Daily Globe.

Official Paper of the City & County

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ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1879.

LEW. WALLACE, Hayes' governor of New Mexico, complains that the state of society in that territory is lawless to a deplorable extent. Well, if he doesn't like the country, why does he stay in it. There are plenty of other patriots who would be glad to step into his shoes.

A MULE broke the neck of an Ohio man the other day, and an exchange remarks that he was the biggest fool in the United States. That's because Hayes has had the appointment of persons to foreign consulates and missions. All the bigger fools have been exported.

SPEAKER RANDALL is accused of discourtesy in not offering to Mr. Blackburn, his competitor in the contest for the speakership, a choice of committee chairmanships. Mr. Blackburn is mentioned, however, as the head of one of the most important of the House committees—that on banking and currency—and it hardly looks as if he had been wholly neglected.

WHEN the legislature of a State finds nothing better to do than to amuse itself by imprisoning newspaper reporters it merits universal contempt. The people of Illinois are justified in the entertainment of such feelings for their representatives, and the legislature will find the prison capacity of the State too limited if they follow out the programme they have inaugurated.

Too great care cannot be exercised by our citizens in guarding against the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria, that have appeared in some sections of the city. While the season is so far advanced that there is little danger of either becoming epidemic, "somebody's darling" may be attacked and carried off through the transmission of the contagion in clothing or otherwise. A terrible lesson is conveyed by the affliction brought upon the family of one of our clergymen who, attending the funeral of a child that died from scarlet fever, communicated the disease to his own children and has consigned two of them to the grave within a week. No public funerals of victims of either disease should be permitted, and those compelled to be in attendance at the bedside of persons afflicted ought to take the greatest care to disinfect themselves before entering other society.

THE SENATE DEBATES.

The army appropriation bill was sent to the Senate promptly. and referred to a special committee for consideration. That committee has reported in favor of its passage, but the Republicans propose to object to it, and to consume as much time as possible in its discussion. It seems to have become the policy of the party to obstruct the consummation of needed legislation, simply because it is not to the advantage of their party. In the discussion of the bill in the House every opportunity was given to each member to express his views. The majority did not take advantage of the privilege of applying the gag rule to debate. They courted the fullest discussion of all the issues involved, and the Republicans put forward their ablest men to advocate their cause. It was not expected that the debate would change the result of the final vote, for that was predetermined. It was, however, the intention of the Democrats to give to the country an opportunity to judge of their motives in taking the course that they did. The Republicans presented their arguments against the passage of the political "riders;" the Democrats presented their arguments in favor of them. The sentiments of both parties are therefore before the public, and on both sides those sentiments have been well and exhaustively expressed. Where, therefore, is the necessity of going over this ground again? Can any of the Senators add to the force of the arguments used on either side in the House? We think not. They can consume time that might be more profitably employed. The people generally have had a surfeit of this political debate. They want no more of it. They recognize the fact that the legislation in dispute has been fully determined upon by the majority of both houses, and that, therefore, further discussion is useless.

There may be, however, some method in the madness of the Republicans in this matter. They may be laboring under the supposition that Mr. Hayes' backbone needs further stiffening, and that a few stalwart sentiments uttered in the Senate chamber may have the desired effect. If so they may as well disabuse their minds of the impression. Mr. Hayes will not dare to veto the bills in whatever shape they may come to him. He understands too well the temper of the people and of the majority in Congress to attempt to thwart their wishes. He knows that all conservative men in the country desire the repeal of the obnoxious laws in controversy, and he knows that if he shall attempt to cross that purpose he may precipitate the issue involved in the title to his own office. There is no fear that Mr. Hayes will veto the bills now under discussion, and however much the stalwarts may seek to brace him up, their efforts will be fruitless,

THE WAR ON THE FARMERS.

Yesterday was a very important day for the producing interests in Minnesota. St. Paul was honored by the gathering of the leading wheat buyers of the State, while Minneapolis was the scene of a meeting of all the millers of the State. It was rather surprising to see all of the purchasing interests assembling in these cities, simultaneously, to protect their interests, which interests seem to be in direct conflict with the producers.

The assemblage of wheat buyers in St. Paul was for the purpose of organizing an association for mutual self protection against the legislation of last winter. As said legislation was not designed to be unfair to the buyer, but to give the farmer protection simply, the hostility thereto is, practically, the presentation of an issue with the producers. In fact, all through the meeting there was only a thin attempt to disguise their determination to render the law a dead letter and hold the farmers at the mercy of the buyers. There was an outspoken and very general declaration against the use of the half-bushel and a defiance hurled at the farmer who might demand its use. The law gives the farmer the right to choose between the sealed half-bushel and the "swindling brass kettle," but almost unanimously the buyers declared that they would not buy wheat of a man who claimed the privilege of the half-bushel standard.

