Daily Globe.

VOL. IV. SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1881. NO. 189

IMPROVEMENT

STILL CONTINUES.

EVERYTHING FAVORABLE

TO PASSING DANGER LINE.

Removal of President

To a More Comf a ble Bed.

INCIDENTS OF TWO ANXIOUS NIGHTS.

Yesterday's Bulletins.

9 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 9 A. M.—The President has passed a most comfortable night, and continues steadily to improve He is cheerful and asks for additional food. Pulse 94, temperature 90, respiration 23. There will be no further bulletin issued until 1 o'clock.

Signed, D. W, BLISS, J. M. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, ROBERT REYBURN.

10:45 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 10:45 A. M.—Attorney General MacVeigh says the President's condition is very favorable. Indeed he does not consider that the President is out of danger, but says he appears to be passing out of it as steadily and rapidly as could be expected.

1 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 1 P. M.—The condition of the President continues quite as favorable as this forenoon. Pulse 100, temperature 100, respiration 23. Unless some unfavorable change should occur no further bulletins will be issued till 8:30 P. M.

3 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 3 P. M.—The condition of the President remains unchanged since the date of the last official bulletin. The President has eaten chicken broth to-day and expressed a strong desire for toast and oatmeal with milk. The latter was given him as probably the least objectionable kind of solid food which he seemed to crave. Reports that jaundice has set in or that there has been any unfavorable symptoms is false.

TO THE CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

WASHINGVON, July 7.—The following dispatch was sent by the surgeons in charge to the consulting surgeons this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 1 P. M.—During the past twenty-four hours the President has continued to improve slowly, as was anticipated. A slight rise of temperature and alight increase in the frequency of the pulse occurred during the afternoon and evening. At 8:30 P. M. the pulse was 104, temperature 100, and respiration 52, but in accordance with the diurnal movement both the pulse and temperature were again diminished this morning, and showed some improvement over yesterday at the same hour. At 9 A. M. the pulse was 94, temperature 94 and respiration 23. We anticipated, of course, a similar movement for some days to come, and so to-day find, at 1 P. M., the pulse was 100, temperature 100 and respiration 23. Last evening, at 9:30 P. M., a quarter grain of morphia sulphate was administered hypodermerically, and the President slept very well during the night. In addition to chicken broth and albumen, he had yesterday scraped beef tenderloin, which, however, he did not relish very much. This morning he is taking oat meal gruel and milk at intervals of two hours with relish. The yellowish tint of the skin so common after wounds of the liver developed to a slight degree during the day yesterday, but is not more marked this morning. We do not attach a great deal of importance to this symptom, except so far as to confirm the opinion already formed of the nature of the wound. Altogether we feel that the patient is doing as well as could possibly have been expected up to the present time, and our hopes for his ultimate recovery are strengthened by the events of the last two days. (Signed) D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, ROBT. REYBURN.

8:30 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 7.—The favorable condition of the President continues; pulse 100, temperature 100 2-10, respiration 23. (Signed)

D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, ROBT. REYBURN.

No more bulletins will be issued to-night unless an unfavorable change occurs.

This Morning's Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 2 A. M.—The condition of the President has remained substantially unchanged since midnight.

The White House Yesterday.

STATE NEWS FOR THE "GLOBE."

WASHNGTON, July 7.—An official to-day looked up the facts of the case of the attempted assassination of President Andrew Jackson. It took place January 30, 1835. He was passing through the rotunda of the capitol, attending the funeral of a member of Congress, accompanied by a gentleman on either side of him. He was walking along and did not notice the approach of Richard Lawrenson, an Englishman, a house painter, who drew a pistol and fired. It being a flint lock the powder did not catch. He then drew a second pistol, but that, too, did not go off. Lawrenson was arrested, but never brought to trial. He was sent to an insane asylum, and as far as known never came from there. It was found that he was insane and labored under the impression that Jackson's policy had brought about the hard times which then prevailed. Should the President recover the case will only be an assault with intent to kill, the extreme penalty for which is eight years.

