

TRIBUNE

VOLUME II.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1879.

NUMBER 51

THE BIG SCHEME.

Which Parcels Out the Swamp Lands and Projects Hosts of Railroads.

The following is a synopsis of the omnibus swamp bill which was introduced and passed through the Senate last night:

Section 1. For the purpose of aiding the county of Ramsey in reclaiming lands therein or contiguous thereto, marshy or liable to become overflowed, by the construction of necessary levees, dykes and drains, and to the county of Scott, Kandiyohi, Douglas and Le Sueur for similar purposes, there is granted swamp lands as follows: To Ramsey county, 75,000 acres; to Scott county, 75,000 acres; Kandiyohi county, 20,000 acres; Douglas county, 20,000 acres; Le Sueur county, 20,000 acres.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of creating a fund to be used for the objects set forth in the acts of Congress, there are hereby granted and sold on the terms, considerations and conditions hereinafter stated, portions of the swamp lands as follows:

To the University of Minnesota, 400,000 acres.
To the Second Hospital for the Insane, 100,000 acres.
To the Hospital for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, 50,000 acres.

To the Dulles Improvement Company for the improvement of the St. Louis river, 150,000 acres.
To the Minneapolis and Northwestern Railroad Company for a line of railroad from Minneapolis on the west side of the Mississippi river, by way of Monticello and Clearwater, to St. Cloud, eight sections per mile.

To the Mankato and St. Cloud Railroad Company for a line of railroad from Mankato, by way of Hutchinson and Litchfield, to St. Cloud, eight sections per mile.

To the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company for a railroad from Mankato, by way of Garden City, to Blue Earth City, eight sections per mile.

For a line of railroad from some point on the southern line of this State, by way of Austin, to Waseca, eight sections per mile.

For a road from the city of St. Paul to the First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, eight sections per mile.

For a road from any point on the Mississippi river in Houston county, north of township 101, by way of the original plat of the village of Caledonia, to the north line of the State of Iowa east of range 13, west, eight sections per mile.

For a line of road from Taylor Falls, by way of Stillwater and Hastings to Zumbrota, eight sections per mile.

For a line of road from Plainville to Washburn, eight sections per mile.

To the Minnesota and Northern Railroad Company for a line of road from Moorhead to the north line of town No. 143, range 48, in Polk county, and from Moorhead to some feasible point on the line of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railway, eight sections per mile.

To the Minnesota & Northwestern railroad company for a road from Minneapolis to Hutchinson, eight sections per mile.

For a road from the city of Alexandria, Willmar and Windom to the southern boundary of the State, eight sections per mile.

To the Duluth, Iowa & Dakota railroad company for a line of road from some point on the Northern Pacific road, in or near the county of Todd, or any other railroad of Minnesota by way of Sank Centre, Swift Falls and Benson, to some point on the western or southern boundary of the State in or near the county of Lyon, eight sections per mile.

To the Little Falls & Dakota railroad company for a road from Little Falls by way of Elk River, Glenwood and Morris, to the western boundary of the State, eight sections per mile.

To the St. Cloud, Fort Ridgely & Fort Dodge railroad company for a line of road from St. Cloud, by way of Litchfield, Hector, Fort Ridgely, and Fairmont to the southern boundary of the State, at or near Tenhassen, eight sections per mile.

For a line of road from Minneapolis to Lake Minnetonka, eight sections per mile.

To the Southern Minnesota Extension company, eight sections per mile.

To the Southern Minnesota Railroad company, for a branch line to Rochester, eight sections per mile.

For a line of road from some point on the Southern Minnesota road by way of Preston to the southern boundary of the State, eight sections per mile.

For a line of road from Windom to the south line of the State and to the west line of the State, eight sections per mile.

For a line of road southwesterly to the south boundary of the State, eight sections per mile.

For a road from Albert Lea to the south boundary of the State, eight sections per mile.

For a line of road from Red Wing, by way of Helder, Hendon, and Cannonville, to the west boundary of the State, eight sections per mile.

COL. FERDY WYNDHAM.

