Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1878. NUMBER 347.

PINE LAND RING.

WHAT IS NOT BEING DONE TO EXPOSE THE PLUNDERERS.

It Looks as Though the Big Fish Would Escape Through the Statute of Limitations—What District Attorney Billson is Doing—The Mille Lacs Reservation Grab—Time Called on Col. Piatt B. Walker—He Can a Tale Unfold, and is Invited to to Do So—Fine Lands Which Few People Know About—Shall the Government Be Robbed Without Redress.

It will be recollected that the GLOBE in the issue of the 7th of October last, contained an interview with Mr. Billson, United States district attorney for the district of Minnesota, for the purpose of obtaining information why the numerous cases of pine land trespasses that had been reported by the agents of the government in 1877 had not been prosecuted, and the timber thieves brought into court and required to disgorge a portion of the value of the pine timber cut and stolen from the public lands. We were at that time given by Mr. Billson what appeared to be a satisfactory reason for the delay in the prosecution of said suits. "That the statute of limitation had been set up as intervening, etc." At that interview Mr. Billson stated as follows, in substance:

"We have however, recently received instructions to go ahead with certain cases, not coming under the bar, and already partially worked up, and the parties interested will soon be called upon to come forward and settle or take the consequences of legal proceedings."

From the above statement, the only legitimate conclusion was that suits were at least to be brought against all parties who had been guilty of trespass for the years 1872 and 1873, and that the same should be commenced during the present term of the United States circuit court—or at all events, before the expiration of 1878—that *all* of the cases that had been reported, and the evidence in full ready, or only partially ready, could be saved to the government till such time as a decision upon the questions raised before Justices Miller and Dillon were finally disposed of by the supreme court of the United States. The year 1878 is very near its close. The question that presents itself to our readers is: Has the law branch of the government, through Mr. Billson, taken the necessary steps to protect the rights of the United States? Bring *all* these plunderers, high and low, rich and poor, and more especially those who do and have occupied prominent places in the State, and who have been the leading and principal operators in these timber thefts for years long past, and during the years 1872 and 1873. These identical men, whose names are well known, who have grown rich from this notorious theiving of pine, amounting to many millions of feet. This fact the people wish to know, and will not be satisfied till it is known, nor will they be content with any attempt to cover up the corrupt workings of this notorious ring; as a whole or of individually, has this been done?

It is true that there was published in our columns on the 20th of the present month a list of the names of persons comprising individuals and firms to the number of twenty-eight or more, amounting to some $38,000.

We are in possession of information that we know to be reliable—that the suits last referred to do not by any means cover the amounts of trespass for the years 1872 and 1873, and that there are many persons and firms against whom suits ought to be brought at once. It is a further fact that the names of these parties and the amount of trespass; and years in which the plundering was done—embracing 1872 and 1873—has long since been given to the commissioner of the general land office, and we are authoritively informed that the same has been referred back to the proper officer, or officers of the United States for action in Minnesota. This being the case, why this delay? or is it an attempt to cover up this outrageous villainy, and screen and protect these parties from exposure, influenced from personal considerations, or for political influence or favors?

We call to mind an article which appeared shortly after the nomination of W. D. Washburn for Congress, a few months since, which was published as an editorial in the Minneapolis *Lumberman*, edited and published by Col. P. B. Walker—endorsing the nomination of Mr. Washburn for Congress. Col. Walker said:

The nomination of W. D. Washburn for Congress is a matter over which every lumberman can afford so rejoice. Their immediate and direct interests involved in the proposed legislation for the next two years, make it a matter of first class importance to them to secure an able and zealous advocate in the national halls. * * * If the departments at Washington *are to be occupied by such fellows as Schurz* there is needed in Congress a man who will denounce his outrages. The important matter of inter-State commerce is to be carefully and thoroughly adjusted and a thousand wrongs made right which do now most greviously oppress the lumbermen in the distribution of their products. In these particulars, and a hundred other ways, have the lumbermen a direct interest, and for the discharge of all and singular of these duties there is no man in the district more fully qualified than Gen. W. D. Washburn, who is thoroughly identified with the business, and perfectly acquainted with all its necessities. His nomination is largely due to the influence of the lumbermen of the district, who rallied to his support with hardly a dissenting voice.

Upon a more careful reading, it will be seen, that there was more intended in its meaning and scope than would appear at first glance. The fact is well known, that Mr. Washburn feared that this highly favorable indorsement by Col. Walker might operate unfavorably, for the reason that the fact might be believed by the voters in this district. That one of the principal reasons why Mr. Washburn so greatly desired to go to Congress, and his principal tool and henchman, Fletcher and many others, were so earnest in their efforts to secure Washburn's nomination and election, was that Washburn would be a willing tool to aid himself and others out of any corrupt matters in connection with pine land trespass or dishonorable practices to which the pine land ring may have or now belong.

