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CASUS BELLI.

ENGLAND'S GRIEVANCE AGAINST THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

Lord Cranbrook's Dispatch to the Viceroy of India Relative to the Difficulty—The Responsibility Placed on the Shoulders of the Gladstone Ministry—The Efforts of the Present Goverment to Redeem the Blunder—The Policy Pursued Vindicated—The Advancing Columns Well Under Way—The Programme to be Followed—The Payment of the Halifax Award—Miscellaneous Foreign Intelligence.

The Afghan War.

THE CASUS BELLI.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The dispatch published by the government from Lord Cranbrook, secretary of state for India, to Lord Lytton, is an indictment of the frontier policy of Gladstone's administration and a defense of the policy of the present government. It says the consistent aim of the British government during a series of years has been to establish on its northwestern border a strong, friendly and independent state, with interests in unison with those of the Indian government, and ready to act in certain eventualities as auxiliary in the protection of the frontier from foreign intrigue or aggression. It was considered that the objects of the government would be best obtained by winning the friendship and alliance of Sheere Ali and his people by a friendly recognition of the existing order of things, and a policy of non-interference. The outposts of Russia were then distant from the borders of Afghanistan, and his lordship's government attached no special importance to the probability and danger of the growth of the former power in the direction of Afghan, which they considered could in any case best be restrained or innocuous by a friendly understanding on the subject between the English and Russian cabinets, and early in 1869 friendly negotiations were initiated at St. Petersburg which terminated in a very distinct understanding and in a recognition by the czar's government of the limits of the ameer's territories, in complete accord with the wishes of Sheere Ali and the British government. The capture or Khiva by the forces of the czar in the spring of 1873, and the total subordination of that khanat to Russia, caused Sheere Ali considerable alarm, and led him to question the value of the pledges with reference to Afghanistan, which had been given by the czar to England and communicated by England to the ameer. Lord Northbrook was prepared to assure the ameer that under certain conditions the govern ment of India would assist him to repel unprovoked aggression, but her majesty's government at home did not share his highness' apprehension, and the viceroy ultimately informed the ameer that a discussion of the question would be best postponed to a more convenient season. The effect of this announcement on his highness, although conveyed in conciliatory language, was not favorable. The policy which dictated it was unintelligible to his mind, and he received it with feelings of chagrin and disappointment. His reply was couched in terms of ill-disguised sarcasm. He took no note of the viceroy's proposal to depute a British officer to examine the northern frontier of Afghanistan. He subsequently refused permission to Sir Douglass Forsyth to return from Kashgar to India through Cabul. He left untouched a gift of money lodged to his credit by the Indian government, and generally assumed toward it an attitude of sullen reserve.

Such was the position of affairs when her majesty's present advisers assumed office. The maintenance of Afghanistan, a strong friendly power, had at all times been the object of the British policy. The method adopted in obtaining that object had not met with the success that was deservable. Its accomplishment was nevertheless a matter of grave importance, and it had now to be considered with reference to the rapid march of events in Turkestan. Her majesty's government could not view with indifference the probable influence of those events upon the character of an Asiatic prince whose dominions were thereby brought within a steadily narrowing circle between two great military empires, and although no immediate damage appeared to threaten British interests on the frontier of Afghanistan, the position in Central Asia had become sufficiently grave to suggest the necessity of timely precaution. Her majesty's government considered that the first step necessary was an improvement of their relations with the Ameer himself. Consequently, when Lord Lytton was sent to India he was instructed to offer the Ameer the protection he previously solicited, namely, substantial pecuniary aid, the recognition of his dynasty, and the pledge of material support against unprovoked foreign aggression, conditionally upon the Ameer allowing British agents to have access to positions in his territory except Cabul, where they could acquire trustworthy intelligence of events likely to threaten the tranquility and independence of Afghanistan. Such access was necessary as a substantial proof of the unity of the ameer's interests with those of Great Britain. The abortive ending of the commission of Col. Sir Lewis Pelly is then narrated, and facts are brought out that the offers to the ameer were exceedingly liberal, and the demands upon him not oppressive, but he met both by a rehearsal of grievances dating from 1872, and though negotiations at Peshawur were terminated by the death of the ameer's envoy, yet Sheere Ali's language and conduct had been so inimical as to justify Lord Lytton in assuming that his overtures were practically rejected. The ameer persisted in his unfriendly relation, and ultimately having two years ago declined to receive a British envoy, even temporarily within his territory, on the ground that he could not guarantee his safety, and would not thereafter be left with any excuse for declining to receive Russian missions, he has enclosed with every appearance of ostentation an embassy from the czar dispatched to his court at a time when there were indications that the interruption of friendly relations between this country and Russia might be imminent.

