

THE ETHERIDGE EPISODE.

The "Globe" Development the Talk of the Town Yesterday.

THE FIRST NEWS RECEIVED.

Stating That the Swindler was Thought to be in Nebraska.

COPIES OF THE CORRESPONDENCE

And the Trip of Cashier Merriam and Detective Cleveland.

TELEGRAM FROM MERRIAM.

He Reports Progress to M. Auerbach, President of the Bank.

The whole community was startled yesterday by the GLOBE's exclusive account of Mr. William B. Merriam's departure after Charles Etheridge. The interest in the Etheridge affair was again revived, and every group on the streets made it a subject of conversation, and everywhere it was the general topic. "Will he be brought back? Do you believe they are on the right track?" etc., were a few of the numerous questions bandied about. Etheridge's escape, his fall from the high place he occupied, has wrought this community up to a pitch of excitement, the like of which has not been equalled for many a day. Every little piece of gossip, and even hazardous guesses—the *Dispatch's* Jennie Roberts-story—have been eagerly devoured. As the days sped along, new interests, of course, overshadowed the grand scandal. But slumbering interest was kindled anew by the information exclusively imparted by the GLOBE yesterday. Speculation took all manner of all-important questions.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN THE CITY.

Not a few hoped it was not Etheridge; hoped that he would not be caught. Others contended even if he were captured that nothing could, or at least, would be done to him. There were some few, and among them were some alleged newspaper men, who discredited the whole story. As to this, there were parties in the city who knew it was strictly and substantially correct, for important facts, and the manner of how "the news" came to hand was too circumstantially told to raise a doubt in their minds but that somebody had "peached." The fact of Etheridge's supposed presence on the Union Pacific railroad had been communicated to officers of the Merchants' National bank, at an early day this week. Their reasoning and acceptance of the news was well shown up in the GLOBE of yesterday. They clucked over the thing, fairly set it on, and thought they had fully covered it up hide and horns from even the suspicion of anybody. The GLOBE rolled around that way, and the secret was flushed, and now the GLOBE brings down the game and bags it.

HOW THE "GLOBE" GOT ON TO IT.

It matters not how the information was obtained, it suffices to say that it was substantially correct as published yesterday. This much may be said, that the GLOBE's account was a genuine first-class surprise to all the parties to whom the reason of Merriam's departure was known. These were Messrs. Auerbach, Mann, and Col. Merriam, of the Merchants' National Bank; Mayor Dawson, Chief Weber and Capt. Clark. These gentlemen were the custodians of the secret, and to them the GLOBE's report came like a revelation. The cause actuating these parties to secrecy were very different; the city officers wanted to give Merriam time to catch his man; the bank officers wanted the same thing, but had added to it a desire to effect a compromise, if the thing was possible, with Etheridge. Both parties agreed, if the secret were divulged, that friends here might telegraph to Etheridge, and facilitate his escape. The GLOBE shared in this apprehension, but had coupled with it the duty to give to its patrons all legitimate news. In deference to the public, the news was published; in obedience to the wish to further the ends of justice, the location, San Francisco, was substituted for North Platte, the actual place where Etheridge was reported to be, and where Merriam had gone.

The bankers and others have seen fit, in view of the GLOBE's revelation, to openly discuss the matter. All restriction is therefore removed from the GLOBE, and the story of Merriam's pursuit after Etheridge is given as follows:

HOW THE INFORMATION CAME HERE.

Last Tuesday morning Chief Weber received the following letter:

Chief of Police, NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Nov. 18th.
DEAR SIR:—I have positive information of the whereabouts of Charles Etheridge, who absconded from your city some time ago, and who swindled one of your banks out of the amount of \$36,000. Please send photo and description, also the amount of the reward and I will endeavor to return him to his former residence. Yours respectfully,
Wm. Egan, City Marshal.

He readily realized the importance of the communication, and at once repaired to the Merchants' National Bank in quest of Mr. Merriam or Mr. Mann.

THE BANK INFORMED.

