Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1878. NUMBER 324.

CONGRESS CLATTER

THE NATIONAL BEAR GARDEN IN FULL BLAST.

The Trade Dollar Commands Attention in Both Houses—Military Academy and Fortification Bill Passes the House—Stanley Matthews Comes to the Defense of the Texas Pacific Subsidy—Gen. Sherman Gives His Reasons for Favoring a Transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department—Party Caucuses on the Blaine Bill—Appointments by the President Sent to the Senate—Miscellaneous.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senator Paddock submitted a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of making trade dollars a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and providing for suspension of the coinage of the standard silver dollar of 412½ grains, and the recoining of the same into trade dollars of 420 grains, and for such additional coinage of trade dollars as the needs of the country may demand. Laid over.

A large number of appointments which were made during the recess were sent to the Senate, including the New York customs nominations, and Hillhouse for assistant treasurer at New York.

The standing and other committees existing at close of the last session are continued.

SMALL BONDS.

Senator Morrill introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue in exchange for United States notes, or coin, certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10 or any multiple thereof, not exceeding $100, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum, and convertible at any time within one year into the 4 per cent. bonds described in the refunding act, and the money so received shall be applied to the payment of the 5.20 bonds, in the mode prescribed by said act; and he is authorized to prescribe suitable rules and regulations in conformity with this act.

SILVER COIN.

Senator Beck submitted the following:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be and is hereby directed to inform the Senate what amount and denomination of silver coin has been redeemed in payment of customs duties since the beginning of the current fiscal year, and whether or not he has applied the silver coin so received, in whole or part, to the payment of interest on bonds or notes of the United States. If it has not been so applied to that purpose or in part only, state what portion has been so used and on what character of such payments. Also, that he be directed to inform the Senate of the amount of interest he has paid on bonds and notes of the United States since the current fiscal year began, and the amount of such interest he has paid in gold and silver coin respectively.

Senator Edmunds—I should like to have that amended so as to have the secretary show what kind of silver coin has been used, so we may know if there was subsidiary coin paid.

Thus amended the resolution was agreed to.

At the conclusion of the morning business Senator Matthews called up the Texas Pacific railroad bill, and made an address in favor thereof. He argued that the government would merely guarantee the payment of the interest on the bonds of the Texas Pacific road to the extent of nearly $2,000,000 per annum. It was manifest that the indemnity to the government was perfect. Ultimate loss by the government was rendered impossible unless it should turn out that after the completion of the road it should not be worth the accrued interest. But such a suppesition was not to be entertained. He did not believe the government of the United States would be called upon to make any advances out of its own treasury. The Texas Pacific railroad, skirting the southern boundary of the United States, would form a basis line from which lateral lines would radiate, attracting a new and profitable trade, and soon a market would be found for products of the United States in Mexico. The general influence of such trade over our national interests with Mexico would be powerful. The construction of the Texas & Pacific roads would open, by legitimate means, the northern states of Mexico to industrial colonies. The construction of the Texas Pacific road would result in a saving to the government of more than $2,000,000 per annum. It was not fair nor just to the present measure to dispose of it upon the summary objection that it was a subsidy.

He then spoke of the constitutional power of Congress to regulate commerce and said: The Texas Pacific bill should be passed as a matter of justice to the Southern States, as the government owed protection to all and demanded obedience alike from all.

HOT SPRINGS COMMISSION.

Senator Conover submitted a resolution providing for a committee to investigate how the section of the sundry civil appropriation bill, passed last session, relating to the Hot Spsings commission, was omitted in the enrollment of the bill, whether Senator Conover had any connection therewith, and government officers investigated the matter after the adjournment of Congress. Agreed to.

An executive session followed, and when the doors re-opened, the Senate adjourned till tomorrow.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Several bills were introduced for recoining silver trade dollars into standard silver dollars, the repeal of the resumption act and the appointment of committees on the yellow fever epidemic.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Cox, N. Y.—To give notice of the termination of the treaty of 1868, with the North German confederation.

By Mr. Ward—To abolish the tariff on matches.

By Mr. Harris, Va.—To abolish the requirement of proof of loyalty as a condition precedent to obtaining pensions for services in the war of 1812.

By Mr. Rainey—To punish election frauds.

By Mr. Bell—To authorize tobacco raisers to sell their products without payment of tax.

By Mr. Chalmers—To prevent corruption in elections.

By Mr. Gibson—For the improvement of the Mississippi river from its mouth to its headwaters.

By Messrs. Durham and Price—To make trade dollars a legal tender.