TIME CALLED ON COL. WALKER.

It may be well also to inquire what interest Mr. P. B. Walker is subserving or identified with? There are many branches and ramifications of this ring, but all have one purpose in view—to plunder all they can from the government and Indian reservation lands. It would be a very interesting revelation if Mr. P. B. Walker would state *what he knows* as the agent of the parties who now claim to own all the Mille Lacs Indian reservation, amounting to 65,000 acres, and having upon the same 300,000,000 feet, worth at least $750,000.

He probably could state the many weary miles he journeyed in Missouri, Kansas, and elsewhere, to obtain addititional soldiers' homestead scrip to cover this entire reservation. He might, if he would, give information whether, or not, his brother, T. B. Walker, did operate extensively, in conjunction with himself, and prominent parties at Minneapolis, St. Paul and Stillwater, in the purchase of said scrip and in its location. Was that scrip genuine or fraudulent? Was it located honestly and fairly, or fraudulently?

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

There is another very important item of information that would be of deep interest to the people of this State and the country at large. Probably it is not generally known that in a remote part of the State there is a very large tract of public pine land, estimated not less than 900,000 acres, upon which there is not less than 100,000,000 feet of superior pine timber, besides the Leech Lake reservation of 600,000 acres more and having upon it 300,000,000 feet of pine. For some unknown reason the extent and value of this pine tract is only known to a select few—the pine land ring—and any and all efforts to have the same open and in the market, as other lands are and have been, meets with no favor with the proper and legitimate officers of the land department either at Washington or in Minnesota. For the information of our readers, we would state that this section of country is north of township numbr 140, and the 12th standard parallel, and west of the 3d guide meridan, which is the dividing line between the surveys of the east and west sides of the Mississippi river. It no doubt would be pleasant reading and very valuable information if Mr. P. B. Walker would also furnish through the columns of the GLOBE or the *Lumberman* a few facts in relation to that portion of the county referred to, embracing the extent of pine lands, quality, and who the parties are that control and manage this close pine land ring corporation—as they have so ably other portions of the pine land district.

The name of Mr. Walker has been suggested from the fact that he has had great experience in land surveys, explorations and pine land affairs generally, and for another reason, he never fails to come forward to the front, either in person or through the *Lumberman*, in defense of the ring. He condemns and severely calls in question the motive and faithfulness of Carl Schurz, secretary of the interior, the commissioner of the general land office, and the agents of the general government, in their efforts to enforce the law to protect the public domain from being totally stripped of its valuable forests.

The whole subject matter should be thoroughly investigated by the standing committee of public lands, or some other special committee of the House of Representatives, at the earliest moment, covering the matter of trespass, fraudulent pre-emption and homesteads, of every character; unlawful surveys of public and Indian reservation lands, location of fraudulent additional soldier homestead scrip and other scrip, and especially by what legal right parties claim to own and control the entire tract of pine on the "Mille Lacs Indian Reservation," in this State. Also to ascertain if any officer in the government, in the land or law departments, have performed their duties, when the knowledge of this villainy and violation of law has been brought to their attention. There is undoubted and ample proof at hand, which can be furnished. Let it be done without delay and thoroughly.

WINONA BUDGET.

Plainview Excursionists--Christmas Festivities--Minister Robbed--Suicide of a Farmer.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINONA, Minn., Dec. 26.—The excursion party from Plainview and Elgin, numbering about 250 ladies and gentlemen, arrived in this city at 10 o'clock this morning by special train. The trip was planned wholly by Plainview people. On arriving they were met at the depot by a large number of sleighs and treated to a ride about the city, after which they were entertained with a dinner at the Huff and Jewell houses. They left for home about 4 o'clock.

Christmas festivities were celebrated here at all the churches with uncommon enthusiasm. One feature was the distribution of a large number of gifts among the poor.

A Dane who has been living for some time with the Methodist minister at Stockton, stole $40 from him Christmas evening and decamped. He was arrested at Merrillon, Wis., on a telegram, and Sheriff Dill went after him this morning.

Emmett Gile, a farmer near Centreville, committed suicide by hanging, Christmas day.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WAITING FOR MONEY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The committee of the Senate appointed under the Blaine resolution, adjourned until the reassembling of Congress, when the Senate will be asked to authorize the use of the investigating fund now declared unavailable by the treasury authorities.

NO DISTINCTION AFTER JAN. 1.

The assistant treasurers of the United States have been instructed to make no distinction between coin and legal tenders after the 1st of January. Checks for payment of interest on 4 per cent. loan due that day are being prepared.

SILVER DOLLARS IN DECEMBER.