In these circumstances, your excellency represented to her majesty's government that the policy of inaction could no longer be persisted in, and that the ameer's reception of the Russian mission at such a time, under such circumstances, left him no further excuse for declining to receive at his capital an envoy from the British government. Your excellency proposed, therefore, to demand the reception of a mission at Cabul, headed by an officer of rank in the person of Gen. Sir Neville Chamberlain, whose name and family are held in high esteem by the ameer.

The dispatch goes on to say the conduct of the Ameer in refusing to receive the mission was wholly without justification. He was aware from various communications addressed to him by your excellency's predecessors that the Russian government had given assurances to the government of her majesty to regard his territories as completely behind its sphere of action. He was equally aware that the whole policy of the British government, since his accession to the throne, had been to strengthen his power and authority, and to protect him from foreign aggression, although the methods adopted for doing so may not have accorded with his highnes's own view. He had received from the British government evidence of good will manifested by large gifts of money and arms, as well as by its successful efforts in obtaining from the czar's government its formal recognition of a fixed boundary, agreeable to himself, between his kingdom and neighboring Khanates. His subjects had been allowed to pass freely throughout Judea, to the great benefit of the trade and commerce of his country, and in no single instance has the ameer himself, or any of his people, been treated unjustly or unhospitably within British jurisdiction. By every bond of international courtesy as well as by treaty engagement of 1855, existing between the two countries, binding him to be a friend of our friend and an enemy to our enemies, the ameer was bound to a line of conduct the reverse of that which he adopted. Her majesty's government were unwilling to accept the evasive letter brought from Cabul by Nawal Gholham Hussam Khan, as Sheere Ali's final answer, and determined to give him a short time for a reconsideration. While, therefore, her majesty's government acknowledged fully as binding on them the pledges given by Sir Neville Chamberlain to the friendly chiefs and people who undertook the safe conduct of his mission, they desired to make an effort to avert the calamities of war, and with this object instructed your excellency to address to his highness a demand in temperate language, requiring a full and suitable apology within a given time, for the affront to which he has offered the British government, the reception of a permanent British mission within his territories, and reparation for any injury inflicted by him on the tribes who attended Gen. Sir Neville Chamberlain, and Major Canagnari, as well as undertaking not to molest them hereafter. These instructions were promptly carried into effect by your excellency's government, and the ameer has been informed that unless a clear and satisfactory reply be received from him by the 20th of November, you will be compelled to consider his intentions as hostile, and to treat him as a declared enemy. It only remains for me to assure your excellency of the cordial support of her majesty's government in the onerous circumstances in which you are placed, and to state that I have received the commands of her majesty to publish this dispatch for the general information of the public in anticipation of the papers connected with the important question with which it deals.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.—A special dispatch from Thal to-day announces that British troops occupied Fort Kapion without resistance, the Afghans retiring hurriedly. Fort Kapion, or Kipiyanga, is a station beyond the frontier, opposite Thal, or Thull. Its abandonment was anticipated. No resistance is expected until the upper end of the Kuhrum valley is reached. The native tribes in the valley profess good will towards the British. Gen. Roberts commands.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.—All the columns have been ordered to cross the frontier to-day. All telegrams detailing the movements or disposition of troops have been stopped by the military authorities. The first troops crossed this morning, the Tenth Hussars at 3 o'clock. They found Fort Kapyanga abandoned, but three children had been left there. Gen. Roberts' force at once moved forward on Fort Ahmedishama, five miles further up the valley.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—There is no excitement over the Indian news. The precincts of the stock exchange and Bank of England are quieter even than usual.

DEPLOYING TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A correspondent telegraphs from the camp of the Khyber column Thursday at daybreak as follows: The first and second brigades have long since started. The first intends to turn Fort Ali Musjid by the mountain road, whilst the second will attack the mountain Kohtaskos, commanding the fort on which the Afghans have placed a battery. The third and fourth brigades are just about to start by the main road up the pass, but this latter movement is only intended as a demonstration, as it is thought the turning movement will compel the Afghans to abandon their defenses.

THE PROGRAMME.

A dispatch from Lahore on Thursday says if the attack on Fort Ali Musjid is successful, the advanced brigade will press forward and encamp outside the pass. It is only intended to push the advance of this column to Dakka, near Lalferra, this year. The Guettah column will halt at Sishoon until it is joined by Gen. Stewart. The Khurum column has occupied Fort Ahmedishams. Up to 8 o'clock last evening no news had been received concerning the attack on Fort Ali Musjid.

A FOOLISH BOAST.

A dispatch from Berlin reports that Gen. Kauffman, presenting a sword to the Afghan envoy at Tashkend for transmission to the Ameer, declared that whoever sided with Russia need not fear that a hair of his head would be injured.

