

"General Washburn not only happens to be engaged SOMEWHAT in the milling business, but is also a candidate for Congress."—Bill King, in Pioneer Press, October 5.



Globe.

"I give the Farmer the Lowest Grade his sack contains, and submit that it is just what he is entitled to."—Leonard Kinwell, inspector for Washburn Minneapolis Mills, in a card in the Pioneer Press, Oct. 13.

VOLUME I.

ST. PAUL, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1878.

NUMBER 280.

NAKED HORROR

Of Washburn's Strumpet of Corruption Stalking Through the Land.

THIS "HONORABLE" MAN

Swindles Creditors, Plunders the Government, Robs the Farmers in Price and Grade,

AND USES THE MONEY

To Buy a Nomination and Election to Congress.

ONE DISHONEST DEMOCRAT

Has His Name Recorded on Washburn's Roll of Infamy.

BILL KING'S PAPER TESTIFIES

And Demonstrates the Outrageous Corruption by Which Stewart Lost the Nomination.

PINE RING PLUNDER.

Are the Officers Afraid They Will Show up Washburn?

We have heard a great deal in this canvass about the "honor" and "integrity" of W. D. Washburn. An effort has been made to create the impression that there was something holy about the titan of the Washburn family. The Globe has stripped the mask from this charlatan and convicted him by the testimony of his own friends of having made a swindling settlement with his creditors, realizing three hundred thousand dollars thereby.

He is notoriously at the head of the ring of pit and thieves of Minnesota. His position some years ago as Surveyor General not only gave him advantages in plundering for himself, but placed the other members of the ring in his power and control.

And now his connection with the still more infamous wheat ring has been clearly shown, and both at his Anoka and Minneapolis mills he is engaged in stealing grades of wheat by means of the swindling brass kettle, and robbing the farmer of from fifteen to twenty-five cents per bushel on their wheat.

This is a portion of the honorable career of this exceedingly honest person, and he is now engaged in another chapter of his swindling career. The money which he has made by swindling his creditors; by the pine land ring and by robbing the farmers, he is now using to buy his way to Congress. He stole the nomination from Dr. Stewart by the use of money, and the "strumpet of corruption" is now stalking in "naked horror" through the district.

Whenever he can find a Democrat base enough to betray his principles and his party, this infamous opportunist will buy his support. A case in point exists in Morrison County, where LEON HOUDE, a pretended Democrat, has not only sold himself to Washburn, but has contracted to deliver the French vote of Morrison county to the public robber.

Frenchemen of Morrison county, how do you like to have this fellow Houde assume to own you and sell your votes to Washburn while he pockets the money? Will you carry out his base contract and put money in his purse? Or will you resent the foul imputation by voting according to your convictions and leave Mr. Houde without the ability to supply any votes under his contract.

Presuming that you are honorable men who will pursue the latter course we erect the following monument:

**HERE LIES
LEON HOUDE.**

The CORRUPT TRAITOR to the DEMOCRATIC PARTY who was paid by W. D. WASHBURN for the FRENCH VOTE of MORRISON COUNTY but who Can't DELIVER the GOODS.

We have the best of reason for believing that there are other Democrats who have been bought by the corrupt Washburn, and we ask friends to send us the names of any Democrat who is working for Washburn. Working for Washburn is prima facie evidence that, whoever he may be, he has been paid. We desire to frame the names of all of these traitors, and trust that friends will forward any coming under their observation.

The Corrupt and Dishonest Washburns. The single instance given above might be considered as proving that Mr. Washburn was using his ill-gotten gains in debauching the district, but we call another witness, which is no less than Bill King's newspaper. On the 3d of July, the Pioneer Press in speaking of the Washburn purchase of the nomination said:

"We know that some very dishonest men have been managing Mr. Washburn's campaign, and we know that they have immense pecuniary interests at stake in his election—interests so great that they could well afford to spend tens of thousands of dollars to have a Congressman elected in their district."

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HODGES' SPEECH.

A Document Every Man in the State Should Read.

MORE EVIDENCE OF FRAUD.

