzer the second, and the race was postponed till to-morrow. Time, 2:21½, 2:16½, 2:15½.

TROTTING AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Sacramento jockey club meeting. First race, three in five; Harry Abbottsford, Lady Emmett, Corisande, Gibraltar and Tamarac. Won by Abbottsford. Time, 2:27, 2:29, 2:29¼.

Ball Pounders.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Bostons 8; Indianapolis 3.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 14.—Providence 3; Chicago 2.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Uticas 10; Stars 3.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—Milwaukees 6; Cincinnati 5.

THE FAIR POINT CAMP.

Grand Ovation to Joseph Cook—Exercises of the Day Closed With a Grand Spectacular Display.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Rev. C. P. Hard, of India, addressed the Chautauqua foreign mission institute this morning on the children of India. Rev. John Lord lectured on Queen Elizabeth to an immense audience. Rev. Jos. Cook, of Boston, arrived to-day and received an ovation. At 2 o'clock every one of the 5,000 seats in auditorium was occupied, and thousands of persons were standing outside. There was a tremendous clapping of hands as Mr. Cook appeared on the platform, and, after prayer, he began his lecture on "Lost Souls." The reverend gentleman was listened to throughout with the closest attention, and closed his discourse as it was begun in the words, "I am resolved not to go hence trusting for an opportunity to repent after death." In the evening Mr. Cook answered a large number of questions, and later four large steamers, eight or ten steam yachts and a large number of sail and row boats were illuminated with Chinese lanterns and made a brilliant spectacle. Gov. Colquett, of Georgia, has arrived and will publicly be received to-morrow in the auditorium. An address of welcome will be delivered by Bishop Webster, of Boston.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

The Municipal Muddle Dragging Its Weary Way Through the Courts.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—The chapter of events in East St. Louis to-day may be briefly written thus: The charter council met this morning and unanimously adopted a resolution instructing John McLean to demand the surrender of the city market house, now in possession of Bowman, and which is used by them as a city hall and headquarters of the deputy marshals and Mayor Bowman's police force, and in case of refusal to call for assistance to enforce his demand. Late this afternoon McLean made a formal demand for the market house on Mayor Bowman and General Law City Clerk Sullivan, which was promptly refused by them. Not being able to find General Law City Marshal Walsh, on whom to make a similar demand, and it being now nearly dark, McLean retired without calling on any one for assistance, and the curtain fell to rise again to-morrow morning upon some new scene.

Condition of the Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—August returns to the department of agriculture show the average condition of the cotton crop in ten States of 95, a decline of 4. North Carolina 82, gain of 1; South Carolina 97, loss of 7; Georgia 92, loss 13; Florida 99, loss 1; Alabama 98, loss 4; Mississippi 92, loss 60; Louisiana 40, loss 5; Texas 108, gain 2; Arkansas 88, gain 7; Tennessee 92, loss 6. Of 299 cotton counties reporting, 63 reported 183 above and 153 below. The condition of the crop is somewhat better than in August, 1872. In the northern portion of the cotton belt many counties complain of extreme heat and drought causing the plants to shed and bulb to open prematurely. Further south the rain-fall has been excessive, causing rust. Insect injuries at the date of correspondence were inconsiderable, but later reports of Prof. Riley, the entomologist, show considerable local injury from this source.

Officers National Grove of Druids.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 14.—The national grove Ancient United Order of Druids, elected officers for the ensuing term to-day: M. G. N. A., Charles Kiehl, Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. W. D. G. A., Charles Endelmeyer, Cincinnati; R. W. G. Secretary, Henry Frendenthal, Albany, N. Y.; R. A. G. T., Phillip Stremmet, St. Louis. Henry Siegemheim, St. Louis, John Becker, Louisville, and Charles Weber, St. Paul, were elected trustees, with F. A. Marble, Columbus, O., as secretary of the board.