THE ADVANCE.

LAHORE, Nov. 21.—The British force advancing from Guettah has arrived at Kushlak, ten miles distant. The cold is intense. About 100 men are sick in each regiment. Warm clothes are urgently required. Anxiety is felt regarding the weather. A proclamation of the viceroy has been read to the Belooch chiefs, stating that war will only be waged against the Ameer, and advising the people to remain at their homes. The Guettah colum numbers 5,260 men. A division commanded by Lieut. Gen. Donald Stewart, numbering 6,330 men, has left Moohlan for Guettah.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND HARMONIOUS.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21.—The Russian organ, *Le Nord*, in an article on the Afghan war, says the reports which will doubtless be propagated relative to complications between England and Russia, may be characterized beforehand as false. All prospects of such eventuality may be put out of question with perfect assurance.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

PAYING THE AWARD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In pursuance with instructions from the secretary of state, the American minister in London, Mr. Welch, today tendered the British government, in the person of Lord Salisbury, the sum of $5,500,000 gold, accompanying the payment with the following communication. The receipt of payment was acknowledged by Lord Salisbury in due form:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Nov. 21, 1878.

MY LORD: I have been instructed by the President of the United States to tender to her majesty's government the sum of $5,500,000 in gold coin, this being the sum named by two concurring members of the fisheries commission lately setting at Halifax, under authority imparted thereto by the treaty of Washington, to be paid by the government of the United States to the government of her Britanic majesty. I am also instructed by the President to say that such payment is made upon the ground that the government of the United States desires to place the maintenance of good faith in treaties, and the security and value of arbitrations above all question in its relations with her Brittanic majesty's government as with all other governments. Under this motive the government of the United States decides to separate the question of withholding payment from consideration touching the obligation of the payment, which has been presented to her majesty's government in correspondence, and which it reserves and insists upon.

I am, besides, instructed by the President to say that the government of the United States deems it of great importance to the common and friendly interests of the two governments in all future treatment of any questions relating to the North American fisheries that her Brittanic majesty's government should be distinctly advised that the government of the United States cannot accept the result of the Halifax commission as furnishing any just measure of value of the participation by our citizens in the in-shore fisheries of the British provinces, and its protest against the actual payment now made being considered by her majesty's government as in any sense an acquiescence in such measure, or as warranting any inference to that effect. I have, etc., etc.

(Signed) JOHN WELCH.

ANOTHER WAR ON HER HANDS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—An order has been unexpectedly received at Woolwich for 100 tons of camp equipage for the army in South Africa. The stores are now being embarked for immediate dispatch. The consignment includes a great number of tents, blankets, barrack furniture, utensils and other necessaries of the kind to be sent out before the commencement of the Kaffir campaign.

GAMBETTA VS. FOURTON.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Gambetta and De Fourton are announced to fight with pistols to-day at Haut Bruyeres. Later: The parties met and had one exchange of shots at thirty-five paces. Neither was hurt.

M. De Fourton, in his defense before the chamber, referred to Gambetta's speech as favoring the ostracism of all not old republicans. Gambetta said: "That is a falsehood." On demend of President Grevy, Gambetta said: "I withdraw the words in deference to the rules of the house." The official account of the meeting which took place at Plassis Piequet, not Haut Bruyeres, signed by the principles and seconds, says: "De Fourton, considering Gambetta's withdrawal, did not modify the offensiveness of the epithet, requested deputies Blair, De Bourbon and Robert Mitchell to demand satisfaction. Gambetta named deputies Allain, Targe and Chemenceau as his seconds, and refused to make a further withdrawal than that borne on the official minutes. De Fourton won the choice of weapons, and named pistols. Both fired at the word, and missed." No further particulars.

ITALIAN POLITICS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Rome says the coolness of the Senate and chamber of deputies towards Signor Sanardelli, minister of the interior, was very marked to-day. His early resignation is considered inevitable. Signor Zanardelli informed the chambers that the government intended to take measures it deemed necessary against secret revolutionary societies. It would firmly uphold the principles of liberty, but could not enter upon any compromise with assassins. The king and queen will return to Rome on the 24th inst.

ANOTHER BOMB.

PISA, Italy, Nov. 21.—During a celebration by students and citizens last evening of Queen Margarita's birthday, a bomb was thrown into the crowd, but without serious results. The person supposed to have thrown the missile was arrested.

A FEDERALIST PLOT.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A special from Madrid says the naval authorities at Carthage have discovered a federalist plot, and arrested some officers, who will be courtmartialed. One of the ringleaders has fled. The sailors are loyal.

FOES OF DISEASE.

