BY H. P. HALL.

NO. 17 WABASHAW STREET, ST. PAUL.

Official Paper of the City of St. Paul

Terms of Subscription for the Daily Globe By carrier (7 papers per week) 70 cents per month By mail (without Sunday edition) 6 papers per week 60 cents per month.

60 cents per month.

By mail (with Sunday edition) 7 papers per week,
70 cents per month.

THE SUNDAY GLOBE. By mail the SUNDAY GLOBE will be one dollar pe

THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

The WEEKLY GLOBE is a mammoth sheet, exactly double the size of the Daily. It is just the paper for the fireside, containing in addition to all the current news, choice miscellany, agricultural matter, market reports, &c. It is furnished to single subscribers a \$1.00 per year.

Postage prepaid by the publisher on all editions

All mail subscriptions payable invariably in advance

Daily Globe Advertising Kates. Fourth Page 5 cents per line every insertion

Third Page 5 cents per line for the first week. Al subsequent insertions 3 cents per line.
Display Advertising (on Fourth Page offy) double at ove rates. All Advertising is computed as Nonparell, 10 lines to an inch. Reading Matter Notices, First, Second and Fourth

Pages, 25 cents per line.
"Special Locals," Second Page, 15 cents per line

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

6T. PAUL. MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1878.

New York mails for three days, delayed by snow storms, arrived here yesterday. Not an hour's delay by snow has yet occurred this season on any railway in Minne-

Men who are looking westward are al ready inquiring whether Northern Pacific bonds will be available for the purchase of the lands to be acquired by extending the road beyond the Missouri.

REV. DIXON, who tried to commit suicide at Memphis Saturday because his New Albany parishioners have talked about his intimacy with a ledy not Mrs. Dixon, is either afflicted with a conscience or has not studied with profit the experiences of Brother

Between the late reports of the treasury and the assertion of Secretary Sherman that every dollar of the public deposits in bankis secured by government bonds deposited in the treasury there is a discrepancy of only about \$25,000,000. Mr. Sherman is called upon to rise and explain.

BILL KING's paper, in its endeavor to induce Minneapolis to indulge in a half million debt for railroads, says the new bridge at Cleveland, Ohio, cost ten millions. The bridge cost \$1,600,000, and with the right of way for the approaches the total cost was a little over two million. What is the use of lying after election?

ONLY the three principal directors of the old State bank of Missouri are to be indicted on account of the mismanagement of that concern during the war and inflation period. That let's out at least one newspaper man, but the fact that any are to be indicted is a reminder that of late years justice is fast in the range of possibilities that the entire overtaking the eminent financiers of the war

Mr. Otto, of Peoria, Ill., is accused by the Associated Press of 10bbing himself. but it appears he robbed his creditors by hiding the property which belonged to them instead of himself. Mr. Otto should have sold the goods, turned the proceeds over to his wife for household expenses, and failed like a gentlemanly pirate instead of a common swindler.

FRED. GRANT has gone to Europe to join his father in his tour around the world. He has had a leave of absence from his place on to six representatives. It would have to be Sheridan's staff, and is subject to telegraphic call at any moment. It is safe to say, however, that the telegraph will not be called into requisition to call Fred. to his post of duty. He is not one of the kind to be subjected to such inconveniencies.

THE Republican papers are now trying to throw the responsibility of Blaine's investigation upon Senator Teller, of Nebraska. We don't think Teller has ever done anything to warrant his being loaded with such opproblum. He is a tolerably clever old fellow, but is not in any way responsible for Blaine's weakness. Call it Blaine's committee, not Teller's, gentlemen.

As was to be expected, the Republican organs declare that Mr. Washburn cannot be defeated in the contest because his nominal majority was returned by the canvassing board as 3,000. The vital charge against Mr. Washburn is bribery and intimidation, and if proven, that charge will "stick" whether his majority is three or thirty thousand. That charge will be proven.

IT is said that there is a strong lobby at Washington urging the annexation of northern Mexico to the United States. It is proposed to pay the government of Mexico a hundred millions for the grant of Sonora and Chihuahua, which comprise some of the richest mining sections of our neighboring republic. The territory may be worth the price proposed to be paid, but we doubt the expediency of investing in real estate in the present depressed condition of the market.

THE agricultural report for 1877, published by the government, has just been completed. Both this report and the report for 1876 are of great value, and we are authorized to announce that Congressman Stewart will be glad to furnish them to such of his constituents as may apply. Those desiring them should drop a postal card or note to him at Washington, and he will promptly forward them. The papers in this district will confer a favor on their patrons by noting this fact.

Mr. Haves is not very sanguine that the Blaine committee will develop results of importance to the country or the party. In a recent interview with a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, he said he thought There were already indications that it would

bout it? The Senate committee found gross mismanagement at the St. Peter In-victory. We will have none of it. sane Asylum. They found the treasurer "short" several thousand dollars. They found one of the attendants guilty of fatal cruelty, and the other of criminal carelesshis duty?