By Mr. Debrell—To make trade dollars and other silver coins a legal tender.

By Mr. Hunter—To require the secretary of the treasury to receive trade dollars in exchange for legal tender silver dollars.

By Mr. Foot—For a like purpose, and to stop further coinage of trade dollars.

All the bills on this subject were on motion of Mr. Stevens referred to the committee on coinage, of which he is chairman.

By Mr. Brentano—In relation to the expulsion from Germany of a naturalized American Citizen, Julius Bauer.

By Mr. Harrison—for the admission and registry of foreign built ships.

After a struggle was made over the reference of this bill as between the committees on commerce and ways and means, it was finally referred to the committee on commerce.

By Mr. Springer—For termination of the naturalization treaty with Prussia.

APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED.

The House went into committee of the whole on the military academy appropriation bill, which appropriates $276,047, or $16,000 below the appropriation of the current year.

The military academy and fortifications bills passed. Adjourned.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

Indian Transfer.

SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Gen. Sherman to-day submitted to the joint commission on the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department a number of official documents verifying his previous statements regarding the advisability of the transfer. The general described the sufferings of the Indians, and said the army should either be transferred to the interior department or the Indian bureau to the war department. Under the existing management the government was very heavily taxed and the poor Indian was driven to the wall, notwithstanding. It was his opinion that twenty years hence the American population would reach 80,000,000, and as the population increased the Indian reservations would be required for cultivation, and the Indian should be cared for now that he might be prepared for the emergency. The total number of Indians is nearly 222,000, and under military management could be placed under civilian agents, always, however, retaining military power over them. With reference to the proposition of the Indian bureau to arm the young bucks as soldiers or policemen, Gen. Sherman said the idea was unadvisable as it was simply arming a bitter enemy. Should the transfer be made Indian wars would be unheard of. All troubles could be foreseen and outbreaks prevented.

Quartermaster General Meigs contended that the transfer must prove beneficial to both the Indians and the army.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day.

New York—Edwin A. Merritt, collector of customs; Silas W. Burt, naval officer; Thomas Hillhouse, United States assistant treasurer.

United States Consuls—Andrew Cohen, Pennsylvania, at Pernambuco; Henry Dithmar, New York, at Breslin; G. W. Fish, Michigan, at Tunis; John L. Frisbee, Michigan, at Rio Grande, Brazil; John S. Mosby, Virginia, at Hong Kong; Asa C. Prindle, New York, at Para; Henry Ruggles, Connecticut, at Malta; Eugene Schuyler, New York, at Birmingham; M. M. Thompson, District of Columbia, at Southampton.

John C. White, Illinois, secretary of legation in Brazil.

S. Newton Pettis, Pennsylvania, minister resident and consul-general, Bolivia.

G. H. Harris Heap, Pennsylvania, consul general, Constantinople.

New Orleans mint—Henry S. Foote, Mississippi, superintendent; Max Ferdinand Bonanzo, Louisiana, refiner; James Albrecht, Louisiana, assayer; Martin V. Davis, Pennsylvania, coiner.

Collector of customs—John Fuller, Ohio, district of Miami, Ohio.

Collectors of internal revenue—Fleming W. Robb, Nebraska, for the district of Nebraska; John L. Pennington, Arkansas, for the district of Dakota.

Miscellaneous—Russell B. Harrison, Pennsylvania, to be assayer in charge of the assay office in Helena.

Party Caucuses.

BLAINE'S RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Blaine resolution for inquiring into the recent elections in the Southern States was considered in caucus to day by both Republicans and Democrats. The Republicans decided to press the resolution for adoption after an amendment that the investigation be made by a special committee instead of the judiciary committee. The Republicans also decided to offer soon a resolution declaring the entire validity of the constitutional amendments and asserting the propriety of enforcing them by appropriate legislation.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS

decided to take the position that the Blaine resolution should be amended to refer to violations of election laws and abridgement of suffrage in both Northern and Southern States, and thus amended to vote for its adoption.

The Bancroft Treaty with Germany.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The joint resolution introduced to-day by Representative Springer requests the President to give notice to the government of Germany that the treaty of Feb. 22, 1868, known as the Bancroft treaty, will be terminated by this government at the end of twelve months after giving notice. The objectionable part of the treaty is the clause which provides with reference to naturalization, that the intent not to return to one's adopted country may be held to exist when persons naturalized in one country reside more than two years in the other country. If the Bancroft treaty be terminated the rights of citizens of either country residing in the other will be determined by the treaty of 1828, which recognizes the equal rights of native and naturalized citizens to sojourn in the territories of each government.