Thanks to the war made on the swindling brass kettle, it is now acknowledged on all sides that that device is a swindle on the farmers. At the meeting yesterday it was conceded by all that the brass kettle can be manipulated to make a change of grade in the same wheat. It is thus proven and admitted that for all these years, while the brass kettle has been in use, the farmers have been entirely at the mercy of the buyer. If the buyer desired to be honest he did not cheat the farmer, but if, on the contrary, he desired to be dishonest, he had the means in his hands to swindle *ad libitum*. This point is now conceded by the buyers themselves, and we ask the farmer to ponder on this fact well and thoroughly. It is now alleged that the Stacy filler makes it impossible to swindle with the kettle, but in the same breath the wheat buyers resolved yesterday that the Stacy filler is "a very unfair instrument." This resolution, coupled with the declarations in debate, is significant. The wheat buyers contemptuously refuse to accept the law relative to the half bushel, they admit that the brass kettle can be made to swindle, but they declare in favor of its use, and while denouncing the Stacy filler as "unfair," they accept it under protest.

Disguise it as they may hope to do, the cloven foot is fully apparent and the organization made in St. Paul yesterday can have but one object and that is a war upon the farmers who have sought to secure some partial protection from the tricks of the trade. There are, undoubtedly just as honest and honorable men buying wheat as there are in other branches of business, but there are also dishonest men, just as there are in other braches of business. The endeavor to retain a device which it is conceded can be used dishonestly, if desired, is a fraud and a wrong. The remedy is to remove the opportunity to swindle. That is what the farmers ask, and that is what the wheat buyers are unwilling to grant.

The issue is very clearly drawn, and the contest bids fair to be one which will shake this State to its foundation. We trust every farmer who sees these lines will read the very full report which the GLOBE furnishes of the wheat buyers' meeting yesterday, and having read it once, let him read it the second and third times, and he will discover new "points of beauty" each time. He will discover that an organization has been formed to protect the buyer only. The farmer must protect himself. If the farmers are to obtain this self-protection, they must meet organization with organization. Single handed, the farmers of Minnesota can do nothing; united, they can not only secure protection, but they can defy all hostile combinations.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

Not in Italy alone, but all over the civilized world there will be sincere sorrow at the intelligence that comes from Rome of the probably fatal illness of Garibaldi. For many years past he has been in failing health, frequently on the verge of the grave. He left his home on the island of Caprera several days ago to visit his son at Rome, but arrived in such a state of exhaustion that he had to be carried from the train upon a litter.

Few men have had a more eventful career than Garibaldi. Born of an adventurous family, he seemed to crave daring pursuits from his infancy. He was a mariner for years, but when 28 years of age he visited Rome, when the entire current of his life was changed, and he was seized with the desire to follow a military life. He found there so many evidences of the oppressions of the rulers of Italy that he determined to do what he could to liberate the country from its thralldom. He sought to incite a revolution among the people, but met with ill success, and as a result was exiled from Italy. For a time thereafter he was content with pursuing his regular occupation, but eventually he drifted to South America, where he essayed mercantile pursuits. He did not long continue, however, in that line, but was attracted by the rumors of troubles between the republics at the south of the continent. Uruguay was fighting for her independence, and Garibaldi enlisted himself in her behalf, fitted out a small vessel, and with twenty men to bear him company succeeded in dispersing the enemy's "navy," consisting of three or four launches. He afterwards found it convenient to land on neutral soil, where, however, he was kept under close surveillance as a dangerous revolutionist, but this galling him he attempted to escape, but was recaptured and subjected to the torture until his life was almost sacrificed. A subsequent attempt to escape was more successful, and he reached Montevideo, where he enlisted again in the cause of Uruguay, and commanded a land force, and achieved great distinction. Here he married his wife, a beautiful woman of good family, whose devotion to him and his adventures has become proverbial. Ever after their marriage they shared the hardships of the camp and the sea together. She never left his side until he, a hunted rebel in Italy, with a price placed upon his head, closed her eyes in death, and buried her with his own hands in a spot since made sacred as a shrine of Italian liberty and unity.

