Daily Globe.

VOL. III. ST. PAUL, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1880. NO 131

THIRD TERM TRAVAIL.

PROGRESS OF THE RADICAL KILKENNY FIGHT.

Don Cameron Trying to Whip the Rebellious Philadelphians Into Line for Grant—Anger of the Royal Conkling at the Efforts of the Empire State Bolters—Status of the Fight for Supremacy in Suckerdom—Grant Still in the Lead—The Chicago Primaries.

The Philadelphia Delegation to Chicago.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa, May 9.—The visit of Senator Cameron to this city and his conference with some of his chief lieutenants at Secretary Quay's house Friday night, created a good deal of commotion among the local political leaders though it does not appear to have advanced Mr. Cameron's chance of delivering the Philadelphia delegation at Chicago solid for Grant. The local chieftains seem to have been left out of the conference entirely. Said one of them yesterday: "I guess the thing will be fixed up in a little while, and it won't be fixed up in favor of Grant either, in my opinion." Mr. McManus, head of the Philadelphia delegation, is more outspoken in opposition to the nomination of Gen. Grant than ever before. "The delegation will not go to Chicago solid for Grant," he said emphatically. "I don't know of a man in the delegation, and scarcely one out of it who is in favor of Grant. I have not seen Senator Cameron, and I do not know what the object of his visit here is. I have no personal feeling against him, but the interests of the country are too sacred and too important to be sacrificed out of friendship for any man. We would not have got into this scrape had not Senator Cameron appealed to us on the ground of personal friendship. I propose to get out of that position."

Conkling Confident.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—According to a personal friend who had an interview with him yesterday, Senator Conkling is extremely bitter in his denunciation of State Senators Woodin, Robertson, Sessions and others, who have bolted the edict of the Utica convention and declared their intention to vote against Grant at Chicago. Mr. Conkling characterizes the gentlemen as traitors. He asserts, however, that neither this nor any other treachery will change the result, because Grant is beyond the reach of treason, and will unquestionably be nominated on the first ballot.

The Contest in Illinois.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 9.—The result of the Cook county primaries yesterday is a substantial triumph for the anti-third term party. The delegates ase divided as follows on the Presidential issue: Washburne, city and outside towns, 61; Blaine, 45; Grant, 70. Majority against Grant in the city, 24; in the country towns, 12; total, 36. Yet to be heard from, 14 delegates. It is established that the delegation to the State convention, by senatorial districts, will stand in this county, anti-Grant, 56; Grant 36. The First congressional district will undoubtedly return two anti-Grant delegates to the national convention and the Third district two more. Washburne will have one in each district and Blaine one. The Second or West Side district will be for Grant unless some changes are made in the list on contests. The surprising feature of the canvass yesterday was the strength developed by the Washburne movement. It is clear more Washburne delegates, including third-termers sailing under false colors, were elected than Grant delegates. This is the more astonishing from the fact that the Washburne men had no organization, no money, and scarcely any time in which to collect their forces. Outside Cook county the Grant men were comparatively successful throughout the State, yesterday. The returns from seventeen county conventions give Grant 60; Blaine, 12; and Washburne 15. The corrected table of returns from Illinois' counties, including the probable result in Cook and the actual reports from counties that held conventions yesterday, as far as reported up to midnight, is Blaine, 231; Grant, 279; Washburne, 64.

UPPER MISSOURI.

Movements of Boats Up and Down the Big Muddy.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

BISMARCK, D. T., May 9.—The river rose twenty-one inches at Benton the past three days. Boats are leaving daily with full complements of freight and passengers. The Rose Bud, of the Coulson line, the first boat of the season to arrive at Benton, the 7th inst., left for Bismarck the 8th, with a load of furs, hides and robes, is expected here the 12th, to return to Benton the same day. The Big Horn, of the Coulson line, leaves for the Yellowstone the 15th. The Josephine, from Yankton, is expected daily. The Nellie Peck, of the Peck line, passed Fort Yates to-day, and will be the next boat for Benton, leaving here on the arrival of the train, the 11th. The Benton line steamer Benton arrived, the 8th, from Yankton with a full load, took on twenty passengers and leaves, the 11th at daylight, for Benton. The Steamer Butte, of the same line, left Benton the 10th, and is expected here on her way down the 15th. The Eclipse is loading, and leaves for the Yellowstone on the 12th. The Bachelor left here at daylight, to-day, with a full load and 100 passengers, for the Yellowstone and Big Horn rivers. The boating season opens unusually brisk.