Before gold fell to par the orders at the treasury department for standard silver dollars averaged about $10,000 daily. To-day orders for $30,000 were received in one mail.

SILVER BULLION.

The secretary of the treasury to-day secured all the silver bullion he desired at prices below the London quotation.

DEATH FROM HUMAN POISON.

Peter McNamarn, a well-known resident of this city, died yesterday afternoon, death being the result of poison in the system from a bite by a man named Donaher, with whom he had an altercation over two months ago.

Northwestern Traveling Men's Association.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The third annual meeting of the Northwestern Traveling Men's association began this morning with a full attendance. Reports show the organization is in a flourishing condition and has done good work the past year. W. K. Sidley was elected president, and Mason Hatch, secretary. The membership was limited by a constitutional amendment to 2,500, and the system of voting for officers by proxy abolished. Adjourned sine die. The banquet in the evening was an enjoyable affair.

Wisconsin Educators in Council.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 26.—The annual meeting of the State teachers and county superintendents met in session here last night. A number of interesting papers were read by prominent educators of the State. The session is proving highly interesting.

The academy of science, arts, and letters met this evening. The session will continue till Saturday.

Bloodless Victory Over Moses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says: Yakema, Dec. 22, via Portland.—Moses with ten of his principal men have been captured. Moses and three are here in confinement. Scattering bands are hastening on to the reservation, they say for protection. Not a gun has been fired.

YELLOW FEVER.

Meeting of the National Committee at Memphis--Nature of the Investigation Instituted.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 26.—The following members of the national yellow fever and cholera committee have arrived: Senators Isham G. Harris, Stanley Matthews, and Congressman Casey Young, Surgeon General John M. Woodworth, Drs. S. M. Bemis, Jerome Cochrane, Samuel A. Green, Jacob Mosher, Stanford E. C. Haille, R. W. Mitchell, M. S. Croft, R. M. Sweingen, W. H. Randle, L. A. Tallegant, Col. T. S. Hardee.

The Congressional committee effected an organization and adopted the following:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 26.—Dr. John M. Woodsworth, surgeon-general of the marine hospital service, having by resolution of the joint committees of the Senate and House of Representatives been appointed to investigate the causes and methods of preventing yellow fever and cholera, has been constituted president ex-officio of the board of experts provided for by resolution of Congress. He will proceed to organize the same and direct them to investigate the following points of inquiry, viz.: Origin, cause, destructive features of yellow fever and cholera, whether or not they are indigenous to any part of the United States, if not, how they are brought to this country, and localities from which they come, and if found to be indigenous, also if imported, in what proportion and to what extent has their presence in the United States been owing to importations.

Second—The season of the year, atmospheric conditions, when and in which they are propagated.

Third—Means to be adopted by which their introduction into this country from other localities may be prevented.

Fourth—Method of preventing their propagation and spread when once introduced into any part of the United States.

Fifth—Number of deaths that have occurred in the United States during the present year, expenditure of money and injury to business resulting therefrom.

The above is the order of the committee in joint sessions, and experts will confine themselves to it as nearly as possible.

(Signed) ISHAM G. HARRIS, Chairman Senate Com.
STANLEY MATTHEWS, Chairman Sub Com.
CASEY YOUNG, Chairman House Com.

THE OLD WORLD.

Severe Punishment of Treacherous Native Soldiers in the British Afghan Army--Miscellaneous.

A HOLY WAR.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A correspondent at Kuran says a proclamation of the ameer of Afghanistan has been discovered, dated Nov. 11th. It shows he had declared a holy war against the British.

PARDONED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26.—Sulieman Pasha, whose alleged misconduct of the Turkish war was due to Damad Pasha's orders, has been pardoned.

SNOW BLOCKADE.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Another snow storm has blockaded the Scotch railways worse than ever.

SMALL-POX DISTRESS.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 8.—A telegram from Ceara, North Brazil, reports the small-pox very fatal in that province. The deaths in the capital number 600 daily. The distress in the interior is appalling. The people devour carrion and the bodies of the dead.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

MADRID, Dec. 26.—The supreme court of justice finally condemned to death Moncasi, who attempted to assassinate the king.

ROYAL MARRIAGE ARRANGED.

A marriage has been arranged between the Infanta Pelar, sister to the king, and Prince De Joinville's eldest son.

OCEAN WRECK.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—It is feared the State of Louisana, on a rock in Lorne Lough, will be lost with much of her cargo.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Half the cargo of the steamship State of Louisiana has been saved. All efforts to save more had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy sea breaking over the ship. The passengers have all returned to Glasgow.

NOTABLE MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Earl of Carnavon was married to-day at Greystoke, Cumberland, to Miss Greystoke, of Greystoke castle.