FRAUD FAKES.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS BY THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

The Bargain by Which Hayes Was Seated in the Presidency--The McVeigh Commission Do The Work Outlined by Matthews and His Co-Conspirators--Interesting Letter from Congressman Darrall to James E. Anderson.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The Potter Congressional committee continued their investigation this morning, and Col. Wm. H. Roberts, of the New Orleans *Times*, testified. He said he was familiar with what was going on; saw all of the visiting statesmen at New Orleans. They were not consulted about his visit to Ohio. He merely mentioned to Stevenson, Matthews and Sherman that the situation of the white people in the State was desperate. We had been defeated by the returning board in 1872, and were afraid of being defeated again in 1876, and the people were beginning to think an election was utterly useless. We considered the election a fair and just one, and we polled every white vote available, but we feared being counted out by the returning board. We all believed the returning board would not dare to have done what they did do without they had received the moral support of the visiting statesmen. These apprehensions about the returning board were what led to my visit to Gov. Hayes. We wanted to know what action he would take if elected. He knew perfectly well that I was talking for the Democratic side. I understood Hayes to mean by fairness and justice that the returning board cheating should cease, and that, as I told him we had a clear majority of over 7,000 in the State, the Nicholls' government would be recognized. There was no determination to resist the establishment of places in the Federal government. We were deeply interested in finding out what would be done if the Democratic vote of Louisiana was thrown out and Hayes counted in. I did not hear of any forged electoral certificates of Louisiana. In conversation with Foster he said it was strange that no Republican vote was cast in East Feliciana. In my conversation with Senator Conkling I told him I thought Gov. Hayes a very fair man, and that he had told me he would be President of all the United States or not at all. I detailed to the Senator all my conversation with Hayes. Conkling replied: "I am opposed to all this sort of thing. If Hayes is elected he should get in without concessions to Louisiana, and if he is not elected he should not get in at all." In conversation with several gentlemen I remarked that the crookedness of the returning board in Louisiana was so bad and glaring that even Republicans had to disavow all connection with it. This applied to previous petitions. We understood that the military would be withdrawn after the 4th of March, and they would be let down easy, but they would be let down.

Gen. Butler—Who do you mean by they?

A.—The Packard government. There was a committee appointed to go down to Louisiana, intended simply to let the Packard government down easily. It looked better, you know.

This ended Roberts' testimony. The next witness was John E. Leete, who is a reporter on the New Orleans *Times*. He testified that about 1872 he was engaged in getting up facts and evidence in support of the Kellogg government to lay before Congress. O her people made affidavits and witness compiled them. There were endless commissions and committees and calls for more evidence from Senator Morton. It was alleged that the Democrats with Warmouth had swindled us Republicans. All the best offices had been traded off to the returning board in 1872 to get them to count in Kellogg. Witness was to get the best office traded off already and picked out the office of harbor master. Never went near the office except to draw pay. Was constantly associated with Kellogg. Lost confidence in Gov. Kellogg when I was removed. I then got a position in the State Senate as clerk. Kellogg's excuse for all his failings was that he was tied up and embarrassed and could not do what he wanted with his patronage. He was situated just as Hayes is now by the returning board of 1876. Witness believed Anderson was on both. He was afterwards made a tax collector in a small town which he traded off for a seat in the State convention that nominated Packard in 1876. Witness was opposed to Packard, and Kellogg wanted him to spring the nomination of Williamson. Kellogg pretended to support Packard before the convention, but he never intended him to be nominated.

Here Mr. Roberts was recalled and Gen. Butler said: When did you first hear of the McVeagh commission?

A. About the 20th of February, I think. I was speaking with several parties, Mr. Foster among others, and the question of letting down the Packard people easy came up. Then a commission with a majority of Republicans in it was suggested. Major Vining and others said it was a capital idea, that a commission sanctioned by the President and secretary of state would make Republicans in Louisiana yield and give the State to the Nicholls' government. It was well understood that the commission was under official instructions.