Miscellaneous.

RESUMPTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The House committee on banking and currency to-day determined to oppose adoption of the Senate substitute for the House bill to repeal the specie resumption act, both of which were left on the Speaker's table at the close of the last session.

WAYS AND MEANS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The committee of ways and means in a general interchange of views to-day, indicated that it will confine itself to the current business without considering measures for a change of tariff or kindred legislation.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

The testimany taken regarding reform in the New York custom house is printed, and will be considered Tuesday next.

REDEMPTION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The bill introduced today by Representative Phillips provides that the redemption of notes in coin shall be suspended whenever coin in the treasury shall be reduced to $50,000,000, and that when the amount of coin in the treasury exceeds $100,000,000 the surplus shall be used for redemption of bonds bearing the highest rate of interest that are subject to call.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CASES.

The first of the Pacific railroad cases, the Union Pacific company against the United States, was argued to-day in the supreme court, together with similar cases set for argument the 12th inst. Among the questions raised is, what legally constitutes the net earnings of a railway company?

MORE TESTIMONY.

The House committee on elections to-day decided to receive additional testimony in the contested election cases of Haralson vs. Shelly, of Alabama, and Frost vs. Metcalf, of Missouri, Shelly and Frost being the sitting members.

TO BE RESUMED.

A member of the Potter investigation committee stated to-day that it was the intention to send a sub-committee to New Orleans to continue the investigation there, which was terminated by the yellow fever epidemic.

Sunday Observance in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—The growing prevalance of Sunday amusements and various other methods of desecrating the Sabbath which have become notorious in this city for months past, has finally aroused public opinion. A meeting of sixty prominent citizens was held at the Grand hotel this evening and a working committee of twenty appointed wo will endeavor to enfore existing laws, and if additional legislation is needed, direct their efforts towards securing it. The plan of working will be in essential feature similar to that pursued in New York.

A Successful Swing.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 3.—This afternoon a large crowd assembled on the viaduct to witness the first swing of the massive iron drawbridge that connects the east and west sides of the city, over the Cuyahoga river, it being the first and a test swing. Fifteen men swung the draw in eleven minutes. Everything worked smoothly, all the measurements being exact. The total weight of the bridge and table is 625 tons. The formal opening of the viaduct will probably take place December 27th.

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

RECORD OF DEVILTRIES, FIRES AND OTHER MISFORTUNES.

Fred Hittman, at Rochester, Saves His Neck, but Gets a Life Sentence--Collision Between a Passenger and Freight Train on the Winona and St. Peter Road--Two Men Burned to Death in a Coal Tar Tank at St. Louis--A Black Fiend in Louisiana Disposed of by Judge Lynch--Miscellaneous.

DISCHARGED.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINONA, Minn., Dec. 4.—The trial of Capt. Van Gorder, for assault upon Robert George with a dangerous weapon, resulted in the discharge of the defendent.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAIN COLLIDE.

The regular passenger train, bound west, on the Winona & St. Peter railroad, collided with a freight at 4 o'clock this morning two miles west of Claremont. Both locomotives were badly wrecked and three head of cattle were killed, but the train men escaped injury. The conductor of the freight claims his watch was twenty-six minutes slow, and thus threw him out of time. The track will be cleared in time for the regular trains to-night.

STATE'S PRISON FOR LIFE.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

ROCHESTER, Minn., Dec. 3.—Fred. Hittman, who murdered John Schroeder, last summer, plead guilty, and was sentenced for life to the State's prison, with the first day of each month in solitary confinement. He murdered his friend in cold blood, for $28, and deserves the gallows, but our law lets him off thus easy.

A NEGRO BRUTE MADE WAY WITH.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—A special dispatch from Franklin, La., reports that a negro man named Mausland, Saturday evening attempted to outrage a female member of the family of the sheriff of St. Mary's parish, but was driven off by the timely arrival of assistance. Late Saturday night Mausland broke into a house and attempted to outrage a widow lady living near town, but the screams of the inmates brought neighbors to the rescue. The negro was pursued and captured Sunday, and after being identified by the ladies, was placed in the lock-up. Yesterday morning the lock-up was found broken open and blood stains leading to the wharf near by. The theory is that friends of the ladies, outraged at the brutal conduct of the negro, went in force during the night, took him from the lock-up, cut his throat and threw his body in the Bayou Teche. A meeting of citizens of Franklin and vicinity was held last night to consider the disturbed condition of the community and take steps for the suppression of lawlessness, by the establishment of volunteer night police.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—H. H. Bodeman and Dr. Chas. J. Mullen, arrested charged with being concerned in the alleged infanticide case reported Sunday night, have been released on $2,000 bail. The testimony taken by the commissioner has been sent to the grand jury, and the matter will be further investigated.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The residence of A. McPherson, near Dixon, Solans county, burned this morning. An Indian girl employed by the family perished in the flames.