Bishop Simpson at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—Delegates to the general conference again occupied nearly all the pulpits in the city and suburbs to-day. Bishop Simpson, at 4 P. M., preached at Music Hall to an audience of 8,000 people, and hundreds were turned away unable to get in. His theme was the growth and ultimate triumph of christianity, as he showed the decline of all other systems and their inadequacy to the wants of man. He so carried the sympathy of his hearers that the amens were mingled with spontaneous applause. The entire congregation joined in singing, which was led by two cornets and accompanied by the great organ. The effect was grand. The audience having applauded the sermon showed a like approval of the recitative and aria by Mrs. Dexter.

Afraid of Donnelly.

[Alexandria Post.]

After the worst can be said of Donnelly, the people of Minnesota owe him no small debt of gratitude in this, that his ready tongue and facile pen, his acute wit and scathing sarcasm, his boundless cheek and exhaustless resources, added to his thorough knowledge of the political history and public men of his day, inspire in every aspirant for place and power in Minnesta, a decent and wholesome respect for so powerful a censor of public men and measures. No man with a bad record wants to be reviewed by Donnelly, and none but a reckless adventurer dares to make a bad record for Donnelly to review.

Good Crop Prospects.

PITTSBURGH, May 9.—The *Commercial Gazette* will publish, to-morrow, a report of the condition of the crops in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. The crops have not been injured by frost and an abundant yield is confidently expected. Cereals in many instances promise larger yields than known for years.

Low Prices.

Powers Bros. desire to call special attention to their announcement in another column. Their offers are bona fide—and they make the broad invitation to all who doubt the fact that their prices are lower than those of rival dealers, to come in and compare.

There is no better remedy than Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic for dyspepsia and indigestion.

SEEKING NEW HOMES.

An Unusually Heavy Increase in Foreign Immigration—The Largest and Most Valuable Part of it Finding its way to Minnesota.

[New York Tribune.]

Great as were the anticipations formed at the begining of the year by the officials at Castle Garden, as to the increased volume of foreign immigration to the United States, they have already, so far as April is concerned, been far exceeded by the results. With the arrival on Friday of the Belgenland, from Antwerp with 926 immigrants; the Nevada, from Liverpool, with 880; the Alsatia, from Glasgow, with 574; the General Werder, from Bremen, with 474; and the Cornwall, from Bristol, with 33, the total arrivals on 71 steamships during April were 46,148, which is 3,405 in excess of those of April, 1873, the largest number ever before landed at this port during any one month. This makes the grand total for the first four months of 1880, 81,-2629, as against the same period in 1873 of 68,001; 1876, 12,882; 1877, 11,656; 1878, 14,-429; 1879, 22,814.

Great as the foregoing results are, there is every probability that they will be exceeded in the present month. A reporter of the *Tribune* in an interview with Superintendent of the Department H. J. Jackson, to whom the commissioners always refer seekers for information as to the encyclopaedia of immigration statistics, obtained the following views:

"What has been your observation of the immigrants arriving the past month as compared with your previous experience?"

"The striking character of those arriving is the large proportion of hardy young people, many of them Scandinavians, who come here, determined, by hard work to establish new and prosperous homes in America. They belong chiefly to the agricultural classes of the Scandinavian countries, and will probably do great credit to themselves and the western States. Each day witnesses the arrival of immigrants, chiefly young men and women, whose appearance denotes that they are removed considerably above the common laboring classes. There is, also a production of young men who are skilled artisans from the German states, and who have left their country to escape the operation of the new militay laws. The principal motive of the considerable sprinkling of Scandinavians for leaving the land of their birth is that they may improve their condition. A gratifying fact concerning the immigrants now coming is that they have fully informed themselves as to the resources of the country before securing passage, and, as a proof of this, fully 60 per cent. of those coming have purchased through tickets to such parts of the west as they intend to settle in. A large number come here with sufficient capital to purchase, or partly purchase, parcels of land. They pass right through to their destination, and are fully informed as to the best means of reaching there. Many of the Irirh immigrants are attracted by the Irish Catholic colony headquarters at St Paul, Minnesota, and intend to form similar colonies."

"What is the approximate proportion of nationalities represented among the immigrants."

"It is difficult to say with any degree of finiteness what the percentages are, as the immigration has been so very large that our limited force of clerks has not been able to keep up with the statistical work. Judging, however, from the percentages of January, February and March, about 30 per cent. are Germans, 20 per cent. Irish, and the rest are Scandinavians, Swedes, Hungarians, English, Scotch, Italians, French, Poles, etc. The percentage of Italians and French is much less than heretofore."

"In what proportion are the Eastern States benefited by the immigration?"