The Meeting of the American Health Association—Report of the Committee on the Yellow Fever Commission's Conclusions—How the Poison May be Detected in the System.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 21.—At the session of the National Health association, Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., submitted a report from the committee to which was referred the general report of the yellow fever commission, and setting forth that they had examined said report and return it to the executive committee with the following remarks:

First—That it is evident the yellow fever commission exercised great diligence in collecting data with regard to the late epidemic, and that its labors in this direction deserve the full approbation of the American Public Health association.

Second—That the preliminary conclusions presented are in accordance with the prevailing opinions of the medical profession of this and other countries, with the exception of that relating to disinfection.

Third—The method of investigation pursued by the commission is considered satisfactory, and in fact the only one which could have been employed so far as obtaining the history of this epidemic is concerned.

Fourth—It is believed to be of great importance that the investigation thus commenced should be made as thorough and complete as possible in accordance with the methods of the commission.

The commission think it proper to observe that the investigation should take a much wider range, since what is desired is to obtain, if possible, a knowledge of the cause of yellow fever—a knowledge which the most complete history of the epidemic than can be made will not be able to furnish. If yellow fever is supposed to be due to a specific, material thing, some means are desired of recognizing the presence of that thing other than the fact of the occurrence of the specific disease in human subjects, and hence one of the first things to be sought is some animal or organism in which it may be possible to produce either yellow fever or some specific or recognizable effect of the yellow fever poison. In accounts of yellow fevers are various allusions to accompanying phenomena observed in animal life. Certain analogies between yellow fever and Texas or Spanish cattle fever have been pointed out, but as yet the test mentioned has not only not been found, but it has not been methodically sought. It appears, however, that this is the first and most important step in the investigation. If current theories about yellow fever, are correct, yellow fever poison may be developed by adding some one or more of the excretions or fluids of poison affected with yellow fever decomposing organic matter under well known conditions of temperature and moisture. We have then to carry out the process of elimination to find out what constituents of drying filth are essential and what non-essential to the production of the poison, and at the same time to seek chemical or microscopical means of recognizing the presence of either the cause of the poison or the poison itself in order to get rid of the possible necessity of resorting to the physiological test of innoculation to prove its presence. In this brief sketch of what would be considered a satisfactory demonstration of the cause of yellow fever, but one provisional hypothesis—the prevailing and popular one—has been considered. Several others must be considered and tried, but in each and all the greatest and first desideratum is the easily applied test of the presence of poison. It needs but a moment's reflection to see that the period when an epidemic is raging is not the time to carry out such researches. Probably the best place to carry out such an investigation would be, first, the city of Havana. It must be clear that such investigation will require much time and labor, and that its results should be presented, accompanied by clear and convincing evidence.

Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, president of the State board of health of New Jersey, read an excellent paper on how to study an epidemic, and then the association adjourned.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Subscriptions to 4 per cent. loan to-day, $1,020,000.

The estimates for the support of a navy the next fiscal year are about the same as the sum appropriated during the last session of Congress, for the year ending June next, namely, about $14,000,000. The report of the secretary will show the appropriations have not only been confined within their proper limits, but there is a small balance to the credit of the naval academy and marine corps. Unless Congress shall order the building of new vessels, the secretary with the means asked for can render these we now have more efficient and keep them in good repair. Our navy is in a much better condition than it was a year ago, and well adapted to peace establishments, but even in case of war with a foreign power, ninety vessels for hostile purposes could at once be supplied. These include fifteen monitors and six frigates for coast defence, together with two torpedo boats.

A Nuisance to be Abated.

The GLOBE has frequently spoken of those public nuisances, the hotel runners. Frequently spoken of them, because they give most frequent occasion for mention. They are not only "bores, but bloody, blarsted nuisances, you know." They have proved themselves a constant source of annoyance to the traveling public who visit St. Paul. In fact St. Paul has acquired a reputation for "the cheek" of these terrors, only second to the heaven of such abominations, Niagara itself. It is about time they should be suppressed or regulated—suppressed is the better word. Yesterday another of these innumerable instances of extortion and the exercise of "the confidence game" was perpetrated upon two emigrants. The two were told that the train for Morris, the point they desired to reach, would not leave until to-morrow (to-day) at 7:30 o'clock, when in fact it left at 5:30 P. M. yesterday. On these representations they were induced to go up to a hotel for lodgings, and carried their own baggage. There in casual conversation with some person, they learned when their train left. They asked for their luggage, but 25 cents was demanded from each, for twenty minutes' storage, before it would be handed out. They expostulated, and in the midst of the talk Capt. Clark happened along, and had the luggage hustled out. The emigrants just made their train. Isn't it time that such impositions should in some way be checked?

DEATH IN A COAL MINE.

Terrible Explosion in a Coal Mine at Sullivan, Ind.—Thirteen Persons Instantly Killed, and Many Others Fatally Injured—A Terrible Scene—Steamboat Sunk.