GOOD SPIRITS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Dr. Bliss is in the very best of spirits to-day. He looks brighter, having managed to get some rest since the President has taken a turn for the better. He said this morning: "Everything is as nice as could be expected. The President passed a very good night and is better this morning. He continues to improve slowly but surely. His appearance continues good and he is very cheerful." Continuing, he said that the danger of peritonetis was rapidly passing away, and, although it still might occur, its occurrence had become improbable. The only accidents now to be apprehended, he said, and the only ones

LIKELY TO TERMINATE FATALLY,

were secondary hemorrhage and pyaemia, or blood poisoning. Secondary hemorrhage might occur at any time up to the seventh day, but on account of the course which the ball took and the place where it is supposed to be, the danger of secondary hemorrhage is not a serious one. Pyæmia, or blood poisoning was the accident most to be feared, and of that there was not yet, he said, the slightest symptom. An abcess also might form at any point along the course of the ball or at the extremity of the wound, but with this, he said, they could deal succefully. He expressed great reliance upon the President's vigorous constitution, strong vitality and courage. He was, the doctor said, the very best patient he had seen in the course of his surgical practice. With regard to the supposed

COURSE OF THE BALL

and its present locality, Dr. Bliss said while they had not thought it prudent to probe deep in search of it, either immediately after the infliction of the injury or since that time, he did on Saturday introduce a Nelleton probe into the wound very gently and traced the course of the ball about three and one-half inches. So far as he could judge it had entered the back above the right hip and taken a nearly horizontal course forward through the body, striking and slightly fracturing a rib, and being then deflected a little to the right, where it penetrated the liver. Whether the ball remained in that organ, or passed through it and lodged in the interior wall of the abdomen, he was unable to say, but he hoped that the latter would prove to be the case. He said he regarded the wound in a surgical sense as being very fortunate. A slight deflection of the ball to the right had carried it away from the region where it would have been likely to prove fatal in a few hours and in a region where it left a chance of recovery. Speaking of the pain in the President's feet, Dr. Bliss said that it was probably due to laceration of one of the sympathetic ganglia. The motor and sensory nerves of the leg had not been injured. In conclusion, Dr. Bliss expressed the opinion that while the President was still in serious danger, every day was carrying him past the critical points one after another, and he had strong hopes he would recover.

THE PRESIDENT'S BED.

The bed the President was laid upon when first carried to the White House was wide, but short and low. It was so short that his feet rested against the foot-board, and he complained of being in a cramped position. Another trouble was that the low bed placed him too low to get the breeze. The bed was a foot or two lower than the window. The bed he is now in is seven feet long, so that he has plenty of room for his feet, and it is high enough to come above the window sills. It has a patent mattress, arranged so that thorough ventilation passes underneath. The only inconvenience the President has suffered from the change proceeded from the narrowness of the bed. In the first one he could stretch his arms out. However the present bed is only for temporary use. A regular invalid's bed has been telegraphed for, and as soon as it comes he will be placed on it.

GUITEAU'S PISTOL.

It turns out that the pistol used by Guiteau was a cheap, common weapon. It is a self-cocker, and as it was so easy to shoot, many wonder he did not fire one or more shots. The pistol was bought on the 8th of June for $10.

OPEN STORE-HOUSES.

The store-houses of the whole country are open to the President. Large packages are received every day. Everybody who has some very old wine, whisky or brandy is sending it to the White House for the use of the President. Some port wine 50 years old arrived this morning. One gentleman, in sending his contribution of wines, said he was a temperance man. The wine had been placed in the family cellar 30 years ago by his father, he said, and had never been touched He hoped the President would accept it and find it beneficial. The President will soon have a large stock of wines and liquors.

MODE OF TREATMENT.