"There is probably 40 per cent, of the immigration which remains here to be distributed between New York, Pennsylvania and the Eastern States, principally Massachusetts and Connecticut. The poorest stop in New York. Among the skilled artisans are a large number of silk weavers, mill hands, glass workers, etc., and many of these have had their passage paid to their destination by friends already in this country. The immigrants could not have come here in a more auspicious time than now, The demand for labor is very great everywhere, and applications for mechanics, female servants, miners, weavers, and other tradespeople are flowing in daily from north, south, east and west. Here are letters from Vermont, Connecticut, Wisconsin and other States, asking that all who desire to work for fair wages and to be employed steadily may be sent to them. In addition to these we have hundreds of ladies, living in this city, coming here daily for servants, which we find it impossible to supply them, and many of them are so persistent in their entreaties that we cannot get rid of them."

"To what States do these immigrants mostly go, and how do they reach there?"

"They are distributed in about the following order: The largest number going to Minnesota, next to Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. The railroads are heavily taxed in providing transportation to the West, and they send out extra trains nearly every day. The Pennsylvania road sent a special train of twenty-one coaches and five baggage cars to-day. The Erie also sent a special train. We have frequently had special trains on all three of the roads carrying immigrants—the New York Central, Erie and Pennsylvania. Although there is a compact between the three roads that they shall have an equal division of the immigrant traffic, the Erie is the most popular route, and its passenger statistics are about 4,000 ahead of the others."

Women's Foreign Missionary Society.

COLUMBUS, O., May 8.—At to-day's session of the Women's Foreign Missionary society the several branches reported their total receipts for the past year as follows: New England branch, $12,019; New York branch, $13,174; Philadelphia branch, $6,-560; Baltimore brance, $12,896: Northwestern branch, $16,737, and the Western branch $9,670. This is the largest collection made any year since the organization of the society. Delegates were received from the missionary organization connected with the Episcopal church, the American board and the Union society.

Miners Reported Killed by Indians.

DENVER, Col., May 9.—It is reported here that a party of twenty-five miners prospecting in the lower Gunneson valley, near Indian Creek, were attacked by Ute Indians on the 7th inst., and twelve of the mining party killed. The report, although confirmed by the mail carrier and an Indian runner from Los Pinos agency, will not be given full credence here until further particulars are received.

Marine Matters.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Arrived, Baltic, Liverpool.

LONDON, May 9.—The steamships Brittanic, from New York, and Peruvian, from Baltimore, arrived out.

CAPE HENRY, May 9.—An English steamer is ashore five miles north of Smith's Island.

HUDSON, New York, May 9.—Fire at Kenderbook last night destroyed the business portion of the village. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

BULLDOZER BISMARCK.

OPPONENTS OF HIS POLICY SOUNDLY BERATED.

Tired of the Struggle He Threatens to Retire From Public Life—Disappointment in the Catholic Centre—Threatened Famine in the Russian Province of Caucasus—Belgium Closes Her Doors Against Jesuits of France—Renewal of Unfavorable Reports From Stricken and Starving Ireland—Disastrous Storms in West Hungary.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK ON HIS ABSORPTION POLICY.

BERLIN, May 8.—The *Official Gazette* publishes a dispatch from Bismarck to the Prussian representatives of the federal states dealing with the Altona and St. Paul's question. He states the committee of the Bundesrath have unanimously resolved to report to the council only upon the technical side of the question, and to keep altogether out of consideration the constitutional aspect of the case. He lays stress on the necessity of avoiding as far as possible, for the sake of concordancy, interpretation of the constitutional rights involved.

Bismarck points out it is the indisputable right of Prussia to divide any portion of her own territory from the Hamburg [free port district, and maintains the proposed severance of St. Paul's has not been urged in the interests of Russia, as it is advantageous to Altona that St. Paul's should remain out of the Zollverein, but that it was rather in the interest of Hamburg that the new customs line was proposed. The bundesrath can decide upon customs still without entering into an examination of the constitutional bearing of the question, which would likely produce a conflict of opinion. Those governments which consider that by the severance of St. Paul's from the Hamburg district, the constitution of the empire would be violated, can vote against the proposal, but in that case Bismarck would not advise the emperor to renounce his right to uphold the demand, which is undoubtedly no infraction of the constitution. Bismarck urges the necessity of maintaining unimpaired concord between the governments and expresses the hope that the respective proposals of Prussia and Hamburg may be settled by arrangement and without resorting to a decision by majorities and minorities. Prussia will willingly take into consideration any proposals which would, in its effect, be in accordance with the constitution, provided the federal government made unanimous endeavor to oppose with one accord the attempts of certain members of the reichstag to limit the authority of the bundesrath.

DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG.

The Reichstag to-day discussed the second reading of the Elbe navigation act, involving the severance of Altona and St. Paul's from the free port territory of Hamburg. The committee moved that the house assent to the bill with a proviso that charges of customs, frontier stations, on the Elbe shall only be enacted by special law.

