BY H. P. HALL.

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The GLORE offers no yearly space, but proposes t charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made Rates are fixed exceedingly low, and no charge is made for changes, as it is preferable to have nev

ST. PAUL. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1878.

JIM ANDERSON expects to get a treasury appointment on the Pacific coast, and has received the promise of such a place. Jenks is in the employ of the government, too. Model men, these, for government employes.

MATT CARPENTER feels like going to the Senate from Wisconsin. So do Cad. Washburn, and Howe, and Keves, and Smith, an-Allen, and a score of others. Furthermore. they all expect to go. There will be lively times at Madison the coming winter.

STRAIT will have more leisure during the next two years to devote to the affairs of the insane asylum, and to make out bills for per diem and mileage. But, then, the bills will be inspected closer than heretofore. As his necessities for pocket money increase w trust he will not increase his bills correspondingly.

Ir is reported that Weber has recanted. He has written out an affidavit denying the truth of his testimony before the Potter committee, and has offered it for sale to Sherman. If Sherman offers him a big enough price he can have the affidavit; otherwise not. By such means our model secretary of the treasury hones to be vindicated

THE Washburn organs both great and small, seem inclined to "drop the argument" relative to the banners in use on election day in Minneapolis. Will the Tribunc deny that there were banners used reading "Minneapolis forever, vote for Washburn and his veto, he cannot protest in favor of a Minneapolis?" Mayor Rand might investi mono-metallic currency. He will do the gate and see whether he can find any trace next worst thing, however, and endeavor to of such emblems attached to horses or car- cast as much odium upon the dollar as posriages.

WE fail to see the reaction in favor of hard money that some of the Republican papers wis a danger of such a quantity of cheap affect to perceive in the result of the elec tions. For instance, Deuster, a hard money dr.v. gold entirely out of circulation, and Democrat running in the Milwaukee district, came within a hundred votes of losing his election, in a district that ought to have given him a majority of six thousand. Then Tree, a hard money Domocrat running in the Third Illinois district, was beaten by nearly five thousand in a district which two years ago elected Brentano, a soft money Republican, by 287 majority. The reaction isn't apparent.

Another political campaign is over, and the animosities that have had their origin during its progress will soon be among the things of the forgotten past.—St. Paul Globe.

Don't flatter yourself. The people of Minne apolis will not soon forget the vile abuse which has been poured out upon the business men and institutions of this city by the Globe, as the editor of that journal will learn to his cost.

-Minneapolis Tribune.

As what the Tribune terms "vile abuse" was simply the truth relative to a ring which will make some suggestion looking to the is a curse to Minneapolis as well as to the limitation of silver coinage or enhancing the whole State, the Globe trusts it will not be value of the silver-dollar coined. It is also forgotten. The Globe has said nothing in said that Mr. Hayes will take occasion to dethis entire canvass reflecting on any honest fend the national bank system, and to urgo man. It has not warred on the business men that the resumption act be not interfered of Minneapolis, but has simply exposed the with. knavishness of those who are knaves. The will, we trust, continue to hate the GLOBE Bill Washburn.

THE RESULTS.

The returns from Tuesday's elections are can be arrived at as yet. Sufficient is known, will also be Democratic it will be seen that be caused by such a course. no inconsiderable work has been done in the As to the national bank system, no defense past year towards redeeming the country of it that Mr. Hayes can make will from the reign of radicalism, extravagance avail to save i. f.om popular condemnation. and corruption.

the Democrats was in New York city. There placed by greenbacks, so that the expense of the issue was not between the Democratic maintaining it and the interest on over three and Republican parties, but between Tam- hundred millions of bonds may be saved: many and anti-Tammany-between Boss We want a currency issued by the govern-Kelly and his opponents. The defeat of ment that shall be receivable for all govern Tammany cannot be considered in any ment dues as well as private obligations. sense as a defeat of the Democracy, for Tam-

between the Democrats and Republi- of business men, and the consummation of cans. We can feel a sincere satisfaction the act would inaugurate another era of over the defeat of a ring that had done more to bring the Democratic party into disrepute than any other.

The loss of two members of Congress from Illinois is to be regretted but not to be wondered at. The nominees were not such owever, as to inspire confidence among the people. In addition the Democratic party had to bear the additional load of the support of the Chicago Times. It is a little remarkable that all candidates who have been supported by that newspaper invariably suffer defeat.