He met Mr. Auerbach on the corner of Third and Jackson streets. Mr. Auerbach was placed in possession of the important contents of the letter. He made an appointment to meet the chief at his (Auerbach's) residence that evening at 8 o'clock. Prompt upon the hour, the chief presented himself. Mr. Auerbach had left a message for the chief to come to Col. Merriam's residence. There he found Mr. Auerbach in conversation with the Messrs. Merriam, father and son. The full import of the letter was again laid before them, and after considerable discussion, it was concluded that it would be "best" to send somebody out there; but nothing definite was determined. The next day a further consultation between these parties was had in Col. Merriam's office, corner Jackson and Third streets. The police officer urged prompt action, and stated that in the event of wanting an officer, he had arranged with Mayor Dawson to despatch one, provided all expenses were paid by the bank.

W. B. MERRIAM TO GO ON THE MISSION.

The bankers readily assented, and concluded that one of the bank officers should go also. The choice fell on the cashier, Mr. Wm. R. Merriam. He stated, and the others agreed,

that Capt. Clark should accompany him in the trip to North Platte. The coterie of councilors disbanded with this mutual understanding. Chief Weber lost no time in hurrying to the telegraph office, and to make matters binding telegraphed the following:

ST. PAUL, Nov. 20th.
Wm. Egan, City Marshal, North Platte, Neb.;
Chief Weber, Fall particulars by mail. Reward liberal. Keep close watch.

C. WEBER, Chief of Police.

WANT TO COMPROMISE WITH ETHERIDGE.

Pending these above described negotiations, the bankers made the proposition to Chief Weber to go, and asked him if he would second any effort to effect a compromise with Etheridge. He stated that it would be his duty to bring Etheridge back, and that any officer sent after him would be similarly instructed. Over this declaration the consultation seemed to hang fire. The bankers wanted Etheridge, to be sure, but they wanted his money even more, and were willing to effect a compromise with him for a partial return of his ill-gotten gains, and their own wealth.

A REQUISITION OBTAINED.

After the consultation, as above related, Mr. Merriam went to the capitol and obtained the necessary requisition, etc., from Gov. Pillsbury on the Governor of Nebraska. Armed with these official papers, he made preparation to "go West." Again that day Chief Weber and the bank officers came together, and the chief was informed that Mr. Merriam had concluded not to take an officer with him, but would set out on his mission alone.

GO WEST YOUNG MAN, GO WEST.

When the Sioux City train pulled out Mr. Merriam was one of the passengers, as heretofore told in the GLOBE, his objective point being North Platte, Nebraska, a few miles west of Omaha on the Union Pacific railroad. Mr. Merriam was duly equipped with the legal instrument to bring Charles Etheridge back to the scene of his robbery—or to compromise, as the case might be.

A PRIVATE DETECTIVE.

Mr. Merriam did not make the journey alone, for at Mankato he was joined by J. B. Cleveland, a detective of this city. It imports nothing to recite the details of the trip "on west," nor to tell how sanguine were Merriam's anticipations, and how wisely silent "detective" Cleveland was all the while. The change of cars at Sioux City is not worthy of mention, etc., as the train of the story is here run off the track, to place a few facts before the public, and permit them to form an opinion.

THE DUTY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS AND HOW PERFORMED.

Chief Weber simply did his duty as a public officer when he imparted his important information to both the bankers and Mayor Dawson. But the matter of duty is so frequently evaded in these latter days, that when it is performed the party guilty of the act is worthy of commendation. This credit could have been bestowed by calling in a duly and legally authorized public officer to assist in the arrest of Etheridge—to make the journey to North Platte. Pride is essential with all trades, professions and callings. To deprive any one of an opportunity to perform a duty, is it or is it not a way to encourage public servants, especially in the discharge of duty? Chief Weber had it in his mind to send Detective Besset, a duly appointed and authorized detective of the police force; the bankers said they wanted Capt. Clark. Though he could be illly spared, yet would he be allowed to go. Capt. Clark did not go; detective Besset was not sent. Private detective Cleveland accompanied Mr. Merriam to North Platte. Private detective Cleveland, but joined him at Mankato, and continued the journey "on west" with him. If the police force of this city, which has responded efficiently on every occasion to a necessary call, feel aggrieved, is it to be wondered at?

A SURPRISE TO THE BANK OFFICERS.

The above is the simple story, in nearly every detail a transcript of the GLOBE's exclusive account published yesterday. Somewhat anxious to observe the impression the account had made upon those directly interested, a GLOBE reporter called on the officers of the bank yesterday morning.