Bismarck said this proviso was an attempt at pressure, to which the government could not submit. The imperial constitution was on the side of the government and overrode the provincial law which established the customs frontier on the Elbe. The free port rights of Hamburg could not be withdrawn without Hamburg's own consent, but the federal council had a right to fix the boundary of the free port territory. Bismarck regretted to say that particularism had reappeared with renewed strength. Constitutional disputes had been kindled for the first time in the federal council. He then referred to the opposition of the Catholic center; from them he had expected support, hence the conclusions which were about to be submitted to the Prussian diet. Opposition parties should beware of the consequences of their conduct. It was dangerous to sow discord between the federal government. Only one thing, he said, retains me in office, namely, the will of the emperor. When I see the obstacles I have to contend with, I feel a strong desire to rest in retirement. If you consider the power of the center unconquerable, I should advise you, on my retirement, to select a ministry representing both the center and conservatives. I am tired to death when I see my efforts constantly thwarted by liberals who will not yield on the smallest points, when the continued existence of the empire is at stake.

Herr Windhorst replied. He said the center did not oppose the government from party motives. Bismarck alone can restore peace to the church. If he does it he will obtain much which at present is unatainable.

The house refused Herr Losker permission to introduce a resolution declaring the attitude of Prussia in the St. Paul's affair unconstitutional. It is stated that Baron Runhardt, the Bavarian minister, whom Bismarck angrily reproved for opposing Prussia, will resign.

ENGLAND.

FOUNDERED AT SEA.

LONDON, May 8.—The Union Steamship company mail steamer America, from Cape of Good Hope for Southampton, foundered close to the Equator, the 28th of April. After breaking her shaft, the passengers and crew took to the boats. Three containing fifty-four persons, have been picked up and the passengers landed at Madeira. The five remaining boats, when last seen, were working for Cape Balmero, Liberia, with fine weather. There was no loss of life when the vessel went down.

GLADSTONE.

Gladstone is re-elected for Midlothian without opposition.

FIRE.

Fire last night destroyed 80 and 84 Gray Inn Road and 25 Port Pool Lane. Fourteen persons missing.

RUSSIA.

LOCUST PLAGUE.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—The beetle which ravaged the crops in Poltava and Ekaterinoslav, in 1878, has been found in large numbers in Larvalstad. The greatest alarm prevails in Tiflis in consequence of the discovering of eggs. Unless they are exterminated before development famine through Cancasus will be inevitable.

CHILI AND PERU.

AMERICAN DEMAMD FOR INDEMNITY.

PANAMA, April 28.—American citizens in Peru claim, through the United States government, indemnity from Chili for all losses and damages whatsoever they have suffered or may hereafter suffer through acts of the Chilian forces. They protest against the manner in which Chili has and proposes to carry on the war as inhuman, barbarious and unworthy a civilized nation.

SPAIN.

ABOLITION IN CUBA.

HAVANA, May 8.—The *Gazette* publishes the law for abolition of slavery in Cuba, which becomes in force from date, together with regulations for application of the law. The regulations have been formulated by order of the governor general, and approved by the council of administration, but are subject to approval of the home government.

IRELAND.

CONTINUED DISTRESS

DUBLIN, May 9.—A deputation of the Mansion house relief committe waited on Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, Saturday, to call his attention to the continued distress in Ireland. Lord Mayor Gray said the distress was not likely to be mitigated before the end of July, and the committee had no reason to hope that their resources would suffice until that time; they left the matter in the hands of the government. Gray read telegrams from Clifden, Galway county, stating that if immediate relief was not given the people would die by the score. Forster replied the government fully recognized the extent of the distress, and added, we are doing our utmost to alleviate it by means of loans to landlords. Subsequently a deputation from the Canadian committee asked Forster to urge upon the government the necessiy of directing the lords of the treasnry to advance funds for the construction of fishery piers, etc. Forster said they had made a strong case and he would lay it before the government.

BELGIUM.

DOORS CLOSED AGAINST THE JESUITS.

BRUSSELS, May 9.—In the chamber of representatives the whole bill prolonging the operation of the law relating to the treatment of foreigners in Belgium was yesterday adopted. The law will be applied to Jesuits from France as it was to the religious bodies expelled from Germany.

GENERAL FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 8.—Letters from Col. Prejovalsky, the Russian explorer, announcing the safety of his expedition, says: The expedition left Nanshean mountain in July and entered Thibet through Shaidash. They were attacked by Languts, of whom they killed four. The remainder fled. Thibetan troops stopped the expedition 250 verats from Lassa, and a messenger from the grand lama brought his refusal to allow them to proceed. They returned with difficulty through northern Thibet, wintering 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. The expedition expects to reach Kcakhta, Siberia, in August, by way of Alashanuiga.

LONDON, May 9.—A Pesth correspondent telegraphs: A hail storm has devastated the greater part of West Hungary. Almost all the windows and roofs of the houses in the towns and villages were destroyed, and pines, fruit trees and green corn crushed to death.