Q. By Gen. Butler—Then you looked on the commissioners coming down there as a farce.

A. Well, not exactly.

Q. It was predetermined that one government was to be let down easy?

A. That's it exactly.

Q. Then one Democrat was put on the commission to give it the appearance of fairness?

A. Yes, we wanted a cool and collected man in the commission who would let us know what they were doing.

The witness said he supposed the President or secretary of State was aware of the objects and intentions of the commission, that the fairness and justice of our case was the wiping out and letting down of the Packard government, the Nicholls government having a majority of votes.

Q. Then, on your own showing, and on the evidence that Nicholls was elected and Packard was not, and on the decision of the commission, should it not have been decided by them also that Tilden was elected and Hayes was not?

A. Undoubtedly, as Tilden got near the same majority as Nicholls.

Witness said he understood after Hayes' inauguration this commission would be sent down to back up the Packard government.

Witness said, we were well prepared for trouble. We had determed that come what might we would have no collision with United States troops. It was determined not to recognize the Packard government at all. There is no doubt in the minds of the people of Louisiana that neither Kellogg or Packard were elected governor, although Kellogg served four years. We had determined to take the State government by armed force from those who held it by forms of law. The people of the State and courts recognized the Nicholl's government. The Packard government only held the State house and six acres in the vicinity thereof. The militia amounted to 3,000 men, all of whom were true to Nicholls.

By Gen. Butler—Then Packard with only seventy-five men and Nicholls with 3,000 to oppose him, it took a solemn commission of four prominent Republicans and only one prominent Democrat fifteen days to tread him down.

A.—Yes, sir. I understood the Kellogg credentials for the Senate were laid on the table by Hoar, Dawes and Burnside voting with the Democrats.

Witness said, the only assurances we received that the Packard government would be let down easy were from Matthews, Foster, Garfield and Dennison, and he thought Evarts.

Mr. Leete was then recalled, and said that the members of the returning board in 1876 were the same as in 1874 without exception. In the census of 1875 it was deemed advisable to swell the census of colored people as high as possible, so that the basis of registration could be high, as every colored man was understood to be Republican. The Democrats ignored that census as a fraud. Witness was told to find a large Republican census, meaning a large colored contingent. They told me, said the witness, to find them, no matter what I did. I refused to do so. Only the lowest count was taken in my parish, which showed an increase of whites and decrease of colored people.

Here J. A. Anderson was recalled by Potter, who handed him the following letter, which he identified as having received from P. B. Darrell. The letters "S. M." and "H." in the letter he said meant Sherman, Matthews and Harlan.

MORGAN CITY, La., May 17.—(Private)—MY DEAR SIR: I have your favor of late date, and am pleased to hear from you. Marks has my passes to use coming home, but will send them to you as soon as he gets through. I hope he will be appointed, but don't expect that or anything else that is decent from Hayes for Louisiana. His policy appears to be to send Packard away and turn over everything else to our enemies in the party who will ensure Democratic success next fall. For moself, in my district, I prefer to have such people against me. If I conclude to run I can be elected without patronage, and I prefer it. I suppose "M" did what he could, but they evidently don't think you will do anything. Your letter, taken with your sworn evidence, directly implicating "S. M." and "H.," is valuable. Use it discreetly, but don't spare them as—except "M."—they are the most unmitigated scoundrels I ever met. A miserable, hypocritical, psalm-singing, cold-blooded set, who, I would be doing the country a kindness to expose. Write me fully, but be discreet. Send papers to Mrs. D. if you can without trouble. Am glad Laura is better. We both send love to her. Write often. Truly, etc. (Signed), P. B. DARRALL.

To James E. Anderson, Philadelphia, Pa.