Large quantities of patent medicines are received with their healing qualities fully set forth in accompanying circulars. There is usually a card urging that the medicine be given a trial. The doctors have received any number of suggestions by telegraph as to treatment. Since the President was first shot there has now been informal advice to come in, and they do come in. Mr. Bliss is overwhelmed with recommendations to use this or that remedy, and manage the President this way or that. Even Mrs. Garfield receives such advisory letters. Mr. Morton, of the clerical force at the White House, is preparing a separate scrap-book of the newspaper accounts of the shooting and dangerous illness. Different accounts are cut up and pasted in a Mark Twain scrap-book, editorial remarks and comments scissored and put in alongside the telegraphic accounts. Accounts of public meetings held here are also preserved. The literature of this character will make a big volume, which it will take the President some time to peruse after he is able to read. He has expressed a desire to have the reports of the calamity and press comments preserved. The telegrams of sympathy which have been received will all be preserved.

MRS. GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington specials say: Up to this time no visitors to the sick chamber have been allowed, outside the doctors and nurses, with the exception of Mrs. Garfield. She, poor lady, would never leave the bedside of her dear husband if she had her own way, but her own health needs careful watching, and her visits are arbitrarily restricted by the doctors. When she appears by the President's couch, he at once lights up as if by instinct, and the desire to talk is strong upon him, but is speedily checked by the doctors, who find in Mrs. Garfield a most trustworthy and constant assistant in the discipline of the sick chamber. I had an opportunity to speak a few words with one of the doctors yesterday, and asked him if the visit of Mrs. Garfield did not tend to excite and agitate the President, "by no means," was his reply. They seem to have a most soothing influence on him. He always wants to talk, but she chides him gently by one sweet and slight pressure of the hands, and then he smiles, just nods his head, and is apparently contented, but he keeps his eyes fixed upon her with a loving tenderness and scarcely removes them while she is with him. I never witnessed more noble conduct than I have seen in Mrs. Garfield during this sore trial. There seems to be a singularly subtle bond of sympathetic union between this husband and wife. It is a life bound up in a life. The one rallies and improves apparently for the sake and under the majestic influence of the other. If Mrs. Garfield was absent I think there would be far less chances than there is of the President's recovery. Should a fatal result ensue after all, which I—believe now not to be the case, I should tremble for Mrs. Garfield. Yet she has such remarkable qualities that I have no doubt under the heaviest affliction that could fall upon her, her brave heart would enable her to bear up if she thought it her duty to subdue her grief and live. She is indeed a noble woman.

BLAINE AND ARTHUR.

Secretary Blaine is kept busy, but does not flinch from the post of duty an instant. He has won many friends by his gentle and patriotic course, rebuking the spirit of faction and indignantly denying rumors. He is a daily visitor at the Vice President's rooms, and speaks in the highest terms of Gen. Arthur's excellent qualities. The close and friendly communication between these two high officials cannot fail to be productive of good.

AS SOON AS PAPA GETS WELL.

Jimmie Garfield was present in the Secretary's room last night and seemed more cheerful than ever. "I peeked into the sick room to-day," he said, "when they were dressing father's wound, but could not stand it and wut none of us see papa to talk to him, except mamma. It is getting awful hot in Washington now," he continued, "and we are going away just as soon as papa gets well. We have had nothing but sickness since we came."

The Cooling Apparatus.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 7.—The apparatus devised by attending physicians yesterday to cool the atmosphere of the President's room has not worked as well to-day as anticipated. The water ascends slowly and imperfectly in sheets of flannel, and the result is only a very slight lowering of the temperature. Experiments are being made with various refrigerating and ventilating apparatus, including a large fan worked by an electric motor.

"God Reigns."

There has been a good deal of mystification in the public mind over a quotation in one of the Washington dispatches from the President's bedside to Mrs. Garfield: "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives." The phrase recalls one of the most dramatic epochs in the nation's life. It was the dreadful 15th day of April, 1865. A vast, tumultuous and passionate crowd was gathered near the Astor house, hoping that the fatal news was not true. Butler attempted to pacify the mob feeling that could be seen rising. Two unfortunate wretches had run counter to the sentiment of the mass by insinuating that the deed wss well done. They were instantly trampled to the semblance of humanity. Then the crowd, gloating in the first draught of blood, shouted: "To the *World* office!" The rush began and the result would have been frightful. But at the moment a flag was seen in the hands of a tall figure on one of the balconies. The surging crowd was checked. They grouped about the spot and then a peculiar voice, loud, clear, and measured like a parson's, broke out in this astonishing apostrophe:

Fellow citizens. Clouds and darkness are round about him! His pavilion is dark waters and thick clouds of the skies! Justice and judgment are the establishment of his throne! Mercy and truth shall go before his face! Fellow citizens! God reigns and the government at Washington still lives!

