Daily



ST. PAUL, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1880.

McDOWELL'S MISTAKE.

McDONALD'S ARGUMENT FOR JUSTICE TO FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Logan's Desperation Leads Him to Reflect Upon Gen. Terry and Associates-Motion to Refer the Bill to the Judiclary Committee-More Emphatic Declaration of the Monroe Doctrine Proposed in the House-Representative Pound's Bill for Training Schools for Indians to be Favorably Reported-Spat Between Dibrell and Conger-General Capital News.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The Vice President presented a message from the President transmitting the agreement between the secretary of the interior and Ute Indians and recommending its ratification. Referred.

WAR CLAIMS OF STATES.

Senator Thurman, from the committee on judiciary, reported adversely the bill to reimburse several States for interest paid on war loans and for other purposes. Placed on the

ELECTION SUPERVISORS.

Senator Davis, Ill., stated there was a minor ity report on the bill. Senator Bayard, from the committee on

diciary, reported favorably the House bill to define the terms of office of chief supervisors of elections. Placed on the calendar. A bill and memorial were introduced and re-ferred, to amend section 4,472, revised statutes, concerning commerce and navigation and regu-lation of steam vessels.

COURTS FOR THE INDIAN TERRITORY. The motion made yesterday by Senator Thurman to refer the remonstrance of Indian chiefs against the passage of the bill to establish against the passage of the bill to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory was taken up, and Senator Vest opposed the motion, saying the committee on territories, who had reported the bill, included several good lawyers, fully able to draw the bill, and there was no reason to refer this any more than any other bill to the committee on judiciary. Senator Edmunds favored the motion, and said it implied no discourtesy to the committee on territories.

erritories. enator Garland, chairman of the committee on territories, thought the motion discourteous to that committee. The committee might as well be abolished if the motion prevailed.

MONITORS. Mr. Whitthorn, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported a joint resolution for the organization of a board of officers of the navy to report upon the practicability of com-pleting the double turreted monitors Paritan, Monadnock, Amphitrite and Terror. Agreed to. M'DONALD CONTINUES.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired and consideration was resumed of the bill for relief of Fitz John Porter, and Senator bill for relief of Fitz John Porter, and Senator McDonald continued his remarks in support of the bill. He said the engagement in which the celebrated Iron Brigade played so conspicuous a part, as lately referred to by the Senator from Wisconsin (Garpenter), did not occur on the 29th of August when these operations were going on, but in a fierce contest that took place on the evening of the 29th between King's division of McDowell's corps when it was finding its devious way from Gaineaville to Manassas Junction under orders received by its commander at 9 o'clock on the 27th. Its commander was the brave and gallant John Gibbons, and its next ehter officer was the brave and gallant and daring Bragg, now an honored member of the House from Wisconsin. These men have from that day to this been warm friends of Fitz John Porter.

that day to this been warm friends of Fitz John Porter.

It was remarkable that the opponents of the bill omit to speak of Porter's conduct on the 30th. But the board do not forget to speak of it. They say that the withdrawal of Porter's army in order to obey an imperative order of Pope to report to him in person immediately with his army was the beginning of the unfortunate operations of that day. This corps, which had been protecting the left flank of Pope's army, was withdrawa from its important position, leaving the left wing and flank exposed to attack by a greatly superior force of the enemy. The board hold that Porter had no alternative but to obey the order literally. If he had any alternative he should have refused to obey it. As to Porter's subsequent conduct on the 39th, it was of the bravest kind. Jackson's report of the day's operations says: "The federal infantry, about 4 o'clock in the morning, advanced in except line and the first manner. was of the bravest kind. Jackson's report of the day's operations says: "The federal in-fantry, about 4 o'clock in the morning, advanc-ed in several lines. In a few moments our en-tire line was engaged in a fierce and sanguina-ry struggle with the enemy. As one line was repulsed another took its place and pushed for-ward as if determined by force of numbers and furn of the assault to drive us from our periward as if determined by force of numbers and fury of the assault to drive us from our posi-tions. So impetuous and well sustained were these onsets as to induce me to send to the commanding general for reinforcements, but the timely and gallant advance of Gen. Long-street on the right relieved my troops from the pressure of overwhelming numbers and gave to these brave men the chances of more equal conflict."

conflict"
This extract from Jackson's report had been printed and circulated by McDowell and Pope as referring to the 29th, and proving that there was a battle ou the 29th, when in fact it referred to the 30th, and McDowell, on examinating the second of tion before the board of review, was reluctantly brought to admit that Porter, himself, commanded the federal troops, whose fierce assaults were spoken of in Jackson's report. After that how could this man, McDowell, ever lift

his head again.
Senator Conkling—Do I understand the Sen Senator Conking—Dol understand the Senator to charge or impute to Gen. McDowell that he knowingly circulated false reports, injurious to Porter, and then he reluctantly admitted, when he was forced to admit, that he had done

means of making the correction were at any time at his command if he had done him injustice by simply putting down the date disclos-ing the fact that the extract referred to the 30th. He did not know but it is ignorance for which he is not excusable under the facts of the case, and as for his reluctance to admit the fact reading his examination will support my assertion.

assertion.

Senator Logan—Does not the evidence clearly disclose that McDowell didn't know that fact till his attention was called to it in the exami-

Senator McDonald—He said he didn't know until fifteen minutes before the examination, but it required all the skill of one of the most skillful of examiners to get him to admit that there was any difference between the published statement and the facts.