STORES CREMATED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 3.—Six stores were burned at Fayetteville this morning. Stocks mostly saved. Loss $20,000; insurance $10,000.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF TWO MEN.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—While two men were working inside of a large iron tank, with coal tar, in the Belcher sugar refinery, between 10 and 12 o'clock this morning, the coal tar took fire in some mysterious way, and, before the men could be rescued, they were burned to death. The names of the burned men were John Leich and Henry Weis, both men of family. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the breaking of a lantern they were using igniting the coal tar.

DROWNED.

STAUNTON, Va., Dec. 3.—William Lewis, brother of ex-Senator Lewis, was drowned yesterday, while fording the Shenandoah river at Port Republic. His colored driver and a pair of horses were also drowned. Ex-Senator Lewis was himself crossing the river in a skiff at the time of the accident.

PAIL FACTORY FIRE.

DETROIT, Dec. 3—Comstock's tub and pail factory, Grand Rapids, was damaged by fire $10,000 worth this morning. No insurance.

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS.

Trade Overweighted by Large Arrivals—Millers Purchasing Freely.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Mark *Lane Express* says: trade is still overweighted by large supplies. The quantity of wheat and flour at present on passage to the kingdom being 326,000 quarters more than at a corresponding time last year. Imports of foreign wheat into London have been liberal, last Monday's returns showing arrivals of nearly 86,000 quarters, more than half which came from Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. Much of the foreign wheat arriving goes direct to millers who now buy largely. The cost of freight and insurance and amount of business done off stands is considerably affected thereby. Stocks are consequently not materially increased and there is no scarcity of granary room.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Arrived, Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Arrived, Herder, from Hamburg; Canada, from Havre; Bothnia, the Queen and Wyoming, from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Arrived, steamer City of Sydney, from Sydney via Honolulu, etc. Sailed, steamer City of Tokio, Hong Kong via Yokohama.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 3.—Arrived, Spain, from New York.

An Indian Trader Acquitted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A Yankton dispatch says the case of the government against E. E. Hudson, late trader at Crow Creek agency, for alleged forgery of twenty-three vouchers, on trial before the United States commissioner, was dismissed to-night, the prosecution failing to back up its charge. This is one of the most important cases in the large batch brought up against river Indian men.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

O'Leary, in the first twenty-four hours at Philadelphia, walked 110 miles.

Denning & Webster, ship builders, of Quebec, have failed with heavy liabilities.

At the Los Angelos, Cal., election yesterday the working men elected their entire ticket, except three councilmen.

A freshet has carried away, at Skowhegan, Me., Moore & Wilson's carding mill and part of Bachelor's tannery. Other mills and bridges are threatened.

The Penocook savings bank at Fisherville, N. H., has been closed by the bank commissioners. The trouble was brought about by imprudent investments.

Robert J. Wheeler, not yet 21, son of a well known citizen of Jersey City, has absconded after robbing his employer, Joseph Yoeman, cotton broker, of $41,000.

Governor elect Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, was entertained at a dinner in New York last evening. Gov. Hartranft and many conspicuous men in Pennsylvania politics were present.

The grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows convened in Chicago yesterday, eighty-five members being present. The fraternity has 2,000 lodges and 18,000 members in the United States alone.

The remains of Bishop Willmar, lying in state in Christ church, New Orleans, were viewed by large numbers of all denominations yesterday. The remains were sent by the evening train to Baltimore for interment.

OUR COMMERCE.

Assembling of the New Orleans Convention—Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee President—Congratulattory Addresses, Committees Appointed, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—The commercial convention assembled at the Varieties theatre and was called to order by Gen. Cyrus Bussey, chairman of the executive committee. After prayers by Rev. Dr. Palmer, Gov. Nicholls delivered an address of welcome, and was frequently applauded. Mr. Murray, of Kentucky, replied to Gov. Nicholls in a beautifully sincere speech. He spoke of the necessity of laying aside all political conservatism and joining together as members of one grand national family, for the furtherence of their generl interest.

Gen. Bussey, as chairman of the committee on arrangements, then addressed the convention on the navigation of the Mississippi river, showing that that stream is the natural and only means of transportation advantageous to the country. He drew attention to the fact that our government was blind to its interests by allowing a great natural advantage to be unused. He also favored the Texas Pacific railroad.