TREACHERY PUNISHED.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A correspondent at Kuram says an Afghan soldier in the British service was hanged for firing toward his countrymen of the advance on Peiwar Pass. Eighteen others were sentenced to terms of from seven to fourteen years penal servitude for desertion.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—A decree has been issued abolishing the administration hitherto controlling the passing forward of reserves to fill vacancies in the active army. Thirty steamers have been chartered at Odessa to convey home a portion of the Russian army of occupation. In consequence of the threatening agitation among the Tartars of the Kazan battalion, it has been sent home.

Further agitation has occurred among the students at Kreff and Moscow, but it was promptly suppressed. Most of the students recently arrested at St. Petersburg have been released.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The Duke D'Audaffret Pasquier has been elected a member of the French academy, vice Archbishop Dupanloup, deceased. Archduke Rodolphe, crown prince of Austria, will shortly be betrothed to a niece of the king of Saxony.

CHRISTMAS CANARD.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The reported drowning of forty-eight children, at Chapelle Mauche, is a canard.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Specie in the bank of France decreased 12,485,000 francs the past week. It is stated that M. Calmon, under secretary of state, in President Thiers' administration, has been appointed governor of the Bank of France.

OVER THE LINE.

Personal—Train Mishap--Incoming Freight by Rail—McLane Recovering—New Daily Paper.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINNIPEG, Dec. 26.—Hon. D. A. Smith leaves here for a trip to the old country in a few days.

The locomotive attached to the train which left here this morning got out of order at Rat River and a man had to be dispatched to Winnipeg to telegraph to St. Vincent for a fresh locomotive. A great deal of freight is now coming in by rail.

The Winnipeg board of trade has been resuscitated. Application will be made for a charter at once.

McLane, shot at St. Agathe election, is not dead as reported, but will probably recover.

Reports are rife of a new daily paper to be started here.

New York Dry Goods Failure.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Bierhoff & Livingston, wholesale dealers in dry goods, No. 44 Lespenard street, made an assignment to-day to Mayer Massaver without preference. Liabilities $120,000; assets large, and it is thought the firm will ask an extension and resume business.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 26.—The Springfield Base Ball association organized for next season, having raised $2,500, which is to be increased to $10,000. Capt. Bob Ferguson was appointed to consult the Boston and Providence clubs with reference to forming an Eastern league of all clubs between Buffalo and Boston.

AWFUL ACKLIN.

A GUILTY OR MOST MALIGNED CONGRESSMAN.

Another Chapter of the Dirty Scandal Connected with the Name of Congressman Acklin---The Story of the Democratic Committee Investigation---Contradictory Affidavits From the Alleged Victim---Other Suspicious Circumstances Connected with the Transaction.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—To the Editors of the *Democrat:* I hand you herewith for publication a synopsis of the evidence taken before the Acklin committee, of which I was a member. This synopsis was written at the time for publication, but for reasons I have heretofore stated, and which I then acquiesced in, it was withheld. I have no desire to pursue Mr. Acklin, but his action in seeking a vindication at the hands of others, has raised an issue of fact which can only be determined by submitting the evidence to the public. If the decision of our committee is not based upon sufficient testimony, then Mr. Acklin is entitled to the benefit of it. If, on the other hand, it is justified, let the imputation rest where it belongs.

Respectfully, D. B. PENN.

Here follows a statement made by the committee showing that their decision was adverse to Acklin's innocence. They notified Acklin that their decision would be made public. Acklin entreated us not to make this decision public until after 12 M. Sunday, the 13th inst., in order to determine, he said, after more calm reflection, whether he would withdraw from the canvass or not. To this delay we consented for the purpose that he had indicated. Pending this delay Mr. Acklin asked a favorable opinion from a second committee composed of prominent Representatives, headed by ex-Gov. Hahn, and late on Saturday night sent this second and favorable opinion to the city press for publication in the Sunday papers. This extraordinary conduct, with the fact that the second decision was directly the opposite of the one we had rendered, though professedly based on the same evidence, compels us to give a brief synopsis of the evidence on which we gave our verdict, to show, as we think it will, that our decision was not dictated by prejudice or ill-will.

The history of this very shameful affair as developed by the evidence adduced during our investigation is as follows: A column of a synopsis of the testimony follows reciting that Acklin engaged the girl's father to manage his plantation. Some time after an intimacy sprang up between Acklin and the girl. In August, 1877, he accompanied the girl and her mother to New Orleans, and was active in perfecting a marriage between the girl and a man named Wright, who had been a hostler on his plantation. From others we learned that Wright deserted his wife and went to Texas a few days after his marriage. The girl was delivered of an infant in February, 1878, and after that sank lower and lower in social life. She died of yellow fever in September, 1878.