A Farmer Ships to St. Paul and Obtains 13 Cents Not For Bushel Over the Washburn Ring Rate.

PROOF POSITIVE AT ANOKA.

Wheat Bought for Millers' Association and Shipped to W. D. Washburn & Co., Minneapolis.

A TOWN THAT IS BLIGHTED

By This Champion Ring Robber, Who Plunders on Every Hand.

THE SWINDLING FAILURE.

How His Creditors Were Cheated That He Might Have the Money to go to Europe.

Every voter in the Third district and in the State should read Mr. Hodges' speech, delivered in this city, on Saturday evening. For the benefit of readers outside of the city, we reprint the speech on the third page this morning, and hope it will have careful attention.

He read, during his speech, evidence from a number of farmers, and the following letters have not before been printed:

ST. PAUL, Oct. 15th, 1878.

L. B. Hodges, Esq.: Dear Sir: I have been an interested observer of the discussion going on for the past month between the Minneapolis Millers' association and its agents and the real friends of the farmer of Minnesota, of whom I consider you one. The appropriate epithets by which you are continually designated are to me sufficient evidence that the association referred to wish to rob the farmer of his wheat, and to do so by means of the charges you have made of unfair grading of wheat on their part, by lowering your present high character for truthfulness and honor. My personal experience in selling wheat at Pacific coast, on the main line of the St. Paul & Pacific railroad, fully sustains the charges that you have made.

Being interested in a quantity of wheat, the product of a summer's hard toil, I offered the same for sale to the agent of the elevator company at Hancock, and was told that on account of the restrictions that were placed upon him by the grading of the inspector of the Minneapolis Millers' association that he could not give a higher grade than No. 3 for my wheat, although he considered that if a pound a bushel was cleaned out it would grade good No. 2. I accordingly decided to ship my wheat to the St. Paul Warehouse Elevator company, and the next morning, after paying all charges, was 13 cents short of the No. 3 price at Hancock. Of course farmers bringing out a load of wheat from a long distance, and having to return home the same day, could not adopt such a course; but were compelled by force of circumstances to take the No. 3 grade and price for their wheat.

The question presents itself, Why does not the elevator company furnish proper facilities for cleaning wheat at the different stations, and thereby improve the grade at a small cost per bushel? It is obvious that the farmer who takes the wheat after buying it, at some other point, and makes the difference in price, while the farmer is the loser.

If any of the above facts will sustain you in your position, in behalf of the farmers of the State you are at liberty to use them. Yours respectfully, CHATHAM, Oct. 9, 1878. Hon. L. B. Hodges: Dear Sir: In response to your circular, I send you the following facts: James Ambler, of this town, took a load of wheat to Waverly on the 1st of the month. The next day he took another load of the same wheat to the same mill on the same place, and it was graded No. 2, and he received 37 cents per bushel. He took a load of the same wheat to mill at Rockford, and the miller he wanted the best of flour, and got twenty-eight pounds of flour per bushel of the very best flour, besides shorts and bran. He then took a load of wheat to Waverly, which graded No. 2. The next day another load of bushels graded No. 3, and he brought it back. Another load of a load weighing fifty-nine pounds per standard bushel, but no price there. Came next day with another load, which graded No. 2, and wheat had fallen two cents, so that he received but 35 cents per bushel. Now, sir, comment is needless, and I am very much mistaken in the signs of the times, if some remedy is not soon forthcoming, to wake up some morning to hear there are no more elevators along the Pacific coast, and the St. Paul & Pacific railroad. It is not easy for the farmer to own his own mill, and must pay their debts, but such wholesale robbery of the tillers of the soil cannot last long. There are at least a hundred human endurance, and those limits are about reached. Anything that I can do in the good cause you have undertaken shall be cheerfully and promptly done at your call. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES E. COCHRAN, Buffalo, Wright County, Minn.

A Town and People Blighted by Washburn.