COAL MINE EXPLOSION.

SULLIVAN, Ind., Nov. 21.—A terrible coal mine explosion occurred at the Sullivan coal mine, at this place, to-day. The explosion was caused by the ignition of a lamp's flame with gas, and a terrific velocity was added by the fact of there being eight kegs of powder below. There were thirty men in the mine at the time. The scene beggars description. There were thirteen killed outright, eight or ten wounded, and many of the others are suffering so from suffocation that their lives hang by a thread. The excitement is so great that it is impossible at this time to get at the names of the unfortunates. Tom. and Sam. Handford, two of the proprietors, are known, however to have been killed. A great crowd of relatives, mostly women, have gathered around the ill-fated mine, and their lamentations are pitable.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—The steamboat Frank Kranz, built last year for the Grand Isle trade, in which she has recently been employed, sank to-day at Stella plantation. Loss $40,000; insured.

PHIL'S REJOINDER.

His Charges of Extravagance in the Conduct of Indian Affairs Reiterated---He Knows the Facts Personally---Now, Carl, Stand up and Explain.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The papers here to-morrow will publish the original document regarding which there has been some controversy between the war and interior departments. From this publication it appears that the statements originally made by Gen. Pope, and endorsed by Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, were that the interior department, in ordering the transfer of the Kiowa and Comanche Indians from Fort Sill to the Wichita agency, saved only the salary of the Fort Sill agent, some $1,500, while it rendered necessary an outlay of tens of thousands of dollars for the preparation of the Wichita agency to receive the Indians, and left the valuable Fort Sill property unoccupied and useless. Generals Pope and Sheridan protested strongly against this as unwise economy. The secretary of the interior's reply to these statements has been made public. Gen. Sheridan, upon receiving it back, endorsed it with references to the extravagance which has attended previous removals of agencies, and remarks that long observation has demonstrated that the main cause for such removals as these is hostility to army officers on account of their official reports. These remarks, he says, are intended to apply to the management of Indian affairs for the last twenty-five years. Regarding the case in point he has full personal acquaintance with Forts Sill and Wichita, and knows that Fort Sill has an abundant supply of excellent, pure water, has a fine soil and beautiful surrounding country. He concludes: "I know nothing in the relation of the military to the civil administration which should prevent me calling the attention of my superiors to an unnecessary waste of public money through the bad administration of the Indian bureau." Gen. Sherman appends a strong endorsement to the above.

MADISON.

Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal--Obituary.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 21.—The Governor has appointed Capt. John Nader, of this city, to inspect the third quarter of the work on the Sturgeon Bay canal, which Chief Engineer Casgrain reports completed. Capt. Nader is at present at Sturgeon bay engaged in inspection of the work. Should his report prove favorable, the third quarter of lands appropriated for building that work will be certified to the company.

J. O. Phelps, an old resident and merchant of Spring Green, died suddenly in that village of heart disease.

The Quakers and the Indians.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—The executive committee of the Society of Friends on Indian affairs has been in secret session in this city the past two days, and closed their labors this evening. Delegates were also present from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and the Western States, including Iowa and Kansas. They reported some 16,000 Indians under their care at seven agencies at the beginning of the year, since which time three agencies have been taken from them and placed in charge of agents nominated by politicians. Of those remaining under their care, fair progress is reported in education and agriculture, and they consider their agents have done their work well. The object of the meeting was to protest against the act of the secretary of the interior in taking away the three agencies from the care of the Friends and giving them to politicians. They express confidence in their method, which they claim would, if pursued, cause a steady progress of the Indians towards civilization and self support.

Chicago Litigation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The trial of the officers of the defunct Protection Life Insurance company for conspiracy to defraud the people, closed to-night, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. This acquits all the officers except Secretary Edwards, who had taken a charge of venue.

The case of Mrs. J. Anderson, who has been on trial before a jury of Trinity Methodist church, for conduct unbecoming a christian and a Methodist, and for renting ground to be used as a beer garden, was concluded this evening and a verdict rendered of guilty to both charges, with a recommendation of forbearance on the part of the church.

Blubber and Bullion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—During the past thirty days seventeen whalers have arrived at this port from the north, bringing 7,700 barrels of oil, 70,800 pounds of whalebone, and 28,000 pounds of ivory. The Sibeno is the only vessel now expected, and she will not add materially to the above totals. The catch is unusually light.

The October yield of precious metals of the Pacific coast is estimated at $2,250,100—the lightest month for years.

Sheridan and Schurz.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The letter of Secretary Schurz on Indian affairs to the secretary of war reached Gen. Sherman after its publication. The document has been forwarded to Lieutenant General Sheridan with a request that he communicate such facts as may be in his possession sustaining his assertions against the conduct of the Indian service.