Senator Conkling—I listened in the opening of this debate to a very severe and injurious insinuation east upon Gen. McDowell, and subsequent like insinuations have led me to believe that this debate is largely directed against McDowell and the part he played in this affair. Now, I venture to say that, in regard to this circulated statement being false, the Senator from Indiana is just as guilty as Gen. McDowell, for it was as much his business to know it was false as it was McDowell's business. As to reluctance to admit his mistake when he found it out, Conkling read from McDowell's cross-examination before the board of review, and said he thought no man could make a more generous admission regarding Porter

ons admission regarding Porter than did McDowell.

Senator McDonald thought the admission was brought out with difficulty. He went on to quote the reports of the board that the reports of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth have been strangely confounded with each other. Gen. Porter was in effect condemued for not having taken part in his own battle. Such was the error on which Porter was pronounced onlity, etc. McDonald thought the admission

court martial, it was impossible for it to have influenced the court martial, and further it was impossible for the board of review to know what passed in the minds of members of the and determined their own view of the

In further remarks Senator Conkling said In further remarks Senator Conkling said possibly in the end it will be seen that it is not only unjust and beside the purpose, but that it is not in the interest of Fitz John Portzr to seek for other and blameless men upon whom to cast imputation sideways or otherwise. If I were advocating the cause of Fitz John Porter I should at least doubt whether that was germane or proper.

Senator McDonald, in concluding his argu-

Senator MeDonald, in concluding his argument said that while Porter wasn't an admirer of Pope he was loyal and fought honestly under him. He appealed to the sense of justice of the Senate for the passage of the bill.

At the conclusion of Senator McDonald's speech Senator Logan took the floor and replied to what he thought misinterpretation of the evidence on the report of supporters of the bill. He said all the evidence showed that Longstreet was not in front of Porter on the 29th and in other respects bore out his former arguments. He also said that Porter's friends virtually gave up his case when they were forced to make false charges against other men to support their views.

forced to make false charges against other men to support their views.

Serator Randolph asked Logan if he would deny that Gens. Scofield, Terry and Getty were the equa's of any other three generals in the army, in honesty and competency, and whether they disn't declare that L ngstreet was in front of Porter.

Senator Logan—They are honorable, learned and just men. I say may God give me power to understand this case as they do. No honest man, unless he is deceived, can report, as this board has reported, that 25,000 men were in front of Porter. They made a report not based on the testimony or the facts. But in accordance with the argument of counsel, of course they are honorable men, but no more so than President Lincoln and the nine men who convicted Porter.

President Lincoln and the nine men who convicted Porter.

Senator Jones, of Florida, obtained the floor to speak on the bill, but yielded to Senator Garland, who made a motion that:

WHEREAS, The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter involves many delicate questions as to the jurisdiction and power of the courts under the constitution and laws of the United States which are purely judicial or legislative.

Resoluced, That the bill with all accompanying papers be referred to the committee on judiciary for examination and report by bill or otherwise.

Senator Randolph—I do trust, now that this subject has proceeded thus far, and is now so fully before the Senate, may not have a reference to any committee whatever. After executive session, adjourned.

INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Mr. Regan asked and obtained leave to have printed the following resolution, which he would offer as a substitute for the resolutions of the committee on

inter-oceanic canal:

Resolved, That while we recognize the general interests of the whole commercial world in the use of a ship canal or railroad across the isthmus connecting North and South America, and while we will respect that interest if such line of inter-oceanic communication shall be established, we declare that as the establishment of such a line of communication would practically connect the Atlantic and Mexican gulf and the Pacific coast lines of the United States would have a great local as well as a general interest in common with other commercial powers, and as the political control of such line of communication would be vitally necessary to her commercial interests and to the preservation of her territorial integrity and political independance, she will insist whenever and by whomsoever such progress shall be commenced, on such political control of it as will give security to our commercial and political interests.

THE CALENDER

Bills were placed on the calendar, appropri sting \$300,000 for the relief of the poor of Ireland; to restrict Chinese emigration; to pre-vent removal of Indians from States into the Indian Territory.

A LIVELY SPAT.

Mr. Dibrell, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported back the bill to prevent the withholding of pensions from pensioners under the act of 1878. He asked to have the bill put upon its passage.
Mr. Conger—Is it to restore Jeff Davis to

the roll?
Mr. Dibrell—Jeff Davis is not a pensioner.
Mr. Conger—I object.
Mr. Dibrell—If the gentleman wants to show his nature to the Southern people so badly, he can object.
Mr. Conger—That remark is unworthy of the gentleman and the occasion.
Mr. Dibrell—I am responsible for all I say here and elsewhere.

nere and elsewhere.

Mr. Conger—Eisewhere is good.

assessment bill and the House was addressed by Mr. Young, of Ohio. He said that the genby Mr. Young, of Ohio. He said that the gentleman from Tennessee (House) had yesterday taken occasion to insinuate a charge of collusion and fraud against Gen. E. F. Noyes, present member to France. This he had done by quoting from the testimony of McLinn before the Potter committee, a committee organized to undertake the stupendous task of covering up the frauds of the Democratic leaders in their attempts to steal or purchase the electoral votes of several States. He defended and eulogized the character of Gen. Noyes, who had been in front of the battle fighting for his courty while the man who attacked him had been been in front of the battle nghting for his country while the man who attacked him had been in the legislative councils of the rebel confederacy or leading a rebel battalion doing their best to overthrow the government. He opposed the bill. He didn't doubt the earnestness of the President in his professions of civil service reform. He disagreed with the President as to his civil service reform policy, He believed in the old Jacksonian doctrine that to the victors belonged the applies.

the old Jacksonian doctrine that to the victors belonged the spoils.