Why Mr. Stanton Removed Him from His Command—An Old Mystery Now Fully Explained.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The recent sad fate of Col. Wyndham, better known as Sir Percy Wyndham, recalls an episode in his strange career that to many perhaps has remained a mystery. It will be remembered that he served for a while in the Union army as colonel of a New Jersey cavalry regiment, and acting brigadier of a cavalry brigade, to which position he had been advanced for his conspicuous gallantry. He was ordered to his command at the earnest solicitation of officers in high rank. In 1863 Wyndham was with the army in Virginia, in command of about 2,500 men who were held in high esteem, both for his bravery and his military skill; was a general favorite with his superiors, and expected soon to be advanced to the rank of brigadier-general. Suddenly, to the surprise of everybody, he was ordered to Washington, and there granted an indefinite leave of absence by Secretary Stanton. No reasons were given for this. He remained in Washington for some days, suffering from the most terrible ague, which he was ordered to alleviate by plunging into dissipation. At last he determined to visit his command, and was received cordially by his brother officers; but after he had been in camp two days, an order came from the secretary of war to the commanding general that Wyndham should at once leave the Union lines. If he did not do so, he was to be put under close arrest, and sent to Washington immediately. Wyndham resigned on his return to Washington.

Some time before his death by drowning on the lakes a few years ago, Mr. Stanton's manner as to insure the concealment of the names of the informers, that Wyndham had entered into a negotiation with the Confederate government to surrender his command for the sum of \$300,000. Mr. Stanton could not be known as the informant, as he did not judge Advocate-General Holt was aware of the matter, but believed Mr. Stanton acted under his advice. The gentleman to whom this story was told in his government employ and in a position of high trust.

A Romance of Pennsylvania Politics.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)
CHAPTER I.
Twas the merry month of May. The golden-throated songsters of the woodland made music on every bush, the cowbirds and the larks lifted up their sweet young voices, and a Republican State convention met at Harrisburg. Henry W. Palmer, a bright but unknown youth of thirty summers, the idol of his parents, made a thrilling speech, some of which was cut out of one delivered by Daniel Webster, in which our hero nominated the Hon. Henry M. Hoyt for Governor. Applause shook the building, Henry W. Palmer fell back exhausted, and his eyes were closed. The western sky in crimson and gold.

CHAPTER II.
"Tis winter. The storm king shakes his snowy mane, and coal is awry up out of all reason. The Hon. Henry M. Hoyt is elected. Sitting in his office one evening, he calls his secretary to him, and says:

"Mr. A. J. Cooper, Michigan agent of the Erie & Milwaukee line, fast freight, is in the city. The following were among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday: W. Lambertson, Wisconsin; Max Wenzel, Milwaukee; W. G. H. Mountain, Chicago; Ed. Winslow, Hastings; Mrs. H. Cummins, Mrs. H. C. Burgess, Mankato; E. D. Fisher, Casselton; D. T. J. N. Cross, L. Fletcher, John Delaitre, O. Camp, Minneapolis; Arthur Lyon, Martin Co.; Yankton; S. M. Clement, Buffalo, N. Y.; Geo. McMurtrie, Toronto, Canada; G. E. Luther, Providence, R. I.; G. E. Bond, Chicago; G. A. Palmer, Chamberlain, Hastings; L. E. Cowdry, Rochester; J. A. Smith, Miss N. Smith, Eau Claire.

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WASHINGTON ITEMS.

TELLER SUB-COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Teller sub-committee will begin the 19th inst., the inquiry into the matters presented by Senator Thurman.

FOUR PER-CENT.

Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinois, director of the mint, to-day took the oath of office and entered upon his duties.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The secretary of the interior has decided the case of Thomas Kemp vs. Thomas Starr, involving 160 acres of land, which embraces a considerable portion of ground upon which Leadville Colorado, is situated. The department holds it is mineral land within the meaning of the statute, and if Starr has complied with the mining laws, he is entitled to a patent.

THE CENSUS IN THE SOUTH.

A Reply to Senator Blaine's Article in the North American Review. See the Last Examination now Conducted.

(Mobile Ala.) Register.
In the contribution of Senator Blaine to the North American Review on the subject of negro suffrage, there is a statement which evidently wishes to go out as a fact and to be accepted as such without question. The statement is to the effect that the next census will show that the North has grown greatly in population since 1870, and that the South had not grown at all, and that the South will not be so strong in Congress and the electoral college as it was in 1870. There is a lively cut in this meal but we propose to expose it.