In New Jersey and Connecticut we have it appears from present advices, lost two members from each State. The Republi cans have succeeded in electing Robeson. the thief of the navy department, from the First New Jersey district. They are welcome to whatever satisfaction they can derive from such a victory. We have also lost one member each from Michigan, North Carolina and New Hampshire. The Democratic party, besides the gain of

Mr. Poehler in the Second Minnesota district, have gained three members from Missouri, two from Louisiana, three from South Carolina, and one from Tennessee In all the other States the gains will probably be offset by losses. We have thus gained ten members and have lost nincteen. Three that are reckoned Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per mong the losses, however, are anti-Tammany Democrats from New York, who will act as uniformly with the party as any other Democrats in Congress. We can only find an aggregate loss to the party, therefore, of six votes as the result of Tuesday's elections. Further returns may, however, slightly modify these figures.

> There is little shown by the elections that should discourage good Democrats. While Republican gains are shown in some States. Democratic gains are found in others. Waerever the Democrats have lost it has been due to a lack of proper organization or in over confidence in their ability to pull through. Lack of organization, however, has been for many years the bane of the Democratic party. Everybody seems to rey upon exerybody else to go to work, but neglects that duty himself. We have not the slightest doubt that, had there been a thorough organization of the forces, and had very Democrat done his full duty during t ie campaign, we would have gained largely in Congressmen and on the popular vote. Poor generalship on the part of the leaders is to blame for our losses. The contest was like a battle between a well-drilled and disciplined army and an undisciplined though earnest mob of men, each striving on his own hook for his rights, but each fighting i dependently of all the others. The lesson should be learned and heeded by the Democracy in the future.

> > HAYES MESSAGE.

Mr. Hayes is now engaged in the preparaon of his annual message. He has held a consultation with members of his cabinet for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the financial question, and seems to have determined upon pursuing nearly the course he marked down in his last screed to Congress, with the single exception of the silver question. The dollar of our dads having en remonetized during the year in spite of sible. He is reported to have stated during the conference referred to that in the presdollars being put upon the market as to leave a silver standard for the money circulation. The discussion had upon this subject was free, but without accomplishing anything more than an expression of opinion. As indicated, the President is in favor of limiting the silver coinage so as to preserve, if possible, the bi-metallic standard. Some of the members of the cabinet thought the same result could be accomplished by increasing the value of the silver dollar in weight so that it would then be put upon a par with gold coin. Between recommending an increase in the weight of the dollar coined and limiting the coinage the main discussion lay. Although some of the cabinet are out-and-out silver men, and in favor of letting the present act stand undisturbed. it can be said upon good authority that when the President comes to write his message he

In making these recommendations Mr. honest citizens of Minneapolis have not been | Hayes is true to his previous record and true abused or censured. The dishonest ones, to his party. His policy has been and is to create and maintain uncertainty in values. most cordially. The GLOBE courts condem- In regard to silver, we have not now, and for nation from thieves wherever they may years to come at the present rate of coinage chance to reside. It hopes to continue to will not have, enough of silver to meet the merit the censure of the Minneapolis Tribune requirements of trade in making change. To and all the other paid pimps and parasites of limit the coinage would be to embarrass every business man who is required to change five dollar bill or any greater amount. While there would be no objection that we can see to increasing the weight of the silver dollar, yet incomplete as to Congressmen, and if it had been done in the first place, the nothing more definite than general results people will not submit to it now. To do so would be to rob every person now holding however, to indicate that the Democrats have silver of from ten to fifteen cents on lost nearly as many Congressmen as were every dollar, for the effect of sucl a change gained in October, and the relative strength would be to give the present standard dollar of the two parties will be nearly the same in only a bullion value. Thus the holders of the Forty-sixth as in the Forty-fifth Con | s lver would be defrauded out of from two gress. The Democratic majority is sufficient to three millions of dollars by a piece of for all practical purposes, and when we take petty theft, not to mention the disturbance into consideration the fact that the Senate of values and the inconvenience that would

The peop , will continue to insist that it be The most considerable loss sustained by | ib | she .. and currency issued under it re-

The resumption act will probably and many has always been essentially undemovery properly be repealed by the present cratic. The issue was squarely made, and Congress. It is too expensive a luxury. The Democratic newspapers and Democratic preparation for resumption has already prostatesmen united with the Republicans to duced such a stringency in the money maroverthrow the power of the Tammany boss. ket as we have never before felt except at They have succeeded, and we do not hesitate, the outbreak of the war when the failure of to say that the Democratic party is better so many State banks retired so large a lot.

panic and disaster which our industry, in its present weakened condition, cannot endure and live.