The committee adjourned till to-morrow.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A Successful Hanging Bee in Louisiana--Large Quantity of Tobacco Hid Away by Indian Agent Livingston Discovered--Cars Containing Orangemen Fired Into --Miscellaneous Mishaps.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINONA, Minn., Aug. 14.—Highway robberies are becoming every-day affairs in this vicinity. The victims are invariably harvesters and the robbers sometimes harvesters, sometimes tramps. Two robberies occurred yesterday. No clue to the perpetrators.

ARSON.

August Toebe was to day bound over to the district court on the charge of arson, for setting fire to his house in this city in July last.

A SERIOUS FIRE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—At an early hour this morning a fire occurred in the shoe factory of Holdridge & Co., Pearl street. Loss on stock, $50,000; on building $100,000, fully covered by insurance, mostly in Cincinnati companies.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 14.—During a heavy thunder storm which passed over this city about 5 o'clock this evening, a man named Joseph Kirkover was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Mrs. B. J. Sweet, widow of the late General Sweet, and mother of Miss Ada Sweet, pension agent here, was struck by the locomotive of the train at Lombard, on the Northwestern railroad, this morning, thrown several feet and instantly killed. She leaves a family of four children. The coroner's inquest exonerated the railroad company.

TRAIN FIRED INTO.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—The train conveying the Orange young Britons home from Ottawa, was fired into at Gloucester station. Several shots entered the cars, but the passengers were uninjured.

CHICAGO MERCHANT KILLED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—This evening, on the New York elevated railroad, J. H. Smith, leather commission merchant, No. 29 North Grove street, Chicago, was killed. Mr. Smith was conscious when taken to the hospital, but died about an hour and a half after the accident from the shock and loss of blood. Dewit Forest, commission merchant at 104 Reade street, in whose company Mr. Smith was when the calamity occurred, said Mr. Smith and himself had come on from Albany on business, and were going up town together. At Canal street station they sat on the bench on the platform waiting for the train. As one was coming up Mr. Smith started to reach it when the engine struck him and knocked him under the train which passed over him, mangling him fearfully. The train was then backed, and the engine again passed over Mr. Smith, cutting off his leg and arm. It was full twenty minutes before he was extricated. Mr. Smith was in the city purchasing goods for Phillip Goldman, No. 80 and 82 Wabash avenue, a dealer in boots and shoes.

LIVINGSTON'S STEALS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Fifteen thousand pounds of tobacco have been found secreted under the floor of a house at Crow Creek agency. Livingston reported there were but 3,000 pounds at the agency, and 8,000 pounds had been already discovered, more than one-eighth of the whole amount issued annually to all the Indians. It is not known whether Livingston applied for additional supplies of tobacco this year, but he did apply for the usual amount of drugs when he had enough on hand to last fifteen years.

FOUR NEGROES HUNG.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—Wilson Childers, Fountain Banks, Octave Haven and Aaron Carter were hanged to-day at Donaldsonville. They were convicted June 1st of murdering Narcisse Arreux on the night of the 27th of December, 1876, at the store of A. Colembe, on Landay's plantation, one mile below Donaldsonville. Arreux was a white man, 60 years old, and at the time of the murder was in charge of Colembe's store. The testimony of a woman, the only witness of the murder, shows that Arreux refused to give the negroes a drink, when they all assaulted him, beating his head almost into a jelly with the scale weights.

They made no confession but protested their innocence and said they were not ready to die. They ascended the scaffold at 10:20 A. M. Four thousand people were present, mostly colored. All the accused made short speeches, reiterating their assertions of innocence, and expressing their religious convictions. Lanoe was so much affected that he could not speak or stand up. The drop fell at 11:48, and the men died with a few struggles. There was no accident or interruption.

FATAL FAMILY FIGHT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 14.—A special from Timmonsville, S. C., says: A. E. Woodhull killed his uncle, Emberry Woodhull, yesterday, in a family quarrel, which it is expected will prove fatal to other members.

FORBIDDEN.