Approaching the desk occupied by Walter Mann, Esq., vice president, and in charge of the business of the bank, the reporter noticed the GLOBE spread out before him, conveniently folded, so that the Etheridge article was prominent. Ignoring the discovery of the contents of the day, inquired of Mr. Mann, if he had the report of Mr. Etheridge's movements.

"Oh yes," answered Mr. Mann, "and it's a good story, and interesting too, but it lacks one essential."

Reporter—What essential?

Mr. Mann—Fact.

Reporter—Will you be so kind as to hand me the GLOBE before you?

Mr. Mann handed over the GLOBE, and the reporter read the paragraph in reference to the Wednesday conference in the office of Messrs. Merriam & Wilder, and asked if that portion was not correct.

Mr. Mann—Well, yes, partly so; but the fact is the bank officers have had a number of conferences since Etheridge's escape.

Reporter—Well, that portion about Mr. Wm. Merriam leaving for the West Thursday afternoon, is not correct, is it not?

Mr. Mann—Mr. Merriam left for the West Thursday afternoon, but his destination was not California.

Reporter—Certainly not. But what would you have said if North Platte, Nebraska, had been mentioned instead of San Francisco?

The mention of North Platte was an astonisher to Mr. Mann, and for a moment he eyed the reporter, perfectly taken aback. Recovering from his astonishment, Mr. Mann remarked that the policy of the GLOBE, and that agreed upon by the officers of the bank, did not coincide. The paper advocated that the greatest publicity possible was in the interest of the speedy capture of Etheridge. The bank officers thought different. The GLOBE was entitled to its opinion, and no fault could be found with it for carrying out its theory. But policy he could not give anything beyond the fact, now generally known, through the enterprise of the GLOBE, that Mr. Merriam was "out West" on a little trip. He would probably return Monday. Of the object of his visit he could say nothing. Should Mr. Etheridge be captured, however, any information in his possession desired by the GLOBE he would be glad to furnish. Till that time he could say nothing more. He did not want to appear abrupt, but to decline answering any further questions.

Having really gotten all the information expected, or really desirable to sustain the GLOBE's report, the reporter thanked Mr. Mann for his courtesy, and took his departure, bending his steps in the direction of the office of Messrs. Merriam & Wilder, two of the gentlemen reported present at the Wednesday afternoon conference. Mr. Wilder was found in, and to very first he reported of the conference was from reading of it in the GLOBE, and of course he had nothing to say in reference to it. Just at this juncture Mr. John L. Merriam came in, and in the general conversation that ensued, acknowledged that such a conference as stated in the GLOBE was held, but declined to give any hint of its object, or of the sudden trip of his son, W. R. Merriam. He however confirmed Mr. Mann's statement that

his son would probably be back Monday. Both Mr. Wilder and Mr. Merriam were very anxious to ascertain from the reporter how the GLOBE obtained its information, but as that constitutes a most valuable part of the stock in trade of a newspaper man, and is never given away by one who knows his business, the reporter, like Mr. Mann, declined.

From here the reporter proceeded to the store of Messrs. Auerbach, Finch, Culbertson & Co., where he met Mr. Auerbach, another party to the conference. Mr. Auerbach told the reporter in his usual affable manner; acknowledged that he had read the GLOBE report of the Etheridge matter, and pronounced it a good story, but declined to say anything as to the truth or falsity of the assertions made, further than that Mr. Merriam had "gone West" on a little trip, from which he would probably return on Monday next, and that he did not believe Mr. Etheridge was in that direction, those at Mankato, so, if any there were, being the victims, probably, of mistaken identity.

THE JOURNEY WESTWARD.

As Mr. Mann was so non-committal about Merriam's venture, the GLOBE, in the service of the public, took it upon itself to find out all it could despite Mr. Mann et al. In the pursuit of information, the GLOBE's footsteps took up the trail of Cleveland and Merriam westward again. After changing cars at Sioux City, they duly arrived on time at Council Bluffs, and were slowly drawn across the bridge to Omaha. They took the Union Pacific train, and arrived in due season at North Platte. City marshal Egan had been informed of their approach; he met them at the train, and in answer to numerous eager questions, and Cleveland's stare, answered "yes, your man is at hand, I have kept him constantly shadowed." Yesterday morning, Mr. Merriam's associate received a telegram from North Platte signed W. R. Merriam, saying simply "wrong man."