THE Chicago merchants are about to start an expedition to Mexico with the purpose of capturing the trade of that country. St. Louis in the meantime is debating the question of extending her railroad lines to Omaha in the hope of capturing some of the trade that now rolls on from the Pacific to Chicago, by issuing three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds in aid of a branch line. There is a parallel to those two cities very near home. While St. Paul has secured the trade of a vast tract of country, and is stretching her arms out for more commercial worlds to conquer, a neighboring city is talking about bonding herself to build narrow gauge lines of railroad to tap our arteries. Both Chicago and St. Paul can afford to lose a little blood in recompense for the great gain they will receive from the opening of new avenues of trade. St. Louis' efforts will not injure Chicago, nor will Minneapolis' frantic splurges injure St. the contrary, all the lines which Minneapolis builds will find their terminus at St. Panl.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION. A scheme is on foot among a few theorists t Washington to reform our present system of government by introducing the system of by the Washington correspondent of the Chicigo Times, a paper that has made a hobby of the subject, is to divide each State possible be entitled to elect either three or five members each, thus permitting the majority of the voters to elect two out of three or three out of five. In case the district is entitled to three representatives, each elector can vote for two candidates, and no more. In case the district is entitled to five Representatives, each elector can vote for three candidates, and no more. Where a State is entitled to only two representatives, as in the case of Rhode Island and Florida, it is to be civided into two districts, each electing one member, as at present, as in this case majority and minority representation would be impossible. In all cases where there is an odd representative after the State has been divided as nearly as possible into districts to be represented by three or five members, a separate district is to be set apart for this representative, who is to be elected as at pres-

The scheme looks very well on paper, but is altogether different in practice. The first objection to the plan is that it complicates elections in such a manner as to render it extremely difficult to arrive at a decision as For instance, probably one-half of the voters in a district entitled to three members would cast their votes for more than the number of course, being on all tickets-and as a conseillegal.

"The effect of this bill," says the corresrepresentation in Congress." We can hardly see it in that light. Take, for instance, divided into two districts, each entitled to three representatives. There are not Republicans enough in the State to make even a respectable showing at the polls. Supposing that three Democrats were nominated in each district and one Republican. By a lit- about him. tle maneuvring it could be arranged so that all three Democrats would be chosen, and the Republican have no more than his party vote. Suppose that Smith, Jones and Brown were the Democratic candidates and Robinson the choice of the Republicans. Smith and Jones might be placed on the tickets in some local:ties, and Brown and Jones in other sections, while Robinson would be left out of the cold, every person voting for him being compelled also to cast a vote for one of the three Democratic candidates. Thus it would come about that the Democrats could elect all their candidates and increase their majorities by compelling Republicans to vote for one or the other of the Democratic candidates. Cumulative voting is not contemplated by the bill proposed, else there might, in districts where the parties were minority. The effect in the Republican States of the North would be precisely similar to what it would be at the South. It is now possible for the minority in a State to 55 pound wheat No. 3 and paid 38 obtain representation in Congress through that they held a mass meeting and decided the apportionment of districts by which to build a citizens' elevator, store and ship Democratic or Republican voters may be grouped. Under the proposed plan, the mi-

nority would be nowhere. Even supposing that the results claimed would follow from the inauguration of this minority representation plan, it would be necessary that the districts be justly apportioned; otherwise the minority of the voters might elect a majority of the representatives. This has been shown in Illinois, where the anti-Republicans, although in a large majority, have managed to control the lower house of the legislature ever since the adoption of the system. But their cumulative voting is allowed, so that one-third of the voters of the district can elect a representa-

Minority representation is a humbug. With the appearance of fairness it but deludes the citizen into a surrender of his rights. It is a device that will always be farmers should be made to pay it. popular with the minority party, and therefore we may expect that it will be espoused by the Republicans at once. It is, however, it would not accomplish substantial results. at variance with the principles contemplated when our government was formed—that the

the work of the Potter committee has ended. | that principle, have submitted peacefully and Defore many days we may expect to find that honestly to being deprived of power in the work has not been all in vain, as the management of the country. Now that they occupant of the White House will find out to his sorrow. are about to resume their estate they will object most decidedly to any device that may be dishonestly used, as this minority repre-What does the Governor propose to do sentation dodge may be employed in cunning hands, to deprive them of the fruits of their

THE CASE OF JUDGE BLODGETT. The Associated Press has taken the trouble communicate to the world a good deal of ness. All this was laid before the Governor so-called news concerning the proposed im-weeks ago, but the treasurer is still on duty, peachment of Judge Blodgett of the United and the murderous attendants are retained States district court of Chicago. That as usual. Does the Governor intend to do "news," however, has been of the jug-handle description-all on one side, and that the side of the judge. The movement has been alluded to as a conspiracy, and every mean adopted to prove that Blodgett is a badly persecuted man. The GLOBE is not of those newspapers that regard a charge of malfeasance in office as a prima facie proof of guilt, but in this case it cannot fail to ac knowledge that if there is not good ground for a belief in the lack of integrity of Judge Blodgett, there is at least room for suspicion that he has not discharged the duties of h office with that impartiality and fairness that are incumbent upon officials in his high