PERTH, Aug. 14.—The Hungarian government has forbidden the export of arms and ammunition into Servia and Montenegro.

Private Dalzell's Convention.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 14.—The convention of soldiers and sailors, called by the soldiers and sailors memorial society, of Cincinnati, met in the city to-day, and was largely attended from all parts of the State. Capt. Elwood, of Dayton, was elected president of the convention, and addresses were made by Geo. W. William., Gen. J. Warren Keifer; Private Dalzell and others. Letters were read from Gen. Thos. L. Young, Durbin Ward, and Garfield, condemning severely the act of the last legislature in passing the bill relating to soldiers orphan's home. Resolutions were adopted unanimously denouncing the law and calling for its immediate repeal at the next session of the legislature.

Associated Press Meeting.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—The Western Associated Press met in annual convention to-day. There was a large attendance, and a great deal of important business was transacted. The board of directors and old officers were re-elected. There was an excursion on the river under the direction of the Detroit papers. After, about half of the members went to Put-in-Bay, and returned to their homes.

EUROPEAN EVENTS.

Iron-Clad Law for the Prevention of the Spread of Socialism in Germany--Public Censorship of the Press and Public Assemblies--Large Number of Arrests and Convictions—Resistance to Austrian Occupation of the Provinces Continued--Miscellaneous.

AUSTRIA'S ADVANCE.

RAGUSA, Aug. 14.—The Austrians have occupied Lajubinje, Herzegovina. There are five thousand insurgents at Relandala, south of Lajubinje, and another body near Belek. Six thousand Turkish troops embarked for Valona, Albornio, yesterday, on board three Austrian Lloyd steamers, escorted by two Austrian frigates.

VIENNA, Aug. 14.—Wurtemburg and Tegethoff's divisions of Jauvarouvich's corps are expected to enter Serajevo Thursday or Friday next without opposition, the inhabitants having already given notice of their submission to Austrian occupation. Gen. Szaparg's check before Tuzla was due to the numerical superiority of the insurgents. The Austrians spiked two of their guns and abandoned them. The engagements with insurgents were very obstinate.

DECLARATIONS ONLY.

ROME, Aug. 14.—No special convention will be concluded between Germany and the Vatican. Declarations only will be exchanged. No mention is made of the May laws. Monseigneur Masilla is expected to arrive here in a few days from Kessingen.

REMANDED.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Thomas Forbes, the alleged forger, has been remanded for a week. Bail was refused.

DINNER—AWARDS.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Prof. White gave a dinner Monday evening to Fenton, Groesbeck and Walker, the delegation of the United States to the international money congress. A distinguished company was present.

The 18th of September is the date fixed for distribution of awards to successful exhibitors at the international exhibition.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S MARRIAGE.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Notwithstanding various contradictions of the intended marriage of the French prince imperial with the Princess Myra of Denmark, the *Constitutional* reiterates the statement that the marriage has been arranged, with the consent of the King of Denmark, and insists upon the authenticity of its information.

ACCEPTING THE YOKE.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The elections in Alsace and Lorraine show an increase of the moderate party, and a decline of the irreconcilables.

SOCIALIST ARRESTS.

Since the attempt to assassinate Emperor William by Dr. Nobeling, there have been 576 arrests for insulting the emperor. Of the number 521 have been convicted, including 31 women. Aggregate of sentences of imprisonment 811 years. Five of the accused committed suicide before trial.

PAN-SLAVISM.

VIENNA, Aug. 14.—The Emperor Francis Joseph is much affected by the resistance offered to Austrian occupation of the Turkish provinces. Resistance does not come from Mussulmans alone. Revolutionary Pan-Slavism is behind them. The Servian government earnestly declares it is loyally adhering to its conventions with Austria, but this declaration is not implicitly believed at Vienna. It is stated differences have arisen among the insurgents at Livno, Herzegovina, and at other points north of the river Narenta, causing the breaking up of several bands, the chiefs of which, accompanied by Hadj Lodja, are said to have fled into Albania.