Edward D. Holton, of Milwaukee, temporary chairman, also addressed the convention. A committee of one from each State was appointed on credentials.

After recess the convention permanently organized by the election of Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, president, H. G. Hester, of New Orleans, secretary, and a vice president from each State represented. Committees were appointed on Pacific roads, improvements of the Mississippi river, and on foreign trade, after which the convention adjourned till tomorrow.

A DYING GOVERNOR.

Hopes of the Recovery of Gov. Wade Hampton Abandoned—Great Sorrow in South Carolina.

[Columbia Special (Dec. 1) to Chicago Times.]

For several days past the most alarming rumors have been current on the streets regarding the condition of Gov. Hampton, but in consequence of the reticence of his physicians and members of his family nothing positive could be obtained until to-day. His critical condition has become known and his serious affliction is the sole topic of conversation on the streets and in families. Everybody feels that his death would be a loss to South Carolina at this juncture of political affairs which would be incalculable. He has gradually grown worse since his accident, and now it is a question of life and death, which will be decided in a few days. While some physicians advised amputation, others hoped to save his leg. Gov. Hampton himself opposed amputation, but erysipalas having set in amputation will hardly save him. Last night an eminent surgeon from Charleston and another from Augusta, Ga., were summoned in consultation with the local physicians and they arrived on a special train last night. Their opinion of the Governor's condition is very unfavorable. The opinion prevails that his death from his wound is inevitable, and a feeling of deep gloom pervades the whole community. The ministers in all the churches of the city made public announcement of his serious illness, and a union prayer meeting was held to-night to supplicate Almighty God "to let pass from our lips this bitter cup." The Governor is a man of remarkable constitution but in sadness it is believed that he will not recover from this affliction.

COW PRODUCTS.

The Aggregate Astonishes Gen. Butler, or at Least He Says So.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—About 30,000 people vised the dairy fair to-night. A butter and cheese factory was in operation in one corner of the building. Gen. B. F. Butler spoke on the development of the products of the cow, and said it was amazing, but over $350,000,000 worth of butter and cheese had been produced in this country the past year. He recommended the sub-division of land in this country as in France, which is more productive than this country, because the lands are limited in extent and more highly cultivated. The aggregation of large quantities has always resulted in poor tillage and little productiveness.

The East St. Louis Imbroglio.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—In accordance with a resolution passed by the city council of East St. Louis yesterday, City Marshal Carpenter took possession to-day of the market house, the headquarters of Mayor Bowman, together with all the city records contained therein, and conveyed the latter to the headquarters of the Metropolitan police force. Mayor Bowman protested against the proceeding, but offered no resistance, leaving his office quietly when Marshal Carpenter directed him to. The mayor issued a proclamation this evening reciting the act of the city marshal, appealing to the citizens to preserve peace, and stating he would take legal means to reinstate himself in the city building, and announcing that in the meantime his office and those of the city clerk and other officers will be in a building on the opposite side of the street. This is one of the results of the imbrogolio between the mayor and the general law council on one side and the charter council on the other, which prevailed and caused so much trouble last summer.

Charter Elections.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 3.—Hobart A. Bigelow, Republican, was elected mayor by a heavy majority over Shelton, Democrat, and Gallagher, Greenback. The rest of the Republican ticket was also elected.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 3.—Williams, Greenbacker, is elected mayor by 458 majority over Parmenter, Republican.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 3.—John G. Baxter was to-day elected mayor of the city of Louisville, over Henry T. Jefferson, by a majority exceeding 5,000 votes.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 3.—L. J. Powers, run by the dissatisfied Republicans and Butler men and Abbott Democrats, is elected mayor over Major Wright, Republican, who held the office for four years. Powers, 2,168; Wright, 1,862.

Wharton Endorsed by the New Orleans Republicans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—In refutation of the charges against Marshal Wharton, similar to those published in the New York *Times* of Nov. 21, he has forwarded to the President a statement endorsing and entirely exonerating him from all of said charges, signed by every prominent federal official present in the city, white and colored. It is also signed by the chairman of the Republican State Central committee, chairman of the parish committee, and by numerous other prominent Republicans, among them ex-Lieut. Gov. Antoine. The New Orleans *Observer*, a Republican paper, published in the city and owned and edited by prominent colored men, strongly favors Wharton.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1:00 A. M.—Indications for upper lake region colder, clear weather, with frequent light rain or snow; winds mostly northwesterly, higher pressure. For upper Mississippi valley, cloudy weather, areas light rain or snow followed by clearing weather; winds mostly northwesterly, stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure. For lower Missouri valley, clear or partially cloudy weather, cold, northerly winds, rising barometer, followed in north portion by warmer, southerly winds, falling barometer.

