Daily Globe.

VOL. III. SAINT PAUL MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1880. NO. 327

WAS IT RILEY?

WHO ENDEAVORED TO ASSASSINATE SHERMAN PAGE.

Sensational Developments Promised—It is Alleged He Was Hired to Commit Murder for $1,000—The Purse Made Up in Austin—The Case Said to be Well Worked Up—Examination of the Prisoner Next Monday.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.

AUSTIN, Minn., Nov. 21.—John A. Riley, the assassin who shot Judge Page, was arrested at Winona last Thursday on a warrant issued by Justice Gaskill, of Dexter, and is now lodged in the jail of Freeborn county to await an examination. He is a brother of Tom Riley, chief of police of Austin, and Frank Riley, the saloon keeper who attempted an assault upon Judge Page while addressing a jury at the last term of court. John Riley is a notorious outlaw and desperado well known in Wisconsin as Buckskin Jack. He was brought here direct from Wisconsin penitentiary, where he has already served five terms, for the express purpose of killing Judge Page, and was paid one thousand dollars for the job.

Both his brothers are said to be implicated as accessories to the crime, besides a number of prominent citizens of Austin against whom the proof is said to be clear and conclusive. The money was raised by contributions among these men.

Other arrests will be made as soon as Judge Page is able to attend to the cases. He is now sick but rapidly improving.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

DEXTER, Mower county, Minn., Nov. 20. John Riley, brother of the chief of police of Austin, Minn., was brought before Justice J. L. Gaskill, of this village, this morning on a criminal warrant issued by S. L. Howell, charging Riley with attempt to kill and murder, to-wit: That on the 24th day of August, A. D., 1880, at about 8 o'clock in the evening of said day, in the township of Austin, in Mower county, Minn., he did then and there unlawfully, maliciously and feloniously fire the contents of one barrel of a double barrel shot gun through the south bay window of the residence of Sherman Page, in said township of Austin and county of Mower, each barrel of said shot gun being then and there loaded with a heavy charge of powder, shot and one slug or ball, etc., concluding in the usual form. The examination of Riley was postponed until Monday, Nov. 29, 1880, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and he was committed to the Freeborn county jail for safe keeping. Startling developments implicating high Republican officials are expected to come out.

A Crazy Freak.

Last night word was sent by telephone to police headquarters that there was an insane man out near Kiefer's distillery at Post Siding, performing strange antics and that the people residing near were afraid of him and desired his removal. Officers Cook and O'Keefe were detailed to attend to the matter. They took a hack from McKinney's livery stable and went out to the place designated, where they found the object of the alarm with a huge fire, built of slabs, before which he had lain down for the night. The only foot wear he had with him was a pair of antiquated rubbers and no stockings. The remainder of his clothing was equally miserable, consisting of an old cotton shirt, a short jacket and a pair of common overalls, badly worn. It is a miracle that he was not frozen, but no part of his body had suffered from frost so far as could be discovered. When the officers took him he gave up readily. They found him lying on the ground, with his shoes off and feet toward the fire. When questioned as to his object in lying out on the prairie on such a freezing night he said he had come down from Minneapolis to take a train out on the West Wisconsin road and was waiting for it. He was placed in the hack and brought to the city hall, making no resistance whatever. Being questioned by Capt. Clark, he gave his name as Jack Molloy, from Toledo, Ohio, where he said he was born and raised. He also informed the captain that he was 26 years old, and was a fiddler, brick layer and clog dancer by profession. He was not under the influence of liquor, but was plainly demented. From the readiness with which he obeyed the directions given him for taking a cell, it seemed that he had been confined in some institution for the insane before. Dr. Mattocks will be summoned this morning to pronounce upon his case, when the matter of his future disposal will be determined.

Leg Broken.

A serious accident occurred at the new viaduct in course of construction at the Fourth street crossing about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which resulted in painful and perhaps permanent injuries to Mr. P. H. Lawler, foreman of the work. The men were engaged in removing a temporary bent, the work being superintended by Mr. Lawler, who was under the viaduct.

In taking away the fixtures a section of the bent gave way, falling on Mr. Lawler with great force and knocking him down. The timber fell on his right leg, breaking the limb and inflicting a serious bruise on the shoulder. He was attended by Dr. Murphy, who dressed the injuries, after which he was conveyed home. Last night he was doing well and it is thought he will soon recover.

Gibbs "Gibs" It Ups

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, David Gibbs, who is generally called the yardman at Montgomery's restaurant, wheeled J. F. Orcutt, of the Sioux City general offices, in a hand cart, from Wabashaw to Jackson, on Third, in payment of an election bet. Gibbs wagered that Hancock would be elected, and Orcutt pinned his faith on Garfield. The result is well known, and Dave had to pay the bet. He selected the coldest day of the year, so far, and putting Orcutt into a blue handcart, wheeled him from the junction of Wabashaw and Third streets down to the Merchants hotel.

About 200 people, who felt that they could withstand the freezing cold long enough for the purpose, watched the procession. It was productive of considerable mirth.

Wheelbarrow Loads of Mittens,

all hand knit, for children, from 15 cents to 50 cents a pair, at Rowell & Co.'s, Sherman block.