The gentleman from Tennessee had also attacked Secretary Sherman. The Democracy had reason to be afraid of that gentleman, because he could not be intimidated by Democratic bombast or rebel yells.

Mr. Richardson, N. Y., opposed the bill. Congress might enact this law, but public pointing would condemn it for the intellerance

opinion would condemn it for the intoleranc which robbed a citizen for holding a politica faith not in harmony with the majority of th

House.

Mr. Crowley argued against the bill.

Mr. Rice offered an amendment in

Mr. Crowley argued against the bill.

Mr. Rice offered an amendment including members of Congress within the provisions of the bill and providing that any person violating this law shall be ineligible to hold any office of honor or emolument for two years thereafter under the United States government.

Mr. Hayes opposed the bill, characterizing it as a high-handed outrage and gross infringement upon the rights of citizenship.

Mr. Butterworth thought that the bill should be entitled "a bill to create political disability." He offered a substitute making it unlawful for any person in the service of the United States having clerks or other employes under his control to levy, or permit to be levied, any assessment for political purposes, providing that nothing herein contained shall prevent any and all officers of the United States from making voluntary contributions for political purposes.

purposes.
Section two prohibits members of Cohgre gress or Presidential electors are to be voted for. Section three makes it a misdemeanor for any

Section three makes it a misdemeanor for any person to offer threats or menace on election day, or thirty days prior thereto, for the purpose of preventing any other person from voting.

He thought Congress, instead of addressing itself to depriving a citizen of the right which he held under the constitution, had better address itself to preventing the evil, not of contributions for legitimate purposes, but the corrupt use of money and the corrupt use of bowle knives and shot gams. The propositions presented by the present bill were not needed. Congress had often considered them, and he found that the Democrats had been on both

the Republican party in blood from half of this ENGLAND'S ELECTION. Republic.
Mr. Hostetter demanded the previous question, pending which the House took a recessuntil 7:30, the evening session to be for consideration of pension bills exclusively.

EVENING EESSION.

The House passed fifteen or twenty pensio bills and adjourned.

> LOUISIANA EXODUS. A COLORED EDITOR GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Washington, March 10 .- The Senate exodu colored, editor of the New Orleans Observer He testified the Louisiana exodus movement originated among the plantation laborers and of 1874-75. Organizing as a colonization council in August, 1875, it spread rapidly from parish to parish and permeated the State, par parish to parish and permeated the State, particularly the sections known as the cotton belt, where outrages had been most frequent. Political leaders had nothing to do with it. The immediate inducing cause of the New Orleans convention, he said, was the outrages committed in Louisiana during the summer and autumn of 1878. The effect on colored people of the lawlessness, which he said had prevailed throughout the State, was to invite them to go anywhere out of the hell in which they lived. It is, he said, the dread of his political rights rather than his physical condition, lamentable as it is, that causes this discontent among the negroes. He admitted that there was in New Orleans a large and increasing class among the white Democrats, perhaps a majority, who deplore the present condition of affairs, but those who entertain this feeling are merchants and capitalists, naturally timid, and exert no influence over political leaders. The rabid men control the party and they are in the minority, but so long as the majority are quiescent and merely deprecate lawlessness, they can't prevent it. Ruby stated he thought nearly 3000 negroes had emigrated from the State, most of whom had gone to Kansas. In the sugar growing sections of the State a better feeling prevailed, but in other parts the feeling of discontent is on the increase, and indications are that many more will leave this spring. ticularly the sections known as the cotton

THE STAR SERVICE.

A CONTRACTOR TELLS HOW IT PAYS. Washington, March 10 .- The special com nittee of the House appropriation committee of which Blackburn is chairman, resumed examination of Monroe Salesbury relative to the star route service. He furnishes the committee, at their request, tabulated statement of seventeen routes in which he is interested, in each of which the cost for expedition has exceeded \$5,000 per annum. The table shows that the aggregate of original contracts upon these routes was \$147,700, that this had been increased for additional trips \$189,275, and for expedited schedules \$217,005, making the aggregate compensation now naid

nominated to be census supervisors, John Henry Thomas, Second district of Ohio; Henry A. Towne, Fourth district of Ohio; Joshua W. Stanley, Fifth district of Ohio; Chas. P. Jadwin, Fifth district of Pennsylvonia; Francis M. Chrisman, Second district of Arkansas. TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS.

The House committee on Indian affairs agreed o-day to report favorably to the House of Representatives the Pound bill authorizing the resentatives the Pound bill authorising the gecretary of war to set aside any vacant posts of barracks not required for military occupation for use in the establishment of normal and industrial training schools for Indian youths from nomadic tribes having educational treaty claims on the United States. Chairman Scales called the attention of the committee to the reported starving condition of certain Utes in New Mexico and was instructed to prepare a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to issue rations to them.

DETROIT RIVER BRIDGE. Two delegations appeared before the Senate committee on commerce to-day and presented arguments for and against the enactment of legislation to authorize the construction of a be met, not by passionate exaggeration, but by first consistent resistance combined with railroad bridge across the Detroit river at De railroad bridge across the Detroit river at De-troit. James F. Joy presented an argument in favor of such legislation and G. H. Ely, presi-dent of the Cleveland board of trade and rep-resenting the vessel interests of the lakes, be-gan an argument in opposition to it but hadn't concluded when the committee adjourned. A further hearing will be had Saturday.