TEMPERANCE.

The "St. Paul Temperance Association" Hold an Interesting Meeting.

A largely attended and interesting temperance meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Jackson street M. E. church. Noticeably among the audience were many young men. The exercises were opened with devotional services, gospel songs being sung, followed by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Davis, pastor of the church. After another gospel hymn was sung, Mr. Davis made a few remarks explanatory of the object of the meeting. First and foremost, they were held in the cause of temperance, and the present was the third of a series to effect organization and arouse the community to the necessity of combating the evil of intemperance. Mr. Davis stated that an organization had been effected, and called upon the secretary to make report.

Thereupon Mrs. A. M. Pettit read the minutes of the previous Sunday meeting, which, besides containing a concise and excellent report of all proceedings, included a synopsis of remarks made. The report set forth the following as elected officers of the association:

President—Rev. Mr. Davis.
Vice President—J. H. Randall.
Secretary—Mrs. A. M. Pettit.
Treasurer—H. E. Bishop.

Following this, Mrs. H. E. Bishop reported a constitution and by-laws for the "St. Paul Temperance association," which were adopted unanimously.

Next in order, Col. J. Ham Davidson addressed the meeting in a few practical remarks, giving his enthusiastic support to the movement. He had much advice to convey in regard to first awakening the sentiment of the community in favor of support and enforcement of the laws. As at present, though the laws forbid saloons to be open on Sunday, they were kept open and solely because the sentiment of the community did not support the enforcement of the statutes. Moreover, statutory laws naming crimes got the people used to them, and they were ignored unless public sentiment was aroused to an abhorrence of such offenses, for instance, as liquor traffic. The Colonel in his remarks had something to say of "the Maine liquor law," which he declared he wouldn't support in this State, because it would become a dead letter, and it was better to have no law upon the subject unless it was observed.

The Rev. Mr. Davis followed in an impassioned speech in favor of temperance, and an invective against intemperance, the liquor traffic, and all that morally debased and debauched man. He called on his hearers to act individually, and referred to the fact that every saloon in the city was kept open on Sunday, in violation of law. It should be prevented; the offenders should be prosecuted, and he hoped soon to see a movement in this direction, and urged his hearers to give their attention to eradicating this foul stain and violation of law from our city. Mr. Davis gave forth "temperance on fire," and pronounced himself a fanatic, ready and eager to work.

At this juncture an aged gentleman arose in the audience, announced his name as the Rev. Mr. Cook, a farmer of Iowa, and a Methodist clergyman. He asked permission to speak, and did so in a highly erratic way much to the amusement of the audience, though his fervid words were for temperance from begining to end.

The meeting closed with the benediction pronounced by the Rev. L. C. Barnes.

Sacredness of the Sabbath.

The Rev. Dr. Davis, pastor of the Jackson street Methodist church, inaugurated a series of sermons yesterday morning on the sacred nature of the Sabbath. The reverend speaker enlarged upon the degenerate spirit of the age, and spoke of the irreverent tendency towards a disregard of the religious observance of the Sabbath. He adverted to the usage of the day from a religious standpoint, and fortified his remarks by quoting from sacred writ which enjoined the sacred observance of the seventh day of the week as a day of abstinence from secular duties, to be devoutly observed as a period for worship and rest. The speaker alluded to the legislative enactments in all the States providing for the observance of the Sabbath, and to the penalties attached for violations of the statute. He spoke of the sacredness of Sunday as ordered by Christ, and enjoined by all religious teachings, closing with an eloquent appeal for a more zealous regard of the edicts of piety as they regulated all truly Christian lives.

Deserved Promotion.

The many friends of C. R. Capron in this city will be glad to hear that he has been deservedly promoted. The Chicago *Tribune* says:

Mr. C. R. Capron, freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company in this city, has been promoted to the position of commercial agent at this point. This promotion is well deserved. Mr. Capron has had charge of the freight business of the Milwaukee & St. Paul for some years, and has proved himself to be a reliable, efficient and energetic official.

PERSONAL.

James W. Taylor, United States consul at Winnipeg, is paying one of his periodical visits to his St. Paul friends and neighbors.

D. H. Macdowall, Scotland; D. H. Moon, Rochester; Mrs. Sarah S. Selmer, Quincy, Ill., arrived yesterday and registered at the Metropolitan.

At the Merchants: John J. McDonald, Winnipeg; S. Latham, Montreal; John McBride, Montana; W. H. Will, G. E. Nichols, Fargo; Thomas J. Bogg, Montana.

Judge A. H. Barnes, of the Third district Dakota, residence at Fargo, passed through the city last evening bound for Yankton. The judge is prominently mentioned in Dakota as a Republican candidate for delegate to Congress against J. B. Raymond, and the present delegate, Judge Bennett.