A cordial invitation extended to all to partake of the Grand Turkey Lunches served from 10 to 12 A. M., at Caldwell's, Jackson street.

Notice the change of time in St. Paul & Manitoba trains. The Manitoba express leaves at 7:30 P. M. instead of 7:00 P. M., and the time of most of the afternoon trains between St. Paul and Minneapolis is changed.

SIXTY FOOT TUMBLE.

But He Was Drunk and it Didn't Damage His Carcass.

There is a saying that if a man is born to be hanged he will not be kicked to death by a mule. Halmon Trance is one of the fellows who will not make his exit by falling from a four story window, or being kicked down stairs. That he is not a stiff and stark corpse this morning is owing to a phenomenal freak of good fortune, owing to innate pure cussedness.

He arrived in St. Paul yesterday, and at once proceeded to budge up on the worst kind of tanglefoot.

After blowing in his good dust for fire water he started in quest of employment, and, being a printer, he brought up at the composing room of the *Pioneer Press*. How he managed to climb to the top of the building in his drunken condition is a mystery, but he came down stairs in a new, rapid and very startling method.

He loafed into the composing room and was fired out, taking his medicine as if to the manner born. This was at 8 o'clock. A few minutes afterwards a deafening crash was heard, followed by a sickening thud. The employes rushed out to see what had happened. Attracted by the crash one of the men went to the elevator entrance, and there, at the bottom of the hatchway, reclined that identical tramp. The man had fallen from the top of the building to the basement, a distance of sixty feet, and on reaching the lower floor he broke through the partition that separates the press room from the hatchway.

It was supposed that he had been instantly killed. A messenger was sent for Dr. Murphy, and several men went to the assistance of the supposed to be dead or dying man. On reaching the basement, that man got right on his feet and enquired what had happened. This seemed unique, and when Dr. Murphy came it was actually discovered that the man had barely received a scratch. When told what had happened, he remarked that that was nothing, as he had once before fallen from a fourth story window. He then gathered himself up and skipped.

AMUSEMENTS.

John T. Raymond at Opera House To-Night.

J. T. Raymond, supported by a company, all of whose names are familiar to theater goers, will appear this evening as "Col. Sellers." The great character has grown in his hands till it has become a household word. Probably no other comedy creation has held public favor as steadily as this one, the attractive qualities not varying to a noticeable degree in the eight years that it has been on the boards.

Opera To-Morrow Evening.

The Nathal English Opera company has consented, at the earnest solicitation of many citizens, to give an entertainment at the Opera House to-morrow evening, previous to their departure for the Pacific coast. A programme of unusual interest and excellence has been arranged, consisting of the first act of the "Grand Duchess," "Fatinitza" and "Girofle-Girofla." Mr. Nathal will appear successively in three distinct roles, Gen. Boum, Gen. Kantschakof [and Mourzouk. In "Girofle-Girofla" Miss Louise Lester will introduce the wine song from the second act. In this her voice reaches the extraordinary pitch of high E. The interest will be enhanced by the display of brilliant costumes and striking scenery. Mr. Nathal is the original Gen. Boum, having taken the role in Paris when the "Grand Duchess" was first produced. The attractions offered will no doubt secure a full house. The prices are but 50 and 75 cents, the latter for reserved seats.

The Great Minstrel Show.

What Barnum is to the circus, J. H. Haverly is to the minstrel profession. In all of his managerial enterprises, minstrelsy monopolizes most of his attention. In his eagerness to elevate its tone and improve its morals, he lavishes wealth and energy that none other of his numerous undertakings draw from him. It is his ideal amusement, and he will never leave it until it stands side by side in its aristocratic surroundings with the grand Italian opera. His former Mastodon minstrels created a furore never before known. It surprised Mr. Haverly himself. The excitement extended to Europe, and the wonderful troupe is now meeting an ovation in London and the provinces, never before awarded an amusement enterprise since the days of Jenny Lind. The company has become a fixture in England, and the name Haverly's Mastodon minstrels is now as familiar there as it is at home. The new Mastodons exceed the old as two to one. The entire minstrel profession flocked to his standard and he has organized his company from the leaders alone. Such an army of comedians, vocalists and instrumentalists has never before been gathered under one management, and its present tour through the country will be signaled by a success hitherto unknown in the annals of amusement enterprises.

A NEW BISHOP.

The Consecration at St. Louis—Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, One of the Participants.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—The first consecration of an Episcopal bishop in St. Louis, and the third west of the Mississippi, took place to-day at Christ church. The new bishop is Rev. G. K. Dunlap, for some years in charge of Grace church at Kirkwood, Mo. He will reside at Santa Fe, his diocese including Arizona and New Mexico. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, conducted the ceremony. The bishop-elect was presented by Bishop Robertson, of Missouri, and Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska. Bishop Spaulding, of Colorado, preached the ordination sermon. Bishops Burgess, of Quincy; Percy, of Iowa, and Seymour, of Springfield, participated in the services. In the evening a missionary mass meeting was held at St. George's, and addresses were made by Bishops Whipple and Spaulding.