The effect was infinitely beyond the mere words. The half preacher-like tone of the speaker, his large, earnest eyes and enraptured visage produced an indescribable effect upon the seething, passionate crowd. All thought of carnage vanished. Everybody said, Who is he? It was James A. Garfield, and it was fit, indeed, that his confidential friend should use the line in telegraphing the President's calamity to his wife.

Voice of the Poeple.

SAN FRANCISCO TAX PAYERS' UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The tax payers' convention have adopted resolutions scouting the insanity of the president's assassin as a myth, and attributing his action to political disturbances, and endorsing the acts of the President and extending sympathy to him and his family. The Greenback central club also to-night denounce the assassin.

WHAT GLADSTONE DID SAY.

LONDON, July 7.—A dispatch from New York says Gladstone is criticized for suggesting in commons that the shooting of President Garfield was the result of a political conspiracy. Gladstone made no such suggestion publicly, nor, so far as known here, privately. What he did say in commons on Monday, in response to Northcote's inquiry as to whether her majesty's government could communicate anything touching the terrible and atrocious crime, was simply that he could not be surprised that questions should be asked in regard to the outrage, the character of which was such as to attract the attention of the whole civilized world, and which so greatly affects the feelings and welfare of a nation not only friendly to England, but growing more so yearly.

THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY.

BOSTON, July 7.—A meeting was held in Faneuil hall to-day, to give expression to the general thankfulness that the life of the President has been spared, and to beseech Almighty God that his recovery may be speedy and complete. Edward T. Glad presided. The services, which consisted of reading the scriptures, prayers and addresses, were participated in by Rev. Dr. Clark, William H. Bolden, Rev. A. J. Gordon, D. D., Rev. M. Taylor and D. W. Waldron.

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, July 7.—In response to a call for a special meeting of the chamber of commerce, to take some action in regard to the attempted assassination of the President, a large number of members assembled to-day. C. W. Field offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, setting forth their unspeakable grief and indignation at the attempted assassination, and their being deeply moved by the Christian heroism with which he has met this appalling calamity; that it has alarmed the whole country, and compared with which political contentions and personal interests have sunk into insignificance, and tendering to the President their heartfelt congratulations that by the aid of Divine Providence he has so far survived the perils that seemed deadly, and that he retains his faculties in full vigor and composure of spirit; offering to his heroic wife, aged mother and children their deepest sympathy, and congratulating the country and themselves on the fact that by his own display of the highest qualities of manhood has done so much to sustain the hopes of the people as to his final recovery, and hope that continuance of his life will be the means of bringing together the best men of all parties and sections. After remarks by members, Mr. Field presented a subscription list which was headed by his own name for $5,000, and below were the names of Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Jay Gould, for a like amount. Messrs. C. P. Huntington, S. B. Chittenden and D. W. James at once stepped forward, and each subscribed a similar amount The following put their names down for $1,000 each: Jas. B. Colgate, J. P. Travor, Percy R. Pyne, Jessup, Patton & Co., C. Lanier, Field, Lindley & Co., J. Seligman, W. H. Fogg and John G. Terry.

Extra Session of Congress.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The *Post's* Washington special says: It is said on good authority that a proclamation convening Congress in special session was prepared yesterday, or earlier, and signed by the President, to be issued in the event of his illness taking an unfavorable and necessarily fatal turn. The object of this action, which it is said has been taken with the approval of the cabinet and Vice President Arthur, is to provide against any posible contingency. The session would be called to elect a president of the Senate *pro tem.*, and speaker of the House of Representatives, and no miscellaneous business would be considered.