Judge Blodgett was for many years the attorney for one of the leading railroads centering in Chicago, and was appointed to the bench directly from that position at a time when there was considerable litigation affecting that road in the United States courts. Although he had been an attorney in interest, he did not scruple to sit in judgment on cases where the interests of company he had formerly represented were at stake, and his rulings at that time were the subject of invidious remark. He out lived that scandal, however, and it was supposed up to three years ago that he would make a good and a just judge. But when the whisky thieves were brought before him minority representation in the selection of for trial, his partisanship became so evident members of Congress. The plan, as detailed that many of the best attorneys in Chicago refused to conduct cases before him. With the mandate of President Grant before him-"Let no guilty man escape"into districts, that the districts may as far as he so ruled that the most guilty of the gang -an infamous lot of thieves and perjurerswere allowed to turn State's evidence and escape punishment entirely, while a few-s very few-minor thieves were punished by the infliction of mild fines and still milder terms of imprisonment As a result of those trials, in which about thirty persons were compromised in frands upon the revenue amounting to more than a million of dollars, half a dozen paid nominal fines to the government, and were in confinement, in elegently appointed apartments, for a few months. Every guilty man-every man who was radically guilty-escaped. When the conduct of the government offi-

cers in Chicago came under review about two months since, Judge Blodgett took an active part. Among those accused of misfeasance was the register in bankruptev, H. N. Hibbard, an especial pet of Blodgett's, who had grown rich from the pickings of his office He had been charged by the bar association with extorting illegal fees, and under its direction his case was submitted to the grand jury. Judge Blodgett left the bench and went into the grand jury room on behalf of his friend Hibbard, and attempted to brow that the measure proposed will become a law dated, and Hibbard was indicted. He then -this objection might be obviated. But as sought to set aside the indictment for inmen are at present constituted it is not with- formality, but the assistant district attorney succeeded in preventing it, and temporarily vote of any district will be properly cast. putting a stop to his extra-judicial proceedings. This last judicial outrage had the effect of leading some of the most reputable members of the bar to ask his impeachment. caudidates prescribed—all five candidates, of Their conduct, however, has raised a storm. The members of the bar who have profited quence their ballots would be thrown out as by his outrageous decisions are indignant at the proceeding, and so, it appears, is the Associated Press. Nevertheless spondent, "will be to break up the solid it is evident that Judge Blodgett has greatly South, and secure to the colored people a exceeded his judicial authority in diverse matters, and that if he does not deserve im peachment and removal, his official acts the State of Mississippi, which is entitled need investigation. We are sure that when the whole truth is known, the judicial ermine will be found to be considerably soiled. One thing is certain: no judge who occupies the bench should be allowed to discharge the functions of his office as long as there is the suggestion of fraud, corruption or favoritism

THE SWINDLING BRASS KETYLE.

It Proves Not to Have Been an Election eering Dodge, After All. [Litchfield Independent. [THE MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT RING.

Last fall if complaint was made against the manner of grading and fixing the price of wheat by the abominable brass three-quart tester, a howl of derision was raised by Washburn's hireling supporters, and the Republican newspapers denounced it as a "political dodge" to defeat Washburn, one of the

millers. But the subject could not, and did not, drop with the closing of the campaign. Farmers are getting more and more awar of the outrageous dealing they get. They know they are being taken advantage of, every time they sell a bushel of wheat to this millers' ring. They are grinding their more evenly divided, be a chance for the teeth at the swindle, and are looking for a remedy.

In Alexandria, Douglas county, the farmers and merchants became so exasperated with the exactions of the ring, (which graded their own wheat. The next day the millers ring graded higher and raised the price 16 cents, but the farmers knew the game and went right on with their plan.

Lately the decree has gone forth from the millers' headquarters to grade all wheat No. 3 that falls under 56 pounds. It has been sustomary to deduct a few pounds per bushel, when it lacked a little of 56, and

grade No. 2. The result of the new rule is that little wheat grades anything but No. 3 and 4 with prices from 25 to 35 cents. The fact is millers know that farmers in debt must sell at what they can get. The association pays its own price and farmers have to submit. It is making paupers of debt loaded farmers, taking their farms and property to satisfy mortgages, and depriving them and their families of absolute life necessities.

Grain raising is the life and pride of Minnesota. It must be protected. Because the Minneapolis millers lost heavily from the explosion, and Washburn sunk

> Gold Not as Good as Paper. | Melrose Record. |

The postmaster at this place the other des offered a gold eagle in payment of a m

MINNESOTA NEWS

E. H. Alden, of Alexandria, is building a The engine house at Redwood Falls

estroyed by fire the other day. The building improvements of Alexandria Douglas county, for 1878, aggregate \$30,000

At last dates there were 18,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator at Alexandria awaiting David J. Parkinson, a promising young awyer of Oshkosh, died Sunday night, De

ember 22d. ember 22d.