They Will Repudiate.

UTICA, Nov. 21.—At a town meeting in De Ruyter, Madison county, last Friday, it was voted to repudiate the bonds of the town amounting to $103,000. An informality in the bonds is alleged. The bonds are payable in 1890, and were issued in aid of the Western Extension Midland railroad.

The Sprague Case.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 21.—Ex-secretary of the treasury, B. H. Bristow, has been secured as counsel by the creditors of A. M. Sprague, in place of Judge Thomas, deceased. The total indebtedness of the Spragues is $8,000,000.

Our Weather.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1 A. M.—Indications for the upper lake region and the upper Mississippi valley, partly cloudy weather, rain areas, variable winds, falling followed by rising barometer, rising followed by falling temperature,

THE MONTGOMERY TRAGEDY.

Death of the Second Victim—Verdict of the Jury that the Fire was Accidental.

Coroner Stein was notified yesterday afternoon that the young man, Edward Montgomery, who was severely injured at the fire, at 125 Fort street, on the 19th inst., was dead. Last evening he summoned the jury, impannelled to inquire into the death of O. Montgomery. The jury assembled in the parlor of the St. Paul house, when the coroner addressed them, saying that he had adjourned his court till the 26th inst., because of the representation of County Surgeon Mattocks. Now that the witness, whose testimony he wanted, was dead, there was no longer need of delaying the case, and, as the young man, who lies dead, received his injuries at the same time and place, and probably under the same circumstances he should instruct the jury to find a verdict in both cases, and in this way save both time and expense. He would first call

G. Orban, who, after being sworn, said: I attended deceased; attended him all the night of the 19th and till 4 o'clock of the 20th; saw deceased after the shooting; he told me he was in the back yard getting wood when he heard the pistol shot; he thought nothing of it, but when he went up stairs he saw his father lying on the bed covered with blood; he sent for a doctor. In the evening I heard of the fire, and as I was going over saw some men bringing in young Montgomery; I showed them up stairs into a room; a doctor was sent for and came; the doctor gave deceased some powder. I remained in the room and attended on him; he wanted water continually; he would wet his lips, but said he felt full; I asked him how it happened; he was quite sensible and could answer as well as I can now; he said his father called him and he took up the lamp and went to him; he said he felt queer in the head as if he was drunk; he said he thought it was because he had had nothing to eat all day.

A juror—Did he say why he had eaten nothing?

Witness—Yes, because he had nothing; he said he only had some beef which he boiled and then could not eat it; he said he turned dizzy and dropped on the foot of the bed; he did not know what he did with the lamp, but thought he dropped it; he knew nothing after till he was awakened by feeling hot, and then thought he was on fire; he then rushed down stairs; he said he saw a man they call "Swansig" at the door, but he must have been mistaken, for I afterwards found it was a man they call "Bismarck;" deceased said the man threw water on him, but that did not put out the fire; he then lost all consciousness and knew nothing until he found himself in bed, where he now lies; he told me this over and over again; he knew what he was talking about; he was perfectly sensible; he was all the time wanting drink.

Charles Eichler sworn, said: I attended deceased yesterday; and a Turner; came here at 12 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday); Dr. Stein asked me to take charge of the effects of deceased; took them to Turner hall; they were of little or no value; I then returned and relieved the last witness and took charge of young Montgomery; deceased told me last night that he borrowed 10 cents and bought some kerosene oil, with which he filled his lamp; he heard his father call and went to him; when in the room he felt faint and fell on the bed; his father did not strike the lamp, he said, nor touch it; he woke up from feeling hot and ran down stairs, as last witness described.

Dr. Mattocks sworn, said: Edward Montgomery died at 12:40 P. M. to-day from the effects of his injuries. He was burned on the right side from the hip upwards and at the back of the shoulder; the right arm and left hand were also burned; none of the injuries were sufficient in themselves to cause death; the immediate cause of death was shock from pain and fear arising from his injuries, he did not wholly recover from the shock to his nervous system; at one time he rallied a little and there were hopes of his recovery but he again relapsed and sank; he told me the same story repeated by the other witnesses as to the way he received his injuries.

N. R. Murnane, sworn, said he was at the Seven Corners when the fire occurred; saw something all in flames running across the street——

Dr. Stein—Never mind that, tell us what you saw in the room.

Witness—When I first went up stairs I saw nothing in the room but flame and smoke. I had hold of the nozzle of the hose and turned on the stream; very shortly the fire was extinguished; I went in the room and took hold of the bed, when it fell down. I grasped about and I felt a man's hand; a torch was brought and the corpse was discovered. It appeared as if the room was full of flame at first; there was flame in all parts and it ran up the walls to the ceiling.