We will now call attention to two affidavits professedly made by the unfortunate young woman. One of these affidavits was presented to us by Mr. Acklin. We will call that one affidavit No. 1. The other affidavit was found among the effects of Mr. H. N. Smith after his death. We call this one affidavit No. 2. Affidavit No. 1 is very important and very favorable to Mr. Acklin, as the girl testifies in it to his entire innocence of any criminal intercourse at any time with her. This affidavit, No. 1, was signed, "Mattie P. Wright," the girl's name in full. The signature was evidently that of a person accustomed to writing. The name was written in a running hand and no hesitation manifested in the formation of letters. The name was not written in the handwriting of a beginner, or of a person unaccustomed to writing their name. This affidavit was sworn to before Mr. Alfred Ingraham, notary public, in August, 1878, who attested the signature and it was in the form and nature of questions and answers, and when Mr. Acklin presented it to us he called our attention to the fact. We were told that the questions were propounded by the notary and the answers written down by the notary as spoken by the girl, and that she signed it in the notary's presence. We requested Mr. Ingraham to give his testimony on this matter. He met our committee and testified that one morning Mr. Acklin came into his office accompanied by a young woman, and presented him the affidavit, questions and answers all written out and already signed, and that he only read the caption to learn if affiant was the person mentioned in the affidavit. Mr. Ingraham asked the young woman if that was her signature, and that was all Mr. Ingraham did in the matter. He was asked specially if he had propounded any of the questions set forth in the affidavit, and had taken any of the answers down? He said he had not, and that he knew nothing of the contents of the affidavit.

We have very grave reasons to doubt the genuineness of affidavit No. 1. We have most positive proof that the girl could not write. We have evidence that a pencil was placed in her hand and she was requested to write her name and she could not make the first stroke of the letter M. Moreover, Mr. Acklin admits and states in his card published on Sunday, October 13th, that the girl could neither read nor write. She certainly did not sign the affidavit bearing the signature of Mattie P. Wright, because she could not write.

Now this question presented itself to the consideration of our committee, Who did sign this affidavit? We could only conjecture, but had no evidence to determine the question satisfactorily to ourselves. Mr. Acklin based his claim to innocence in a great measure on this affidavit No. 1.

Affidavit No. 2, made by the girl, is as damaging to Mr. Acklin as affidavit No. 1 was favorable to him. His story of affidavit No. 2 is this: The girl made the acquaintance of Mr. H. N. Smith and told her tale He rendered the statement to writing induced her to come to his house, where she appeared before Judge O'Rourke, a justice of the peace, stated she knew the contents, which were not read to her, swore to the truth of the contents, and made her mark, which was attested by the justice in August, 1878.

This affidavit, No. 2, gives a full and detailed statement of the whole matter between Mr. Acklin and herself, alleges the seduction, the manner of the seduction, the pregnancy, which she attributes to Mr. Acklin, her visit to the New Orleans physician, what took place there, the attempt on her part to produce an abortion by taking medicines and by the use of instruments, her marriage with Wright, his subsequent desertion, the part Mr. Acklin took in arranging the marriage, and his meeting her subsequently.

This affidavit, No. 2, relates all the facts with so much minuteness of detail that it carries much weight with it. Although we did not rely on its statements to materially influence our judgments, we believed much of it to be true, particularly where there was corroborative testimony to sustain what she believed. The question of H. N. Smith's motives, whether that of revenge or blackmailing, did not interest us. Eight respectable witnesses testified that the girl related to them the facts mentioned in affidavit No. 2 at the time of her marriage, when she did not know of the existence of Smith. But what was of interest to us to know was that Smith had not concocted statements. Of this we were fully satisfied.

Of the affidavits furnished by Mr. Acklin, which he procured on his visit to his plantation in the last few days, we attach but little or no credit. They are all in the handwriting of Mr. Acklin, and made by his negro carriage driver and wife, by his negro blacksmith and wife and other negroes, all of whom are now or have been employed on his plantation, most of them affixing their marks not knowing how to write and sworn to before a negro justice of the peace.

The above, dated October 10th, but not heretofore published, was signed by the committee.

(Signed) DUNCAN F. KENNER, D. B. PENN, ALBERT VOORHEES, PAUL E. THEARD, J. R. ALCEE, — GOUTHREAUX, H. J. HEARSEY.

WINTER'S WOES.

An Ex-Congressman, of Pennsylvania, Frozen to Death---A Hundred Families Homeless in Oswego, N. Y., From High Water---Railroad Fatalities Resulting From the Snow Blockade.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES.

OSWEGO, Dec. 26.—To-day three engines and a snow plow ran off the track on the New York & Oswego Midland railroad near Fulton and killed two employes.

HAZLETON, Pa., Dec. 26.—An engine on the Lehigh Valley road, while rounding a curve near here, jumped the track, killing the fireman and brakeman and badly scalding the engineer and a trackman.