[Correspondence of the Globe.] ANOKA, Oct. 19.—This is a bright, thrifty town of about 3,000 population. It supports the usual complement of business houses and manufacturing industry of more than ordinary magnitude. The place is located on the line of the St. Paul & Pacific railroad, twenty-eight miles from the city of St. Paul, on Burnside river, a half mile from its confluence with the Father of Waters. Nature has provided it with an excellent water power, and \$100,000 worth of improvements have been added, thus forming the nucleus from which a flourishing city should rapidly grow into form and assume stately proportions. The immediate surroundings are agriculturally rich, and up the river is a lumber interest that contributes largely to the substantial wealth and prosperity of this favorable mark. It is the county seat of Anoka county, and the enterprising people have just completed an elegant court house costing nearly \$25,000. A \$14,000 bridge spans the river in a central location, and the town is growing up on the two shores with that local spirit of rivalry common to such divisions.

Among the prominent manufacturing enterprises are three great saw mills, two of them operated by steam, the other by water power. Their aggregate capacity is 250,000 feet of lumber in ten hours. In connection with each of the three saw mills there is a large planing mill, and facilities for the manufacture of shingles and lath. The flouring mill contains three runs of burrs and a fourth is being put in; the motor is water. There are besides a sash, door and blind factory, and a cooper shop, where flour and pork barrels are turned out.

The great fires of the last eighteen months have made a wide gap in the manufacturing interests of the place and blotted out much of its business importance. The blow was so sudden and of such magnitude that they will not recover from its effects for some time to come. As a precaution against future calamities of a similar character, the town has purchased a very fine fire engine and hose at a cost of nearly \$8,000, and an engine house is being put up that when completed will have cost the sum of about \$2,500. The building will be two stories, the upper part finished off for a fire hall. The place supports two good larval public schools, six or eight churches, three hotels, two livery establishments, a banking house, two newspapers and other interests common to a place of this size.

Politics are the all absorbing theme at the present time, and the wheat thieves are catching it all around. Donnelly's prospects are brightening every hour and the good work goes bravely on.

How Washburn Swindles the Farmer. The swindling operations practiced upon the farmers at the Washburn Anoka flouring mill have actually driven them from the place. They have in consequence conceived such a hatred for the town that they will neither market their wheat there or trade with the merchants. They shut it as they would a leper. The farmers market their wheat in other places, where they can have justice done them, and of course where they sell their products there they purchase their supplies; the result is, it has had a tendency to paralyze the business of the place, and the people feel it sorely. The saw mills are shut down, and the flouring mill, under its present management, is a curse to the town, winter is coming on, and many of the poor people feel pretty blue. This should be a first-class wheat market, and would be, if this thieving Washburn monopoly was out of the way. Legitimate buyers would come in and deal honestly by the farmers if there was not a conspiracy by the ring to keep them out—the Millers' association—and W. D. Washburn is the front and head of that offending, his flimsy denial to the contrary notwithstanding. We have the proof all about us and the testimony is accumulating like the snow under a earthquake.

A poor Swede hauled a load of wheat to the Anoka mill, but rather than be swindled as he proposed to do he hauled it back and finally sold it at Elk river for five cents per bushel more than the ring would offer after cheating him in the weight. A widow woman took a load of wheat to this same gulf of guile and they graded it No. 2; a few days after her brother took a load there out of the same bin, precisely the same in quality and every other way, but he was a little better posted so his wheat went in No. 1—all O. K. Thus it will be seen how merciful these unscrupulous wretches are to the widows and the fatherless.

A. J. Smith, Esq., of Ramsey, this county, took a load of wheat to the Washburn mill at Anoka, and the superintendent, Leander Gorton, marked it rejected, but offered him 42 cents per bushel for it. Mr. Smith immediately hauled it to Champlin and sold it to F. E. Healer for 80 cents a bushel, and Mr. Oswald, who has a mill on Shingle creek, offered 85 cents per bushel for all of that kind of wheat he would deliver him. These are by no means isolated cases, but simply a few of the many that are hourly coming to the surface and stamping with infamy the shysters who have systematically conspired to swindle the farmers by the wholesale out of their hard earnings, interrupting our trade and disgracing our State. There are names without number, ready and anxious to furnish affidavits that will fully disclose the baseness of this brass kettle business, and by Bill Washburn, his satellites and the wheat ring bars, with all their masked and horrible deformities standing out as the noonday sun.