REJECTED. The Senate rejected the nomination of Wm. R. Brown as census supervisor, eighth district of Illinois. This nomination was rejected by a party vote upon the ground that at least one of the eight Ilinois supervisors should have been selected from the Democracy.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

It is understood an immediate deficiency arpropriation bill, which includes an appropriaof \$400,000 for the government printing office, will be called up in the House to-morrow, and its consideration pressed to exclusion of all other business.

CONFIRMED. The Senate confirmed John A. Chestnut pervisor of census for the Sixth district. Ilinois; Henry S. French, postmaster, North field, Minn.; Elliott S. Morgan, secretary of Wyoming Territory; Chas E. Daily, Virginia, receiver of public moneys.

A LARGE CLAIM. The Senate committee, to-day, heard a dele gation of members of the Creek nation in advocacy of the passage of the bill to appropriate vocacy of the passage of the fill to appropriate \$1,800,000 for the payment of losses alleged to have been sustained by the Creek Indians who enlisted in the federal army, and loyal refugees and freedmen belonging to their nation, who were driven from their homes during the

Condition of the Winter Wheat Crop. CINCINNATI, March 10 .- The Price Current publishes to-morrow morning special returns from nearly 300 points in the West in regard to the growing wheat crop, indicating almost unithe growing wheat crop, indicating almost uniformly favorable condition and flattering prospects, especially in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan. In Missouri complaints are exceptional. In Nebraska the winter crop is generally reported favorable. Wet weather has done harm in Illinois, while in Kansas and lowa there are complaints of dry weather, but an average crop is expected. The most serious complaints of winter killing come from Wisconsin. With the increased acreage generally reported the Price Current regards the promise favorable for an unusually large yield of winter wheat, while returns from spring wheat sections indicate an increased acreage of this crop.

Changolin Newspaper Proprietorship.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

Lake City, Minn., March 10.—Messrs. Jami son & Northrop, of Indianapolis, have pur-chased the Lake City Leader, together with its franchise and good will, and we learn the new firm will take possession on Monday. Ill health of the late proprietors is probably the cause of their wishing to change. The Demogratic convention in Arkansas, to

nominate delegates to Cincinnati, has been called for June 2 at Little Rock.

SHARP DECLINE IN STOCKS CAUSED BY THE DISSOLUTION.

Over Two Million Pounds to be Withdraw From London for Previncial Election Expenses-Home Rule Addresses Attack ing Beaconsfield's Manifesto-Large In crease of Home Rule Members Anticipated-Political Troubles in France Over the Educational Bill-Terrible Fire Dis aster at Mexico-Twenty-Four Persons Burned to Death and Twenty-Nine In jured-Miscellaneous.

LIBERAL ADDRESSES. LONDON, March 10 .- Wm. E. Forster, libera der, has issued an address to the electors of Bradford. He denied that the political oppo nents of Beaconsfield seek to desintegrate the United Kingdom and intimates that the charge is made in the hope of diverting attention from the mischevious foreign and Indian policy of the government. Shaw, home ruler, in an address to his Gork constituency characterizes the letter of Beaconstid as an electioneering manifesto, placing false issues before the people and tending to excite the worst passions of the ignorant. He attributes the famine to the government's culpable ignorance and neglect. He calls on the Irish people north and south to answer the insulting mission of the prime minister by returning an overwhelming majority pledged to the settlement of the great vital national land question, pledged to give ampler facilities for the creation of peasant proprietary, and wherever possible to restore, define and legalize tenant right in Ulsier, and extend it to the whole of Iroland.

STOCKS PANICKY. United Kingdom and intimates that the charge

STOCKS PANICKY. LONDON, March 10.-The stock exchange showed the effect of the approaching dissolu-tion of parliament yesterday in a sharp decline in consols and most home securities on the the ory that a general election means an increased demand for money. It is calculated that the demand for money. It is calculated that the expenditures of candidates will aggregate over 2,000,000 pounds, which amount must be withdrawn from London and sent to the provinces. There was a severe panic in water stocks as the dissolution of parliament is a practical abandonment of the bill introduced in the house of commons by Cross, home secretary, and the impression prevails that the announcement of the Times for purchase of the water works in that bill has damaged almost beyond recovery, any chance of making a good bargain for the companies in the future. Some shares fell 50 pounds from Monday's closing prices, and all left off yesterday at rates varying from 10 to 40 pounds.

HOME RULE PROSPECTS It is said, Shaw's address, in reply to the prime minister's manifesto, represents the tone to be adopted by the home rule followers. It to be adopted by the home rule followers. It is calculated that in Ireland seven conservatives will lose their seais, and be replaced by home rulers; that eight conservatives will be replaced by liberals, and that two liberals will be replaced by home rulers. On the other hand, the several home ruler contests will be watched narrowly, and, where opportunity offers, a conservative will be brought forward. The home rulers count on returning with seventy votes, and the active section claims thirty of these will support Parnell. Right Hon. E. Dwyer Gray announces he will not again offer himself to the electors of the county of Tipperary. He is spoken of as a possible candidate for the city of Dublin, but his friends declare he intends to retire from parliament altogether.