The Chicago Wheat Corner.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—At the morning board, the market advanced a trifle. During the afternoon the market receded a trifle and closed only a shade higher than last evening. It is stated to-night that Keene has received a large additional sum from New York, and that tomorrow there will be a movement in Milwaukee to capture all incoming wheat and hold it in the interests of the combination.

OVER THE WATER.

The Afghan Invasion—Reported Evacuation of Jellallabad, Leaving an Open Road to Cabul—Miscellaneous Old World News.

FIGHTING ALL DAY.

LAHORE, Dec. 3.—It is reported at headquarters that a battle lasting all day yesterday took place between Gen. Roberts' command and the Afghans, in Peiwar Pass. The Afghan governor of Candahar is removing his family to Zarah. The ameer, Sheere Ali, has levied two lacs of rupees on Candahar.

INSURGENT OUTRAGES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3.—The basis for a settlement of the Novi Bazar question probably is joint Austrian and Turkish occupation. Insurgent Bulgarian bands are forming all through Macedonia, and Rhodope refugees are descending into the Port Lugas district and murdering and robbing indiscriminately. Turkish troops have been sent to the scene.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3.—Basha Bazouks and Circassians defeated the Bulgarian insurgents in the Milnik district of Macedonia, and burned twenty more villages. Only 1,000 inhabitants escaped.

A CABINET QUESTION.

PESTH, Dec. 3.—Count Andrassy declares in consequence of the proceedings of the budget committee he will make approval of the policy a cabinet question.

SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—J. B. Deaking, cotton manufacturer of Overdarwen and Winchester, who runs 600 looms, has suspended.

GLADSTONE CENSURED.

The *Times* in a leading editorial severely censures Gladstone's speech for the tendency of its inference on the fortunes of the country no less than on those of the Liberal party.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3.—The Porte has announced its readiness to discuss a definitive treaty of peace with Russia, whose attitude appears to be conciliatory.

THE REICHSRATH.

VIENNA, Dec. 3.—The emperor has summoned the Reichsrath to assemble the 10th inst.

EVACUATED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The viceroy telegraphs intelligence has been received that Jellallabad has been evacuated, and no Afghan troops are nearer than Cabul.

BANK OFFICERS CONVICTED.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—M. T. Kindt, manager, and M. Fortamps, president of the Banque De Belgique, who defrauded the bank of 20,000,000 francs, have been convicted and sentenced, the former to fifteen years solitary confinement and the latter to one year's imprisonment with $1,200 fine.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Vienna says the return of the reserves from Bosnia and Herzegovinia has been stopped, and many have been ordered to rejoin their regiments.

SWITZERLAND AND THE POPE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The *Journal de Geneve* authoritatively denies the truth of the report that Switzerland has refused to receive the Papal Nuncio. A Geneva correspondent reports the Pope has transferred Mons Mermillad from the nominal bishopric of Geneva. If correctly reported that act is a very conciliatory one.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENT.

PESTH, Dec. 3.—The *Pesther Lloyd* says: A Russian division at Odessa has been ordered to proceed immediately to Bourgas.

REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Peshawur, under date of Tuesday, says the Second division under General Maude, will arrive here to-day.

OIL DUTY.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 3.—The chamber of deputies to-day concluded the discussion on the budget, and adopted the proposal reducing the duty on oil.

CATHOLIC IMMIGRATION.

Lecture by Hon. Dillon O'Brien, at Chicago, Ill.

Hon. Dillon O'Brien, of this city, delivered a lecture at Maskell hall, Chicago, on Sunday, in the interests of Catholic immigration to Minnesota. The Chicago *Times* gives the following report of the meeting: At the door, circulars of the Minnesota Catholic immigration bureau were distributed, which gave an extended account of the four colonies established by the Catholic bureau, under the auspices of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ireland, and instructions to new immigrants.