We have faith to believe that the presen Congress will not adopt either of Mr. Hayes' recommendations. We cannot afford to run the risk of bringing utter ruin upon the

DOWN WITH WASHBURN AND COR-RUPTION

While it is possible that Mr. Donnelly may yet be elected, the strong probabilities re that Mr. Washburn will obtain the certificate of election. If that should prove to be the case the GLOBE desires to announce that the campaign has only just begun. A more shameless campaign was never conducted than that which Mr. Washburn would doubtless be glad to consider ended. It has been a game of fraud and corruption from the start, and we can inform Mr. Washburn now, that he will not take his seat in Congress. Four years ago Minneapolis man bought the nomination and defeated Gen. Averill. who was the real choice of his party. That member of Congress passed, comparatively but a very few lays in his seat. The people of Minneapolis found they had drawn an elephant instead of a prize, and both the Congressman and the people were glad when the term of gives Peterson a majority of six votes. office expired. History seems about to repeat itself, with

Republican organization. That will make sub-committee to proceed to investigate. and we can secure the attendance of such a committee in Minnesota. We propose to do so at once, and Bill Washburn can calculate that the worst of his campaign is yet to come. He committed acts which will disqualify him from serving as a member of Congress. The GLOBE desires to go on record as announc ing that Mr. Wushburn will never take his seat as a member of Congress from the Third Minnesota District.

this advantage, that Bill Washburn will have

Democratic House to deal with instead of

THE ELECTION OF POEHLER. The election of Poehler over Strait, which was claimed in yesterday's GLOBE, has since been fully confirmed by later intelligence. This result is a glorious victory. Mr. Poehler has fought against great odds, and s entitled to great credit. Mr. Strait's noney was spent without stint, and all the ederal officers in the District and State were dragooned into Strait's support.

For the first time in eighteen years Min esota will present a Democratic member of of Congress. It is the entering wedge. It s the break in this benighted State which will bear fruit. Minnesota will not only have an able man to represent her, but one who is in accord with the political majority of Congress. We congratulate both Mr Pochler and the people upon the result.

THE LOVE STORY OF A MURDERER

Told by Himself on the Day Previous to Hi. Going to the Gallows.

[Kansas City Special to Chicago Times.] Richard Isaacs died on the , allows in Har isonville to-day for an atrocious murder. He met his victim on the highway in Bates county, in this State, on the 26th day of August iast. Henderson Clark was a drover and was driving a herd of cattle to the nearest shipping point. The men had never met before, but for companionship they rode together. The murderer's sole object was robpery. The Times correspondent visited the condemned man vesterday and found him uietly reading a paper in his cell.

"Where did you meet Clark?" I asked. "I met him in Bates county, and we raveled together two days." "Did you have any trouble with him?"

"Did you talk to him about buying the cattle? "Yes; and he agreed to drive them to Lawence, Kan., from which place they were to

be shipped." "Did he have any arms about him?" "He had a revolver in his belt, and a about 4 o'clock of the second day I let my norse fall back a few feet behind his and drew my pistol."

What then?" "I rode up to within four feet of him and

"Where did the ball hit him?" "Ri ht in the back of the head, and he slid off his horse on the prririe. I then rifled his pockets and secured \$12 and a alver watch, but did not touch his p stol." "You left him where he fell?"

"After driving the cattle about a mile I went back and looked at the body. It was cold, and I covered it up with a blanket and out the dead man's hat over his face. I was a rool for leaving it on the prairie, and had no business to kill Clark, and must suffer

After the murder Isaacs drove the cattle West Line, and shipped them to St. Louis, where they were sold by Hunter & Evans, and netted \$825. He then went direct to his brother-in-law's in Southwestern Kansas, and began to work for Mr. Chilson, a neigh oring farmer. When speaking of working for Mr. Chilson the prisoner suddenly turned his head aside, and his whole frame shook with a thrill of emotion. Tears fell fast, and it was some minutes before Isaacs could say a word. At length he said: "I was going o marry Alice Chilson."

"You were arrested near Mr. Chilson's?" "Yes; a dozen men rushed upon me with drawn revolvers, and I begged hard to see Ailie once more; but they pulled me away, nd I thought they were going to lynch me.' " You were willing to come

"Certainly. I ought to hang, and exected nothing else, but I didn't want a mob to hang me.' Isaacs said that his first trouble was in Paola, where a grain merchant accused him of raising a check and procuring money This accusation, which Isaacs pro upon it. ounced false, was the beginning of his troubles. Allie Chilson, to whom he was engaged, would have nothing more to do with him. The girl afterward, however partially relented, and said if Isaacs could raise \$1,000 she would be married to him To win the girl, he says, he committed the

The Union Pacific.

hey unanimously, it is said, expressed a will-Pacific to issue new bonds for the entire debt terest, with provisions for a sinking fund, and the world. It would also go far to harmonings of the executive committee will be held other. Take agricultural and internal com-alternately in this city and Beston. merce for inst nce. Have we not seen the

Canadian Discrimination in Salvages. Washington, Nov. 7.—Secretary Sherman has ddressed to Secretary Evarts an official comnunication setting forth the injustice of the

STILLWATER NEWS.