St. Louis' Sensation.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—The young man known as M. H. Donley, who committed suicide last evening after trying to kill a courtesan called Birdie Conley, was identified as M. H. Rehebook. He was of Bohemian parentage and his people live in the lower part of the city. The woman's real name is Anna Greaser, and her home is at Pacific, Missouri. She will recover. Her statement to-day is that there had been no quarrel or harsh words, and that she had no intimation of what the man intended until the flash of the pistol blinded her. He was behind her, and by a sudden impulse she turned her head and so saved her life.

A Conference at Mentor.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 21.—Chairman Jewell, of the National Republican committee, and John I. Davenport, spent the major part of yesterday at Gen. Garfield's home in Mentor. They came there last night and left for the East this afternoon. Gen. Garfield will leave to-morrow or Tuesday for Washington and be there a week or ten days.

Gen. Miles.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

BISMARCK, D. T., Nov. 21.—Gen. Miles and family arrived to-day from Fort Keogh en route to Washington. He is ignorant of what is in store for him, but says that it being intimated that he would not return to his fort, he bid the Fifth farewell. The people of the whole Northwest, though sorry to part with him, rejoice at the reward of merit.

Humbugged Again.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife, who was always doctoring and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters my wife was cured, and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul.—*Pioneer Press.*

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

What He Told the Farmers' Board of Trade Last Week.

[Gov. Marshall feeling that the report of his remarks before the Farmers' Board of Trade did him injustice by its omissions, we give below a full abstract of his remarks.—ED. GLOBE.]

The history of the legislation of this State in regard to regulating railroads may not be familiar to members of this board. It is more full than is generally known. In 1871 the legislature, after exhaustive investigation by a joint committee of both houses, passed an act fixing the rates of freight and passengers on all the railroads. It was under this act that the famous suit of Blake against the Winona & St. Peter railroad originated. The supreme court of the United States in that case and other cases from Wisconsin and Illinois, decided that the power existed in the States to control the rates of railroads. It was an invaluable decision, setting at rest the question that the power existed in the people represented in the legislature to restrict and regulate railroads as common carriers. This act of 1871 served no other purpose than to make a case for this decision. It was never enforced or obeyed. The railroads pleaded that it was wholly impracticable to do business and live under the law. It was repealed in 1874, and a law passed creating a board of railroad commissioners required to establish maximum rates for freight and passengers on the railroads, with power to change these rates at any time. The difference between this law and the one of 1871 was that instead of rates fixed by the legislature, that could not be changed until another legislature should act, the board of commissioners could at any time modify and change the tariffs they established. Under that law Gen. Edgerton, J. J. Randall, of Winona, and myself were appointed commissioners, and with the aid of experts prepared schedules of rates which went into effect the first of August, 1874. The railroads did not adopt our rates, pleading that it was impracticable to comply with the pro rata and other features of the law. The legislature met in a few months and repealed that law, and enacted in the place the existing law which has been in operation now nearly six years, and has on the whole given reasonable satisfaction. With my experience and observation I cannot see that it would be wise to go back to either of the systems that were tried and abandoned in 1871 and 1874.

Commissioner Marshall read from the law of 1875, now in force, the important provisions, prohibiting railroads from discriminating as between men or places or favoring any one or allowing rebates or drawbacks, requiring just and equal rates to all, specifically requiring railroads to furnish cars to all shippers alike without favor or delay, etc., etc. The penalty for violating any of these provisions is three-fold damages to the aggrieved party.

It is made the duty of the State railroad commissioner to inquire into any violations of the law. The commissioner said that in all cases where complaints had been made to him of violations of the law he had diligently investigated the matter, and the abuse complained of had been remedied, or it had been shown not to exist. Not unfrequently complaints had arisen from misapprehension of facts. He found the railroads sensitive to public opinion and official investigation and ready to correct anything wrong.

There were undoubtedly many inequalities, and exceptional abuses, but these seemed no more than inherent in all imperfect human institutions and large business operations.

The inequality of rates between competing points and non-competion stations was one that presented difficulty and seeming injustice. Why should Mankato and St. Peter have lower rates relative to distance than Belle Plaine, where there was no competing railroad? The answer of the railroad officials was that if they did not take freight from Mankato at such rates as they could get in competition with the Winona railroad, they would lose whatever small profit they had on this small business, and would then have to charge Belle Plaine and other non-competing points a higher rate in order to make their line pay.

The commissioner knew no satisfactory answer to make to this statement of the railroads. Mr. Peterson asked the commissioner if rates established by law uniform at competing points and proportioned to rates at non-competing points would not remedy the inequality?

The commissioner answered that the law might fix a rate for both roads at Mankato in excess of which neither road should charge, but if one road—the Winona for instance—saw fit to reduce the rate one-half less than the maximun fixed by law, what help would there be for the Sioux City road but to carry at like rates or forego all business from that point. It would not do to compel a road to constantly charge the highest rate allowed by law. It has been found that by competition and by better economy in the operation of roads, rates have been steadily reduced. They are now lower than were fixed by the act of 1871, or by the commissioner in 1874. I do not see any way to deal with this question of lower rates at competing points, than to encourage the multiplication of lines of roads, so that the great body of the producers may be in reach of competing lines.