Returning to Italy he participated in the wars of 1848, 1849 and 1850, and by his daring and adroitness won many victories. The allied forces of Austria and France, however, were too strong, and he was finally compelled to fly the country. When he again returned he was the liberator of the nation to which he had ever been devotedly attached. With his career during and since that war, which resulted in the unification of Italy, every reader is familiar. He was the idol of the people, but refused to accept the honors they were anxious to shower upon him. He retired to his island home at Caprera, where he led a quiet life, mourning for the wife of his manhood, and but rarely taking part in public affairs. He served for a brief season in the chamber of deputies, and again emerged from the obscurity he had sought to disclaim against the occupation of the South Tyrol by the Austrians at the close of the Russo-Turkish war. Since then but little has been heard from him until he started for Rome. His death will be regretted by the friends of freedom all over the world. Though sometimes erratic and extreme in his views, he was always true to the cause of liberty, and sacrificed his own to the people's interests. His words, as he led his folorn hope against overwhelming odds in the campaign of 1850 against the Neapolitans will be remembered long after he has mouldered to dust: "In recompense for the love you may show your country, I offer you hunger, thirst, cold, war and death; who accepts these terms, let him follow me." This sentence comprised as complete an analysis of his character as could be framed. He was willing to accept any hardship in a cause in which he was enlisted—to share every danger that might fall to his lot in common with his humblest follower. He was devoted sometimes to idiosyncrasies, but his ideal was always right, and he will leave the world better for his presence here. His example will long be cherished as one of the noblest in modern history.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

The following is the business transacted by this court yesterday.

No. 13—Edward R. Sylte, appellant, vs. Svenno Nelson, respondent. Submitted on briefs by appellant and argued by respondent.

No. 18—Rufus M. Eastman, appellant, vs. James J. Linn, respondent. Argued and submitted.

In cases 4 and 5, appeal from clerk's taxation of costs, the court approved the action of the clerk, except as to referee's fees.

ORDER RECONSIDERED.

On the first day of the present term J. J. Egan, Esq., in the case of Nels. P. Johnson, respondent, vs. John D. Howard, appellant; appealed from the *pro forma* order of the court below, the court denying the motion. Yesterday the court recommended this action, as will be seen by the following:

Nels. P. Johnson, respondent, vs. John D. Howard, appellant.

BY THE COURT.—The decision heretofore made upon the appeal from the *pro forma* order refusing a new trial followed logically the suggestions made by the court in Colvill vs. Langdon, 22 Minn., 565. That case, however, does not express what this court will do upon such an order being brought to it on appeal. And as it is now made to appear that the appellant was led by what the court said when this case came on for argument to believe that the court would consider the motion for a new trial on the merits, notwithstanding the order is only *pro forma*, the decision affirming the order, on the ground solely that it is *pro forma* undoubtedly operates as a surprise upon him. For this reason we think the decision should be so modified that the appellant may have a hearing below on the merits of his motion. The order affirming the order appealed from will be vacated, and an order entered sending the case back to the district court, to vacate its *pro forma* order, and to consider and determine the motion for a new trial on its merits. The costs of this appeal to be taxed to respondent.

BUSINESS TO-DAY.

The following causes will come on for hearing to-day:

No. 19—Louis E. Torinus, I. Edwin Staples and Wm. G. Brown, co-partners as Torinus, Staples & Co., appallents, vs. Reuben Thornton, respondent.

No. 27—John B. Brisbin, respondent, vs. James Cleary, Martin J. Clure and Adolph Henschall, respondents.

No. 29—Thomas H. Whitaker, appallant, vs. Frank E. Hesler, respondent.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge O'Gorman.]

In the matter of the estate of Henry Funke, deceased. Final decree made, assigning estate to the heir.

In the matter of the estate of Moritz Ahart, deceased. Final decree made, assigning estate to the heirs.

In the matter of the guardianship of Edmund R. Gardner. Report of sale filed and order made confirming the sale.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Flint.]

CRIMINAL.

The City vs. A. H. Simon; violating street ordinance. Proceedings stayed for ten days.

The City vs. Fred Allen, Benjamin Doty, Victor Harris and Edward Whitmore; vagrancy. Sent out of town.

The City vs. Martin Clark; drunkenness. Sent out of town.

The City vs. William Heathcote; extinguishing street lamp. Continued until the 11th inst.

The City vs. Charles Lepke; extinguishing street lamps. Fine of $5 and costs paid and defendant discharged.

The City vs. Gotlieb Grahler; same offence. Fine of $5 and costs paid and defendant discharged.

The City vs. W. L. Marshall; removing a barn from mortgaged premises. Continued until to-morrow.

The City vs. Mary Revi; incorrigibility. Continued until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Pollock, Donaldson & Ogden vs. Charles Whitcher; action for goods sold. Continued to general term of April 15.

Jesse H. Pomeroy vs. I. L. Allen; action for restitution of premises known as No. 118 East Fifth street. Set for trial on April 10, at 10 A. M.

Herman Weislowitz vs. A. P. Quist; action for money had and received. Continued to general term of April 15.