Wheat still holds firm The Ada B. arrived yesterday from above with 150 sacks of wheat and 250 barrels of

The Dispatch got away yesterday for Lake Pepin with nine strings of lumber from Walker, Judd & Veazie.

The G. B. Knapp yesterday brought down 1,000 bushels of wheat for the flour mills, add 100 barrels of flour for New York. The entertainment to be given by the Litrary and dramatic club, Wednesday even-

ing, will consist of miscellaneous exercises. and after Monday, Nov. 11, will leave Stillwater at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., and arrive at 9:30-A. M. and 5 P. M. 257244

Nine cars of lumber and 300 barrels of lour were shipped yesterday on the St. Paul & Duluth road, and nine cars of coal and hree of merchandise were received.

A supper and dance will be given to-night at the residence of Mrs. Harvey Wilson, for the benefit of the Universalist Sunday school library. All are cordially invited.

Mr. Chas. Peterson's election was decided Wednesday afternoon beyond a doubt, by a telegram from Forest Lake giving Peterson thirty-seven votes and Cowan one, which Melissa Breslau, supported by Edwin Clif-

ford and a powerful dramatic troupe, will make her first appearance in Stillwater touight, in the play of Lucretia Borgia. A e treat is in store for those who attend, as Miss Brelau has a high reputation. Saturday evening will be acted the Sea of Ice. De not fail to petronize this troupe if you wish a rich entertainment.

City Council.

Adjourned meeting of the city council Wednesday evening, with President Matthews in the chair.

Present-Brown, Elliott, Gillespie, Hospes nd Matthews. Report of municipal court, showing \$285.55 criminal and civil receipts for Oc-

tober, referred to finance committee. Report of bridge collector, showing the nounts collected for the three weeks' ending Saturday, Nov. 2, accepted and placed

Liquor licenses were granted to several parties. The matter of discharging the street force was referred to the street committee.

BILLS ALLOWED. On resolution, the following bills were allowed and ordered paid:

Municipal court, sundries..... A Simple but Painful Accident.

John Cover, bookkeeper in the county anditor's office, stepped on a stove poker in the office, Wednesday afternoon, which, rolling, threw him on a chair, on his side, injuring his bowels. Up to 2 o'clock Thursday m rning he suffered intense pain, but gradually grew easier after that. The effects of the injury will confine him to the house for a short time, but there is no doubt entertained by his physician of his recovery.

Municipal Court.

John Murphy and Thomas Brown paid \$7.50 apiece for drunkenness. John Swanson, for assault and battery, vas discharged on payment of costs, \$2.95. John Murphy, for disturbing the peace,

John Mozier and Peter G. Stone, drunk. received thirteen days and eight days, respect-Michael Blake, disturbing the peace, paid

MR. WINDOM'S HORRY.

The Minnesota Senator Clamoring for a Department of Industry and Com-

New York Tribune Interview with Senator

Windom. "There should be a new department cre ated, which should have in charge these great interests that are now left to shift for nemselves. In England these interests are watched with almost paternal care. Why, the British government not only concerns itself to place before the country the exact condition of the trade and manufactures of the United Kingdom, but a comprehensive view of the trade of the world. It regards its trade and manufactures as the life of the nation, as they are. It spares no effort for their encouragement and promotion. One of the chief departments of the British government was established long ago for the especial purpose of bringing to bear the organized power and influence of the nation to aid the people in their commercial and industrial contests with the rest of the world. The board of trade, presided over by a cabinet officer, investigates and studies all questions affecting commerce or industry, suggests commercial policies, enforces laws. The department exists for the sole purpose of promoting interests that are vital to the nation. It is second to no other department in the government of the United Kingdom; and it commands the ablest talent in the realm. What a contrast to affairs in this country. Here we are, a great homogeneous the war question settled, specie paynation: ment at hand; the country, by its positi by its inventi e genius, ready to lay its hand upon a good share of the trade of the world, and nothing done to promote our industry or co-umerce! We have only what we redic ulously call the "department of agriculture." It is not a department, not even a bureau is attached to nothing; it is nobody's child, but a laughing stock only."