The meeting was called to order about eight o'clock by Mr. Wm. J. Onahan, who after a few introductory remarks on the importance of the subject of immigration and on the character of the speaker of the evening, introduced Mr. Dillon O'Brien, who spoke for an hour on the subject of "Immigration to the Land." He considered it one of the greatest which can engage the attention of the American people to-day. As a remedy for the labor problem, a problem which is knocking with menacing blows at the very doors of our free institutions, he looked upon it as taking the foremost place. But he would not, at present, discuss it in its national bearings; he would only regard it as it affected his own people. Too long has Irish immigration been neglected, until the time for taking their due proportion of the soil of their adopted country has almost passed away. The Irish drifted to these shores without an intelligent friend to advise them before they left or counsel them when they arrived. Not so the Germans. Their system of immigration is almost perfect. Look at the results here at home. What is the status of the Germans in the great commonwealth of Illinois to-day? "I am aware," said the speaker, "that many, very many obstacles stood between the poor Irish emigrant and the land which could build him up and give him an independent home; but the greater the difficulties, the more need had he of intelligent friends, and he had but few." While carrying on immigration work in Minnesota, they had not failed to urge upon others to do likewise, in other States. They had applied to wealthy Irishmen all over the country, to organize a land stock company and thereby raise a large fund to help families without means of their own to go upon the land.

The speaker then went into an account of the Catholic colonies founded by Bishop Ireland in Minnesota. Not to speak of the government lands taken up by their immigrants, over 100,000 acres of railroad land, controlled by the Catholic colonization bureau of Minnesota have been sold to settlers, and the 100,000 acres remaining will be sold next summers.

In conclusion, Mr. O'Brien urged those of his countrymen adapted to agricultural life, to set out for the land; and his countrymen, in general, to encourage the idea of making a brave effort to get their due share of the soil of their adopted country. "Let us," he said, "anchor in the land, that we may not drift away, leaving no record after us. Give me, as levers, with power to wield them, temperance and a healthy immigration to the land, and I will raise up this old race to be the glory of the republic that opened its arms to receive us when we fled all naked to its shores, and gave to our sorrow-clouded brows the baptism of freedom, American citizens' life."

Ranche Burned by Indians.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Dec. 3.—A herder just in from Niobrara river reports North's ranche on Dismal river was burned by Indians, who have already run off 300 head of horses from that ranche. The herders are fortifying themselves at Bratt's ranche on Birdwood. Great fears are entertained for the safety of a supply party of five men, now thirty days out from North Platte.

The storm yesterday did much damage in the vicinity of Hartford, Conn., especially to the tobacco crop.

GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

THE GREAT INDIAN FIGHTER IN ST. PAUL.

His Views Upon the Indian Problem--Believes Them Susceptible of Civilization--Condemns the Present Policy as Extravagant and Detrimental to Both the White and the Red Man.

The Metropolitan hotel register last night bore the name "N. A. Miles, U. S. A." In full significance, Brevet Major General Nelson A. Miles, Colonel Fifth United States Infantry.

General Miles' name has of late years been so intimately connected with Indian affairs on the frontier, even though the hours were creeping minute by minute towards a new day, a GLOBE man could not and did not resist the opportunity to discuss the situation with him. The general surrendered at the summons on a card, and put himself at the disposal of the GLOBE. The interview was conducted in a casual way, and advantage was taken of the general's full knowlege of the Indian problem and character to permit the conversation to take a wide scope.

The issue was brought by the following question:

"How are Indian matters with you at Fort Keogh?"

"All quiet, and have been so all the summer."

"The 13th of last month you had a bit of scare, did you not?"

"Yes; at first it was supposed the fugitive Southern Cheyennes were in the vicinity, but soon it was discovered that the party consisted of only a few lodges of Sioux who had broken away from their agency."

[This is a further confirmation of General Gibbons' belief. At the time, the affair was currently mentioned with adverse criticism against General Gibbons.]

"What do you think of the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department?"

"I don't think it will be done."

"But it ought to be?"

"I don't think it will be from the simple fact that great influence will be brought to bear to retain it in the interior department. The army don't want it, at least are making no effort to secure the transfer. In the first place the army feel that they are not interested to such an extent as to seek the transfer; then again it is without the province of the army to meddle in the matter. Whatever is done the army will acquiesce in."

"But your opinion as to the advisability—?"

"As to the advisability of it there can be no question. The army should have exclusive control of the Indians. Such a policy would be for their benefit, as well as for the nation at large. In this matter, the only interest the army has, is, that having control, they could and would prevent the reoccurrence of Indian wars. I believe army control would be beneficial both to the government and Indian. The advantages enjoyed by the army to fulfil these requirements, are, first, the system of accountability, which obtains in the war department. It is a system which has been perfected through a hundred years experience, and, in the management of Indian supplies and annuities, this system would be applied to the advantage of the Indian and the government. Again, army officers of experience, standing and rank would be given charge. The selection of Indian agents at present in no way would compare with such officers furnished from the army."