E. M. Shelton vs. Henry Miller; action on promissory note. Judgment for plaintiff for $23.08.

Mary R. Millette vs. Sebastian Eichelberger; action for restitution of premises known as 156 Robert street. Set for trial April 10, at 2 P. M.

Julia Greenleaf, as executrix of the last will and testament of D. C. Greenleaf, deceased, vs. J. P. Miller; action for goods sold and delivered. Judgment ordered against defendant.

Little & Berrisfords vs. Martin Strong. Action for goods sold and delivered. Case passed on call of calendar.

J. E. Belt vs. Stetson & Nelson. Action on contract. Judgment for plaintiff for $190.95.

John O'Sullivan vs. William Illingsworth. Action for services. Decision filed ordering judgment for plaintiff for $11, with interest and costs.

CIVIL.

William A. Fowler vs. Langdon Butter and Cheese Factory. Action for alleged services. Set for trial April 11, at 2 P. M.

James H. Brown vs. Henry Belland and wife. Action for goods sold and delivered. Held open for settlement.

James Corrigan vs. M. A. Bigford. Action on draft. Judgment for plaintiff for $116.01.

Henry C. James, administrator of the estate of Jane Eliza Sherman, deceased, vs. J. Fisher. Action for restitution of premises known as 121 Wabashaw street. Continued to April 15, at 10 A. M.

George Gallagher vs. John H. O'Bryan. Action for goods alleged to have been sold defendant. Set for trial on May 5, at 10 A. M.

John Summers vs. William H. Albright, garnishee of Mrs. Julia Wallace. Motion for judgment against garnishee. Motion to dismiss proceedings made and order filed disposing of same.

AMERICA'S TRIBUNE.

WHERE THE LAWS OF THE COUNTRY ARE ENACTED.

The Army Bill Reported to the Senate Without Amendment—A Blaine Bluff—The Legislative Bill in the House—A Call for a Democratic Caucus.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[Extra Session.]

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The army appropriation bill was reported without amendment.

Senator Blaine gave notice of an amendment making it a penal offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any military, naval or civil officer, or for any other person, except for the purposes named in the bill, to appear armed with a deadly weapon of any description within a mile of any polling place where a general or special election for representative to Congress is being held.

Senator Bayard's resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the sums paid John I. Davenport, supervisor of elections at New York since 1870, was adopted.

Consideration of the New Hampshire Senatorial case was then resumed.

The Vice President appointed as a committee to investigate the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust company, Senators Bruce, Cameron, of Wisconsin, Gordon, Withers and Garland.

Senator Bayard introduced a bill to repeal sections 820 and 821, revised statutes. He asked unanimous consent to put the bill on its passage without referring it to any committee. It repealed the act passed in 1862 providing test oaths and disqualification of jurors in courts of the United States.

Senator Edmunds objected, and the bill was referred to the committee on judiciary, and after debate the Senate, without action, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Quite a debate was started upon the propriety of instructing the chairman of the committee of the whole, when the House shall be in committee on the legislative appropriation bill, to award the floor in accordance with the rules of the House, and not be bound by any list of speakers which may be formed.

After an informal discussion the subject matter was referred to the committee on rules.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the legislative bill, consideration to be under the five minute rule and all general debate to be reserved until the principal features of the bill are reached.

The section in regard to the treasury department having been reached, Mr. Debrill submitted an amendment providing that no collector at any port of entry shall be allowed a salary greater than the receipts of said port, nor shall the expense of collecting at any port exceed the gross receipts of the same. Rejected.

Mr. Coffroy submitted an amendment providing that the compensation of gaugers shall not exceed three dollars per day. Rejected.

An amendment was adopted providing that the salary of storekeepers shall not exceed $50 per month.

Mr. Fort submitted an amendment providing that hereafter, when legal tender treasury notes are reissued they be in the same denominations as originally issued.