"What would you include in the new de partment?" "I would have it include manufactures, commerce, agriculture, mining, patents, statistics, and possibly some other things.
The head of the department should be selected from the ablest and most experienced business men of the country. He should be a member of the cabinet, where his voice would be as potential as that of the secretary of the treasury or of the interior, or th stimaster general. His recommendations would then have the force of an executive policy, and the administration would be held responsible for them. Such a department would group together all of our great in- the house they, according to their statedustrial and commercial interests, where ments, were imprisoned in the rooms, and they would be considered in their relation to were not allowed to correspond with their NEW YORK, New 7.—At a special meeting of each other, and in their relation to similar relatives or to go on the street. From the interests in other countries. This would not talk of the woman and some of the white he Union Pacific railway directors yesterday, only give them a prominence in some measure commensurate with their importance, ngness to settle the debt due the government but it would tring the organized power of lewd purposes. The girls all say that the full. The plan proposed is for the Union to bear in behalf of our woman tried by horsewhipping and starving Pacific to issue new bonds for the entire debt people in their commercial and to force them to do what they thought was and interest, the bonds to bear 1 per cent, industrial contests with the rest of improper, but they never yielded so far as to the world. It would also go far to harmon-sacrifice their virtue.

The girls asked the officers to take them changes in the directory, and that future meet-scale grate harsbly and threateningly upon each out of the place and to inform their relatives merce for inst nce. Have we not seen the

lation-men, women and children growing crazy over fortunes, real or fictitious, no body knows which, made or lost on holes in the ground, reported by an interested few to be 'bonanzas,' but of the value of which the public are in utter ignorresult is that mining, which ought to be a substantial business, has become largely the instrument of gamblers and speculators, by which the people are im-poverished, whole communities are swindled,

Pacific slope seized with a mania for specu

leg timate mining is para yzed, and the country deprived of the immense advantages which ought to be realized from the richest mines in the world. In European countrie there are inspectors of mine. spectors of flour, of whisky, f milk, etc. These are for the protection of the people, the collection of taxes, etc. Why should we not Trains on the St. Paul & Duluth road on have some means of protecting the honest miners, as well as the honest investor, from the schemes of mining gamblers? Judicious and well-considered measures in that regard, and in others that might be readily named, would give a stimulus and confidence to legitimate mining enterprises that would im mensely increase the product of gold and silver and of other mineral products of this

country.

"Then there is our foreign commerce—no. I take that back; we are no longer carriers England is the world's carrier. She is our great competitor in the world's markets, and yet we are dependent upon her to carry our products to the very markets in which we She not only makes the immense profits of the carrying trade, but by commanding the access to the world's markets she controls them also to a great extent. Are we always to sit with folded hands and see our farmers, manufacturers, and merchants dependent upon the great rival for the means of reaching market? I do not so read the temper of the American people. The results of our foreign trade last year were very satisfactory, but we cannot rely upon a permanent continuance of the circum-stances which resulted in so large a balance in our favor. We must prepare for the future. We must readjust our treaties so far as we can in the interest of commerce. We must open new markets for our food, and for our manufactures, and we must put the influence of the government on the side of our people in their struggles with other peoples for commercial supremacy. This can only be done by a reorganization of the executive department in the interests of our people. The day for governmental apathy and indifference on the subject is past. The time has come for us to regain our commerce, and to sten boldly forth for the mastery of the world's trade. We can do it. We can supply the world with food, and we must do it, or our rapidly increasing agricultural interests will languish. I am glad to see that our merchants are waking up to the idea of aiding our commerce, and opening up new markets by the establishment of ocean postal service.
"I have said that I would include the pat-

ent office in the new departments. This would go far toward adjusting the conflicting interests of the inventor and the public, because both would b. considered together, and the rights of the inventor could be protected vithout burdening the industries which are Total...... \$2,363 36 affected by his patent. We are now supplying the world with labor-saving machinery American inventors are making their power felt in every part of the world. They lead all other countries at the Paris exposition. The patent office should by all means be in cluded in the new department under which our other great interests are to be grasped. "Such a department would be of im

advantage to our manufacturers by doing for them what the board of trade in England does for British manufacturers. By aiding to secure a readjustment of our treaties for their promotion, by investigating their wants, by aiding in the enactment and enforcement of laws for their en couragement, and by opening new markets to which we do not now have access.

"Then there is our internal commerce ness of such a department. Already we recovered from the privations and actual all drink it. Actors, managers, critics, dry have a 'railroad division,' and a 'division o interna! commerce,' and it will not be long before the railroads themselves will seek government regulation. We spend from \$5,000,000 to \$3,000,000 every year on internal improvements, in which we do an immense service to the commerce and agricul ture of the country, but I am sorry to have to add that we also waste a vast amount of money which might be saved through the judicious care and responsibility which would attach to such a department.

"I have only hinted at some of the means by which I think the government could promote our national interests. The subjec von will see is a very broad one. Sugges tions have often been made to put some one or other of these great interests under the fostering care of the government by the establishment of a bureau or of a department but I am not aware that the plan of grouping them, with the intent to harmonize and pro mote them all, has ever been considered by the people. I wish the newspapers which would take it up and discuss it. If any bet ter way can be devised I am its earnest ad-What the country now needs is such a department as I have named with an in telligent and competent head, and suitable sub-chiefs in charge of the various bureaus.'