Bishop Whipple, of the diocese of Minne ota, goes to Florida to spend the remainder of the cold season. On Christmas day K. Bertrome, of Man-

prville, had some of his ribs broken by the psetting of a sleigh. In Willmar the village council have fixed the saloon license for 1879 at \$125, and the drug store license at \$100.

The Benton County Press hoists the names of Tilden and Hendricks, for Presi

ent and Vice President in 1880. Mrs. McGlashlin made the Presbyterian hurch at Owatonna a Christmas present of handsome silver baptismal font

A little son of Dr. Flood, of Mantorville was severely scalded on Christmas morning by the upsetting of a cup of hot coffee. At the Gauser saloon, in Owatonna, one night last week, a quarrel took place over a rame of billiards. Pistols were drawn and

ired, but no one was hurt. Hon. Amos Coggswell, of Owatonna, was married on Christmas day to Mrs. Mary A. Allen, at the residence of the parents of the bride in Meriden, Steele county.

P. Soucie, a Frenchman, lost his footing on a slippery platform in Faribault, and fell into an excavation, breaking some of his ribs and receiving other severe injuries. A few nights since some miscreant went

into the stable of John M. Thompson, of Orlando, Sherburne county, and cut the throat of a beautiful and very valuable Arabian colt. A woman undertook to walk from St

Cloud to St. Joseph, a distance of eight miles, but took the wrong road and turned up at Little Falls, thirty-five miles from where she started.

Many of the local papers of the State say that Sunday night, Dec. 22, was the coldest known in two years, the thermometer indi cating fifteen degrees, and at some points wenty degrees below zero.

The new school building at St. Charles

Winona county, is completed. It is a fine structure, and furnished with a capital bell. The winter term of the graded school will be pened in the new building. Olof King, of Alexandria, this season has

killed 13 deer, 255 ducks, 51 prairie chickens, 51 partridges, 2 jack rabbits, and other game, and killed a great deal of valuable ime in this wholesale slaughter. The Peter brothers, of Ellsworth, Meeker

ounty, have been on a three weeks' hunting trip, during which time they killed forty-five deer and one bear-ten of the deer in one day, and not much of a day for An attempt was made some time since by

n incendiary to burn the house of R. Arnsey county. Kerosene oil was poured over he shing es on one portion of the roof and set on fire. The inmates of the house discovered the fire in time to extinguish the

The house of Mrs. Annie Johnson, three miles south of Dodge Center, was burned with all its contents at 3 A. M., Dec. 24, with the mercury 15 degrees below zero. family b rely escaped with their clothes. One of the boys had his feet frozen in getting to the nearest neighbor, a half mile distant. No insurance. A few days since at Anoka a bottle con-

He failed, for the jury was not to be intimi- standing on a shelf in a drug store. It was says that all the rich families of Clissoura of flint glass, and the fragments were thrown violently, about the room, but luckily hit way of Salonica, while all the notables of the none of the persons present. Will chalk neighboring villages of Statista have taken mixture explode? Let cruggists beware. Miss Hicks, of Alexandria, died at the Windsor house in St. Paul on the morning of Dec. 26th. Her recovery was scarcely looked for, but that she should die so soon

was not expected. A special train, by Manager Farley, was placed at the disposal of the stricken mother and sorrowing friends to bear the remains to their darkened home in Alexandria. St. James Journal, Dec. 28: Hella Olena Boen, aged 9 years and 2 months, daughter of Helge Boen, of Long Lake died at 19 o'clock on Thursday night of diphtheria. The child was sick several days, the parents supposing it to be affected with a cold. Be-

ming worse, Dr. Bacon was sent for on

Thursday, and prononneed the disease to be d phtheria, but the child was beyond human Litchfield News-Ledger: The members of Father McDermott's congregation, with whom he is deservedly popular, gave him a pleasant surprise on Christmas day in the shape of a handsome Waltham watch, with heavy gold cases, to which was attached a magnificent gold chain. On the outside of the case are the initials, "F. McD.;" on the inside is: "Presented by the members of his congregation in Meeker and Kandiyohi counties, Minn." Father McDermott has reason to feel proud of his beautiful gift,

not for its intrinsic value, but as a reminde that his efforts are appreciated by his flock. Twenty-five years ago last February, two others, Mr. Cyrus M. Lowry and Mr. L. L. Lowry, parted in Fond du Lac. The former returned to the East, the latter remained to pursue fickle fortune in the West. They have never met since until on the day before Christmas, when C. M. walked into L. L.'s place of business here and took a seat, but was not recognized until, when af ter a little while, he introduced bimself. Since they separated, two and a half decades ago, the brothers have had their full experience of the vicissitudes of life covering a ter-ritory all the way from Vermont to British Columbia. Lute is the younger of the two, although his hair is white "but not from He returned not long since from a three years' trip so far west that the sun didn't set there until next day.