THE first newspaper printed in Dakota was the *Weekly Dakotian*, June 7, 1861. The present *Press and Dakotian*, Yankton, claims to have descended from that institution.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES

DAUGHTER KILLED BY A DRUNKEN CHICAGO FATHER.

Two Men Burned to Death in an Incendiary Fire at Danville, Va.---St. Louis Express Train Ditched and Engineer and Fireman Killed----Several Passengers Injured---Destructive Oil Fire at Rexford, Pa.---Eighty Buildings, Several Oil Tanks, Derricks, Etc., Burned---Miscellaneous.

MURDERED BY HER DRUNKEN FATHER.

CHICAGO, Ills., 9.—A particularly brutal murder was committed at 175 North Halsted street, last night. James Tobin, stevedore by occupation, occupies the house indicated with wife and five children. He came home last evening under the influence of liquor and turned the family out of the house, they taking refuge from the heavy rain in an outbuilding. Later they were told to return to the house, but the one doing so was his daughter Mary, 17 years old. Toben immediately sent her out to purchase a satchel, declaring his intention to leave his family. Angered that the daughter got him a satchel without a key he threw her violently to the floor, pounded her severely with fists, and finished by beating her with a chair. She died in half an hour. Toben was arrested, but denies the killing.

FIRE AT ALLEGHENY CITY.

PITTSBURG, May 9.—One of the most disastrous conflagrations occurring in this vicinity for years started about 5 o'clock this evening in the stables of Heifer, Strefel & Co.'s tannery, Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny City. The flames communicated to the tannery, thence to the other side of the street, spreading rapidly, and soon taking in Valley and High streets, and every building on Filbert street. Owing to the peculiar position of these streets, which are situated between two hills, it was impossible for the fire department to gain control of the flames until Heefer, Strefel & Co.'s tannery, Welche's tannery, and twenty-eight buildings: including slaughter houses, stables, dwellings and contents, succumed to the firey element, involving a loss of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and rendering twenty families homeless, most of whom are of the poorer class, loss everything except the clothing on their backs. Origin of the fire not known, but is supposed to have been caused by two boys who were seen playing in the stables shortly before the fire was started. Rumored a young girl perished in the flames. This, however, could not be traced to a reliable source. Insurance not obtainable to-night.

DESTRUCTIVE OIL FIRE.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 9.—This afternoon, by a gas explosion in a stove in the house of Justice Cline, Rexford town, eleven miles southwest of Bradford, the building was fired. All the adjoining buildings were light frame structures, and the fire spread rapidly, and before its fury was spent eighty buildings were laid in ashes. The list embraces the principal hotels, stores and business places, including the Kendall & Eldred railroad depot. The fire also burned the pumps and station of the United Pipe lines. A tank containing 70,000 barrels of oil was burned, and an iron tank containing 35,000 barrels is now in flames. A short distance further down the valley are one other 25,000 barrel tank owned by the United Pipe lines and two others of similar dimensions belonging to the Tidewater pipe lines. These three tanks are all full, and, it is thought, cannot escape destruction. A large force of men are building dams to check the burning oil from running down the valley, should the tank now on fire boil over. In and around Rexford forty derricks were also consumed. It is impossible to estimate the loss at present. Several wood fires are reported, but no serious damage is yet reported.

EXPRESS TRAIN DITCHED.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—The Texas express train on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroad, when one and a half miles this side of Bismarck, and about ten miles from St. Louis, at 3:45 o'clock this morning, ran into a washout caused by the storm last night. The engine was wrecked and the engineer, Charles McPherson, and the fireman, Nicholas A. Stoores, instantly killed. The baggage, express and second-class passenger cars were ditched and turned over. The other cars remained on the track. A. H. Hurly, Indianapolis; F. Donor, Jackson, Mich.; Joseph Palite, Blackwell, Mo., passengers, and a tramp named Ed. Walsh, who was stealing a ride were slightly injured. The washout was repaired during the day and trains are running again regularly.

ICE HOUSE BURNED.

The Queen's Lake ice house, on the shore of Queen's lake, about twenty miles from here in St. Clair county, was struck by lightning last night and entirely consumed. The house contained about 5,000 tons of ice, owned by the Mississippi Ice company of that city, valued at $30,000; insured for $20,000. The house was valued at $15,000; no insurance.

OHIO MINING TROUBLES.

COLUMBUS, O., May 9.—Gov. Foster remained in his office most all night to be in readiness to order troops to the Silver Creek coal mines in Wayne county, if it was thought desirable. To-day the governor received a telegram from Attorney General Nash and Assistant Adjutant General Smith, who are at the scene of trouble, saying all was quiet to-day, and indications that no serious troble need be apprehended. While arrangements have been made to have a number of militia sent at once to Wayne county in case they are needed it is thought that the two company's now on duty at the mines will be sufficient to prevent riot or bloodshed.