Mr. Garfield raised the point of order that the amendment changed an existing law, and was not in the interest of economy, which point of order was sustained by Chairman Mills, and the amendment was ruled out. After finishing consideration of sixty pages of the bill the committee rose and House adjourned.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Representative Kenna to-day prepared and put in circulation a petition requesting John F. House, chairman of the Democratic caucus, to call a caucus for Friday evening next, in the language of the petition, with a view to providing by legislation at the present session for the free coinage of silver, the issue of bullion certificates based on either silver or gold, the substitution of greenbacks for national bank circulation, and the prohibition of any further increase of the bonded debt of the government under Democratic rule. Ten members are a sufficent number to procure a call for a caucus. The petition has already more than 60 signers, and indications are that it will meet the approval of such a number as to secure a movement immediately on the announcement of the committees in the direction of the financial legislation indicated.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of 75 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Farmers' National bank of Platte City, Mo., making in all dividends of 100 per cent. Also a dividend in favor of the creditors of the First National bank of Delphi, Ind., of 10 per cent, making in all dividends of 60 per cent. Also a dividend in favor of the creditors of the National bank of the State of Missouri of 15 per cent, making in all dividends of 50 per cent. The dividends in favor of the last two named banks will be paid as soon as the necessary schedules can be made by the receiver and checks signed by the comptroller.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The House committee on rules met this afternoon for the purpose of considering the question which arose in the House this morning regarding the recognition of members desirous of participating in the general debate. It was decided that the custom of preparing lists, which for some time prevailed, is the most practicable, and the committee will recommend its continuance, and that the Speaker or chairman of the committee of the whole of the House on the state of the Union shall use his discretion in recognizing one of two or more members who shall attempt to address the House simultaneously. It was also agreed to recommend an increase of the membership on the judiciary committee from eleven, as heretofore, to fifteen. The committee will also favor a modification of rule 145 of the House so as to require a vote of at least three-fourths of the members present to suspend the rules instead of two-thirds votes, as now necessary. The report of the committee covering the above and propositions previously agreed upon will be submitted to the House to-morrow, and as soon as the several recommendations are finally disposed of the Speaker will be able to announce the committees.

British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Victoria dispatch: In parliament yesterday the leader of the government asked the house to adjourn till the 16th inst., as he hoped by that time to get definite information regarding the railway. The adjournment was carried unanimously. Public opinion endorses the action of the house. A general wish is expressed that a peaceful solution of the difficulty may be arrived at if possible. Since adjournment telegrams have been received from Ottawa stating that construction will be commenced this year, and the railway policy announced after Easter. The *Colonist* intimates that sectional and route differences must be barred, and the people of the island and mainland satisfied with railway construction anywhere within the province.

A Motion to Quash.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8.—In the United States circuit court to-day, counsel for defendants in the election cases moved to quash the entire panel of grand and petit jurors on the ground that the list from which the jurors are to be made up were not drawn in conformity with law or in compliance with the order of the court, and further, that the persons so drawn were not properly or sufficiently summoned. The court, at the request of the United States district attorney, adjourned consideration of the objections until to-morrow, to give the prosecution time to prepare an answer.

The Bench Show.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Of 953 dogs entered, 700 were on exhibition when the bench show opened to-day in Gilmore's Garden. A deerhound and pug-dog are scheduled worth $10,000 each, while an English setter, red setter, Irish wolfhound and pups are valued by the owners at $5,000 each.

Mr. Mudford, who was made the irremovable editor of the London *Standard* by the will of the late proprietor, was a few years ago a reporter in the gallery of the house of commons.

FINE FRUIT.

FED TO MR. FISHER BY THE REV. MR. DAVIS, AT MADELIA.

The Raisens Were Seasoned with Strychnine and Came Near Causing a Funeral—Whereat the Good People of Madelia are Greatly Exercised and Indignant—A Mysterious Shooting Affair at St. Louis—Various Criminal Notes.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MADELIA, April 8.—Not since the shooting of young Ash has this quiet and picturesque little town felt such a thrill of commotion as that which has been throbbing through the public pulse since Wednesday last. That the citizens of Madelia love law and justice and peace and quiet, and are peculiarly sensitive to the honor of the commonwealth, was nobly demonstrated when the band of Missouri outlaws made their murderous advent into the State, and met at the hands of Madelia's plucky sons a check to their freebooting career. This zealous jealousy of the good name of the place was aroused by the rumor that an attempt at murder had been made. Not an open Texan style of brutal killing, but a subtle cunning Borgian attempt of poisoning, where the deadly drug was administered with a smile and with the extended hand of friendship. The excitement became greater when rumor took a more tangible shape, and before a justice of the peace openly deposed to alleged facts. The complaint was made by a prominent and highly respected citizen and against another prominent citizen. The complainant, as readers of the GLOBE know, was Mr. Fisher, part owner of the Madelia mill, and the accused his partner, the Rev. A. T. Davis, miller and gospel minister. Mr. Davis is not a *hard shell*, but a free will Baptist, formerly of Minneapolis, but for the last year past residing at Madelia, where he combined the worldly and spiritual occupation of preparing ordinary breadstuff and the heavenly manna.