LONDON, March 10. - The Marquis of Har tington has issued the following address to the electors of Northeast Lancashire, which constitutes the manifesto of the liberal party: I acck to evade no issues which the government can raise, but it is necessary that they should be plainly stated, and others, which Lord Beaconsfield evades, be brought before you. I know of no party which challenges the expediency of the imperial character of the realm, or which has attempted to enfeeble the colonies by a policy of decomposition. The colonies are now more loyal and willing to undertake common responsibility of the blunders, which must be borne by all members of a great empire. electors of Northeast Lancashire, which con-

The home rule agitation has existed during the whole of this parliament. The government has hitherto treated it with indifference firm, consistent resistance, combined with proof that the imperial parliament is willing to grant every reasonable and just demand of the Irish for equal land and institutions. We, regardless of party considerations, ce-operated with the government in Irish educational measures, although we thought they were in some respects inadequate and not calculated to effect final settlement, because we thought they gave proof to the Irish people of the desire of all parties in parliament to meet reasonable demands.

As for Lord Beaconsfield's claim to have As for Lord Benconsfield's claim to have maintained the peace of Europe, the government didn't prevent, even if they didn't cause war in the East. The ascendancy of England has been claimed in circulars and surrendered in secret conventions. The influence of England is not based on boasts of ascendency over Europe, but rests on the firmness and moderation of conduct, based on the material and moral strength of our position and exercised moral strength of our position and exercised in concert with other nations in behalf of peace, justice and freedom.

FRANCE.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Paris, March 10.—The republican deputies to day discussed the expediency of interpellat ing the government touching the rejection by the senate of clause 7 of the educational bill. the senate of clause 7 of the educational bill. The Republique Francais declares that antagonism between the senate and chamber of deputies has recommenced, and that the senate must be saved in spite of itself from the consequences of its action. The Journal Des De Bats recommends the cabinet to seek some means of compromising the difficulty. Radical papers demand the application of existing laws to religious orders. Journals of the right regard the vote as a victory of the liberal over the Jacobin policy.

ACTION OF THE LEFT.

Paris, March 10.—At a meeting of the bureaux of various groups of the left in the chamber of deputies to-day it was resolved that nothing less than passing of the article in its intirety could be accepted by the left, and that an interpellate be addressed to the gov-ernment in chambers.

HONORING A PATRIOT'S MEMORY. ROME, March 10 .- To-day being the annive: sary of the death of Guizeppe Mazzini, the Italian patriot, a number of republicans proceeded to the capital and placed wreaths on the bust of deceased. The police seized some il-legal irredenta emblems and arrested Signor Fratti for a violent speech.

TERRIBLE FIRE CASUALTY.

Sr. Petersborg, March 10.-A great fire curred Monday at the weaving works in Mos cow. The entire building was destroyed. Twenty-four persons burned to death and twenty-nine injured.

GREAT FIRE. RAGUSA, March 10. - Three-fourths of Nevesinje, Herzegovinia, burned, including the residence of the commandant of the post and telegraph offices. No lives lost. Fire accidental

A GOLD GRAB.

Glube.

BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL ROBBERY AT

Nearly Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Office-All But \$13,000 Recovered From the Robbers' Hiding Place-Miscellaneou Crime and Casualty Record.

BOLD BULLION BOBBERY.

CHEYENNE, March 10.—A bold and successfu

robbery of gold bullion occurred at Sidney, Neb., to-day, while the Union Pacific express agent, Snyder, was at Denver. The amount taken is variously estimated at \$120,000 to oor of the express office. The robbery was evidently planned in advance of the arrival of e coach from the Black Hills. The bullion had just been transferred by Luke Voorhees, superintendent of the stage line, to the express agent, and consisted of bricks and bars from different mills in Lead City and Deadwood gulch. Robert Low, superintendent of the mountain division of the Union Pacific, accompanied by Jeff Carrow, of the Rocky Mountain Detective association, started from here on the engine at 3:30 p. m. to direct the pursuit of the robbers, who are reported to have gone in a northerly direction well mounted. A telegram from Sidney just received states that the treasure has been recovered except \$13,000. It was feund under a pile of coal near the Union Pacific track. One of the missing bricks, valued at \$8,000, is from Esmeralda mine, Black Tail gulch, near Deadwood, partly owned by Hibbard, of Cheyenne, and the Black Hills Telegraph company. Of the balance \$2,000 is ln an express package, rest bullion.

The special train with Superintendent Low and detectives made the run to Sidney; a hundred and two miles, in two hours. The detectives were soon at work seeking a clue. It was ascertained that a mounted party going north were stockmen, well known and above suspicion. Supt. Low has now in active search for the robbers every available man at that end of the division, and hopes to bring the guilty parties to speedy justice.

The bullion was taken from a truck in the express office which adjoins the telegraph office. The hole made in the floor of the office must have been made by experts, as no unusual noise was heardby the operator who was in an adjoining room during the absence of the express agent. The immense weight of the treasure, four hundred and eighty pounds avoirdupois, prevented the robbers from carrying it off, and they were compelled to conceal it at the first available spot, the coal pile. The excitement in Sidney is at fever heat, many being suspected of complicity in the daring deed. If evidence should prove strong against some of the suspected, it is thought that Nebraska will be saved the expense of a trial. the express agent, and consisted of bricks and

burned this morning. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$3,300. The guests had a narrow escape, many being obliged to jump from the windows.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATIVE BRIBERY.
HARRISBURG, Pa., March 10.—On account of ickness, the case of Charles Long has been continued. The prosecution closed in the case of Emil J. Petroff, who, it was testified, promised to make it interesting for members of the legislature to support the riot bill. Petroff testified in his own behalf and the court took a

tilled in his own owns is an experiments.