The coroner at this point stated that he thought the evidence was sufficient, without the jury wished to ask any questions.

The jury retired a few minutes and then through their foreman, C. Faber, gave the following verdict:

Deceased, O. Montgomery, came by his death by a fire caused by the accidental breaking of a lamp.

Deceased, Edward Montgomery, died of shock, caused by injuries received at a fire at 125 Fort street, on the evening of the 19th of November.

The jury was then dismissed.

THE ART EXHIBIT.

Opening of Scott's Sale of the Gale Collection of Paintings.

There was a large attendance at the auction sale of original oil paintings last evening. There was, however, very little enthusiasm shown, and some very fine pictures were passed without a bid. Out of the fifty first named on the calendar which were offered there were but few sales, and these were by no means the best. Real gems of art had to be bid in, as the prices offered would not justify the auctioneer in letting them go. The few sold were purchased mainly by the following gentlemen: J. H. Davidson, Ald. Rhodes, W. B. Dean and M. Vincent—one gentleman taking five, and among them a fine autumn landscape by Knapp. The sale will be continued this evening, and those who value really good pictures should be on hand and watch their opportunity. As stated in the GLOBE yesterday, there are some beautiful pictures, which ought to meet with lively competition.

South Carolina Delinquent Officials.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 21.—United States Commissioner Wiggin, who has been making election arrests in Barnwell, was arrested on a charge of having accepted a bribe to compromise a case when State solicitor in 1870. He was released to-day on bail. Commisioner Sam Lee, of Sumter, who is also probate judge, was arrested yesterday at Sumter for failure to open the office of probate judge. He refused to give bail and went to jail.

An Innovation.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 21.—Atty. Gen. Turner, of the criminal court, who was elected last August on the National ticket, to-day appointed Frank Cassels, colored, assistant attorney general. This is the first instance known of a colored lawyer holding an attorneyship in this section of the country.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

The notorious outlaw, Jesse Underwood, escaped from jail at Ewingsville, Ky., yesterday.

John Kehoe and Martin Bergen without emotion heard read yesterday their warrants for execution on Dec. 10.

The stable of the Central City horse railway company, Peoria, Ill., burned last night. Thirty horses were roasted alive. Loss $5,000.

At St. John, N. B., Dowd has confessed the murder of Ward and exonerates Mrs. Ward, who knew nothing about the deed until committed.

The resignation of President Davis, of the Plymouth, Mass., national bank, has been accepted. Discrepancies of a few thousand dollars have been discovered in the books which he kept.

A special from Houston, Texas, says Juan Antonio Hernandez was hung at noon yesterday at Refugia, South Texas, for the murder of Walder and Maton. He protested his innocence.

ANGELS OF DARKNESS.

The Pullman Palace Car Angell in Durance Over in Portugal—A Mysterious Tragedy in Louisiana—An Orderly Mob in Kentucky Hangs a Negro Ravisher—A Negro Murdered for Knowing About a Case of Infanticide—Miscellaneous Deviltries.

AN ANGELL IN DURANCE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21—Midnight.—A cablegram has just been received by Geo. W. Pullman, from the American consul at Lisbon, Portugal, stating that Chas. W. Angell, the defaulting secretary of the Pullman Palace Car company, has been arrested there, and that $80,000 of the money taken by him has been found on his person. It is believed there will be little difficulty in securing his extradition.

BOUND OVER FOR ASSAULT.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINONA, Nov. 21.—Clement Engle, who lives in Isinours, Fillmore county, was to-day bound over to the district court in $1,000, on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon upon Miss Elizabeth Berthe and her son Elliot Berthe in the town of Homer, this county. The trouble grew out of an attempt of Engle and his daughter Celia, wife of Elliot Berthe, but separated from him, to abduct her child from Mrs. Berthe's house on Wednesday. During the affair five pistol shots were fired by Engle and Berthe, but no one was hurt.

A MYSTERIOUS CONFLICT.

FRANKLIN, La., Nov. 21.—On the morning of the 20th rumors were afloat that the residence of Gilbert Newman, clerk of the district court of St. Mary, had been entered the night before by unknown armed men. Several prominent citizens went to Newman's house to ascertain the truth or falsity of the reports. Upon examination they discovered traces of a desperate struggle, there being bullet holes in every direction and blood on the floor, door-knobs and on the path leading to the gate. About this time another report was circulated to the effect that Thos. P. Wilson, an industrious and highly esteemed young farmer, living about two miles above here, had been carried home the night before by unknown parties literally shot to pieces. The report being confirmed, several of his friends repaired to his house, but owing to his unconsciousness they failed to elicit any information from him as to who inflicted the wounds upon his person. The unfortunate young man lingered until 4 o'clock this morning, when he died, and was followed to his grave this afternoon by a large concourse of people. If there be any connection between the traces of a death struggle such as was discovered at Newman's house and the subsequent finding of Wilson, desperately wounded, on the gallery of his own house two miles distant, there is no proof at hand to establish it. Newman and his wife say that they did not recognize their assailants, which, coupled with the high moral character of Wilson, leaves good reasons to doubt that he had anything to do with the persons who visited Newman's. Newman and wife escaped unhurt.