The commissioner believed that a higher, broader view of this whole question would seek to encourage capital to build more roads, until railroads should become almost as numerous as wagon roads. Minnesota was the first Northwestern State to repeal what was deemed by the railroads oppressive legislation, and she was the first to enjoy a renewal of railroad extension and had kept the lead of most of the neigboring States.

There was no danger of all the railroads being owned by one great corporation. Witness the great competition lines in this State: The Chicago & Milwaukee company, the Chicago & Northwestern company, the Sioux City & Omaha line, the Manitoba, the Northern Pacific, etc. All striving to cover as much territory as possible, and maintaining rivalry and competition along all their extended lines.

The commissioner alluded to his administration of the office as aiming to promote this higher interest of the State in securing more and more miles of railroad, confident that it was the right way to promote the permanent interest of the farmers and all classes, in securing cheaper rates.

He also referred to the duties of his office in respect to guarding the interests of the State in the matter of taxation of the railroads. This year the income of the State from this source would be about $270,000.

It was his duty to examine the returns of the earnings of the railroads and their books and verify the correctness of these returns. Many questions arise as to what were earnings of the railroads on which taxes were to be paid; were the rents which one road pays to another for the use of its track? Such a question was now pending, in which he claimed three per cent. tax for the State from the Manitoba railroad on $40,000 per annum, which that company receives from the Northern Pacific for joint use of track from Sauk Rapids to St. Paul.

The Manitoba company think this is not properly an earning of the road. They think that if their road pays tax on all its frieght and passengers, and the Northern Pacific on all it carries, that the State has all it is entitled to. I have advised with the attorney general and the question will be taken before the supreme court for decision, as other questions have been, which have been decided in favor of the State in the long run of many hundred thousands dollars.

Questions in regard to taxation of railroad bonds, have been looked into by the railroad commissioner and his predecessors, that had made important gains to the revenues of the State.

All these gains h d by so much lightened the burdens of the farmers, as the tax-payers.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

Preparations for the Funeral of Gov. Williams, of Indiana—A List of Distinguished Pall-Bearers—The Remains to be Interred at His Late Home.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 21.—A meeting of State officers and prominent citizens was held last night, and arrangements perfected for the funeral obsequies of Gov. Williams. The remains will lie in state in the court house from 11 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M. Monday and will be taken to Vincennes Tuesday morning, and will lie in state at this place during the afternoon, and will then be taken to the governor's late home near Wheatland Tuesday. The final funeral services will take place on Wednesday. Invitations were telegraphed last night to President Hayes, the governors of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and Michigan, to all Congressmen and Senators in the State, and other prominent men. The mayor issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 20.—To the people of Indianapolis: I would request that our citizens, on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, November 21st, 22d and 23d, drape their places of business and residences with emblems of mourning, expressive of our sorrow at the death of Gov. Williams. Citizens are requested to suspend all business between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M, and 5 and 6 P. M. Monday, November 22d.

J. CAREN, Mayor.

The following were chosen pall-bearers: Ex-Gov. T. A. Hendricks, ex-Gov. Conrad Baker, Hons. William H. English, Franklin Landers, John Caren, Gov. J. P. Gray, Judge William Enliblock, Gen. M. D. Manson, J. D. G. Nelson, Gen. T. A. Morris, William R. McKean, and Judge John Scott. The court house is being elaborately decorated with flowers and flags draped in mourning. Business houses will also be draped in mourning to-morrow.

HAYES REGRETS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 21.—A telegram was received to-day from President Hayes expressing sympathy and regrets that official duties will prevent him from being present to take part in the ceremonies in honor of the memory of the late chief magistrate of Indiana. Gov. Foster, of Ohio, also telegraphs that it will be impossible for him to be present, but Mr. Barnes, secretary of State, will attend the funeral. Gov. Collum, of Illinois, notified the committee that he could be here on Tuesday morning and join the funeral escort at Vincennes. The special train will leave here at 9 o'clock on the Indianapolis & Vincennes railroad.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Dr. Thos. Wood, of Cincinnati, died yesterday of blood poisoning.

The residence of D. L. Meaks, of Greenville, O., burned yesterday. Loss $40,000.

Philip Bolli, a steamboat engineer, was found murdered at Pittsburgh yesterday. No clue to the murderers.

A Fort Worth special says the body of Gen. J. J. Byrness, recently killed by Indians near Fort Quitman, was brought in.

The house of John Campbell, expressman, San Francisco, burnt early yesterday morning. Campbell perished in the flames.

A fire at Central City, last night, destroyed the Pacific hotel, Wenk's hardware store, and a couple of small frame buildings. Loss $7,000.

Archbishop Feehan, of Nashville, delivered his farewell service yesterday preparatory to going to Chicago about the middle of this week.

Field Marshal Gen. Sir Charles York, constable of Tower, died yesterday aged 90. He served with distinction in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

At noon yesterday the north hall of Adrian college, containing apartments for 135 theological students, burned. Loss $10,000. Insurance $7,000.

Shannon & Edison's "Golden Game" combination left New York yesterday to fulfill an engagement at the Grand Opera house, Chicago, commencing this evening.

The schooner Falmouth, of Oswego, while trying to make Buffalo struck the end of the new breakwater and shortly after foundered in twenty-four feet of water. All the crew escaped but a woman cook, who refused to leave the boat without her effects, and went down with the vessel.