Upon the reassembling of court arguments were heard and adjourned till Monday. The rest of the bribery cases have been continued until the April term by agreement of counsel. This is construed as a virtual abandonment. It is also thought the charges of perjury in the cases already tried will be dropped.

Annapolis, March 10 .- Postmaster W. O Bigelow has been arrested on the charge of rob biggiow has been arrested of the charge of the back door was found broken open and three thousand dollars worth of stamps gone. In-vestigation resulted in the arrest of Bigelow. He denies the charge. The office has been turn-ed over to the bondsmen, who placed the assis-tant postmaster in charge.

ANSWERED THE SUMMONS. CHARLESTON, March 10. - Isaac W. Hoyne, for wenty years preceeding reconstruction attor ney-general of South Carolina, and grandson of Isaac Hoyne, hanged by the British during their occupation of Charleston in the revolu-tionary war, died; age 70.

SUICIDE. LOUISVILLE, March 10 .-- W. M. Embry, chief clerk of the Madison county court, was found with a bullet hole in his head. Suicide, caused by ill-health.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

The Suburban telegraph company of Cincipati, has constructed a line to Hamilton. The Kansas Democratic State convention be held at Columbus March 31st.

At 9 o'clock last night the San Francisco walking score stood O'Leary 253, Weston 243

Reports from the interior of Cuba indicate the sugar crop is about forty per cent. smaller than last year. nan last year.

The safe workers of Cincinnati struck yes
erday for an increase of wages, and the hand
lewed shoemakers struck against a propose

In the Lewis will conspiracy case at Trenton In the Lewis will conspiracy case at Trenton, N. J., the jury yesterday returned a verdict of guilty as to all the conspirators, with recommendation of Bradford to merzy.

The county convention at Atchison, Kansas, yesterday, to send delegates to the Republican State convention, adopted resolutions strongly endorsing Blaine for the Presidential nomination.

The Louisiana House of Representatives yes-terday refused to expel Representative Heiden-ham, charged with attempting to blackmail the city officials, the vote standing 54 syes to 33

The conservatives of Virginia have called their convention at Richmond, May 19, to elect delegates to Cincinnati. The South Carolina convention for the same purpose will be held June 1.

Theodore Thomas has succeeded in causin Theodore Indiana and the Cincinna musical festival to resign, and it is now an nounced that he will probably remain as the head of the orchestra and training school.

head of the orchestra and training school.

P. A. Sawyer, recently deputy secretary of state of Maine, having refused to testify on the legislative committee on the State seal question, has been held to await the future action of the House.

The Western Union Telegraph company yesterday got out two more injunctions against the American Union company, one being issued by a Doniphan county, Kas., court, and the other by a Buchanan county, Missouri, court. Judge Stevens, at Olathe Kanasa, vesterday.

Judge Stevens, at Olathe, Kansas, yesterday announced his decision, sustaining the validit of the injunction procured against the American Telegraph company and the Kansas Pacifi railroad company by the Western Union com

S. D. Rich has retired from the publication and management of the Toledo, O., Commercial, the paper going back into the hands of J. M. Brown, assignee of the old Commercial company, by whom its publication will be continued. The Alabama Republican State convention

The Alabama Republican State convention for the nomination of delegates to the national convention, is called for May 20, at Salem. Among the State central committee there were found to be supporters of Grant, Blaine and Sherman, with the first named in the lead.

The strike of the cigar make s of Cincinnati has now continued more than three weeks, and both sides still remain firm. The strikers are receiving aid from outside organizations, while the saloon keepers' association has refused to buy stock of manufacturers refusing to employ union men.

THE GLOBE HOROSCOPE.

As it Casts its Light on the Chicago Mar

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]
Chicago, March 10.—Cables six pence to a
shilling lower on cargoes. Our market opened
higher with a fairly active trade at an advance of half a cent over last evening's closing, but Bullion Abstracted From the Express later ruled weaker, selling down rapidly, and the boys all whooping it to \$1.18 for April. At this shot there was considerable doing in both options. May a cent and a quarter premium above the active option for April. New York coming with exporters working freely on red winter grades and large demand, with sales reported for actual shipment of three quarters of a million of bushels, had the effect to stimu-late the weak bull and the slow pokes. The active traders got their work in first, and ne a hitch has there been to the closing. April on enrb, \$1.20%; March 1.21 bid. The gang have the boys where the hair is short on March. Free bidding and fair sales at \$1.23. What hope can the shorts have on April and May with the combination holding everything and largely long on both options. If the sellers of to-day don't have the horn colic then I, stop guessing.

Corn—It's only hog feed. May 45c bid, July

40%c.
Provisions—There was a very slight trade and little doing, and only a limited demand for either option. With all the flurry in wheat this product has been very steady and the closing is higher. April \$1.525, May \$11.65 bid. Lard firm, \$.15 April; \$7.25 May.

A NEW POOL.

The Southwestern Railroads Come to an Understanding Upon Rates.

Sr. Louis, March 10.-The Southwestern ate association agreed upon a new pool to-day. It divides the roads belonging to the associa-tion into two divisions, instead of three, as heretofore, to be called the St. Louis division and the Chicago division. The St. Loui division includes the Chicago & Alton, Missouri division includes the Chicago & Alton, Missouri Pacific and Wabsah, St. Louis & Pacific roads and the Chicago division of the Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Borlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Hannibal & St. Joseph and St. Joseph, Kansas City & Council Bluff roads. Percentages are to be adjusted by arbitration and awards made prior to April 1 and to govern all business done from Dec. 31, 1879, to July 1, 1880. A resolution was adopted that from and after March 10 (to-day) no road belonging to the association or any agent shall have authority to make any other rate than that fixed by the commissioner of the association.