The general enlarged upon this point and stated the well known fact that Indian agents are low salaried officials, appointed for a short time, and that good men for the price—the abstract salary—could not be induced to bury themselves in the wilderness. Army officers would have to go where ordered and again had the advantage of an honorable position for life. The inducement "to make" in the former case was evident. The army officer was both restrained from the inclination to do so by his life-position and the system of accountability imposed.

"Again," continued the general, "if the army had control, the Indians would be kept at peace. Now the foment of war and the disturbance leading to an outbreak is never known to the army. The first intimation comes in the outbreak itself. Then war is declared against all, men, women and children. If the army had charge the first intimation of a disturbance could be quelled, the malcontents subjected to restraint, and the expense and blood attending a war wholly obviated. The military are called in at the last hour when the trouble which has been temporized could have been suppressed in its incipiency."

"You entertain no hopes, then, that the transfer will be made?"

"I have no hopes about it," smilingly remarked the gentleman. "I don't believe it will be done. The Indian bureau is a political machine, and adds too much strength and importance to the department of the interior to be abandoned without a struggle; and there is nobody struggling to get it. The army isn't."

"Well, sir, the Indian problem is a vexed question, anyway?"

"I don't see why it should be. It all rises from a mistaken policy, or rather no policy at all. These savages must be subjected to some system of control. They are not. With every change of administration comes a change in the Indian policy. The Indian commissioner is a new man, and his agents are new men. Four years brings about this revolution. Not infrequently, in fact generally, the Indian commissioner and his subordinates know nothing about Indians. Never saw any except in front of cigar stores. Men are sent to agencies wholly unacquainted with the country, the requirements of their wards, etc. When they begin to realize what is required of them, they are removed. This unsettles the Indians, of course. One agent will tell them one thing; the new one has a different story to relate. The Indian is naturally suspicious, and his mistrust is becoming rapidly a standing disaffection. In this connection, I can readily see how the trust could and would be better managed by army officers.

In further considering and canvassing this phase of the subject, General Miles was of the firm opinion that the savages respected physical force. The army was the exponent of the government's force. Man in no state was governed by moral suasion. Even in our cities, among civilized communities we required a police. The unruly and untamed spirits of the Indians needed the wholesome menace of such a force constantly before them—until they advanced in civilization.

"Civilization, general; can an Indian be civilized?"

"Why not? The trouble has been that our people want to smother him with it, and will not permit him to come at it gradually. Not taking it as we prescribe, we have carried on a cruel, relentless war of extermination against the Indian. Since the days of King Phillip, 200 years ago, we have followed the same plan, have learned nothing."

General Miles then explained his scheme for the redemption and civilization of the aborigines; "the pastoral" plan. The general was the first officer who ever recommended that the Indian should be treated according to nature. He was a savage, the first step in the grade of improvement was to make him a herdsman—from that he could be inducted into agriculture and other progressive arts. This "pastoral" plan has been tried with eminent and unvaried success in several instances. The Navajos, of New Mexico, are a pastoral, and even manufacturing people. Among some of the Cheyennes their ponies have been sold, the proceeds invested in cattle, and they take great interest in their stock. General Miles has adopted the same plan with his captives, Nez Perces, Bannocks, Cheyennes and Sioux at Fort Keogh. They are contented. It is no degradation for an Indian "to tend" stock, but his soul revolts at the handling of a hoe.

"The British government seems to get along with the natives pretty well?"

"That is easy of explanation; they have this advantage: Their country is not subject to the tide of emigration which ours has. The Indian there is comparatively unmolested. Then they have a fixed policy. Their officials are not charged. Once declare the law, and ten years after it remains the same. In that time each tribe of our Indians is supervised by as many agents, each with a new version of how the Indian ought to be managed."

Here Gen. Miles took occasion to allude to the present policy of the Indian bureau. The Indian country was districted off, and each section allotted to some Christian denomination. "Scarcely," remarked the general, "in accordance with the general policy and tradition of our government, the separation of church and state." He believed this policy a failure, and formed his opinion from the frequency of the wars which had arisen even under this "moral force idea." The agents went in unacquainted with the characters with which they had to deal, and imbued with the idea that it was their church business, and their church and its ideas must be their guidance in their intercourse with—not civilized people, but savages.

"General, where is Sitting Bull?"

"He's over the line. He is ready enough to remain there. Owing to the great fuss made over him on this side of the line, he is a man of importance there, and is treated very well, with distinguished consideration. Some of the people have expressed a willingness to return, surrender their ponies and arms. But they don't want to go back to their agencies."

"Speaking of the Indians' disinclination to return to their agencies, what do you think of the Sheridan-Schurz discussion upon