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

INSURANCE DEFALCATION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—A deficit of \$20,000 has been discovered in the local office of the Connecticut Mutual life insurance company of Hartford. Investigation reveals the fact that the arrearage was brought about five years ago, when Messrs. Ryan, Carpenter & Co. were Kentucky agents for this section. Over \$16,000 of this is traced to Ryan, who was the office man of the concern, and J. Edwards Slaughter doing the outside business. Slaughter was killed by a railroad accident about this time, and in settling accounts Ryan discovered the deficit. According to the Hartford authorities, the entire liability and paid Carpenter & Co. to get him out of the concern and save his family the disgrace of the discovery. He has deficit thus far and his credit is being taken by the company brings to light these facts. The concern business in Kentucky was built up by Ryan, and as his individual labors secured nearly all the business, there is a strong feeling in his favor. A large number of policy holders talk of calling a public meeting to protest against the company's action.

MARRIED THE GIRL.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 23.—Upon the arrival of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train last night, Capt. McGraw arrested a man calling himself Fleetwood and two young women named Jennie Schaefer and Eliza Howe, in answer to a dispatch from Bloomington, Ill. The latter is about 20 years of age, and is just returned from England. The authorities claim that they were being taken there for the purpose of prostitution. To-day the matter was compromised by Fleetwood marrying the girl Jennie Schaefer and Miss Howe returning to Bloomington.

ABORTION.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 23.—Mrs. W. H. Starke, the wife of a well known boot and shoe man, was arrested to-day as an alleged abortifacient. The prosecuting witness is one Hugh McCord, who swears that Mrs. Starke produced an abortion upon Miss Jennie Carmack, daughter of John Carmack, a well known citizen of East Wheeling, and upon Mrs. Wm. Clure, of South Wheeling.

THE SUGAR FRAUD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Sherman says the Baltimore case settled that these Democratic sugars were artificially colored to defraud the revenue, but the defendants were not proven to have known the fraud. However, every cargo of similar sugars hereafter arriving, he would inspect until duties are paid upon the grade at which the sugars would be rated without the artificial coloring. He would break up this fraud.

CREMATED.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23.—A fire, at Ludington to-day, destroyed the dry goods and grocery store of Donahaven & Melindy. Total loss \$28,000. Building insured for \$4,000, stock for \$16,000.

CAPTURED—CREW LOGS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The schooner Laura Pike, Captain Lassen, from San Francisco to Humboldt Bay, captured yesterday on Humboldt bar. All hands saved in number, lost.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A suit has been brought by the attorney of Col. Wm. B. Moore, late supervising special agent of the treasury, to recover damages to the amount of \$50,000, from Gen. H. V. Boynton. Col. Moore was removed from his office about a year ago.

STAGE ROBBERY.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—A Galveston stage to the News from Mason says this morning's stage from Fort McKevitt was halted at Pegley station, and two men compelled the driver to deliver the way down to them the time the Mason stage was due. They offered no violence. Loss unascertainable.

DELAWARE WHIPPING.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 23.—Nine convicts, six black and three white, were publicly whipped to-day, five being also pilloried.

UMATILLA RESERVATION.

Another Outbreak Threatened—Outrages by Whites.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—A Portland dispatch says: Yesterday morning sixty soldiers under Capt. Boyle left Vancouver for Willow Creek. A report is received at headquarters that a number of Indians had left the Umatilla reservation and gone out on Willow Creek, refusing to return. The officer has orders to send them back to the reservation who will return quietly, but to those who make any resistance, bringing their guns, to take them to the State courts had distinctly intimated that any cases which had been sent before the United States circuit court.

Fever a Slow Growth.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 23.—A short time before the season of the epidemic a number of German emigrants arrived by the steamship Frankfurt. Not one of these emigrants had been attacked with fever, and during the last week those who were bound for Texas went to Houston. Ten of the latter had been lodging in a house where there had been early in the epidemic ten malignant cases of fever, and four deaths from black vomit, and not a single one was taken sick. This shows that all sporadic cases are of those who have had the germ of fever absorbed in their system some time ago or relapsed, and that the air is free and has been so for over a month from fever poison.