COLUMBUS, May 9.—A telegram received here to-night, from Wayne county, says all is quiet, and the Wooster military company has been ordered home.

FATAL INCENDIARY FIRE.

DANVILLE, Va., May 9.—A wooden building, formerly the Grange warehouse, recently rented to J. P. Pace, Richmond, for the storage of leaf tobacco, burned this morning. Also the wooden building adjoining, belonging to J. S. Winstead, Greenboro, N. C., occupied by Murphy & Co., groceries and liquor storehouse. Samuel Croxton, sleeping in the warehouse building perished. John Does, fireman, in attempting Croxton's rescue was also burned to death. Pace lost two hundred and twenty thousand pounds of leaf tobacco. S. R. Houdett & Co. and J. S. Robertson & Co. smaller lots. Also fixtures in the warehouse basement. Insurance $20,000. Loss not yet ascertained Incendiary.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL CORPS, U.S.A. INGERSOLL BLOCK, THIRD STREET. ST. PAUL, MINN.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Meteorological Record, May 9, 1880, 9:56 P. M.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Breckenridge	29.69	49	W.	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.67	51	SW.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.65	56	—	Fair.

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Rel. hum.	Wind.	Weather.
29.545	56.2	67.7	W.	Cloudy.

Amount of rainfall or melted snow too small to measure; maximum thermometer, 63; minimum thermometer, 48.

O. S. M. CONE,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

WEATHER TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1 A. M.—Indications for the lower lake region, stationary or high pressure and temperature, southerly winds and partly cloudy weather. For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, northerly winds, slightly cooler cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain, rising barometer. For the upper lake region, southerly winds, falling barometer, shift to cooler northwest winds and rising barometer, partly cloudy or clear weather, preceded by rain.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The resounding mallet on the lawn gives notice that croquet has returned with the birds of spring.

A largely increased amount of wheat, over former years, has been sowed in Le Sueur county, this spring.

The Winona presbytery is examining into the Richland Prairie church scandal, involving the name of Rev. George Williams.

The deaths of children, resulting from eating wild parsnips, are recorded in several of the local papers of the State, this spring.

During the last month 474 gophers and 23 wolves paid the penalty of violating law at an expense to Dodge county of $152.82.

News from farmers is to the effect that wheat is coming up finely, and that it has a healthier and better look than it has had for several years.

Charles Lyon, aged 14 years, son of A. Lyon, of Swede Grove, Meeker county, was run over by a loaded wagon, and so injured as to cause his death.

St. Cloud has over thirty saloons, and all are kept in full blast on Sundays, and drunken brawls are not infrequent on the first day of the week.

The wheat and oat crops, in Le Sueur county, are reported to be coming forward finely; and what is true of that county is, no doubt, generally true.

William Schroll, an old settler of the town of Chanhassen, Carver county, had a leg badly broken last week by the antics of a team of fractious horses.

A 15 months' old child of Charles Frober of Hastings, the other evening pulled a coffee boiler over on its legs, and was so severely scalled as to cause its death.

Hiram Pattijohn, of Hale township, McLeod county, receives a back pension of $1,400 on account of the death of his son, who lost his life in the union service during the war of the rebellion.

The Norwegians of Rochester, Olmsted county, are making extensive preparations for celebrating the sixty-sixth anniversary of their national independence, which occurs on the 17th of May inst.

On a late evening the house of E. A. Sargent of Burnside, Goodhue county, was struck by lightning, and considerably shattered. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent were shocked but not stunned by the concussion.

For damaging and fatal results to proporty and life, caused by storms, rains, snows, gales and cyclones in various sections of the country, April, 1880, will long be remembered as the most disastrous on record.

John Churchill, of Galen, Martin county, lost his house and its entire contents, stables, hay and grain by fire last week. He and his friends were absent. Some boys liberated the animals from the stable in time to save them.

The Red Wing *Advance* chronicles the following act of heroic bravery: "Four men waged battle against one man, and he just up from a sick bed, in our streets one day last week, and came pretty near getting licked, and did get arrested, locked up and fined."

Renville Station *News:* A little girl 8 years old, one of Mrs. Hagen Hagenson's children, was buried yesterday, the 27th [April]. The father and three of the children have died within the past year, and one little girl, still living, had her foot cut off by a mowing machine, last summer. People in ordinary circumstances should not complain.

A hilarious gang of "citizens" at Howard Lake launched out on a recent Sabbath afternoon in a sailing boat, on the pellucid waters of the lake, singing as they sailed. When about six rods from the shore their dancing craft capsized and its nine passengers found a watery ——bath, but all struggled safely to the shore, wetter, if not wiser, for their brief voyage.