Parnell's Work for Suffering Ireland. New York, March 10.-Charles Stewart Par ell arrived to-night, and was received by the Parnell reception committee and conducted to the hotel, where he said, that during his absence he had visited sixty cities, and the cause he represented was enthusiastically received; that \$20,000 had been subscribed, of which \$20,000 had been remitted to Ireland.

PERSONAL.

C. E. Holmes, of Dubuque, Iowa, is at the Hon. H. B. Strait, Shakopee, was in the city

yesterday.

C. Z. Geuld, Esq., of Fargo, is stopping at the Clarendon. John Dillon, the Irish agitator, is a guest at the Metropolitan.

the Metropolitan.

J. H. Drew, Egq., of Augusta, Mc., is quartered at the Clarendon.

F. H. Ertel and wife, of the Hotel Reporter, have rooms at the Clarendon.

F. B. Miller and W. Garland, of Manitoba, are stopping at the Merchants.

Hon. Lewis L. Wheelock, Owatonne, was in the city yesterday on legal business. R. G. Robinson and J. G. Allen, of Pine City, are registered at the Merchants.

City, are registered at the Merchants.
T. H. Pressnell and Geo. M. Smith, of Duluth, were guests at the Windsor last night.
Judge John L. MacDonald, Shakopee, of the Eighth judicial district, paid St. Paul a flying visit yesterday.

Ex-Gov. Davis leaves for Hastings to-day to conduct the defense in the shreivalty contest of Newton vs. Newall.

At the Merchants: Frank H. Peavey, Sioux City; Hon. Edward Larssen, Willmar; J. B. Young, Sioux Falls, D. T.

Young, Stoux Falls, D. T.

Mrs. Charles Peabody, accompanied by her eldest son, has gone South for a visit of a few weeks to friends and relatives.

F. C. Butterfield, Shakopee; A Messer, Mankato; W. T. Holmes, Lake City, and E. W. A. O. Bailey, Esq., of lower Jackson street, returned yesterday from the East. He first heard of the Sunday night fire at Rochester, N. Y.

C. Markell, one of the owners of the Duluth elevator which burned Saturday night, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Du-

A. H. Cathcart, Esq., formerly engaged in the dry goods trade in St. Paul, but now in the same line of business at Faribault, was in the

city yesterday.

The Leadville Daily Chronicle of the 1st instant announces the arrival in that city of Mr. J. C. Zirkelbach, of this city, who will engage in the mining business.

H. H. Porter, president of the railroad "amalgamation," and E. W. Winter, superintendent of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minnespolis road, registered at the Metropolitan last night.

Capt. J. K. Arnold, the lively, spicy and in-

defatigable editor of The Northern Tier, Crookston, dropped in upon the Globe staff last evening, looking as if work and the brac-ing weather of his Northern home agreed with him. him.

W. H. Elliot, Detroit; A. W. Hand, Chicago; F. F. Lewis, Chicago; A. E. Lebknecher, New York; S. M. Demmond, Chicago; A. C. Bergen, Dakota; J. P. Black, Chicago; Thomas Stabele, Pittaburgh; C. G. Ingrahm, Chicago; L. B. Mercir, Milwaukee; Alexander Keith, New York, are at the Metropolitan.

are at the Metropolitan.

G. Krayenbuhl, Esq., for the last twenty years clerk of the court of Carver county, and George A. Du Toit, Esq., proprietor of the bank at Chasks, were in the city yesterday, in attendance at the funeral of the late Judge Burnand. Mr. Krayenbuhl, the late Judge Burnand, and Frederick Du Toit, Sr., now deceased, and father of Messrs. Fred. and Geo. Du Toit, of Chasks, came to this country about the same time from the same part of Europe, and were intimate friends for more than forty years.

We will meet you all at the rink this evening. |New York Herald, 7th. | From several senators and assemblymen

who were in town yesterday it was learned that the proposed plan of issuing an invitation in the name of the Democratic members of the legislature for a consultation to be held at Albany for the purpose of adjusting the differences which now disrupt the party throughout the State has not by any means been abandoned, but only holds fire. vation are still mean been abandoned, but only holds fire.

The Kings county delegation are still non-committal as to the course they intend to pursue, but as soon as they arrive at any definite conclusion active steps will be taken to put the plan in operation.

The Tammany members say that the recent demonstration by the Democratic union of The Tammany members say that the recent demonstration by the Democratic union of this city is calling general attention to the necessity for the adoption of some measure which will bring about the desired result, and from the conciliatory temper shown in certain quarters there is every reason to hope that before the legislature adjourns and the political campaign of 1880 begins the oppos-ing elements will meet on common ground.

FRISCO'S FRICTION.

MAYOR KALLOCK IN DEFENSE OF THE LABOR CLASSES.

Proclamation Denunciatory of the Citizens Committee-The Pretended Danger of Outbreak the Creation of Designing Men -Comments of the Press Generally Endorsing the Citizens' Movement-What a Leading Spirit Says of the Situation.