THE BLIZZARD OVER.

BUFFALO, Dec. 26.—The storm has subsided and travel upon all trunk lines has been resumed.

NAVIGATION OBSTRUCTED.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 26.—River seven feet and falling. River full of heavy ice. The iron hulled tow boat Alex. Swift passed up at 7 A. M. The tow boat James Jackson put into ice quarters at Steubenville.

WEATHER TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1 A. M.—Indications for the Tennessee and Ohio valleys, stationary, followed by rising barometer, westerly winds, stationary or lower temperature and partly cloudy weather; for the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, stationary, possibly followed by falling barometer, variable winds, slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather; for the lake region, diminishing westerly winds, stationary temperature and pressure, partly cloudy weather and numerous light snows.

SUBMERGED.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Backwater flooded the suburbs of Fulton, and a hundred families will be obliged to vacate their houses. The gas works and a number of factories are submerged.

A MAN MADE OF CAST IRON.

The Strange Disease That Befel John Collins, Pugilist and Professor of Sparring.

[New York World.]

John Charles Collins, the "Cast-Iron Man," lies in St. Luke's hospital with some alloy in his composition. While he was acting last fall as teacher of sparring in Col. Monstery's Academy in Sixth avenue he was suddenly attacked with a sense of suffocation. He was removed to Bellevue hospital and afterwards to St. Luke's, where he was found to be suffering from paralysis of the vocal cords—the little organs whose vibrations cause sound and which, when paralyzed, fall together and prevent the entrance of air into the lungs. The only immediate relief of Collins was an operation that would allow him to breathe from a point below the vocal cords, and so a hole was cut in his throat, or, as the doctor would put it, the operation of laryngo-tracheotomy was performed, and a double silver tube, open at both ends, was introduced into the windpipe. Collins was immediately able to breathe without the use or his nose or mouth and in spite of the paralysis of the vocal cords, and his life was saved. Since the operation he has been doing well, and the doctors are now treating him with a view to cure the paralysis. The case is a peculiar one, as there are few instances on record of a paralysis of the vocal cords, and Collins' disease is further complicated by the fact that the cause of his affection is unknown. Before he was attacked he had suffered from a slight cold, but was otherwise, as he had always been, in the best of health.

A reporter of the *World* found the "Cast Iron Man" sitting up in bed attentively reading a newspaper, and wheezing through the silver tube. It may be imagined that under these circumstances conversation was difficult, but the "Cast Iron Man" endeavored to make himself equal to the emergency, for taking a long breath through the tube he stopped up the orifice with his finger and then began to talk with the air he had introduced in this way into his lungs. His voice, however, was only a hoarse, loud whisper, and his speech was like that of a ventriloquist. "I don't know what gave me this," said he "for it came on all of a sudden. I nearly died. But last night I was worse off. I got a cold and the tube was stopped up. I tried to pull it out, but I couldn't, and I ran to a nurse, but he couldn't do anything with it either. While they were gone for a doctor I keeled over; and when the doctor came he squeezed my ribs. But it was a long time before I came around."

Collins took another long breath through his vicarious larynx, and throwing open his shirt, revealed a chest that looked as if it were clothed with the pelt of some grizzled animal. He pointed to an enormous swelling on his left collar-bone and asked, "Do you know what this is?"

The reporter arose to examine it.

"It's where the gentlemen 'tap' me in sparring." And the "Cast-iron Man," by way of illustration, "tapped" the reporter on his left collar-bone. The reporter suddenly resumed his seat. "I've been tapped there so often," continued Collins, taking another breath, that that swelling came there. The doctors say it's a curious thing, and they're going to make a cast of it."

For a few moments the "Cast-Iron Man' gave himself up to breathing. As he sat in his bed he looked like a giant. His frame is immense in breadth and his great muscles seem to have been turned into stone. But his hands are small and very dexterous and flexible.

"Collins came here a good many years ago," said Colonel Monstery. "He was originally a sailor in the British navy, where he became known as the 'Cast-Iron Man' on account of his great endurance and his power to stand a great deal of physical punishment in the rough and tumble fights in which he was frequently engaged. He was brought into prominence here by his fight with George Rooke, a middle-weight champion, at Fisher's Island in 1867. Rooke was a very heavy middle-weight and he stood about six feet two, while Collins is only about five feet seven. Rooke whipped him, but Collins stood up so under the punishment that he fairly earned then, if not before, his title of the 'Cast-Iron Man.' Afterwards he went into the United States navy, and after leaving the service became a teacher of sparring in the Washington gymnasium. He did well there. Sartoris, Grant's son-in-law, was in Washington at the time, and he with his friends used to spar with Collins. Sartoris was delighted every time he could succeed in knocking the 'Cast-Iron Man' down, and every knock-down was as good as a twenty-dollar note to Collins. The Marquis de Potestad, of the Spanish legation, was also a great friend of Collins, and offered to give him $1,000 any time he wanted to go into business for himself. The marquis is now in Paris. He will probably be here soon, and I have sent him a letter about Collins. When Sartoris and his friends left Washington business became bad with Collins, and he went on the United States school-ship as master-at-arms. When his time was out he came here as teacher of sparring."