Albert Edward's New Estate in Wales.

[London World.] The prince of Wales will create quite a sensation in Bardland on taking possession of his Breconshire sporting estate. To have a real mode of life." prince of Wales in Wales itself will be quite an original experience, and the loyal Weishmen original experience, and the loyal Weishmen are already on the war-path. The Free-Masons in the eastern division of South Wales, under their popular P. G. M., Sir George Elliot, have concerted measures for the receptions of their royal brother and master. If the prince is as good a brother of the angle as he is of the square, he will have rare sport, seeing that all round Brecon are concentrated the finest trout round Brecon are concentrated the finest trout and salmon streams in England and Wales. The Welsh will insist upon attributing to the Earl of Beaconsfield some of the credit of this eminently popular purchase. If the Draids will only leave him alone, the prince will get on well with his Welsh neighbors. Patti, it may be remembered, has a house near Bridg-

Hoffman and Tilden. New York Correspondence Philadelphia Press-

Rep. Among the thistleblows of rumor floating in the air at the city hall is one to the effect that Ex-Gov. Hoffman is to be the candidate election. The residence of Mr. Hoffman is n the same part of town as that of Mr. Tilden; and the former is often seen a Gramercy Park. There is enough in the in There were already indications that it would end where the Potter committee ended—in nothing. Mr. Hayes is pretty nearly right, not have lately been held, to indicate that it was as good that it was as good to try its effect.

THREE MILLION DOLLARS. Luck of a Kentucky Lady-She Suddenly

Discovers That She is the Heiress to a About forty years ago a man named John C. Clark, a poor farmer of Indiana, whose pircumstances became worse each year, picked up his traps and adandoned his family, consisting of a wife and two little girls, himself out as a flatboatmen and shipped for New Orleans. From New Orleans he drifted to exas, and that was the last ever heard of im by his family until they heard of his

death, which occurred about fifteen years ago. His wife was then dead and both his hildren had married, one remaining in ndiana, where she now lives, the other re noving to Kentucky and locating in Hardin county, about three miles below

Stephensburg. When Clark died he owned an estate in land an money valued at something near \$3,000,000, in Wharton and Richmond ounties, which, in the absence of any known eirs, escheated to the State. As Clark had never communicated with any of his family, and they were ignorant of his whereabouts, except through emigrants, who had often seen him in Texas, they were never apprised of the fact that during the long years of his absence in Texas he had prospered in a way and had amassed such a fortune. When it became noised abroad in Texas that the man Clark had died, leaving an estate of such magnitude, and no heirs to claim it, bogus neirs at once began to spring up, and nu-

the State, all of which were upsuccessful. It was only a few days since that one of the rightful heirs, Mrs. Marinda Buckles, wife of Asa Backles, Esq., who was a daugh-ter of Clark, and came to Hardin county after her marriage some thirty years ago, received by reading an account of the suits to recover the money, the first intelligence that she the fortune awaiting her claims. She put herself at once in communication with her awvers, who will at once set about Mrs. Buckles and her sister as the lawful

heirs of John C. Clark, the Texas millionaire. The estate is intact, none of the claimants thus far having been able to prove their title to it, and Mrs. Buckles and he sister, who can set up a rightful claim, will come in for a good round \$1,500,000 each. BRIGANDAGE ON A LARGE SCALE.

Thousands of Armed Robbers on the Mac donian Borders.

[Pall Mall Gazette.] The Macedonian border is at the present noment in a very uncomfortable condition, owing to the proceedings of the semibrigand, semi-insurgent bands commanded by Axelos, Bodosi, and other chiefs, who, afbellion in the province of Thessaly, crossed over from Greece, left the region of Mount Pelion and the neighborhood of Vola and of Macrinitza, and retired to the mountains of Macrinitza, and retired to the mountains of their treaties, to prevent intrasion by white men upon Indian reservations, to protect to Indians in their rights of person and proer the unsuccessful attempt to stir up remen, are provided with long range French Gras rifles, and have a good supply of ammunition. They commit no murders, and have decreed the penalty of death against any of their number guilty of misconduct toward a woman; but they have no like scruples as to robbery, their practice being to mulct the leading men of the villages in large sums of money, and in the event of a refusal to carry them off to the mountains, there to be kept until their ransom is paid.

Their lawless deeds have excited a ling or ground, preparing of gardens and farms for localizing the Indians.