PROCLAMATION OF MAYOR KALLOCH. San Francisco, March 10.-Mayor Kalloch has issued a proclamation as follows: I deem it my duty to the city over who

I deem it my duty to the city over whose welfare I have been called to preside and to the public at large, which is being infamously deceived by incendiary misrepresentations as to the situation, to declare in the most emphatic and public manner that there is not and never has been the slightest reason to apprehend any disturbance, riot or lawlessness whatever from the working classes of San Francisco. If trouble comes to us it will not come from them. Most inexcusable and outrageous means are being used by designing men to goad them into riotous demoastrations, but they will fail. They are, as they have proved themselves to be under most trying provocation, the law abiding and peace preserving portion of our population. I vouch to the world for them that they will so continue, and I further declare, however people abroad may be imposed on, that the people of this city see through all the transparent humbuggery of military interference, police increase and infammatory circulars, and will wait their constitutional day of judgment to peaceably but effectively consign their authors to the political infamy of oblivion which they most richly deserve.

PRESS COMMENTS. The Call this morning, without any direct reference to the proclamation of the vigilance ommittee, dissusdes the community from any violent measures, as unnecessary to eith

party.

The Chronicle strongly commends the vigilant organization, and intimates that the first blow should be struck at the leaders of the agi-

The Alta scouts at the reactive transport tators.

The Alta scouts at the necessity for concentration of troops here, holding the vigilant amply able to cope with the sand lot, and concludes: "Let us have peace, and we mean to have it inside the law if we can, outside if we must." It also denounces the mayor's produmation as an insult to the people. SACRAMENTO CHARTER ELECTION. SAN FRANCISCO, March 10 .- At the Sacramente

city election yesterday, the Republican candidates were elected by majorities of 300 to 500, except the chief of police, elected by the Democrats and Workingmen.

VERY QUIET. has been very quiet to-day and nothing new to report regarding the agitation. The commureport regarding the agitation. The community is evidently waiting, expecting something decided. It is understood the executive committee of the council held a meeting this afternoon, but nothing has yet transpired regarding the proceedings. In conversation Kearney em, habically reiterated his statement, previously telegraphed, that neither he or the workingmen's party desired any conflict, and the first step must come from the other side. He further expressed confidence that none would occur. There is a rumor that Kearney is to be arrested to-night for his remarks at the meeting last evening.

A Talk with An Editor.

[Chicago News.] Mr. Charles De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, who was brought into public notice some time ago through an unpleas-

lic notice some time ago through an unpleasantness with the mayor-elect of San Francisco,
in which little difficulty shooting-irons played
a prominent part, was subjected to the interviewing process, at the Palmer house, by a
Daily News reporter this morning.

Mr. De Young at first disclaimed a knowledge
of anything not already familiar, in generalities, at least, to the newspaper-reading public.
The conversation drifted naturally into the
Chinese question. Mr. De Young remarked that
it was a matter that seemed to be imperfectly
understood by the people east of the Pacific
coast. Kearney and his mob had harped (a
this question so long that people here entertained the idea that the solution of the Chinese
question would be the natural result of personal violence exercised upon the unfortunate
Celestial and the wanton destruction of his
property. This was the course urged by Kearney, and advocated repeatedly at his sand-lot
gatherings, but it was not the proper thing to
do, and the taking of the initiatory steps in
that direction required far more nerve than
Kearney or any of his mob could muster.

The one unfortunate thing in the entire agitation was that Kearney confined himself to
empty but blatant words. He loudly advocat-

The one unfortunate thing in the entire agitation was that Kearney confined himself to empty but blatant words. He loudly advocated the creation of a scaffold upon which to hang the Chinese, but he very carefully took no active step or greater part in its building. In short, while he was the loudest-mouthed advocate of mob violence, he was among the best keepers of the letter of the laws laid down for the protection of life and property. Until he so far forgot himself as to violate some of these laws, the better class of residents would have no hold on him. He had thrice been on trial for incendiary utterances, and as many times vindicated and triumphantly carried to his sand lots on the shoulders of his admirers. While Mr. De Young admitted that the Chinese quarter of San Francisco was so closely packed, and the mode of life therein such as to render it a public nuisance, he claimed the Chinese were a thrifty, money-making and economical class of people, whose pursuits, except in the cigar and shoemaking interests, did not in any manner conflict with the work of those who were loudest in the cry of "the Chinese must go," The Chinaman performed skilled labor—his antagonists were principally hod-carriers.

With thousands of others, Mr. De Young

skilled labor—is antagonists were principally hod-carriers.
With thousands of others, Mr. De Young awaits with the greatest anxiety the course of events which must necessarily follow in case the health department order the Chinese quarter demolished, it having already been voted a

What Manager Hughitt Says

[Chicago Times.] Mr. Marvin Hughitt, general manager of the Chicago & Northwestern, whose recent visit to St. Paul was the occasion for a conjectural report that he was to be preof the new company which will control the three Minnesota lines that are to be consoli-dated, has returned to the city. Mr. the dated, has returned to the city. Mr. Hughitt informed a representative of the Times that the lines in question—which are known as the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sioux City, and North Wisconsin railways—will severally be operated by separate organizations until the consolidation of the proizations until the consolidation of the pro-perties under one organization can be per-fected. The Chicago & Northwestern is not a party to the proposed consolidation. The lines named above are friendly to the company, and are parties to a long term traffic arrangement with the Northwestern."

Needs All the Modern Conveniences

[Fargo Argus.] It is now proposed to resuscitate the old St. Paul board of trade. At present there is not any active organization by which quo-tations can be officially promulgated, and the great city of the Northwest feels as if she ought to have bulls and bears, and other "modern conveniences," as well as her big ister Chicago.

Much Married Davis.

CHICAGO, March 10. -C. E. Davis, whose four or five wives have turned up recently in various parts of the country, was brought here by an