A few years ago the greatest steamers did not exceed 350 feet in length, 45 feet in breadth, 3,500 tons in tonnage, or 4,000 horse power. Now the City of Berlin of the Inman line is 488 feet by 44½ feet, and their new steamer, the City of Rome, building of iron at Barrow, will be still larger, having a length of 546 feet, a breadth of 52 feet, and a gross registered tonnage of 9,000.

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.

Meterological Record Nov. 21, 1880, 9:56 P. M.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Breckenridge	30 56	– 5	W	Clear.
Duluth	30.52	0	SW	Clear.
Fort Garry	30 54	–14	NW	Clear.
St. Vincent	30.45	– 3	NW	Clear.
Yankton	30.62	– 5		Clear.
St. Paul	30.56	– 3		Clear.

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Rel. Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
30.530	–5	54.3	SW.	Clear.

Amount of melted snow, .0 inches; maximum thermometer, 5; minimum thermometer, -5.

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

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Snow fell in New Hampshire yesterday, to the depth of ten inches.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 21.—A thunder storm last night was followed by extreme cold. Thermometer 20 degrees. Two inches of ice formed.

WEATHER TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Indications for the upper lake region, falling barometer, warmer south to west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather. For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, lower barometer, warmer south or west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

Canals Closed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Cold weather to-day closed the Erie and Oswego canals in this section. There are seven hundred boats between Rochester and Utica. The ice breaker will be put to work on the Syracuse and Long Superior canal to-morrow, and an attempt be made to get the boats through. If a thaw sets in in a day or two boats will be able to reach tide water. The last boats left Buffalo Wednesday last, and are now between this city and Rochester.

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, INFLAMATION OF the Throat, and Difficulty of Breathing, frequently result from a severe Cold. The remedial properties combined in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, are especially designed to break up feverish and inflammatory tendencies, remove Constriction of the Throat, and by bringing about a free expectoration, promote natural respiration, and a speedy cure. A reputation maintained for forty years, affords to all a guarantee of the practical merit of the remedy.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Ramsey Tells What He Knows About Army Management—The Receipts, Expenditures and Estimates—The Harbor Improvements—Seaboard Fortifications—The Militia—Our Indian Wards Improving Their Educational Facilities—A Plea for Larger Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The annual report of the Indian bureau for 1880 has been completed. It exhibits a continued, steady advancement towards civilization on the part of nearly all the Indian tribes, and very remarkable progress in many instances, especially among the Ogallallas and Brule Sioux. In Dakota and on the Pacific coast the Indians are in a self-supporting condition. The number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is reported at 255,938, all of whom, except about 18,000 are more or less under the direction and control of the agencies of the government. The civilized Indians now in the Territory number 60,560 and the uncivilized, 17,750. There are, in round numbers, 25,000 Indians in Dakota, 23,000 in New Mexico, 21,000 in Montana, 17,000 in Arizona, and 14,000 in Washington Territory, collected at Yokema agency. The demands upon the bureau by the Indians of a large majority of the agencies for implements with which to enable them to perform manual labor are far beyond the means at the disposal of the department for that purpose. The desire of the Indians to labor is steadily growing, and large numbers are willing and anxious to engage in civilized pursuits and the improvement in their manner of putting in and caring for crops raised shows the efforts of the past five years are gradually beginning to show themselves. It appears there are upwards of 5,000 Indians in New York State and more than 10,000 in the State of Michigan. The following table shows the substantial results of Indian labor during the year by Indians exclusive of the five civilized tribes of the Indian territory, in 1880:

Number acres broken by Indians	27,283
Number acres cultivated	170,847
Number bushels wheat raised	415,777
Number bushels corn raised	666,430
Number bushels oats and barley	221,439
Number bushels vegetables raised	376,145
Number tons hay cut	6,572
Number cattle owned	78,812
Number sheep owned	864,137
By the five civilized tribes:	
Number acres cultivated	314,398
Number bushels wheat raised	336,424
Number bushels corn raised	2,346,042
Number bushels oats and barley raised	124,568
Number bushels vegetables raised	595,000
Number bales cotton raised	1,600
Number tons hay cut	14,000
Number cattle owned	297,040
Number swine owned	400,280