Wrestling Match—Crookedness Charged.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The wrestling match for \$1,000 a side between John MacMahon, of Vermont, and late of California, and James H. McCormick, of Detroit, took place to-night at McCormick hall. MacMahon won the first fall and MacMahon the last two and the match result was not fairly reached.

REDEMPTION.

THE BALTIMORE BANKERS AND SECRETARY SHERMAN.

A Series of Questions Propounded the Secretary and Categorizedly Answered by Him as to the Operation of the Resumption Law—U. S. Notes to be Maintained at Par in All Parts of the Country—Miscellaneous Washington News.

SPECIAL RESUMPTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A committee of the associated banks of Baltimore, appointed to consider and report upon the action expedient by the Baltimore banks, expressing their sympathy with and co-operation in resumption by the government of specie payments the first of January, had an interview to-day with the secretary of the treasury, and submitted a series of questions. The chairman said the questions were suggested in consequence of the law providing that resumption shall take place in New York, and are:

First—Are United States legal tender notes to be received at the Baltimore custom-house on and after Jan. 1st, 1879, in payment of custom duties at their full value?

Second—Will United States legal tenders be received on and after January 1st, 1879, at their full value in the purchase of United States bonds from the treasurer?

Third—Will United States legal tender notes be redeemed in gold at the office of the United States assistant treasurer in Baltimore on and after January 1st, 1879?

Fourth—Will standard silver dollars be issued in exchange for greenbacks in Baltimore on and after Jan. 1st, 1879, and contrawise. That is, will greenbacks be issued for standard silver dollars?

Fifth—Will there be an issue of certificates of deposit of silver with the assistant treasurer of the United States at Baltimore, and will these certificates be treated as silver coin in payment of customs duties and other indebtedness to the government?

Sixth—Will the government, after Jan. 1st, 1879, continue the issuance of certificates of deposit of legal tender notes, commonly known as clearing house certificates.

Secretary Sherman replied: "I inferred, gentlemen, from the appointment you made with me, that some such questions as you now propose would be submitted to me, but as the law requires me officially to report to Congress in a little more than a week upon the very topics you suggest, it would be manifestly improper for me to now discuss in such detail as frankness would require. But I may say a few things which will substantially answer the object of the interview. It is true that the redemption is confined by law to the office of the assistant treasurer at New York. This is a wise provision, for it would be inexpedient to scatter the redemption fund so that it would be in New York, the chief commercial city of the country, established the equality of its notes with coin, and this is the main thing, and carries with it their equality in all parts of the United States. The difficulties suggested by the Baltimore banks could be met by either of several expedients.

First—This department can now by express provision of law sell or exchange coin for United States notes. This has been done for years at Boston, Baltimore, Chicago and other leading ports at the same premium for gold as the market rate at New York. This could be continued after January 1st, when New York is the rate of par, and therefore the same as elsewhere.

Second—United States notes being at par with coin can, I think, under the existing law, be received for customs duties, and this is the only purpose for which coin is required by law to be paid to the government by a citizen, and it is the purpose for which it is equally desired. If there is any doubt upon this point, Congress may especially authorize it.

Third—If United States notes are taken for duties in New York they must be taken for duties in every part of the United States, otherwise an unconstitutional preference would be made in favor of one part over other parts in the United States.

Fourth—After resumption United States notes must be held and maintained at par for all purposes in all parts of the United States. They can be transported easily and cheaply and will be so readily and cheaply received in New York, but the same would not be the case if they were convertible into United States notes into the chief commercial city, we practically secure the same convertibility at every other place in the United States. Exchange is usually in favor of New York, but the same would be the case elsewhere, and will not exceed the small cost of transporting United States notes to New York.

This may and has occurred when specie payments were the rule everywhere, and is less likely to occur now when we have a uniform paper circulation current in all parts of the United States.

My general answer, therefore, to you is, that the United States will maintain its notes at par in all parts of the United States, and will do so by the redemption of such notes as are presented by the assistant treasurer at New York, and by the receipt of United States notes for both custom duties and bonds. I think this can be done without a change of law, but this Congress must be the judge. Having treasury United States notes and coin as a next equivalent in all transactions with the government, and all business everywhere in the United States will adapt itself to some standard. I do not think that I ought to go further, and perhaps, in my desire to be frank with you, I may have broached questions that should await the opening of Congress.