5. That any unoccupied military posts may be used for the establishment of industrial schools where the children of the different tribes may sent and taught the English language, habits of industry, and the proper care of domestic stock, the science of agricultural Their lawless deeds have excited a and Christians alike are afraid of carrying on their usual occupations, and those who can afford it are, it is stated, making arrangements for leaving the country. A correspondent of the Constantinople Messen-der, writing from Statistan Navember 15th their habits and tastes. I also recommended the them to the constantinople Messen-der, writing from Statistan Navember 15th their habits and tastes. I also recommended the their habits and tastes. I also recommended rangements for leaving the country. A correspondent of the Constantinople Messentaining "the regular chalk mixture of the respondent of the Constantinople Messen-United States dispensatory" exploded while ger, writing from Statista on November 15th, that educational work refuge in that town, where there are some regular troops, and where also lives the bish-

gossip of the stage and players: "The raid of women of the demi-monde on the stage has taken form in an open demonstration, the result of late strategic movements on their part. Another one of them, a notorious creature of this city, is to make her debut in a first-class theatre during the next fort-night. There is likely to be a flutter in conequence, but there are several birds of simlar feather on our stage, and it is not likely hat the profession can be made too warm for the new artiste, besides she dresses well and needs no salary. No manager could pay such a woman enough to make it an object to her to work on the stage. Persons of her class prefer to work without any salary for the simple privilege of making the stage a show-room for their charms. They have gentlemen friends, too, who wine and dine managers, and who try to buy up criticism in their behalf. These are men of the first society-mer whose names are often seen in print, coupled with honorable speculations and words of compliment. It is considered the style of thing for young bloods of the first families to imitate London nobility by doing the honorable thing to their cast-off mistresses, which generally means paying for their dra-matic education in Fanny Morant's school, and buying their way to the stage, to the shame and humiliation of the honest, hard working ladies of talent who seek to earn an honest livelihood in the profession. The result of this course on the part of the managers is inevitable. As money can do any-thing in the theatre, and as these vile women have plenty of money to back them, it will not require over two seasons more to drive all respectable women from the stage. The favorite argument of the aristocratic bloods to caviling newspaper man is: "You would not be the first to throw a stone at a Magdalen. would you?" And this generally silences him, and so the newcomer from a bagnio is assured that she may disport herself without fear of having any prejudices awakened in the minds of the public by allusions to her New York Statistics.

[New York Times.]

It will, we imagine, surprise most New Yorkers to learn that, according to the last census of this State, 12,659 families are now living in log cabins. Of the other dwellings, 598,031 are built of wood, 98,290 of brick, and 18,718 of stone. More than one half of all these cost less than \$2,000 apiece; more than one-third less than \$1,000, and 7,164 less than \$50 each, showing that any extravagance which interior New-Yorkers may have is not of an architectural order. In the county or city of New York, houses, as may be supposed, have much more value than in the country, 56,010 having cost 5,000 and up-Indeed, the dwellings of the metropo ward. lis alone have cost about as much as all the rest of the State. Of 1,536,727 New-Yorkers, 351,628 are farmers or farm hands. Of the working women of the State, one-half, of Mr. Tilden for governor in the next State or 137,416 of them, are house-servants. Over 150,000 men earn their bread as day laborers. There are 50,103 clerks, 40,406 tailors and seamstresses. Celibacy seems to be in favor with New Yorkers.

of forty-five families was there a wedding so that it would seem as if more New York-ers than is generally believed carry out the principles which Malthus advocates in his little-understood work on population.

GEN. MILES AGAIN.

His Views on the Indian Question Conveyed to Senator Se WASHINGTON. Dec. 20.-Gen. Nelson. iles has addressed a letter to Senator Sannders, chairman of the joint committee on the transfer of the Indian bureau, in answer to

request of the latter for the former's views upon the Indian question. The letter is as follows. WASHINGTON Dec 17 1878

WASHINGTON Dec. 17, 1878.

Hon. A. Saunders, United States Senate:

SIR: In answer to your request, I have the honor to submit the following views regarding the Indian question: The relations existing between the two races in this country at the present time are simply the result of two hundred years of warfare, of bad faith and mis management as a people and a government. We have on our hands about 250,000 Indians that are in the main a constant source of great expense and annoyance. To avoid such wars as have frequently occurred in the past few years, evils of which cannot be estimated, to better the condition of the Indians, save the government millions of money annually, to give protection to life and property along our extensive frontier, I would, for the following reasons, renew the recommendations I have kicked into the street by an extemporized S. P. frequently made in official communicaci

the subject:
First—No body of people can be successfully governed without some physical governmen To continue the present system is to promo lawlessness and endanger settlements to mu

Second—The change from barbarism to civili-

cordance with nature's laws.

Third—Education, civilization, and christianization must be mainly through the rising generation, and to make them in turn intelligent governors and instructors they should be under proper influences. I believe the honorable secretary of the interior is doing everything in his power to reform

that branch of the public service, yet he has not the means of controlling large tribes who are hostile or in a semi-hostile condition, and whose warriors are fully armed and numbered by thousands. I would recommend that a stringer government be tried, at least for a few years allowing the civilized and semia tew years, allowing the civilized and semi civilized Indians who are living within settle-ments or in the eastern part of Indian territory to remain as at present. I would recom 1. That nomadic tribes who are now fully

mounted and armed, namely, the Sioux, Assinaboines, Gros Ventres, Crows, Piegans, Araphoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas, Commanches, Apaches, Navajors, Ures, Bannocks, Spokanes, Umatillas, Blackfeet, and other like roaming tribes, be placed under the control of the war

epartment.