During the year 60 boarding and 110 day schools have been in operation among the different Indian tribes, exclusive of the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory, which have been attended by over 7,000 children and taught by 316 teachers. The educational work of the bureau could have been enlarged to a much greater extent but for the inadequate appropriations made by Congress for the support of schools. Fifty thousand Indians at Seventeen agencies have no treaty school funds whatever, and educational facilities must depend entirely on the general appropriation for education. Among those tribes there are at least 7,000 children of school age. Reports from schools on the various reservations are full of encouragement, showing increased and more regular attendance of pupils, and growing interest in education on the part of the parents. In compliance with appeals from neglected agencies the bureau has made arrangements for erecting eleven boarding school buildings during the coming season, and for the establishment of thirteen new boarding schools. These will be the first schools of any kind provided for the 8,000 San Carlos, Apaches and Western Shoshones, and the first boarding schools opened for 25,000 Indians. At nine other agencies where the small, irregularly attended day schools have hitherto met with indifferent success, and made little impression on the tribes among whom they were located. The condition of the Poncas in the Indian Territory continues to be prosperous, and they have now seventy-nine houses, and since the first of January last over seventy families have moved into the houses. Meddlesome persons are still endeavoring to induce the Poncas to abandon their present location and return to Dakota, but the leading men of the tribe have frequently assured the agent that they are satisfied, and do not desire to return.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The annual report of the secretary of war gives a general review of the various subordinate reports, and calls attention to their several recommendations, and details at length the operations of the department during the year. Upon the subject of expenditures, appropriations and estimates the secretary says: "The expenditures for all affairs under control of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were $39,924,773. Congress appropriated for the service of the current fiscal year, $41,993,630. The estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are $43,627,055. The estimates in detail were originally submitted to me for $69,429,770, but on revision of the same omissions or reduction were made as follows: In the civil estimate, $13,585; military establishments, $250,000; public works, $18,514,129; and in the miscellaneous class, $25,000; making a total of revisory reductions $18,802,714. Some increase in the amounts of interest for the year 1882 over the amounts appropriated for the year 1881, appears in the civil establishment, the military establishment and miscelaneous for public work. I have reduced the estimates to accord with what I understood to be the amount required for the absolute necessities of the service in order to prevent a waste of property and damage to the commercial interests. Beyond such necessities it is submitted to the wisdom of Congress, which may perceive that as the value of improvements surround the realty of the government. and as the commerce of the country advances in growth and prosperity, so should the appropriations to cover expenses be apportioned. The Mississippi river commission, operating in accordance with an act approved June 28, 1879, submitted a report which was duly transmitted to Congress last March, and was published by order of the House of Representatives. That report exhibited for the first time estimates of the appropriation required for works of improvement therein described, amounting to $5,113,000, and it awaited further consideration when the session ceased. The commission has communicated to me its desire to renew those estimates, and this communication will be transmitted to Congress as a matter of special importance, not included, however, in the annual estimates and expenditures for the service of this department." In regard to the South pass, Mississippi river, the secretary says: "The permanence of this important work seems to be assured from the fact that there has been no failure whatever in the maintenance of a maximum channel during the six months ending August 1st, last. This improvement has opened through sands and shoals a broad, deep highway to the ocean; and is one upon the permanent success of which congratulations may be exchanged among people abroad and at home, and especially among the communities of the Mississippi valley whose commercial exchanges float in an unobstructed channel safely to and from the sea."

Secretary Ramsey concurs in the recommendation of Gen. Sherman that Congress be asked to give 25,000 enlisted men specifically to troops of the line of the army, and favors the abandonment of many small posts and the concentration of larger forces at strategic points. The absence of a large number of officers from regiments is alluded to, and action recommended leading to the relief of the service in this respect.

Secretary Ramsey endorses the recommendation of the adjutant-general in relation to placing the uniformed State milita upon the same footing, in respect to its rules and forms, as regular forces, and calls attention to the necessity of providing by legislation for the organization, arming and discipline of the militia. The affairs of the Leavenworth military prison, the secretary said, have been capably administered during the year. He suggests, however, that in order to be entirely successful and to carry out as far as possible the original design of making the institution self-sustaining, important measures of legislation is necessary, which is the authority of Congress to apply the earnings of the prison to its maintenance.

The secretary says: "From a personal inspection of many fortifications referred to by the chief of engineers, I am able to emphasize his recommendations and beg to state that their incompetent and defenseless condition is discreditable to the country. Judging from the history of all nations, and the experience of our own, the United States will not, with its standing, our traditional Pacific policy, find itself sooner or later at war with a maritime power. When that war comes it will come suddenly. There will be no time after its declaration to construct defenses, either fixed or floating. Other nations have been for some years and are now constructing fast steamers of enormous size, encased in iron armor up to two feet in thickness, and armed with rifled guns weighing up to one hundred tons, carrying shot of tons weight, fired with little short of a quarter ton of powder. It is feared that the country does not appreciate the fact that after a declaration of war a few days or even hours might bring these great engines of destruction to our coast—it may be to New York, or Boston, or Portland, or Baltimore, or New Orleans, or San Francisco, or to any point the enemy may select. No one can estimate the damage which may follow. The works of river and harbor improvements and examinations and surveys provided for by act of March 3, 1879, and previous acts were carried on during the fiscal year with satisfactory progress. The amount available, therefore, July 1, 1879, was $10,772,176; the amount expended to June 30, 1880, $6,174,221; leaving a valuable balance of $4,597,955. to be expended during the present fiscal year, to which is to be added the appropriations by the river and harbor act of June 14, 1880, amounting to $8,951,500. The act of June 14, 1880, makes provision for 343 works of improvement in sums varying from $500 to $30,000, and for surveys and examinations with a view to improvement of 144 localities.

In relation to the Whittaker case the secretary says: "I have refrained from commenting upon the unfortunate agitation which flowed from an alleged assault upon a colored cadet at West Point academy in April last, for the reason that in some of its legal aspects the subject is still under consideration." In conclusion Secretary Ramsey recommends that provision be made by law for the appointment of an assistant secretary of war.