A SHOCKING TALE.

That Related by Four Young Country Girls -Alleged to Have Been Imprisoned in a

House of Ill-Fame. [St. Louis Republican.] Detectives Lawler and Hennessy yesterday received information that led them to believe that Thomas Millstapp, who has been missing since Oct. 28, was imprisoned in a house of alleged disrepute at No. 610 Carr street. kept by a notorious colored woman known

as Mrs. Mary Phillips. The detectives broke into the locked rooms in hope of finding some clue to the missing man, but they were not successful. The of ficers, however, made a discovery which astonished them. In one of the rooms they found four young white girls fresh from the rural districts of Missouri and Illinois imprisoned. They gave the names of Louisa Walters, Nellie Wilson, Alice Franklin and Eliza White, and were between twelve and sixteen years old. They said that within the past five weeks they left their country homes

to come to St. Louis in search of employment in stores and shops.

Not finding work, and being without homes or friends in the city, they met Mrs. Phillips on the street and inquired of her for cheap lodgings. She appearing to sympathize with them, them, at different times, to stop at her h. use, where she had good accommodations, and would trust them for their board until they got employment. The young girls thank fully accepted the offer, and after going into talk of the woman and some of the white men that visited the hous, they supposed efforts were being made to sell them for

The detectives gave the four young girls merce for inst nce. Have we not seen the comfortable lodgings at the Four Courts unagricultural interests arrayed against the til their friends could be heard from. One railroads and demanding legislation from of the girls was searched for three weeks ago the State and from Congress to protect them by her father and brother and the police, from what was believed to be an insatiate but no clue to her whereabouts was then obmonopoly? Have we not, on the other hand, tained.

AMONG THE BRIGANDS.

The Adventure of a Roman Dignitary, Who Was Held Captive for Five Days.

[Rome Correspondence London News.] Signor Egidio Sarconi, deputy vice chanellor in the ministry of grace and justice, set out from Rome about the middle of August last to enjoy his month's holiday at Corleto Perticara, a hamlet in the Basilicata, and about half a day's journey south of Potenza, the chief town of the province. His family had preceded him thither, and in his eagerness to join it with the least delay pos-sible he stayed no longer in Potenza than to here a vehicle, accepting in fact the first that offered. On he went, anticipating the joyous reception in store for him, and-high gal functionary as he was-thinking nothing of the law, and as little of its break ers, when, suddenly, some six miles from Potenza, he was aroused from his reverie by two gruff voices bidding the driver pull up resently two sinster faces appeared at th window, two rifles were leveled at h m. and he was told to alight immediately. Unarmed himself, with no assistance near him for miles around, and the driver most likely an ecomplice of his assailants, there was nothing

for it but to comply.

Forthwith the brigands bound him hand and foot, carried him up the hill that as cended from the roadside, and on reaching a dense forest of beech trees, deposited him on the ground. They relieved him of his valuables, including some 100 lire he had about him, and then they told him that unless 5,000 scudi were paid for his ransom he would be put to death. Vainly did he plead poverty and protest that his family did not possess that sum. His captors were inexorable, and with many a brutal threat, forced him to write to his relatives for the sum required. By this time it was night fall, and with his hands and feet bound so tightly that the cords cut his flesh, he had to stretch himself full length on the bare. damp earth, while the brigands slept beside

On the same spot, and very nearly in the same position, he spent the whole night and part of the next day, with scarce a morsel of food or a drop to drink, till he received orders to march. His feet were just so far left free as to enable him to walk with diffi cuty over the heights and hollows of their devious path; and when his swollen and aching limbs forced from him an involunhim before them with the muzzles of their being shot by accident. Four days and four nights of this bodily and mental parture did ne undergo, till on the day a chance of escape providentially appeared. The brigands, who always kept him tightly bound, had descended to the plain that morning and returned with a little are thought to suffer very much from the food-bread and cheese, with some water. Having eaten their fill, and given Signor Sarconi what remained, they all three lay down to a siesta under the shadow of some plum trees.

It was sunset before they rose and resumed their march, Signor Sarconi's legs being left a little freer to enable him to practice upon the army. slimb the hill over which their journey lay. They had not gone far when he, being always a little ahead of his captors, got a glimpse were patroling the neighborhood. The moment he saw the uniform and the red stripe of their trousers he darted off toward them, though they were a full rifle shot away. By this time the brigands had also seen the carabineers, and without further beed for their captive, they took to their heels in the opposite direction. Signor Sarconi was at once unbound and conveyed under an escort of two carabineers to his overjoyed family at Corleto Perticari, while ried woman named Stevens, who is living apart the other three gave chase to the fugitives. hese gentlemen, however, are still at large and their victim, in spite of all the conjugal ands inflicted on him during days' captivity.