Two young men, members of a surveying party, were drowned on the 5th inst. in Lake Dahlgren, Carver county. They were sounding the lake and thinking their boat, which was dilapidated, was about to sink, they jumped overboard and were drowned. One was Harry Bartlett, of Eden Prairie, Hennepin county, and the other Frank Goodpaster, of Buena Vista, Indiana.

Henderson, (Sibley county) *Independent*, May 7th: The citizens of New Albany held a railroad meeting on Saturday last, for the purpose of raising funds to aid in making a preliminary survey between St. Cloud and Mankato. Jacob Koons was elected ahairman of the meeting and W. Vaughan secretary. One hundred and sixty-five dollars were raised for the purpose named.

Litchfield *News-Ledger:* A gentleman in Lake City owns a 160-acre farm near that city, which he rented for the past eleven years for one-third of the crop. His total receipts for the crop during that time were $9,613.28. To be deducted from this are his taxes on the farm for eleven years, $550, leaving a net profit to him of $8,805.28, or an average of over $800 per year—20 per cent. on the investment. Does farming pay in Minnesota?

The engineer of the 6 o'clock A. M. train discovered a man lying on the track a mile above Albany station, Stearns county. The train was stopped and on examination it was found that his head was severed from his body. It is not known whether the man had been drunk and lain down on the track or that he had taken this way of putting an end to his existence. In either case he was probably killed by one of the freight trrins which passed over the road during the night. Tha remains of the unknown man were taken to Albany, where they were left.

The Jordan, Scott county, *Advocate* of May 6, gives a detailed account of the finding of a dead body of an unknown man in a marsh on A. Plummer's farm, about four miles from Jordan, in the town of Sand Creek. The coroner's jury decided that the man had been murdered—the skull having been pierced by gunshot. The skull also had marks of heavy blows by some sharp instrument. The jury judged that the body had lain in the marsh some six or eight months. He appeared to be a foreigner some 35 years of age. A Catholic emblem was found in his pocket. The remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery.

Presentation to Gen. Sanborn and Bride.

Gen. J. B. Sanborn and bride were the unexpected recipients on Saturday evening of a costly and exceedingly handsome present. The gift was intended to signalize their return home from a delightful bridal tour, and was a testimonial of esteem from the officers and directors of the German-American bank, of which he is vice president. The offering consisted of a genuine bronze representing the figure of a woman, in full length, and a female child, both wrought in the most cunning and exquisite workmanship. The full length figure is attired in flowing drapery, disclosing the outlines of a gracefully moulded and symmetrical form. In one hand she clasps the hand of the child, whose upturned face is suggestive of hope and joy, while a dainty foot is poised as if to describe the measures of a dance. The child bears in her hand an olive branch, symbolical of peace. The bronze was sent from Eagan's jewelry store to the residence of Gen. Sanborn, No. 182 Jackson street, and was accompanied by a card bearing the names of the donors. As none of the gentlemen appeared, of course there was no speech making.

Powers Bros.

Another interesting announcement appears from this enterprising firm, in this issue. They offer special prices in Dress Goods for the coming week, and everybody is invited to call and verify the truth of their claims.

Something New.

On Monday, May 10th, will be opened, at Mrs. H. Elliott's, No. 84 Wabashaw street, a full assortment of Imported Patterns of Paris and Berlin Styles, direct from the importers. Patterns cut to order by the New French rule, of which Mrs. Elliott has the Sole Agency for St. Paul.

Dr. Robert Hunter treats all throat and lung diseases successfully by inhalation. Address 103 State street, Chicago.

Use Wm. Clarke & Son's HELIX NEEDLES Factory at Redditch, England. Office 157 La-Salle street, Chicago.

Nothing else will effect a cure in liver complaint so quickly as Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic.

WASHINGTON.

Victory of the Protectionists in the Proposed Tariff Changes—The Swindle in the Tax on Wood Pulp—Strong Pressure of Postmaster James for Key's Place—Probable Adjournment June 1st.

A PROTECTIONIST VICTORY.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The ways and means committee has finally decided to report, without recommendation, the tariff bill, but this must not be accepted as a victory of the friends of tariff revision. It is to some extent a concession on the part of the protectionists, but it is a concession which concedes little. The bill reported simply proposes to contain reductions, but none of those who voted for it in committee expect that it will in that form become a law. On the subject of wood pulp the committee probably will be glad to have the country believe that they propose to reduce the tariff from 20 per cent. advalorem to 10 per cent. The truth is, and the members of the ways and means committee were thoroughly advised on the subject, that it was the intention of Congress, to put wood pulp on the free list, but by a strained construction of the law by the treasury department, it was decreed, or