It is almost a universal expression among the farmers up this way that the "brass kettles" or the "little boys" are susceptible of being tampered with, and the Minneapolis association take advantage of that fact and grade the farmers' wheat just as they please. They can and do in many instances—where they want to favor a friend—grade a poor article that properly belongs in the No. 3 class, No. 1; and on the other hand, they will grade No. 1 in the No. 3 class, thus beating that man out of many a dollar on his load of wheat and giving some favorite more than he deserves. All those things are only so many tricks of the trade, and the half has not been told.

It will not do for Mr. Washburn to deny his having anything to do with these transactions, for he is the dog-warrior of the whole tribe. Wheat is purchased right here under our very nose by Mr. Gorton, in the name of the Millers' association, and shipped car load after car load marked W. D. Washburn & Co., Minneapolis.

And it is well known too that Leander Gorton is Washburn & Co.'s agent at this place, and superintendent of the mill here. Again, they will say to the farmers that it costs five cents per bushel to ship his wheat to Minneapolis, all of which is a well known lie, for the regular rates are but two cents. When the Stein Bros.' owned and operated the mill, they paid the farmers a fair price for their wheat, dealt honestly by them, and consequently there was no dissatisfaction on either hand; we had good times, trade was brisk in town and we were prosperous and happy. But as soon as the property fell into the hands of this greedy voracious the tide was turned, and has been setting against us stronger and more of it, from that day to this, until patience has ceased to be a virtue, and we are compelled to beard the lion in his den and dispose of the whole mongrel crew, wolves and all. WASHBURN'S SWINDLING FAILURE. When our would-be Congressman made

an assignment, a few years since, and on the proceeds took his family to Europe and made the tour of the continent, he left some matters behind that were not altogether satisfactory. It may not be generally understood that a law existed at that time, in effect that notes and other obligations of twelve months standing or less, were to be first honored out of whatever might remain of the estate in the hands of the assignees. Such being the true state of affairs when Mr. Washburn failed he could not avoid paying those obligations, although that class of creditors were obliged to take lumber, shingles, lath or some other truck at his figures, and turn the same into money for what they could get, many of them not realizing fifty cents on the dollar. Parties holding claims of more than a year's standing had to take a back seat, and some of them were glad to get 25 with 50 cents on the dollar. About this time Jacob Kesler presented a note against the high-minded gentleman, but he was at once informed that the document was a little over twelve months old, and therefore could not be considered. Mr. Washburn was afterwards glad to take 50 cents on the dollar for the debt.

It is stated by parties here that when Gilliland was a candidate for the Senate against W. D. Washburn in this district, Mr. Kesler imported about a thousand dollars for the former candidate with the understanding if he was elected that he would use his influence to repeal the lien law so that Mr. Washburn's creditors could not attach his lumber for their pay. Facts are coming to light every day, and proof stronger than holy writ is accumulating on every hand. The lumber ring, and the wheat ring, and the political ring will find the people are after them with a sharp stick, and they will wake up some fine morning to discover—as too late—that they have been slumbering over a volcano. Chief, and at the head of all these thoroughly corrupt and unscrupulous organizations, to-day, is W. D. Washburn, Republican candidate for Congress to represent this great Third district of Minnesota with mighty interests in the national legislature of our country. Let the people be warned in time and avert the calamity.

In his marble hall with its pillars tall, Six times the wheat of King; In his cabin frail with his children pale, Starves his hireling. At his lordly board with its silver hoard, None but the rich are fed; The poor man's life in the battle and strife, Hangs by a little thread.

At this man's nod, beneath his iron rod, Through the wheat of King; The honest poor are at his door, Does he heed their cries for bread? In his vaults are wines and oil; At labor's racks, with their bent backs, Are his gringing ones of toil. On life's highway there comes a day Of reckoning, at last; Will the haughty king, with his mighty ring, Withstand the coming blast?