The thrilling narrative, as told by Mr. Fisher, is simple enough, but, if true, diabolical in its cold, heartless, premeditated cruelty. On Monday, the 31st ult., Mr. Fisher says his partner came to the mill. He had his hands full of raisins, one handful he proffered to complainant and the other he gave to an employee of the mill, the while he chatted pleasantly about different matters and then passed out. Mr. Fisher ate one or two raisins but found one of them tasted very bitter. He then turned to the boy and asked if his raisins were bitter, and the lad replied that they were not. Mr. Fisher then examined his raisins and found that some of them were opened near the stem and some white crystals had been inserted. At the same time he felt sick at the stomach and vomited. He became scared and sent for Dr. Cooley, who administered an emetic and caused violent vomiting. The patient during this time suffered all the symptoms of poisoning by strychnine. Judicious treatment, however, overcame the virulent drug, and the patient recovered. The vomit was carefully preserved and subjected to crucial tests by the doctor, and strychnine was found by him. Mr. Fisher states that on a previous occasion the Reverend Miller gave him some raisins, which he did not eat, but threw away, because the first he tasted was bitter. An apple also given to him by his partner had the same bitter taste, and he did not eat it. To put the fact of the presence of poison in the raisins beyond a doubt Dr. Cooley took the vomit and some of the raisins to the State university for the purpose of obtaining an analytical examination. The analysis was made, and strychnine was discovered.

The matter is creating great excitement here, and public opinion is hardly settled down to one or the other side of the question. The people are loth to believe that a man of the standing of Davis, and a professed Christian and pastor, could be guilty of such horrible diabolism, and they are also slow to credit that so frank and ingenious a man as Fisher could be guilty of "putting up a job on his partner."

The case was set for hearing to-day, and the prosecution retained Messrs. Buck and Severance, of Mankato, while the defense was said to have secured Cushman K. Davis. However, on the train up from St. Paul last evening there was neither Davis nor O'Brien, and at Mankato Judge Waite only got in. Mr. Buck was unable to come on account of sickness in his family, and Mr. Severance had another case imperatively demanding his attention. On the train from Minneapolis was Dr. Cooley, Professor Peckham, of the university, and a GLOBE reporter. Messrs. Joy & Jones and County Attorney Thornton conduct the prosecution, and Judge Waite and Mr. James the defense.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, as a man, as yet unknown, was passing through Missouri park, bounded by Thirteenth and Fourteenth, and Olive and St. Charles streets, he was roughly accosted by four men, one of them taking him by the collar. He released himself immediately and drew his pistol, whereat his assailants fled. In a few minutes two of them returned, and the unknown man commanded them to walk in single file, saying he intended to take them to police headquarters. They had proceeded but a short distance when two shots were fired by the unknown man, and one of the men under arrest, named Charles Brayerton, was struck in the back and died in a few minutes. The men who tackled the stranger in the park were all drunk and noisy. Two of them, Wm. Montgomery and Victor Jackson, were subsequently arrested, and the whole party are known to the police either as criminals or very bad men. Detective Eggs is alleged by Montgomery to have done the shooting, but so far this has not been ascertained definitely. The affair is involved in mystery.

FOUND GUILTY.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The jury in the federal court to-day found John W. Gregg guilty of embezzlement of government funds while superintendent of the money order department of the Chicago postoffice. The evidence adduced demonstrated the existence of a series of shortages extending over six years prior to May 4, 1878, when the flight of one of the parties implicated, Edward A. Miller, the cashier, revealed the condition of affairs. Gregg was convicted on Miller's testimony, Miller receiving immunity. The total amount of the defalcation, $15,000, has been partially restored. Sentence is reserved.

THE LOST STEAMER.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The steamer Surbiton, whose supposed loss was telegraphed here today, sailed from this port for Rotterdam Feb. 18th with a general cargo of merchandise valued at about $100,000, three-fourths insured. She had no passengers, was commanded by Captain J. W. Abbott, and had a crew of twenty-eight persons. The Surbiton was an iron screw steamer, built at Newcastle, England, in 1877, and owned by Watts, Milburn & Co., London. Fully insured in British companies and valued at about $125,000.

THEY WILL SWING.

HARRISBURG, April 8.—Gov. Hoyt, to-day, issued warrants for the execution, June 5, of Nimrod Spittenhower, for the murder of John Newergoll, at Lebanon; and Peter Swingler, colored, for the murder of John Anderson, at Chambersburg.

A Singular Case.

CHICAGO, April 8.—*Tribune's* Omaha special: Judge Dundy, of the United States court, on application of T. H. Tibbetts, granted a writ of habeas corpus directed to Brigadier General Crook, commanding him to show cause why he held the Ponca Indians prisoners at Fort Omaha. These Indians were arrested under order from Washington to be returned to the Indian Territory, whence they fled to save their lives on account of sickness. They were at work on Omaha agency farming, and say they don't want to live on the government, but desire to support themselves. The suit was suggested by Standing Bear's declaration, "I was arrested when I had hold of the plow handles, held a prisoner, and I never committed a crime." Leading lawyers of the State have volunteered their services for the Indians. The legal fraternity regard it as the most important case in a United States court since the Dred Scott decision, and think the result, if successful, will force a change in the government's Indian policy. Gen. Crook has telegraphed to Washington for instructions.