ONE AND TWO DOLLAR NOTES.

Probability that They Will be Retired from Dollars to be Circulated in Their Stead . [Washington Special to New York Times.]

The statement telegraphed from Washing-

ton last week to some newspapers, to the effect that the further issue by the treasury department of \$1 and \$2 notes had been discontinued, is not correct. No orders what ever have been given in reference to the further issue of notes of these denominations, and all proper requisitions for them are being filled, as usual, by the treasurer. After Jan. 1, however, the issue of national bank notes of the denomination of \$1 and \$2 will cease, and it is probable that, in order to get into circulation the standard silver dollar, the issue of legal tenders of those denominations will be curtailed, if not discontinued entirely. The national banking act provides that not more than one-sixth of he notes furnished to any National bank shall be of less denomination than \$5, and it further provides that after specie payments are resumed, no association shall be furnished with notes of a less denomination than \$5. Under this authority National banks may demand, and the secretary of the treasury has no power to withhold, the issue of \$1 and \$2 notes equal to one-sixth of their authorized circulation. It is not likely, however, that the banks will make such a demand, as the amount of these denominations issued to them has always been considerably pelow the specified limitation. According to the last report of the comptroller of the cur rency, the amount of \$1 and \$2 notes issued o National banks was only about \$6,000,000, or less than one-eighth of the proportion to which they are legally entitled. The small amount of these issues is attributable in cattle are made to twist spirally, and in fancipart to the legal limitation, but more especially to the time and labor involved in sign

legal tender notes of these denominations can be readily obtained at the treasury-The amount of United States one a dollar notes outstanding on Nov. 1, 1877 was \$49,407,000, which amount was nearly equally divided between the two denomina tians. Including natio al notes, the total amount of ones and twos outstanding on the date named above was \$55,490,400. The act of May 31, 1878, prohibits the further retirement and cancellation of legal tender But that act does not impair the authority of the secretary of the treasury, under se tion 3,571, revised statutes, to prescribe the denominations in which such notes shall be issued. The section provides that "United States notes shall be of such denominations. not less than \$1, as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe. With \$14,000,000 standard silver dollars now in the treasury and the mints steadily adding a minimum o \$2,000,000 per month, it is reasonably cer tain that after Jan. 1, the secretary will with draw United States \$1 and \$2 notes from circulation as rapidly as a prudent regard or the public interest and the convenience of business will warrant.

ing them, as well as to the further fact that

Cold Winds To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8-1 A. M.-Indications: For the upper lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northwest winds, becoming vari able or shifting to warmer southeasterly, fol-lowed by stationary or falling barometer. For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri val-leys, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold north westerly. shifting to warmer southeasterly winds, followed by falling barometer.

The joint commission of Congress investigatng the Indian question, with the view of report it was completely looted and sacked. The to say that the Damocratic party is better and stronger because of the result. The anti-Tammany delegation to Congress from that city is about evenly divided as to party is better so many State banks retired so large a lot Canadian authorities in debarring American seems from receiving the reward which is increased and will be held dian bureau from the interior to the war descenden from receiving the reward which is increased and will be held of currency from circulation. The preparations of the results. The woman used to day, combining to control internal compartment, has returned to Washington, having the communities in their grasp?

The woman used to keep a honse on St. Charles street and tire communities in their grasp?

What do he see in mining? The entire was a place of safety.

GLOBELETS.

Pastor Vosburgh, of Jersey City, has mysteiously disappeared.

Miss Kate Field has returned to Paris, after a few weeks at the seashore. A teacher at Newport, Vermont, made a

naughty boy "chin" a blackboard till the child Justice Field, of the United States supreme court, is back from San Francisco, and is once more on the bench.

Miss Marion Booth, the niece of Edwin Booth, and who is supporting the tragedian this season, is not yet 17.

A girl in Oil City, Penn., saw a decapitation trick in a pantomime, and was so frightened that she had spasms and died. Bees swarmed into Shelbyville, Ind., last

week in such countless numbers that the merchants had to close their stores. In a Danbury clothing store is a card anouncing: "Perfectly fitting garments. Ev-

ery article sets as good as a hen.' Napoleon Bonaparte's celebrated battle field at Marengo, was completely fluoded by the recent overflow of the river Bormida.

The stagnation of the English-iron trade causes the consumption of coal to be very small in England compared to what it was.