Political Prosecutions in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—The Citizens' association will file their quo warranto cases relating to the late elections, on Tuesday next. Flanagan, counsel for the contesting city administration, was called before the grand jury on Friday morning and requested to furnish evidence of fraud in the late election. He stated that he knew nothing of his personal knowledge, but was possessed of a large amount of proof through his clients for their civil suits which he could not divulge at present without injuring their interests. He referred the grand jury to the criminal cases before the United States commissioner, where they would obtain the names of accused and names of prosecutor's witnesses. He believed that the State courts had distinctly intimated that any cases which had been sent before the United States circuit court.

Fever a Slow Growth.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 23.—A short time before the season of the epidemic a number of German emigrants arrived by the steamship Frankfurt. Not one of these emigrants had been attacked with fever, and during the last week those who were bound for Texas went to Houston. Ten of the latter had been lodging in a house where there had been early in the epidemic ten malignant cases of fever, and four deaths from black vomit, and not a single one was taken sick. This shows that all sporadic cases are of those who have had the germ of fever absorbed in their system some time ago or relapsed, and that the air is free and has been so for over a month from fever poison.

Wrestling Match—Crookedness Charged.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The wrestling match for \$1,000 a side between John MacMahon, of Vermont, and late of California, and James H. McCormick, of Detroit, took place to-night at McCormick hall. MacMahon won the first fall and MacMahon the last two and the match result was not fairly reached.

HIS ROYAL NIBS.

Stormy Trip from England to America—Arrival of the Sarmatian at Halifax—Log of the Trip Showing a Very Disagreeable Passage.

HALIFAX, Nov. 23.—The Sarmatian was signalled at 6:40 during very thick weather. A steam tug went down the harbor to meet her, and after some time returned, reporting the signal must have been an error, as the steamer could not be found. Signals remained up, however, and about 9 o'clock two guns were heard, confirming the report of the steamer's approach. The weather was still thick. The tug again went down. The weather cleared, and the Sarmatian was found coming to anchor between McNabs and Georges islands. The following is a report of the voyage: Friday, Nov. 15th.—Ship had run 190 miles after a leaving Movilla. The Sarmatian experienced heavy weather from the northeast, which continued during the whole night and part of next day. The ship rolled heavily and took in large bodies of water. Saturday, 16th, 140 miles. Sunday, 17th, 131 miles, ran into finer weather and, sea moderating, ship made good headway. Monday, 18th, 111 miles, the morning broke with a strong breeze from the southwest, accompanied by heavy squalls. These gradually increased till noon, when the sea became a hurricane, carrying away the main trysail, and causing a very heavy cross sea, which broke over the vessel fore and aft; one sea stove in the smoking room, and the other pitched heavily, and began to break about 3 p. m. Tuesday, 19th, 174 miles; all night and next morning sea ran very heavy. Wednesday, 20th, 335 miles; heavy moderate gale from southeast. Her royal highness better. Carried all sail. Thursday, 21st, 222 miles; fresh breeze and cloudy, wind southeast to northwest. Friday, 22d, 310 miles—strong wind and cloudy squalls; wind southeast to northwest. Saturday, 23d, 319 miles—strong breeze from southeast and hazy, and a great deal of fog. Her royal highness appeared on deck for the first time to-day. Arrived off Halifax at 9:30. Her royal highness suffered somewhat severely during the voyage, but she is convalescing, and it is confidently expected will speedily recover her accustomed health. The rest of the party are all well. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Sarmatian immediately after her arrival and remained on board. There are a number of professional pickpockets in town in anticipation of a good harvest during the reception. Four suspicious characters were taken a couple of days ago, and were being leaving on a train this morning, but were afterwards released.

THE OLD WORLD.