Detroit Bridge.

DETROIT, Mich., April 8.—The question of a bridge across the river here took definite shape to-night, by the common council passing a resolution requesting the legislature to amend the charter of the city so as to allow the city to issue bonds in $750,000, for the purchase of Belle Isle and the construction of a bridge across the American channel.

DWIGHT'S DEMISE.

The Insurance Companies are Still Exercised Over His Sudden Death—His Body to be Exhumed and Examined.

[New York Special.]

The *Herald* correspondent at Binghamton, this State, writes that for the past few days intense excitement has reigned there, owing to a statement that the coroner had concluded to exhume the remains of Col. Dwight, the millionaire who died on Sept. 15 last, and ascertain the cause of death. The coroner was moved to the conclusion by the affidavits of two physicians of the place, who stated most positively their belief that Dwight had been poisoned. The colonel's life was insured for over $265,000 in various companies, and he died just two or three days after paying his first quarterly premiums. He had failed in business some time previously, and secured his discharge from bankruptcy on the morning of the day of his death. Had he died before securing his discharge his will would have been void, and the property would have fallen into the hands of the creditors. The insurance people, in view of these facts, advance the extraordinary theory that the colonel had determined to commit suicide, and timed his death so that it would occur before the next premium day. They say that only a coroner's inquest can settle the matter. The coroner chose Tuesday as the day to examine the remains, but his intention leaked out, and when the people heard of it they protested indignantly against it and said they would repel by force all attempts to desecrate the grave of the man whom Binghamton values so highly. Yesterday there was a perfect furor of excitement over the matter, and it seemed to be the one absorbing topic of the town. In the cemetery were fully a dozen men, all heavily armed and loitering around the colonel's grave, and it is understood they were there for the sole purpose of preventing the removal of the body. The local papers savagely denounce the attempt to "paw over the remains of the deceased," and vehemently arraign the life insurance interest for not being satisfied with the late autopsy. All these circumstances led the coroner to change his mind, and now nothing will be done till the supreme court is asked to issue an order to hold an inquest. "If," says the *Herald* correspondent, "the order is granted at the instance of the life insurance companies, the enforcement, judging from the feeling in this city on the subject at present, will be met by the most determined opposition. Indeed, there are many citizens who openly declare that if any attempt is made, as they term it, to 'desecrate' Col. Dwight's grave, the men who make the attempt will have to outnumber not only, but be better armed and more resolute to do or die than the hundreds in Binghampton who are determined the body shall not be exhumed."

BISMARCK.

Gen. Rosser on the Importation of Negroes as Graders on the Extension of the Northern Pacific to the Yellowstone—Opening of Navigation on the Missouri.

[Bismarck Correspondence to Chicago Tribune.]

There is considerable feeling over the proposed importation of 500 negroes as graders on the Northern Pacific extension to the Yellowstone. It is feared the white men will give the contractors trouble. Gen. Rosser, chief engineer, was enterviewed on the subject, with the following result:

"Do you favor the scheme, General, of introducing colored labor in Dakota, and upon the work under your supervision?"

"Yes sir. I wrote to Senator Windom when he first introduced his idea into Congress, and gave it my unqualified approval. I have written to several Southern Senatorial friends in the same strain. It is not, in my opinion, a political question. It is altogether an industrial one. I believe the negroes will make as good graders as any other class. I know they are hard workers, with a cheerful way about them when night comes."

"Is the Missouri man who proposes to bring them up going to speculate on them—farm them out?"

"No, sir—not if I can help it. I don't intend that they shall be slaves. If their wages are $1.25 per day, they must have it. I will try and give them a fair show."

"Upon the principal that every laborer is worthy of his hire?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you not think Dakota is a little chilly for the Southern-born negro?"

"No, sir. He can stand as much cold as you can. The idea that the negro can't stand the cold is a popular delusion. He is full of blood, and the negroes now in Bismarck agree with me that they can stand more cold than heat. If there is any advantage in plenty of blood as a protection against cold, the negro possesses it."

There is no doubt Gen. Rosser will take care of the negroes that come this way. He is a genuine friend of them.

With the opening of navigation and the extension of the Northern Pacific, this country is about to boom. Besides, the big farms are on the increase, and the wheat-product will be larger than any previous year.