An Italian brigand, famous twenty years ago, has turned up in the person of a hard-working engine driver, and been arrested for past mis-Mr. Houghton, of Hurd & Houghton, was a

Vermont boy, who went to Boston not many years ago with no other capital than health and industry. Miss Anna Dickinson is now living at the Fifth avenue hotel, in New York. She spends

her days in writing a play and her evenings at the theaters. Mrs. Jefferson Davis has been seriously ill for several months, and Mr. Davis is much pros-

trated by the loss of his son and anxiety on account of his wife. Paul Boynton, the swimmer, has received an order for 300 of his life preservers from the French government, and is to return home in a

sceamer sailing on the 10th inst. William Andrews, owner of the ocean dory Nautilus, which is still on exhibition in Paris, has netted \$20,000 in receipts, people crowding tary cry of pain, his captors would push to see the tiny thing that crossed the Atlantic. M. Dapanloup, the late archbishop of Paris, rifles, and keep him in perpetual fear of died at a moment when his highest ambition was on the point of being satisfied. The gov-

ernment intended presenting his name for a cardinal's hat. There is lamentation over the decay of the old trees in Hyde Pack, London. Most trees smoke, but to some, especially the plane, it seems to do no injury.

Gambetta having viewed with surprise the great perfection attained by rifle shooting societies in Switzerland, is seeking to form a number in France, and arges a thorough rifle "Lower the lifeboats, save all the passengers,

and then pitch me overboard," is what Capt. Howard shouted after his vessel, the Georgia, through the trees of five carabineers who was wrecked. It seems as if a captain's orders ought to be obeyed, even if he is drunk. In Western Virginia they have a strangely extended epidemic of a dangerous malady.

For a distance of forty miles on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad it is said there is scarcely a house in which it may not be found. Sir Capel Fitzgerald, Bart., was a few days ago tried at the Old Bailey, London, on a charge of stealing jewelry belonging to a marfrom her husband. He was acquitted by the

jury. which opens a very wide field for the useful and filial care lavished on him, has not yet The bane of New York life is whisky. They goods men, and everybody eise are slaves to drink. It is the curse of the age in which we I.ve. A generation of "bright fellows" die out every five years.

The medical societies of Charleston, S. C., and of Shelby county, Ala., declare the quarantine system "inconsistent with the most generally received views of the origin and propagation of yellow fever and opposed to the humanity of the age."

Patriotic Italian gentlemen are doing their utmost to stimulate trade in their country by teaching the people to make many things hitherto imported. One nobleman with this view has been investing largely in machinery at the Paris exhibition.

The famous Pallazzo Vocchio, of Florence, has been sequestrated by order of the bankruptcy court, having for some time served as one of the officers of the bankrupt municipality. Much interest is excited as to what is to e the fate of this fine antique. Ten years ago over 1,000,000 of acres were de-

voted to potato culture in Ireland; now only about 870,000 acres are thus employed. The decrease is attributed to the great uncertainty attending the cultivation of the crop, and to new methods of foraging cattle. Mr. Phillips. of Millington, Michigan, whipped his 13-year-old daughter till she con-

sented to be married to a man she detested.

As soon as the ceremony was over she escaped and aroused the neighborhood, and her husband and father had to fly for their lives. A splendid new throne of carved oak has lately been erected for the Bishop in Salisbury Cathedral, England. It cost \$2,800. Salisbury has the highest spire in England. The ancient grandenr of the prelacy is seen in their seats being still called thrones, and their homes

The immense horns of the South African ful curves by being scraped on one side or the other while they are growing. Each owner can tell the oxen which belong to his "span" in this way, by the acquired shape of their naturally regular horns.

Fred. May, the young man who used a whip ipon James Gordon Bennett, is trying to make up his mind whether to go on the stage or to seek his fortune in Omaha. It is said that he well probably experiment with his tall and elegant form, handsome and well-colored face and silky crown moustache before the footlights. There is a fashion in perfumes, just as there

s in hats and dresses. In French high life penetrating odors are now prescribed, and pure dower scents are alone permitted, particulary one made from lime flowers. A lady having adopted a certain perfume must abide by it, so that her friends may recognize her without seeing her. A few days ago a fisherman, near Sioux City, Iowa, saw a box floating on the surface of the

water. He secured it, and it proved to be water tight, and contained an infant several weeks old, provide t with a bottle of milk and sufficient clothing to keep it warm. There is no clue as to how far the little waif had sailed or to whom it belonged. Births sometimes occur in strange situations. The Paris Rappel relates a story which in a less serious paper would pass for an invention. In

the captive balloon a young lady was taken ill. A doctor from Tarbes, who happened to be in the car, saw hor safely delivered of a boy before the balloon reached the ground, when a cab took the mother and child to an hotel. A raid was recently made on the house of Mr. Blake, in the county Galway, Ireland, and

alleged offense on Mr. Blakely's part, was his having married an interesting young widow, whose first husband died under suspicious circumstances. A jury of her countrymen had, however, acquitted this young widow of the foul charge.