THE ADVANCE ON AFGHAN.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Times in its monetary article says: "Many reasons make it appear probable that the winter campaign will close with the occupation of Daka Khuram and the Peshaw valleys. The winter is drawing near, cold is intense, and fuel and forage in the mountainous districts scarce. So, for prudential reasons, the Indian government will not care to entangle their armies too far in the hills at this season till their communications are more secure and their commissariat and transport arrangements on a more approved footing. Three columns as at present constituted are too weak for extended operations in the direction of Jellabad, Ghugani and Candahar. Were Gen. Maude's division massed at Jamrud, had Gen. Roberts' strong supports at Peshawar, and Gen. Primrose were ebullient between Sakar and Quetta, we should be inclined to believe in the possibility of a further advance. As it is, from a military point of view, we doubt its practicability.

Winona & St. Peter Railroad—Madder and Madder.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]
WINONA, Nov. 23.—C. H. Knapp, of this city, has been appointed assistant general freight agent of the Chicago & Northwestern road, with special jurisdiction over the Winona & St. Peter division and its new branches. The new premium rate announced to take effect was premature. The night train will run on the Chicago branch next week. The main line of the Winona & St. Peter road with its new branches now covers a total of 445 miles.

The people here are still busy collecting funds for the big fight. The people here are getting madder every day.

Exciting Foot Race.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 23.—An exciting foot race took place here to-day between C. H. Williams, of Denver, and Davis of California. The stakes were a thousand dollars a side. The race was won by Williams. Time, 9 1/2 seconds. Distance, 100 yards. Thirty thousand dollars changed hands on the result.

Fast Trotting on the Pacific Slope.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—At Oakland track to-day the ten-mile trot between Controller and Red Cross was won handily by the former in the fastest time on record, 27:23 1/2; Red Cross, 27:35. At Ohio Haras and Sweetzer 1000, \$500 added if Goldsmith Maid's time on the same track (2:14 1/2) was beaten. A high wind prevailed. Sweetzer won the first heat in 2:18; Haras won the second and third heats in 2:15 and 2:16 1/2.

The Treasury a Little Short.

There's a case in hand, a very hard one; but one can't expect anything better in a place where the tax levy is thirty-two mills. A party canvassing for Walker's atlas at the last meeting of the so-called board of trade, there were four members present. To them were exhibited his atlas—the geographical maps were exposed, the topographical aspect was exhibited, and the statistical portion of the work was commented upon. The assembled board of trade got up a mild-mannered enthusiasm over the matter. An unanimous vote was recorded in favor of the purchase, and Davis of California, a high tide of trade and its members demanded that it should be filed for reference. W. D. Washburn, Esq., and Richard Chute, Esq., indorsed the resolution of purchase, and gave an order on the secretary of the board for the payment of the purchase. When the order was presented the secretary declined to honor it.

Why?

"Why haven't that amount of money on hand in the treasury?"
"Price, \$15."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Chairman Atkins, of the house committee on appropriations, says he does not think there will be any necessity for an extra session of Congress.

Read the Governor's Thanksgiving Proclamation and then read the ode to "Old Settlers and New Comers," last page.

GEN. HANCOCK.

HIS VISIT TO ST. PAUL AS THE GUEST OF GEN. TERRY.

A "Globe" Reporter Interviews Him Last Evening—His Visit Not Upon Public Business—The Transfer of the Indians to the War Department—Gen. Hancock's Views on the Subject.

Gen. W. S. Hancock, commander of the Division of the Atlantic, (formerly in charge of this department), reached St. Paul yesterday, and was conveyed to Gen. Terry's residence, No. 130 Summit avenue, whose guest he will remain while in the city. A GLOBE reporter called at Gen. Terry's residence last evening and found Gen. Hancock surrounded by a large number of his personal friends. The man of interrogations was received with the utmost courtesy by the general, who, by the way, looks remarkably hale and hearty. The general's fine military bearing and soldierly physique is only equalled by his urbanity and courteous demeanor.

In reply to questions, Gen. Hancock stated that his visit has no important significance; he was not here upon any public business. His visit to St. Paul was owing solely to his desire to meet some more old friends, renew old associations, and look again upon "things familiar," and rejoice in the growth and prosperity of a region with which he was a few years since officially connected. He had private business at St. Louis, and he took the opportunity of looking in upon St. Paul and her sister city.

When asked if he could state anything of interest respecting the Sherman-Sheridan-Schurz imbroglio, the general stated that as a military officer he would hardly like to give an opinion or say anything about it. The matter had now got where it would be thoroughly investigated, and no doubt evidence would be obtained and testimony given so that a wise conclusion would be