The Struggle for Life Tuesday Night.

[Washington Special (July 5) Chicago Tribune.

The oppressive quiet of a hot summer's night hung over Washington. The evening had been the most depressing since the awful shot was fired. The news was unfavorable, and the waiting people, wearied with their self-imposed vigil, realized, without being told, that the President was passing through a terrible crisis, and was fighting against fearful odds. They pressed up against the gates, and seemed to try to look within the walls where lay the wounded object of all their thoughts. They were right. There was a crisis. For the first time after his recovery from the shock of the bullet the President seemed to lose hope himself. Part of the time he was delirious. He slept a little, but it was a sleep largely produced by doses of morphine. He suffered pains. He moaned and tossed in his bed.

THE CHEERFUL LOOK DEPARTED

from the eye. There were no jests upon his lips. The wives of the Cabinet officers were constant in their attendance. Everybody was already worn out when the result of the early evening consultation was announced. As is already known, it was unfavorable. Tympanites had again appeared, and apparently in a more threatening form than before. Grave men shook their heads, and Mrs. Blaine came from the President's room weeping.

THEN THE BRAVE MRS. GARFIELD

lost somewhat of the splendid courage which has sustained her throughout her trying ordeal. She almost fainted, and as the hot breath of the night and the gloom of the twilight entered the apartments it seemed as though they foreboded the approach of a tragic ending of the crime of a fanatic. He sat in his cell and boasted of his deed. He proclaimed the virtue of his act, and seemed to feel the proud consciousness of one who had nobly achieved for himself a place in the public heart away at the other end of the city. The chief men of the country were grieving with the nation. I sat in the great east room with the Attorney-general. The last time I had been in it was at Mr. Hayes' last diplomatic reception, when thousands of elegantly-dressed persons thronged it, and music, and lights, and flowers made it, for that evening at least, the handsomest room in the country. Last night there was no lights. The great spaces were gloomy with what seemed to be

THE GLOOM OF COMING DEATH.

Through the open windows on the south side the summer evening stole lazily, and the shadows of the draperies seemed to add to the darkness. There was no music now—only the sound of whispered conversation as the people went up or down the stairs. Secretary Blaine came down alone. He looked worn out physically, and his face was the picture of unutterable grief. He spoke to no one, apparently saw no one. His eyes were upon the floor as he passed out upon the porch, fanning himself mechanically as he walked.

THAT SICK MAN'S FATE MEANT A GREAT DEAL,

to his first secretary, but there has been talk of that, and, for all the world knows there has been no thought of it. The spectacle of the Strong Man in the White House, struck down in an instant without warning, for no reason, and only to gratify the whim of a madman, absorbed everything else. "The highest public duty is to save the life of the President," seems to be the thought of every man connected with the government.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The treasury department to-day purchased 325,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and New Orleans mints.

Monday Night at the White House.

[Correspondence Philadelphia Times.]

The cabinet in that outer room, waiting for any announcement. They hoped, but they feared. It was as still as daath. The breeze that came up from the Potomac rustled the window draperies, but that was all the noise there was. At intervals of a few minutes some one appears from the sick chamber. Sometimes a simple shake of the head would indicate no change—at least, no change for the better. Sometimes the question would be asked: "How is he now, doctor?" and the reply would be: "No change," or "About the same." This meant that his pulse was running still at 120 or thereabouts.

Vice President Arthur came a little before 10. The first person to meet him as he entered the room where the cabinet was was the secretary of state. The Vice President took the proffered hand in both of his and said:

"How is the President?"

"No better, I fear," replied the secretary, "and I am very glad you have come."

The Vice President conversed for a few moments. He then requested to see Mrs. Garfield, and when he took her hand the Vice President was weeping. He clasped both of her hands in his, and, almost overcome with emotion, expressed in beautiful sentiments his sympathy for her.

AN AFFECTING MEETING.