FIGHTING SOCIALISM.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—A bill for preventing the spread of socialism has been submitted to the German federal council. It prohibits associations, meetings and publications in furtherance of social stic or communistic objects. The central authorities of the federal states are declared competent to deal with all offenses against this law. Appeal from their decisions will be to an imperial bureau to be created for the purpose of considering questions concerning public meetings and the press; penalties range from a fine to a year's imprisonment. Socialistic agents may be expelled and forbidden to pursue their trades as printers, booksellers or inn-keepers. The central authority may, with the sanction of the federal council in districts where public safety is endangered, prohibit public meetings for a year, unless the meeting is sanctioned by the police authorities, prohibit the sale of interdicted printed matter in the streets, restrict the sale or possession of arms, and expel unemployed persons.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—In a note to Greece, the 8th inst., the Porte admits the possibility of an understanding being arrived at.

HUSH MONEY.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—At the hearing of the case of Forbes, the American, the detective who arrested him deposed Forbes said the draft which he had collected was made out in his own name, and was given him as hush money.

DESERTING TO THE BOSNIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—It is stated a number of Russian troops in Bulgaria are deserting and joining the Bosnians. The Austrians have occupied Liono, in northwestern Herzegovina.

QUARANTINED.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 14.—Mayor Wier, of Paducah, telegraphs to the Associated Press agent at Louisville, that the city of Paducah has been quarantined against all steamers from the South and also all railroads.

HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

VIENNA, Aug. 14.—The Hungarian elections are virtually completed, 232 adherents of the government have been elected against 70 opposition and 66 radicals.

RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—The Russian troops will begin embarking home early next week. The Russian suggestion that the British fleet should retire simultaneously with the Russian troops remains unanswered. Russia's hint that the Porte ought to engage not to fortify the lines of Tchekemedje for some time, was unfavorably received.

SPRING WHEAT.

Estimate of a Chicago Commercial Paper --Increased Acreage But Decreased Yield.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Howard, White, Crowell & Co., publishers of the *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, will to-morrow issue an estimate of the spring wheat crop of the northwest. Returns have been received from 261 counties in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri and Dakota. The aggregate acreage in the counties reported is 6,334,000 against 4,690,000 last year, an increase of 3,480 per cent. The estimated acreage for these States on the basis of their returns is 9,930,000 against 7,158,000 last year. The aggregate yield is estimated at 121,665,000 bushels against 127,423,000 bushels last year—a decrease of 5,758,000 bushels, notwithstanding the greatly increased acreage. The States of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin show a decreased production of 18,000,000 bushels, at at the same time showing an increased acreage of 2,058,000. The average yield per acre is reported at 12¼ bushels against 18.80 bushels last year. The quality in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa is generally reported poorer and about one grade lower, while that in the other States exhibit little change from that of last year.

Business Wrecks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—John Rand and George W. Cecil, bankers and brokers, have gone into bankruptcy. Liabilities about $200,000; assets nominal.

YELLOW JACK.

Alarming Spread of the Disease at New Orleans, Granada and Other Points.

AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.—The board of health report three deaths and nine new cases of yellow fever since yesterday. All of these cases are north of Jefferson street. Drs. Saunders and Erskins, of the board of health, have taken possession of the localities where the fever has occurred, and are using every means to stamp it out.

APPEAL FOR AID.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The mayor of Grenada, Miss., has telegraphed Mayor Ely, asking pecuniary aid for the relief of sufferers by the yellow fever scourge.

CHANCE FOR THE CHARITABLE.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.—The following has been received by the Associated Press here: Grenada, Miss.—Owing to sickness of the mayor and councilmen, the undersigned have been appointed by the citizens of Grenada, at a general meeting, to receive and distribute whatever pecuniary aid can be obtained for those suffering from yellow fever in Grenada. The disease is here in its most malignant form, and the sick are so numerous and destitute as to make it utterly impossible for Grenada unassisted, to relieve or move. The assistance of the charitable is respectfully solicited, and the press are asked to copy this dispatch generally.