2. That the honorable secretary of war be directed to detail officers of known experience and integrity to have charge of these tribes, and that the appropriations made by Congress be disbursed in such a way as to do the Indians the greatest good, preserve their loyalty, and enable them to become self-sus-

perty.

4. That the secretary of war be authorized buildings at

Their lawless deeds have excited a of domestic stock, the science of agricultura general panic in the district. Turks and other useful knowledge that would enable

schools where youths could see the benefits and blessing of civilization. If the Indians are herded together in large camps, as at present when the children can attend school, indolence vice and disaffection are the results. If the Indians are scattered by their families on their reservations, with their flocks and herds along op of Sissania, whose presence, however, can the villages, schools are out of the question. hardly add much to the security of the place.

Hence I urge the establishment of industrial and normal schools near or within the settlement. The military branch of the government is not desirous of undergoing the hardships of these laborious, hazardous and thankless Indian campaigns of the terrible risks of an Indian engagement, and would strongly advocate and support any measure of reform. The army is made up from people in all parts of the countain support any measure of reform. The army is made up from people in all parts of the coun-try, and every Christian denomination is repsented in its members, and it cannot be said that it is in sympathy with any movement that would not improve the condition of affairs in the territories. As the army has for the past one hundred years been intrusted with important civil duties, particularily the great work of reconstruction, in which the lives and property of over eleven millions of people were involved, it cannot be said that the army is wanting in sympathy, integrity or executive ability to administer the affairs of a few thou sand Indians with ample and exact justice to all concerned. I would further recommend that Congress define by law the legal status of the Indian as regards the rights of life and property as he becomes civilized and educated. see no objection under the theory of our gov ernment to him giving the rights of citizenship as well as the African or Asiatic. I have the hono: to remain, with the highest respect. NELSON A. MILES.

Col. Fifth Infantry, Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A. THE ASTORS.

A Picture of Fair Girls and Noble Matrons. The season has been a dull one in New York antil the Astor wedding broke the gloom; since that sunburst all is gaity. It was perhaps as splendid a thing in the way of entertaining as a republic can show; nothing but royalty and a hereditary nobility could go further. Imagine five drawing rooms en suite, all opening out of a magnificent hall, furnished in different colors and filled with works of art, and of course nandsome furniture; then a dining-room of baronial size; then a ball-room, most brilliant, delicately decorated in Pompadour colors, and lighted by one crystal chandelier, of large size, which sends out a thousand rainbows, painting the ceiling with that

"Light which never was on sea or land." Then underneath that a table spread with red velvet, on which were the gifts. The thousand-year old va-e from Japan jostled the decorative art teacups of to-day. All the cen turies came, bringing tribute to this fortunate bride, and flowers everywhere— "Herself the fairest flower,"

Miss Astor is a single-minded, sensible, su perior girl, with brilliant black eyes, lighted from behind. She is very pretty, petite, and yet not too small. Her own modest worth makes all this power and splendor seem insignificant. She makes a true love match, and yet the groom is handsomely endowed with the world's goods, an old family pestige, and is a world's goods, an old family pestige, and is a very agreeable man; so much for one couple's chances in happiness. It seems almost too much to have sense, and goodness, and mod-esty, and everything else! We are very fortunate in New York, and have reason to be very grateful for the two Mrs. Astors. Their manners are most cordial, gracious and dignified. They dispense the immense wealth of their husbands in an elegant manner, which cannot out give tone to our Republican society.

Mrs. John J. Astor is a woman of high culti-

vation, very intense convictions, exhaustive knowledge of art and a prodigious worker. She knowledge of art and a prodigious worker. She is charitable to a degree, and has a fine, stately old-word courtesy, which is very becoming and rare. She condescends to dress beautifully, and with perfect fitness to herself—although a dignified lady of high degree.

Mrs. William Astor is tall, elegant and state.

ly, very amiable—the most agreeable hostess possible. She becomes her diamonds, and she and her lovely daughters make a pretty picture at the opera. Her young people keep her in the front ranks of gayety, yet she too finds time for much unostentatious charity. I hear no one speak ill of either lady; they both fill their conspicuous positions admirably without ng enemies, always making friends,

GLOBELETA

Olive Logan weighs 190 pounds, has gray Sweet cider, even if just from the press, is condemned by the Massachusetts Total Ab-

The English government has decided to try the electric light on a large scale at the London

general postoffice. A Boston physician of very large practice savs that he has never known it to be so sickly

in that city as now. In the houses of the English nobles a "lord misrule" was appointed in former times to

superintend the revels. A barman was sentenced lately to a fine of \$100 in England for obtaining a situation by neans of a false character.

"Funeral obsequies" is a villainous phrase. Disraeli used it in that famous first speech which the commons refused to hear.

It is said that sixty-two Russian officersmong them two generals—are engaged in strengthening the defenses of Cabul.

George Washington will be hanged at Louisville on the 21st of February, which will hereafter be known as Washington's deathday.