In 1870 the Republican party having seized the Southern States, it went to work to diminish the importance of the whites. With this view, among other fraudulent contrivances, it used the census of 1870 as a lever to aid its political fortunes. The census taken were very generally ignorant negroes or debased whites. They systematically sought to include every negro in the list and to exclude as many whites as possible. Advantages were taken in the census taken from the cities during the summer months of that large number of whites who annually seek recreation or health away from their homes. The census of the city of Mobile did not fairly represent the whites; and so of New Orleans and the other Southern cities.

As regards the black population, the census-takers being of that race, and being paid so much for every negro put upon the list, and it being safe to include fraudulent names, not only placed upon the list every name of a black person, but counted the same black as often as he was found in his migrations. In numerous instances names of blacks were placed upon the lists when no such persons were in existence.

These frauds were suggested and permitted by the party leaders, and were eagerly committed, because they increased wages they brought to the census-taker. The returns showed a much larger black population than actually existed, and a much smaller white population than actually existed. These fraudulent returns made the basis of Republican majorities which did not in fact exist. Counties, Congressional districts, and even States were gained as having black majorities, and, therefore, as necessarily being Republican, which really had white and Democratic majorities. So soon as the Republicans let themselves and their party, and in a better class of public sentiment, the following migrations. In numerous instances names of blacks were placed upon the lists when no such persons were in existence.

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WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Adjournment Sine Die at 11 A. M. Yesterday.

MADISON, March 5.—Both houses of the Wisconsin legislature adjourned sine die at 11 o'clock A. M. Only three Senators, Andrews, Burrows and Houghton, were present. In the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Binham, Senator Burrows in a few appropriate words declared the Senate adjourned sine die.

RECEIVED.

The Assembly, it having been discovered that an error was made in the bills numbered 253 and 407 Assembly, they were recalled from the Governor and the necessary corrections made in both houses under suspension of the Governor being notified by the legislature that he had no further business, at 11 A. M., the hour fixed for final adjournment. Speakers adjourned the Assembly sine die in a few felicitous and appropriate remarks, and the session of 1879 was over.

THE SENATE.

The session has lasted fifty-seven days. The bills introduced during the session, considering that ten days were almost wholly occupied in the contest over the United States Amendment, were not numerous. Of the two one joint resolution was adopted in the House, eighteen were adopted. Two hundred and thirty-one petitions and remonstrances were offered, but no memorial to Congress.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly four hundred and thirteen bills were introduced, and one hundred and sixty-one of them became law. Sixty-four resolutions were offered and forty of them adopted; twenty-eight joint resolutions originated in the Assembly and were adopted. Of the seven memorial to Congress introduced, four were passed. Two hundred and thirty-one petitions and remonstrances were offered in the Assembly. Thus the whole number of acts passed by the legislature amounted to two hundred and fifty-six, some of which were joint resolutions, some bills, and much below the average number, as will be seen upon reference to the fact that at the regular session of 1878, there were 347 in 1877, 301 in 1876, 415 in 1875, 344 in 1874, 349 in 1873, 308 in 1872, 329 in 1871, 671 in 1870, 666.

RAILROAD RACKET.

Jay Gould Retains His Grip Upon the Union Pacific—Annual Election.

BOSTON, March 5.—The shareholders of the Union Pacific railroad company, in annual meeting to-day, elected the following directors for the ensuing year: Sidney Dillon, of New York; J. Gordon Dexter, of Boston; Elihu A. Lyman, of New York; J. M. McKim, of New York; John Sharp, of Salt Lake City; S. H. Clark, of Omaha; David Demer, of New York; James R. Keene, of New York; Wm. L. G. East, of New York; J. M. McKim, of New York; W. A. H. Leland, of Golden, Colorado. The largest stockholder is Jay Gould, who owns 12,000 shares, and is worth \$10,000,000.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LONDON, March 5.—The crown prince of Germany will arrive in England to-day to attend the marriage of the Duke of Connaught with Princess Louise, daughter of Francis. The princess will arrive Tuesday.

STORM DAMAGES.

GENEVA, March 5.—The damage by storm in the canton of Valais is estimated at four million francs. In the canton of Valais 400,000 trees were destroyed.

MIORLANOISE FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 5.—An explosion in the Deep Drift killed nineteen persons. Silver to-day, 49 1/2 per cent.