(Signed,) ROBERT MULLEN.
R. S. RINGOLD, M. D., Health Officer.
THOS. WALTON.

GALVESTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—The Galveston board of health has quarantined against Memphis to-night. This city is unusually clean and healthy, and extraordinary efforts are being made to keep it so.

ALARMING INCREASE.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—The extraordinary increase of new cases of yellow fever reported by the board of health up to noon to-day has been the all-absorbing topic of conversation this afternoon. Reporters sought in vain for an explanation. True, the report includes two days from the Charity hospital, but that only adds seven or eight cases which should have been reported yesterday, and leaves 126 or 127 cases that have occurred during the past twenty-four hours. So far but few cases have occurred in the third or fifth district. Of the deaths reported nine are under 20 years. Of these six were natives of New Orleans.

GAINING GROUND.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—The fever seems to be gaining ground. Its origin has been traced to parties who came up from below on the steamer Golden Crown, and ran the quarantine blockade two weeks ago to-day. One person that came up on the boat has died, and several more are down with fever. Prof. Decker, living next door to some of the parties that came up on the boat that have fever, was taken with it Sunday and died last night. His son is down with it now. Trains in all directions are loaded with people leaving the city. Henry Mynath, telegraph operator, living in the inflicted part of the city, was taken with the fever this afternoon. A special to the *Avalanche* from Grenada, late to-night, reports fifteen new cases and five deaths, and not 150 white people left in the city.

GRENADA'S AFFLICTION.

GRENADA, Miss., Aug. 14.—Sixteen experienced nurses, in charge of Drs. Mandeville and Veagie, arrived this morning from New Orleans. The nurses were quickly assigned to afflicted families. The type of disease is pronounced malignant, and is spreading. Ten or eleven new cases since morning. Nine deaths are reported in twenty-four hours. Fully 126 cases. The white population is now reduced to 700. None of the old cases have as yet recovered. Mr. Brane and the self-sacrificing doctors of New Orleans, assisted by resident physicians, are doing the best of work, and grateful hearts go out to them and to the generous citizens of New Orleans in this hour of deep affliction.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

At Successful Assemblage at Mount Vernon, Ill.--Large Attendance of Distinguished Citizens.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—A *Globe-Democrat* special from Mount Vernon, Ill., says the reunion of soldiers there to-day was a grand success. The greatest crowd were present since the campaign of Douglas and Lincoln in 1860. Companies A, B, C, D, E, G, H, and K, of the Eleventh regiment, Illinois National guard, under Brig. Gen. Pavey, are present, and among the notable persons there are Gens. Sherman, Wilson, McCook, Logan, Shields, Martin, Rees, Smith and Cols. Ridgeway and Rogers, Gov. Cullom, Ex-Governor Palmer and Senator Oglesby. Proceedings opened with parade by the eleventh regiment with four bands. Gov. Cullom, Gen. Logan and other prominent persons in carriages, followed by Gen. Pavey and his staff and citizens on foot. The chief marshal was Gen. W. B. Anderson. The procession marched through the principal streets to a grove outside the town, where Col. Casey delivered a brief address of welcome and was followed by Governor Cullom, who gave a brief history of some of America's military achievements, and made a very eulogistic mention of Gen. Grant, which elicited very hearty applause. A recess was then taken for dinner. The train bearing Gen. Sherman and other distinguished persons was greeted with the firing of artillery and music, and the visitors were escorted by the military to the Commercial hotel, where an informal reception was held, at which a great crowd paid their respects to the general of the army and others present. After dinner all repaired to the grove, where speeches were made by Gens. Shields and Logan. The latter was cut short by a storm, and further proceedings were postponed till to-morr