There were no dry eyes in the room at this meeting. "It was," said the postmaster general, "one of the most touching and affecting sights." The interview was brief, Mrs. Garfield inquiring after the health of the Vice President and expressing her own firm conviction that in the providence of God her husband would be spared. After that Gen. Arthur conversed with the Cabinet for a while and then withdrew. Only the briefest conversation passed respecting any official act. Secretary Blaine said that it was the opinion of the Cabinet that in case of the death of the President, at whatever hour, Gen. Arthur ought to be ready to take the oath. Gen. Arthur replied: "I shall be ready to fulfill the obligations imposed upon me by the constitution if they should unfortunately arise, and await the advice and notification of the cabinet."

Civil Service Reform

The New York board of trade has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, This occurrence, in absence of others, should be sufficient to commend to the American people the adoption of a true civil service system, which will relieve the President and others in authority from personal solicitation of seekers after office, and at the same time insure greater efficiency to the public service than can otherwise be reasonably expected or obtained.

A FAITHFUL STEWARD.

Gen. R. W. Johnson's Splendid Executive Ability Evidenced by His Rapid Settlement of the Franklin Steel Estate.

[Minneapolis Evening Journal.]

On the death of the late Franklin Steele, September 10, 1880, Gen. R. W. Johnson, of St. Paul, was appointed special administrator, and entered upon his duty as general administrator November 1, 1880. The inventory showed personal and real property to the amount of nearly a million dollars. Gen. Johnson paid all the claims against the estate, paid taxes, superintended the collection of rents, ordered and superintended repairs, sold the grain, and other perishable property of the estate—collected, disbursed and distributed over $100,000 and wound up the entire estate within eight months, and to oblige the heirs, who were all here, consented to do all this before the time required by law for him to make his report. To accomplish this Gen. Johnson was almost constantly occupied in the interest of the estate, to the great neglect of his own business. On his final settlement not an account nor a single act of his was objected to, except to the charge he made for his services ($15,000), to which all the heirs entered objection, and the probate court, acting under the discretion authorized by law, reduced his allowance to the pitiful, paltry sum of $4,500—a sum entirely out of proportion to the services performed and the responsibilities incurred. It seems to us that unless gentlemen who are required to give bonds and assume such large responsibilities receive a reasonable compensation for their services, it will be impossible in the future to find men of character and standing willing to take upon themselves these grave responsibilities. General Johnson gave bonds in the sum of $200,000, his bondsmen representing a united capital of more than $2,000,000.

Running at Monmouth Park.

LONG BRANCH, July 7.—Monmouth park races. First race, handicap sweepstakes, one and a quarter miles, Checkmate first, Sly Druce second. Won by half a length. Time, 2:10¼. The July stakes for 2-year-olds, five furlongs, Onondago first, Gerald second, Memento third. Won by three lengths. Time 1.07½. Third race, Monmouth Oaks, for 3-year-old fillies, one and a quarter miles. Thore 1st, Aella 2d, Spark 3d. Won by three lengths. Time 2:14¼. Fourth race, free handicap sweepstakes, one and a quarter miles, won by One Dime, Sly dance second, Compensation third. Time 3:05¼. Count Hiall's stakes, gentlemen riders, one mile, Vampire first, Setta second, Geranum third. Time 1:50. Selling race, three quarters of a mile, won by Sioux, Charley Gorham second, Ada third. Time 1.17¼. The grand match race between Hindoo, Cuckmore and Aranza, proved a walk over for Hindoo, the others not starting. Hurdle race won by Bertha, Dispute 2, Frank Shoot 3.

Donations to the St. Luke's Hospital for June.

Package of writing paper, St. Paul Book and Stationery store; bundle old linen, Mrs. Pearson; flowers, Mrs. A. E. Brown; box of plants, Mrs. Burbank; strawberries, Mrs. Morriam; water-bed, some ladies of Christ church parish; two trunks of clothing and five dollars for child patient, several friends; package of coffee, Mrs. Rhodes; bed-room commode, Dr. Flagg; package of papers, Mrs. McLaren; flowers, Flower mission; "Harper's Monthly" and "Weekly," St Paul Book and Stationery store; package of the "Galaxy," a friend; "Daily Dispatch," editor; "Living Church," editor.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

The Anglo-French commercial treaty negotiations are to be resumed at the end of July.