Heavy Cattle Dealing Failure.

MONTREAL, Dec. 26.—Alexander Coultry, butcher, failed. He was engaged in a cattle exporting trade. Liabilities heavy.

HOW WEALTH IS MADE.

Result of Edward Atkinson's Researches into the Statistics of Industry.

[Boston Herald.]

The statement made by Mr. Edward Atkinson of this city, before the Congressional committee on labor, at its session of Thursday last, at the national capital, is of great interest, bearing as it does upon much-discussed economic questions. Mr. Atkinson's statistics were taken from the reports of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor, and from the returns of the State financial officers. These statistics furnish the basis for a pretty close approximation to the truth in regard to the annual product of labor and the value of accumulated property. In 1875 the amount of property returned was as follows, values being expressed in currency, gold at the time being worth $1.10 to $1.12.

Real estate	$1,311,000,000
Personal property	530,000,000
Savings bank deposits	238,000,000
Property of corporations taxed directly by the State	84,000,000
Property returnd under the bank tax	31,000,000
Total	$2,194,000,000

On account of property subjected to double assesment, as in the case of mortgages, Mr. Atkinson deducted $650,000,000 from the returned value of real estate, and on account of mortgages, notes and other paper merely representing titles to property, he deducted $544,000,000 from the aggregate amount of personal property assessed for taxes. This left $1,000,000,000 as the net accumulation of the actual product of labor during the two centuries which have elapsed since the Massachusetts colony was founded.

Mr. Atkinson set down the product of Massachusetts industry for 1875 as follows:

Manufactures	$592,000,000
Fisheries	7,500,000
Agricultural and mining	43,500,000
Total annual product	$643,000,000

In this amount, however, there were numerous duplications. Thus to some extent the same cloth is reported once as in possession of the manufacturers, and again as clothing on the shelves of the dealer. After all deductions on account of duplications, Mr. Atkinson set down the net annual product of the industry of Massachusetts at a maximum of $500,000,000, or a maximum of $300,000,000 and point out that the aggregate accumulation out of the labor of two centuries is equal to the annual product of two, or, at most, a little over three years.

As an illustration of the slowness with which capital is acquired, Mr. Atkinson cited a cotton mill which in 1838 produced a given amount with the labor of 226 men working thirteen hours a days, and in 1878 produces the same amount with the labor of 90 men working ten hours a day. It belongs to the same corporation, is represented by the same shares of stock, and, to all appearances, is the same mill as in 1838, but within the forty years from that date it has been twice rebuilt, from the foundation, while its machinery has been again and again replaced by improved devices, devices which have increased the productiveness of labor in the degree indicated by the figures just given. This destruction of capital to make way for new inventions, said Mr. Atkinson, is the law of progress, and it is to the increase of production thus brought about that the working classes must look for the improvement of their condition.

Mr. Atkinson holds that in a normal condition of trade manufacturing capital may yield 10 per cent., and cannot yield more, because any industry in which it yields that percentage draws so much capital into it that the profits are kept down by competition. For some years past it has yielded much less, and speaking for the cotton manufacture, it would not now be yielding anything at all except for the utilization of material formerly wasted, and only saved now in consequence of services to which the wits of the manufacturers have been stimulated. The 10 per cent. annual yield of capital has to be employed in the repairing and replacing of machinery, in the purchase of new inventions, besides regular expenses in the way of insurance, etc. Of the annual yield of 10 per cent. probably four per cent. is used as indicated. This leaves the capitalist six per cent., out of which he must pay five for living expenses, domestic service, etc. There then remains but one per cent. to be devoted to the increase of capital or luxurious indulgences.

To sum up, Mr. Atkinson declared, as the results of his researches into the statistics of industry, that, out of the entire annual product of industry in Massachusetts, from 95 to 98 per cent. is distributed to labor, and all the remainder except one per cent. goes to the maintenance and replacing of capital. It is out of his one per cent. alone that capital can find anything to add to the percentage received by labor, and the only way in which the earnings of labor can be increased appreciably is through the increase in the efficiency of production which new mechanical inventions are continually producing.

A BRAZILIAN NABOB.

The Big Scheme Which Is To Beguile the Denizens of the Blue Grass Region.

[Lexington Press.]