OHIO'S NEXT SENATOR.

The Rivalry Between the Candidates—Sherman, Foster, Matthews and Taft in the Field, and Several Counties to Hear From.

[Washington Special, Nov. 15.]

Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, has spent twenty-four hours in Washington upon a very interesting mission. He returned to Ohio to-night. He came here for the purpose of consulting with Secretary Sherman to see if there was not some way of adjusting the present Republican quarrel over the Ohio Senatorship. For the fight to continue between Foster and Sherman, as it now promises at the beginning, is felt to be very bad for the party in Ohio. Within the last few days strong appeals by letter have been made to Gen. Garfield to persuade him to offer John Sherman his present position in the next cabinet. One great object of Gen. Grosvenor's visit was to see if Mr. Sherman would accept this position if it was offered to him. It can be stated upon authority that Mr. Sherman said to-day that he would accept the offer if it were made him. Since Grosvenor's visit it is predicted by an Ohio gentleman who talked with him that Gen. Garfield will write a letter to John Sherman within the next fortnight, making him an offer of the cabinet position now held by him. Besides the appeals that have been made to Gen. Garfield by Ohio politicians anxious for harmony, other letters have been written to Gen. Garfield in Sherman's interest by representatives of the most important business interests of the country, saying that Sherman was really elected to stay in the cabinet by the same votes that elected Gen. Garfield. These letters say that the result of the election sustained Sherman's wise administration of the treasury department, and that he is, of all men, entitled to first consideration. If Sherman is not offered his cabinet position, the locking of horns, as the phrase goes, between Sherman and Foster will begin, and it is the opinion of Gen. Grosvenor, expressed here to-day, that Foster would win. When it is considered that Gen. Grosvenor is Sherman's friend and one of the best informed of Ohio politicians, this opinion has weight. It is said that the Republican party was never so strong in Ohio as it is to-day, and that it has never been so full of future working possibilities. That the party is in such fine condition is almost entirely credited to Charley Foster, and it will have a great effect in electing him United States Senator. He contributed $20,000 to the campaign of 1879, and liberally in the last canvass. He expended $2,800 in Chicago during the last Republican convention in paying the expenses of delegates. He has always been free with his money for legitimate uses in a canvass, and Mr. Sherman has not. Foster is felt to have a personal claim upon any position that Ohio may have within its gift, and for that reason is a tremendous antagonist, even for John Sherman, backed by the prestige of his career as a financier. There are other contestants for the Ohio senatorship such as Grandpa Taft, Stanley Matthews, and others, but they could easily be disposed of if Gen Garfield only were willing. Something of the stupendous cheek of the average Ohio man was heard to-day by a statesman of the Western Reserve, who, in speaking of the Senatorial complication, said that Hayes and Garfield had four places in the United States supreme court at their early disposal, and with these all difficulties of the situation ought to be settled. Four vacancies upon a supreme court bench to be used to settle a local brawl could only occur to an Ohio man. One thing is declared about one of the important missions, and that is that Minister Noyes will be recalled from Paris. It is remembered that he once arose in a convention in Ohio, and denounced Garfield as a corrupt man. Since that time the two have had no social intercourse. This French mission thrown in with the supreme court places and a cabinet position ought to be enough to heal the difficulties of the Ohio situation. There is an embarrassment, however, in asking Secretary Sherman to take a seat in the next cabinet, on account of Senator Conkling. Gen. Garfield's friends say that, while Garfield made no treaty, compact, or anything approaching either, nevertheless Gen. Garfield does feel under a sense of obligation to Senator Conkling and other Grant leaders, and is disposed not to do anything to needlessly displease them. The Vice President that is to be is a discharged and censured subordinate of Sherman's. Only politicians who know how to forget and forgive can see any real ease in Secretary Sherman's occupying a seat in Gen. Garfield's cabinet; but Gen. Grosvenor, when he went away to-day, was reasonably certain that at least one member of Garfield's cabinet was already a determined matter.

An Ohio elector who was in the city to-day carried home with him a blue book, with all the good places and fat salaries marked out. It is predicted that the Ohio element already in public life is only a wart in comparison with the mountainous proportions that will be assumed under the reign of Garfield.

IRELAND'S ILLS.

They Are Still the Talk of Great Britain—Vacillating Policy of the Government—Land League Meetings Held Yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The *Observer*, in a leading editorial says: "As parliament has not been called to meet December 2 for dispatch of business, we may assume that the cabinet are undecided regarding the question of an early session. The policy of postponing coercion, if possible, until a modification of the present system of land tenure can be tried as a remedy for the prevailing agitation and discontent, has outweighed in the judgment of the ministry arguments which presented themselves in behalf of immediate action. The country will not be disposed to complain of this decision. The present conjecture is exceedingly favorable for dealing with the land question, and a conciliatory policy ought not to be marred by precedents of suppression of civil liberties, but while accepting the government's decision as wise and statesmanlike, we cannot spare the hope that any land reform, however comprehensive, can possibly obviate the necessity for coercive legislation. The desires and aspirations of the Irish national party extend far beyond any alteration of land tenure. They involve demands inconsistent with the integrity of the British empire. The fact that these demands are such as Great Britain never would consent to accept under compulsion, constitutes no reason why we should not remove any real greivance of which Ireland has to complain, but when we have done all that legislation can effect, we must assert the authority of the land, and the supremacy of the Union. That such assertion can be made without more or less prolonged curtailment of the liberties of Irish people is more than past experience allows us to expect." The *Observer* is a moderate liberal newspaper.