The first boat for Fort Benton—the Key West—will leave next Tuesday. The nine steamers that wintered here are afloat and ready for a clear river and cargoes of Montana freight.

ENGLISH WHEAT MARKETS.

The Weekly Review of the "Mark Lane Express."

LONDON, April 8.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: In the south wheat and barley sowing is rapidly completing. The condition of the autumn sown cereals in various parts of the kingdom is more favorable. The supply of wheat at the provincial markets was higher, and trade firm. At Mark Lane the offerings of English wheat were light, with restricted demand. Previous prices were hardly maintained. The imports of foreign wheat in London were moderate, Friday's return showing the arrival of 14,000 quarters. America and Germany contributed the bulk of the supply. but unusually large shipments from the latter county included a considerable proportion of Russian. Business in foreign wheats during the past week was very quiet, the visible supply of twenty million bushels at the various grain centers in America supplying speculation. Sales of English wheat last week, 43,856 quarters at 40s 11d, against 31,415 quarters at 50s the corresponding week of the previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending March 29 were 611,509 cwts. of wheat and 124,845 cwts. of flour.

Railroad Rumblings.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—The case of Barnes against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad took up the entire time of the United States circuit court to-day. Hon. John W. Cary, counsel for the railroad, occupied the forenoon and part of the afternoon, after which Judge Fellows began the closing argument for the complainant.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The *Times* learns that an arrangement for pooling all the Colorado business has just been concluded between the Union Pacific railroad and branches, the Kansas Pacific & Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fee. This ends all competition in passenger and freight traffic. The Chicago connections have been notified that in no case will these roads accept as their proportion between the Missouri river and Denver, anything less than the full arbitrary charges. These are $20 on emigrant and $27 on first-class fares.

ATTEMPTED JAIL DELIVERY.

GALVESTON, April 8.—A *News* special from Jefferson says last Saturday, at twilight, at Mount Vernon, Robert Morgan, whom the sheriff left in charge of the jail, was assassinated by six men, who, after murdering Morgan, attempted to rescue the prisoners, but the doors resisting their efforts, and being fired on by citizens, they were compelled to take to their horses and escape. The citizens threatened to burn the jail with the prisoners in retaliation, but were prevailed upon to desist.

GLOBELETS.

"Bust head" is the popular name for whisky in Western Virginia.

Of the 27,000,000 inhabitants of Italy, 14,000,000 can neither read nor write.

Ruth Ann Cope, late of Philadelphia, bequeathed $55,000 for benevolent purposes.

The empress of Austria cut short her hunting bout in Ireland on account of the disaster at Szegedin.

Gov. Procter has appointed Good Friday, April 11, as a day of fasting and prayer in Vermont.

Queen Victoria wore at her son's wedding the great Koh-i-noor blazing in a brooch on her black dress.

It is proposed to give Victor Hugo's name to a street which opens opposite the house in which he was born.

A one-armed street singer was lately assassinated in Paris, and his body was followed to the grave by 300 beggars.

Lists are published of 83 California papers which oppose the new constitution for that State, and of 44 which favor it.

Ben. Butler's annual income from money invested in stocks and bonds at Lowell, Mass., is rated on the tax list at $75,000.

Mr. Jonathan Brown, cashier of the Market National bank, of Boston, is about to retire after a service of forty-five years.

General Joseph R. Davis, a nephew of Jefferson Davis, was married in Mississippi City the other day to Miss Margaret Green.

The last descendant of John Bunyan died lately in England. She was an ancient dame of 84, and her name was Ann Webster.

A young man at Wandsworth, England, recently accidentally shot and killed his mother, while showing her a loaded revolver.

The only member of the present Senate who has not taken his seat is Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and he will be there next week.

An English missionary named Penrose is supposed to have been murdered, with his entire party, by the natives in the region of Victoria Nyanza.

A Guilford, Vt., man recently refused to tap some maple trees in a cemetery, because he thought the sap might taste too strong of "spirits."

General Shields probably will be appointed by the Missouri legislature to prosecute the claims of that State against the general government.

The electric light has been found a valuable accessory for surgical operations in dull weather and after dark, but it is also an expensive one.

A young woman at Williams, Ia., in returning her beau's ring, sent it to him through the mail with a tag tied to it, saying on its reverse, "I hate to, but I must!"

The latest sensation in Paris is Cora, "the lions' bride." She claims to be an American, and lives in a den with hyenas, bears, lions and other ferocious beasts.

Young Wing, the Chinese secretary of legation at Washington, has given to the Chinese library 400 Chinese books, in addition to a like gift some two years ago.

William Broadhead, who died recently at Sheffield, ob