Mr. Chan Reticker, with whose name the people of Lexington are familiar, returned to the city yesterday. He is direct from Brazil, via New York. Mr. Reticker went on a visit to his possessions in Brazil in the province of Panama, where he has a clear title to a piece of land, a small sized farm of over 3,000,000 of acres, in two sections, the smaller containing a little less than 500,000 acres—a rich coffee growing country. He has laid claim and is perfecting his title to another section adjoining the main body of 1,500,000 acres. So soon as the survey is completed he will have the title clear to that. His territory extends 150 miles along the river of Guess, to the navigation of which stream, for that distance, he has the exclusive privilege for fifty years. Mr. Reticker's plan is to stock this rich country, the land of which is very like that of Kentucky, with fine horses and cattle. He has on one little place already over 5,000 head. He will cut his land up into thousand acre sections for the purpose of cultivation and cattle raising. He will purchase stock here in Kentucky—horses, cattle and sheep—and ship them by sea to Rio de Janeiro. His ships will sail from New York every sixty days. He will encourage immigration into Brazil, and offer large inducements to Americans to accompany him to his territory, where he intends to establish towns. He points upon the map the locations for these hives of industry and marts of commerce. As an extra inducement the government of Brazil has by letters patent given him the right to import goods of American manufacture for himself and the people of his territory duty free. Mr. Reticker is quite enthusiastic over the new undertaking in which he is now engaged, and is sanguine of brilliant success. A Brazilian gentleman will be here shortly who will assist Mr. Reticker in his business, and the selection of stock for shipment will be begun immediately. It is expected that the first exportation will be made in April. Mr. Reticker feels that he has been treated kindly by Kentuckians, and he wants Kentucky, and especially this section of it, to get the benefit of the Brazilian stock trade.

O'Leary Still Maintains His Well Won Prestige.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—There seems to be no chance for Campana to make 450 miles in a six days' walk, and it looks as if even O'Leary would not make over that figure. Campana finished his 260th mile at 9:30, and his trainer says he will come on the track at 1 A. M. tomorrow and walk and run until 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock O'Leary completed 285 miles, at which time he was twenty-five miles ahead of Campana, who was in bed. O'Leary remained steadily on the track increasing his lead.

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

THE "GLOBE'S" RECORD OF CRIMINAL DEEDS AND CASUALTIES.

The Chase Murder Trial Commenced at Chippewa Falls--Populace Intensely Excited--Breathitt County, Ky., Outlaws Arrested--Successful Raid on Tennessee Illicit Distillers--Deadly Shootings at Various Points--Court House Fire in DeKalb County, Mo.--Other Fires and Mishaps.

CHASE MURDER TRIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Dec. 26.—Chase's trial for the murder of young Goodhue was called this morning, and a jury obtained at 4:30 this afternoon. Court then adjourned till to-morrow at 9 o'clock. Intense excitement exists. Court room jammed.

FIRE AND FROST.

DUBLIN, Ont., Dec. 26.—The house of John O'Brien, near here, burned, and his wife, son and daughter perished. Himself and other members of the family, walking through a furious storm to the nearest house, were badly frozen.

VALUABLE BUSINESS HOUSES BURNED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Six of the most valuable business houses of Gardner, Ill., burned early this morning, probably through the efforts of an incendiary. Loss, $75,000.

CHRISTMAS SHOOTING.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Two young men, named McFadden and Scott, quarreled at Marcelline, near Quincy, Christmas, while attending a Christmas festival, when McFadden drew a pistol and shot Scott through the heart. He has not yet been captured.

ROBBED HIMSELF.

Charles L. Otto, jeweler at Peoria, reported to police there this morning that he had been robbed of $2,800 cash and $10,000 in goods. Investigation indicated Otto himself as the thief and he was arrested, his brother being held as an accomplice. Otto is a young German who moved in the best German society there.

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The trial of Mrs. Melinda Mack, indicted with a hired man, Frank Dickinson, for the murder of her husband, closed this morning, with a verdict of guilty from the jury with the extreme penalty of the law—State's prison for life—for the woman. Dickinson will be tried later. He turned State's evidence during the trial and testified that Mrs. Mack had killed her husband with a stick of firewood and persuaded him to help carry the body to the barn, where it was placed under the feet of the horses and the animal backed over the body several times to give the appearance of having been kicked to death. He also swore that improper relations had existed between himself and Mrs. Mack for several months. The case excited much attention.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 17.—Robbers attacked the train for Vera Cruz near Puibla on the 14th, killed the baggage master, wounded the conductor, and escaped with $27,000 of silver.

BREATHITT OUTLAWS ARRESTED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26—The *Courier-Journal's* special to-night from Camp Taylor, in Breathitt county, dated the 23d, says: Judge