A man went into a store of Lincoln, Neb. and twisted the ear of a cat, but was promptly

It took just seven months and one day for a

certain letter to go by mail from Springfield, Mo., to Boston. It contained valuable remit-Miss Elizabeth Lewis has just died at Hamburg, N. J., after a continued illness of thirty

years, caused by accidental poisoning with arsenic. Disturbances are feared in Venezuela, and

the various consuls have requested their gov-ernments to send ships of war to protect their subjects. It is proposed in Chicago to appoint an eleator inspector, whose duty it shall be to see

that the elevators in use throughout the city are in a safe condition. Times are hard in Egypt and a good many people out of work, consequently the khedive

has consented to cut down his family allowance to \$1,500,000 a year. There are now 2,487 kilometres of subterranean telegraph lines in Germany. The longest line is that from Strasburg to Kiel, a distance

of 1,219 kilometres, say 760 miles. The young men of Fourmies, France, have ormed a club wifere it is not permitted to sp ak French, but all conversation must be carried on in English or German.

The remains of the grandmother of De Witt Clinton are buried in a neglected graveyard ear Napanoch, Ulster county, N. Y. Several graves near it were washed out by the recent The Mississippi State board of health has

asked the Governor to call a special session of the legislature, but the Vicksburg Herald proterts against it, saying that one scourge a season is enough. At Portland, Me., the other night, the police descended on a bar-room and found two colored

women, raked to the waist fighting according

to the P. R. rules, in the presence of a large By the 1st of February the day will lengthen o ten hours and eight minutes, and the change will then be noticeable. It is an old saying that "when the days begin to lengthen th

col I begins to strengthen. "Miss Catharine Wiggin, spinster, of Oneen anne's mansions. Westminster." advertises that hereafter she will adopt the name of Sumner, that being the surname of her great uncle. General William Sumner, of Boston,

Charles Ross, of East Lansing, N. Y., put a

eouple of small cartridges in his tobacco box for safe keeping, and, forgetting them, filled is pipe from the box. He now wears a plaster over his right eye to cover a bullet mark. At St. Andrew's church, at Montreal on Sunday, a strong woman carried, in a birch basket lined with silk, Mrs. William McNulty's triplets, dressed in red, white and blue, forward to

the communion table, at which they were baptized Louise, Lorne and Victor. Mrs. Hamilton, of Portsmouth, N. H., died one day last week of diphtheria, and two hours afterwards, while the undertaker was laying her out, in the same room her little child die of the same disease, suffering fearful agony by

suffocation, his hair actually standing on end A gas clock has been placed on exhibition in England. The motive power is hydrogen cas produced by the action of sulphuric acid and water in a zine globe. As the gas is generated it raises a glass bell cover, which as it rises moves a lever that controls the hands of the

The irrepressible conflict between the school mistress and the big boy has broken out for the season of 1878-9 at Stanbridge, Quebec. where he attacked her with a clasp knife and she had to fly for her life. The school mistress at Walden, Vt., practices revolver shooting at

teacher, a lady who is a good English, French. and Latin scholar, who is now engaged in tree culture. She was recently seen felling trees and chopping them up into four-foot lengths In all of her operations she refuses the help of the robuster sex." An interesting trophy has just been presented

They boast up in New Hampshire of an ex-

te a museum at Berne, consisting of a campaign alarm clock, which once belonged to the Duke of Cumberland, and was captured on the field of Fontenoy by an officer of the Swiss Guard, in whose family it was kept until quite recently as an heirloom. Mr. Cranston, of Floyd county, Ga., married in 1872, deserted his wife in 1874, and, go-

ing to Tennessee, married another woman, and

was killed in a railroad accident. His second

wife sued the company for damages, and, his history having come out, the question is raised whether she or the wife deserted in Georgia should conduct the suit. "Just to see him kick," was the excuse given for his crime by an Arkansas murderer, who, however, was outdone in coelness by M. Deboffe, of le Pas-de-Calais, France, who cut a woman into fifteen pieces, and when the juge d'instruction confronted him with the ghastly

remains said, "That's the woman, but I find her a good deal changed." A San Francisco paper suggests that the people on the Pacific coast shall break down the Pacific Mail and overland railroad monopolies by encouraging shipments to New York by way of Magellan straits. The time, it says, will not exceed sixty days, which is not more than ten days longer than goods frequently

take in their transit by existing lines. A girl working in a paper mill at Delphi, O., found \$100 among the waste she was sorting. The proprietor of the establishment took them from her, but she sued him for them, and the supreme court has finally decided the case in her favor, holding that the purchase of waste paper does not give the purchaser a right to unknown valuables found in it as against the

finder. Afraid Donnelly Will Win.

[Windom Reporter.] Donnelly has finally served his notice of contest on Washburn, and his chances of his success are so favorable, not through instice, or because Washburn was not honestly elected, but because the House of Representatives will seat him, that many Republicans of the Third district fear they will

be represented by Donnelly.