A VERY ORDERLY MOB.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 21.—At Lagrange, Ky., last night, forty armed men aroused Capt. Jas. Russell, the jailor, from his bed, and took the jail key from him, went to the jail, secured a negro ravisher, Geo. Williams, took him two miles west of this place, and hung him. The negro confessed he had ravished the 8-year-old daughter of Jack Barbour. The mob was very orderly. The crime was committed last Tuesday.

SHOT HIS WIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—George W. Smith, a cooper by occupation, shot and killed his wife this afternoon. She had separated from him on account of his cruel treatment, and refused to return. After the murder Smith attempted to shoot himself, but failed. Mrs. Smith was a native of this State, aged 24.

THE COBBLER'S LAST.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 21.—George App and John Hackett, shoemakers, had a difficulty about a pair of boots which Hackett was making for App, when App drew a pistol and killed him.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 21.—At Charleston, Md., lives a woman named Dodson in good circumstances. She has two daughters who some time ago became mothers of illegitimate children that were killed. A colored man, James Jones, buried the bodies, and was threatened with death if he revealed the crime. He told the story to a woman, and Tuesday two men, Vincent and Newcombe, cousins of the girls, locked Jones in the Dodson farm house, promising him no harm if he would leave the State forever. Jones agreed, and Tuesday night the men and Mrs. Dodson started with Jones in a carriage for Delaware. About midnight, in the dense woods at Van Dyke's station, near the Delaware line, they prepared to kill Jones. He begged for life and promised never to return, but the woman said to kill him and be done with it. They fired two bullets into his head and then dragged him into the woods, supposing him dead. He revived, however, sufficiently to drag himself to a farm house and relate the above story. The men have been arrested and the woman will be to-day.

"CONTRARY TO HIS NATURE."

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—E. C. Hayden, sentenced at Montpelier, Vt., to be hanged in January, 1881, makes a statement giving his wife an excellent character, and charges his crime to the treachery of his wife's relatives, which he says must have brought about a feeling of despair, of frenzy, and unconscientiously I did that which was contrary to my nature. My desire was content and peace of mind.

OBSTRUCTING AN OBSTRUCTIONIST.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—John Brady, lieutenant of police, who has been on trial in the United States court the past few days, charged with interfering with Francis Ferry, supervisor of election, in the discharge of his duties at the last October election, was to-day convicted. A motion for a new trial was granted.

HORSE THIEF RETURNED.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Edward Murray, colored, a notorious horse thief arrested here Aug. 13th as a fugitive from Orange county, Va., was taken back by Sheriff Ricketts to-day. Murray was retained here during the epidemic.

Bisbee Elected.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 21.—The supreme court decided that the three precinct returns rejected by the Alachua canvassing board are good and valid, and has issued a peremptory writ to the board to canvass them. These precincts gave Bisbee a majority of 450, and by their rejection by the canvassing board elected Hull, Democrat. Bisbee's majority now stands about 200 in the district.

Races on the Slope.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Rarus, Sweetzer, Calmar and Adelaide, are now at Chico. To-day Sweetzer trotted against time to beat Fullerton's record of 2:20¼. The first heat was made in 2:17¼, the second in 2:18. Adelaide and Calmar contested for a $500 purse, the latter winning in 2:35½ and 2:37.

The Nationals.

TOLEDO, Nov. 21.—D. B. Sturgeon, chairman of the National committee of the National party, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee in Washington on Nov. 30th.

Absent-Minded.

[Rush City Post.]

Since he has learned that Washburn's seat in Congress is to be contested, our postmaster is exceedingly absent-minded. The other day he took the mail to the depot, threw it down and shortly after picked up the pouch, returned to the postoffice and opened it, thinking it the mail just arrived, while in reality the train had not yet arrived.

If the continuous stream of visitors pouring in and out the doors of D. D. Merrill & Co. is indicative of popularity, then, surely, 35 East Third street is the place for bargains.

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

The Aldermen to Inspect Localities Where Lamps Are Needed.

The committee on gas met yesterday at 2 o'clock at the city hall, Aldermen McCarthy and Allen of the committee being present; and Aldermen Rhodes, Smith and Griggs were also in attendance.

Ald. Griggs presented a communication asking that lamps be placed at the corner of Mackubin and Carroll; Western avenue