People Beginning to Take Advantage of the Third-Class Register System. On the 1st of the present month, by order of the Postmaster-General, the system of registering third-class matter in its transmission through the mails went into effect. Such matter must be indorsed, either in writing or in print, with the name and address of the sender, and there may be added a brief description of the number and names of the articles inclosed. The registry fee, which is 10 cents, as well as the postage, must be prepaid. With a view to ascertaining how the new system worked, a World reporter called on Mr. Forrester, Superintendent of the Registry Department of the New York office, and asked for information.

"Third-class registered matter, under the new provision," said Mr. Forrester, "is coming in gradually, but the indications are that it is going to grow in volume. From the 1st to the 5th of this month we received about 400 packages, principally merchandise, and they averaged about two and a half pounds each. Such dealers as Ehrlich & Co., Kilday, and those who advertise samples, are of exquisite workmanship. The sender placed it in an open package, on which he paid one cent in addition to the 10 cent registration fee. By leaving it open for inspection he took the chances of exciting some man's curiosity and saved five cents. "What is third-class matter?" "Briefly, third-class matter is everything admitted to the mails which is not written matter. It includes books, merchandise, etc."

"How about the sending of jewelry through the mails?" "We try to discourage it, because it is too valuable to be sent in open packages. Still, we get it. To-day, for instance, we had a lady's pendant. It was made of gold, was deeply studded with diamonds, and was of exquisite workmanship. The sender placed it in an open package, on which he paid one cent in addition to the 10 cent registration fee. By leaving it open for inspection he took the chances of exciting some man's curiosity and saved five cents. "What advantage has the system?" "It has this: The sender of registered matter gets a return receipt, showing that the package has been delivered, signed by the person who receives the parcel. Another advantage is that the packages are treated with all the care of registered letters."

Wide-Awake Sheet. [Currie Pioneer, Oct. 17.] The St. Paul daily Globe is the only daily Democratic paper published at the capital, and it is only necessary to assert that it is under H. P. Hall's management to insure the public that it is a spicy, wide-awake sheet. The Weekly Globe is an eight page paper, seven columns by the wide, and a sheet of fifty-six columns, and is furnished at the low price of \$1 per year, postage prepaid.

"What kind of a man was Adam?" the minister asked of one of his parishioners. "Oh, just like other folks," was the reply. The minister demanded a more definite answer, when the parishioner said: "Well, he was just like Joe Simpson, the blacksmith." "How was that?" demanded the preacher. "Well, he was just like anybody that he had any business with."

Persons afflicted with sleepiness in church perhaps may wish for the remedy therefore devised by one John Rudge who, in the year 1725, left to his native parish in Shropshire the sum of twenty shillings yearly that might be employed to go about the church and, with a wand, awaken all sleepers by tapping them smartly on the head.

THE OLD WORLD.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL NEWS FROM OVER THE WATER.

The Sturdy Scots Surprised and Hamiliated at the Rascelly Shown in the Management of the Broken Glasgow Bank.—Arrest of the Bank Officers—Violent Anti-Union Speech in the Hungarian Diet—Twelve Persons Killed and a Large Number Injured by a Railway Collision—Miscellaneous.

[Special Cablegram from the Globe.] GLASGOW, Scotland, Oct. 20.—This city is shrouded in the melancholy contemplation of the terrible picture of crime and ruin presented in the official report of the examiners of the broken Glasgow bank. The figures and facts are so overwhelming that even financial minds familiar with figures and cash books, seem utterly at a loss to grasp the magnitude of the Glasgow Evening Times says: "The statement in the London Times of this morning, that the story is one of the most colossal in the whole history of banking, cannot be denied, and perhaps all the more disquieting because of the fact that the scandalous crimes occurred in probably the most religious city in the world. It is difficult to say anything more, will ever be heard from this side about the banking in America."

The Glasgow Herald says: "A more melancholy and complete scale of financial wreck and ruin was never before witnessed. The details given to the public far exceed the worst anticipation, and one can but stand appalled before the startling revelations of culpable mismanagement. The details of the bank's losses are read with mingled feelings of shame for the country, compassion for the unemployed shareholders and with burning indignation against those who have brought this dire calamity on both."