CORK, Nov. 21.—Michael Davitt returned from a tour in the United States. He brings a tender of freedom made by the municipality of Chicago to Parnell.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Laycock in his challenge to Hanlan says he must soon return to Sidney, and therefore hopes Hanlan will afford him an opportunity to ascertain who is the best sculler in the world. Laycock desires to row on the Thames course for the championship of the world, the *Sportsman's* challenge cup and £200 a side, and has posted £50 for the match. Laycock also says he has heard Ross is dissatisfied with his defeat in the international regatta and states he will row a match with Ross on the Thames any day the present week for £100 or £200 a side.

DUBLIN, Nov. 21.—Winter has set in severely. The whole country is covered with snow. Many land meetings were held on Sunday throughout the country, but the attendance was smaller than usual on account of frost. Parish priests took an active part in the meetings. It is reported Baycott intends residing at Naas, County Kildare.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Sir Alexandria Cockburn lord chief justice of Queen's bench, died suddenly last night. He had heard a case at Westminster during the day. He walked home, ate dinner and, apparently well, retired at 11:30, when he was seized with a pain over the heart and died almost instantly.

A dispatch from Dublin says at a land meeting at Tipperary Sunday, Boyton, one of the indicted agitators, delivered an inflammatory speech. The hitherto quiet county Kildare is under the dominion of the agitators.

DOXEY'S DISTRESS.

The "Boom" in Stocks Spills His "Bucket-Shop" Into the Alley.

[Chicago Times, Nov. 20.]

There was a panic yesterday in Gamblers' alley, and many of the habitudes of that cheerful thoroughfare were in mourning. The recent boom in stocks brought disaster upon two of the bucket-shops, and caused them to suspend. The Chicago Grain and Provision Exchange, better known as Doxey's bucket-shop, refused to settle trades at 10 o'clock yesterday. The business of the place was begun as usual in the morning, and some trading was done, but before 10 o'clock payment on claims was stopped and further business refused. The room occupied by the concern filled with creditors and curiosity-seekers. There was no excitement, however, and not as much loud talk as might reasonably have been expected. The men who trade in the alley appear to be philosophers; they took their losses quietly, and if it had not been for the listless way in which the employes stood around a suspension of business would not have been suspected. The call of the market was continued, and all who had contracts of purchase or sale were invited to present them and have their accounts adjusted. No money, however, was paid to anybody. The following notice was posted upon the blackboard in Doxey's place: "No new trades will be taken and no settlements will be made until further notice. All day will be allowed to close existing trades."

The reasons assigned for the suspension are the heavy losses sustained ever since the beginning of the pork corner. Mr. Charles T. Doxey, who owns the establishment, but figures as its president, said that the losses of the concern in the last ninety days would reach $75,000. They began with the rise in the pork market. All the customers of the concern went short of pork, and the bucket-shop, to escape the peril of a sudden drop in the market, bought largely of pork to protect itself. The losses were heavy in this deal. Then the Indiana election caught them short of stock with everything booming and their customers all buying. Finally, for the past few days, with all kinds of securities going up from 1 to 10 per cent., everybody has been on the long side and losses have been heavy. The proprietor said that he was short from twelve to fifteen thousand shares of stock. The suspension was, he declared, necessitated by the lack of funds to continue business. Mr. Doxey failed about a year ago, and settled with his creditors at twenty-five cents on the dollar. He has lately been doing a very large business. A short time ago, it is said, he was accused of some peculiar antics by a rival shop keeper. In the quarrel that arose some of the niceties of the business was disclosed. About noon yesterday two attachment writs were served upon Mr. Doxey by a constable, and very soon after a levy was made by the sheriff and the place closed.

The Sulphuret Mine.

It should be stated in connection with the reports from the Sulphuret mine of Colorado, (owned in this city) noted in the SUNDAY GLOBE, that the ore now being taken out—five tons a day—produces $100 a ton over and above the expense of working it. The daily income of the mine is therefore $500 net, with a prospect of a large increase in the near future.

PERSONAL.

At the Metropolitan: W. S. Repose, Austin; Capt. T. M. Gibson and wife and child, U. S. A.

J. T. Raymond, Miss C. Barnes and Miss F. McClellan, of the J. T. Raymond combination, arrived yesterday and are at the Metropolitan.

Mr. Charles Hains, of the Opera house, returned yesterday from a brief visit to his relatives and friends in Indiana, looking much benefited by the trip.

Absolute cure for Drunkenness.—Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the Great Cinchona Remedy, at Palmer house, Chicago, for two years. Write to him.

The finest cold cuts ever dished up, at the Three Blue Fronts, Jackson street, from 7 to 12 P. M.

One Dray Load of

Ladies' and Children's Woolen Gaiters, hand knit, *very cheap*, at Rowell & Co.'s, Sherman block.