BRUSSELS, March 5.—The loss by the burning of the royal castle of Tervuren is £400,000 sterling.

PARIS, March 5.—The amnesty bill has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies. It has been appointed minister of commerce.

FATAL Glycerine Explosion.

RICHMOND, March 5.—A premature explosion of nitro glycerine at Hatch Gap, James River, killed M. G. Haggerty, government contractor for widening and otherwise improving Hatch Gap, and five or six negroes. The explosion was caused by the explosion of the glycerine, which is either killed or fatally injured. Haggerty's body is in bed, and was blown into the river and not recovered.

THE WOE OF BEAVIS.

The Great Capital Remover Overcomes the Objections of Chicago at Springfield.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)
Mr. L. W. Beavis, the St. Louis capital-mover, returned to Springfield, Ill., last Thursday night to enlighten the Buckners upon his favorite theory. He was received with distinguished consideration by the State officials and many leading lobbyists. He was one of the legislative halls was tendered him by a formal vote of the house, and he made elaborate preparations, by way of public recognition, and intended to put his best foot foremost to the people of the State. Just as he had finished his rehearsal before the mirror an old friend, Mr. Shaw, of Washington, had been invited to be engaged for a temperance meeting of women. Mr. Beavis believed that this was a trick of the French which he had represented as so poor that it required 20 per cent more wheat of the crop of 1878 to make the same weight of flour than it did of the wheat of 1877. Thus the deficiency in the French crop was in reality greater than it appeared in bushels.

GREAT APPARENT SUPPLY.

of wheat in America, Great Britain has not been in any hurry to buy, and from Sept. 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1879, her total net imports of wheat (over exports) were nearly 2,500,000 bushels less than for the same period of 1877. The only countries of Europe that have any surplus of wheat for export are Russia, Hungary and Rumania; all the rest had deficient crops in 1878, and have been steadily importing up to the present time.

THE GREAT BULL OF THE MARKET.

The great bull of the market, the quantity of wheat exported from the United States in the last eight months has gone to supply deficiencies in markets which had hitherto taken little if any American wheat.

PORK PACKING AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Col. Sydney D. Maxwell, superintendent of the merchants' exchange, to-day submitted his report on the winter packing for the season just closed. The following are the figures: Number of hogs packed from November 1st to March 1st, 623,694; same time last season, 622,302. Aggregate gross season, 168,738,427 pounds; last season, 173,616,198. Average gross weight, 270 58-100 pounds.

ASSIGNMENT IN THE CASE OF ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Father Edward Purcell to-day made an assignment to John B. Mannix. The property thus assigned includes the bishop's residence, the seminary corner of Third and Plum streets, seventy-six acres of suburban lots, and a number of smaller pieces of property in various parts of the city.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

The Political Crisis in Germany—Bismarck's Fight for a Continuation of His Supremacy—Miscellaneous Budget of Old World News.

GERMAN POLITICS.

BRUSSELS, March 5.—In debate on the parliamentary discipline bill in the reichstag yesterday, Prince Bismarck's language, while emphatically disapproving the bill announced in the name of free conservatives, that on the second reading they would move the standing orders of the House modified in accordance with some of its points. The principal object of the debate was a lively encounter between Prince Bismarck and Herr Lascher. The latter declared that never since the existence of the reichstag had there been a single instance where proposed measures would have been applicable. The federal council had refused to those which more offensive expressions were used in the reichstag; Prince Bismarck himself once used the word "Herr Lascher" during the last session of the reichstag, and he appealed to the house to reject it and hold firm to the principle that nobody must be allowed to use such expressions as to curb in the reichstag; Prince Bismarck himself once used the word "Herr Lascher" during the last session of the reichstag, and he appealed to the house to reject it and hold firm to the principle that nobody must be allowed to use such expressions as to curb in the reichstag; Prince Bismarck himself once used the word "Herr Lascher" during the last session of the reichstag, and he appealed to the house to reject it and hold firm to the principle that nobody must be allowed to use such expressions as to curb in the reichstag; Prince Bismarck himself once used the word "Herr Lascher" during the last session of the reichstag, and he appealed to the house to reject it and hold firm to the principle that nobody must be allowed to use such expressions as to curb in the reichstag; 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