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA. PESTH, Oct. 20.—At the reassembling of the Hungarian diet Saturday great excitement was caused by deputy Iranji, radical. He protested against hoisting the yellow and black flag, which he declared to be a symbol of the Magyar constitution. He also declared that, as members were compelled to hear the royal speech standing, the emperor should read it standing, as the rights of the throne and diet were equal. The royal speech, which was read to-day, is entirely in the style of the ministry now acting is only provisional.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The Temps says the prefect of police has ordered the suspension of the arrest of persons condemned to 10,000 francs during the coming year, the government has adopted measures to prevent abuses. GETTING READY. BELGRADE, Oct. 20.—Preparations are making in view of a possible hostile movement by Albanians to concentrate 10,000 men at any point on the frontier at six hours' notice. ARRESTED. LONDON, Oct. 20.—The whole management of the City of Glasgow bank, namely, the secretary, managing director and six directors, were arrested Saturday on the charge of fraud. They are confined separately and not allowed to communicate with any person. They all declared they would have surrendered voluntarily if they had known they were wanted.

20 ALLIANCE WITH A telegram from Constantinople says the Sultan has further delayed a formal reply respecting the British scheme for reforms in Asia Minor pending certain explanations which he has requested from the ministry. The Sultan, contracting with the British ambassador, declared to Layard, British ambassador, that he would never conclude an alliance with Russia. RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED. ROME, Oct. 20.—The King has accepted the resignations of ministers Corti, Bruzzo and Brocchietti. DISASTROUS RAILWAY COLLISION. LONDON, Oct. 20.—A disastrous railway collision occurred today at a considerable distance from London. Twelve persons are reported killed and 10,000 men are seriously wounded. Several had limbs amputated and more deaths are reported. DYKE BURSTED. ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 20.—A dyke on the Diametta branch of the Nile has burst. It is impossible to repair it and 10,000 men are engaged in building a new one. Amount of damage unknown. MILITARY CONSCRIPTION INCREASED. LONDON, Oct. 20.—Reports come from several sources that the annual military conscription in Germany is to be increased by 20,000 men, but that the addition is without political significance, being mostly in consequence of the increase of population.

PARSONS. LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Fenian convict Clancy, who was sentenced in 1857, has been liberated. AFOGAN EMBASSY. The Zevki Mir publishes a letter from Tashkend, which reports that the Afghan embassy will proceed to St. Petersburg. DUTY OF AN AFGHAN. A correspondent at Berlin insists, despite the denials, that Count Von Bunsen's appointment as Austrian ambassador at Paris is directed against Germany, and declares that Count Andriassy was obliged to assent thereto by court influence, and that his position is shaken.

PETTY SWINDLERS. The Socialist members Saturday left the Reichstag in a body so as to avoid being present during cheering for the emperor at the close of the session. READY TO COMPROMISE. LONDON, Oct. 20.—A special from Darjeeling says it is reported with considerable authority that the probability that the ameer of Afghanistan is strenuously endeavoring to effect a compromise. According to reports of natives he is even perfectly ready to meet the viceroy at Peshawar. This disposition, however, is attributed to a desire to gain time. The government can afford to negotiate, as there is little doubt that all idea of a winter campaign has been abandoned, but only unqualified and immediate submission will prevent war, and it is almost hopeless to expect the ameer to yield to the requirements of a government, one of which is that command of the most important strategic routes shall be placed in its hands. The Afghans at Ali Musajid are now estimated to number 25,000. A telegram from Agrata states that armed insurgents are reassembling in the mountains of Turkistan, and a fresh rising is expected.

LABORERS—ANOTHER FAILURE. LONDON, Oct. 20.—Forty persons were wounded in the Ponty Priddy railway disaster. The highest estimates of the liabilities of James Stewart & Co. are from 500,000 to 2,000,000 pounds sterling, which, however, are largely covered. Their ultimate deficiency is estimated at 200,000 pounds sterling. A firm of cotton merchants in Liverpool has failed. THE WEATHER TO-DAY. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21, 11 a. m.—Indications for the lake region and upper Mississippi valley clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and possibly by rain or snow, with southerly, generally shifting to colder north-westerly winds.