Kastron's brewery, New York, was damaged $75,000 by fire yesterday, covered by insurance.

Thermometer at Cincinnati yesterday 98, but no prostrations were reported.

Newspapers publish reliable news to the effect that American delegates to the monetary conference are agreeing upon a formula of adjournment of the conference, which would open the way for diplomatic regulations and arranging for reassembling of delegates next spring.

ROME, July 7.—It is semi officially announced that Bismarck has written a letter to the minister of foreign affairs, speaking very flatteringly of, and adopting a tone of great friendliness for Italy.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The demand for dry goods in first hands irregular. Cotton goods quiet and firmer. Dark prints more sought for, but light prints quiet. Shirts and drawers in good demand. Flannels and blankets steady on account of back orders, and men's wear woolens in fair request.

The other day an emigrant wagon passed through Ortonville having for a box a regular flat-boat, on which was a usual white cover, and loaded with the household outfit of the owner. When he comes to a bridgeless stream he ferries himself across without expense.

Worthington *Advance:* We are glad to announce that Gov. Miller's health has improved decidedly during the past few weeks. He is taking advantage of the fine weather for frequent rides, and is able to do considerable office work at his residence.

The towns of Fridley and Grove, in Anoka county, were visited by a heavy storm last week and considerable damage was done to growing crops.

THE GLOBE HOROSCOPE.

As it Casts its Light on the Chicago Markets.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, July 7.—Cables to-day were steady. Weather warm and showery. The wheat market opened higher on showers, which were of more benefit than otherwise. The advance was more than lost, the market closing dull at about 2c below outside prices. There is a conspicuous absence of the bull element visible. Cash wheat goes begging at 2c per bushel below August, and the whole looks like a collapse before long. We can see absolutely no encouragement to buy wheat. Corn was a shade easier but in good demand. Oats higher for July on demand of the clique. Receipts much smaller.

Provisions unsettled; looks like an attempt at manipulation, but no real strength to the deal.

Curb prices: August wheat, $1.10½. Corn, 46¼c. Oats, 28⅛c.

CINCINNATI CREMATION.

A Bad Fire, in Which at Least One Person Loses His Life.

BAD FIRE AT CHICAGO.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in Marquion & Son's carriage manufactory, and within five minutes the entire building, a large five story brick, was in flames. It is in the midst of some of the largest furniture factories and other inflammable buildings in the city. The fire quickly reached across to the Union furniture factory on the upper corner and to Closterman's large chair factory on the eastern side of Smith street, when it caught in Meder's large furniture factory, adjoining Closterman's on the south, and subsequently extended to Resor's foundry. The first four buildings named are a total loss. Resor's building is badly damaged. There were rumors of great loss of life, but at present only one person, Chas. Peat, is known to be dead. He was employed in Morquion's factory, and, with others, had not time to escape, except by jumping from the window. The injured, so far as known, are five: Casper Kuchman was severely injured and Frank Schulken in the head. Edward Lamp suffered a broken leg. Gus Austrian, slightly; Henry Brown, slightly. No detailed account of the loss or insurance can be given now. The total loss will reach half a million dollars. A number of small dwellings and two small saloons burned. The whole fire department assisted by engines from Covington are on the ground. The fire is still raging in the lumber piles, but no danger to adjoining buildings is expected.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED.

ALBANY, July 7.—A fire occured at the residence of Samuel Crippin, back of West Troy last night, caused by an explosion of fire crackers stored in a sleeping room, where two little children, Nellie and Tobias, aged 6 and 8, were sleeping. The parents who were visiting neighbors, saw the smoke issuing from the house, and hurrying home found the dwelling burning. Mr. Crippen, almost frantic, rushed into the house while his wife swooned. On the floor lay his children dead. Judging from state of room, they evidently tried to subdue the flames.

FRANCE IN AFRICA.

LONDON, July 7.—The Pall Mall *Gazette*, in a leading article on the attitude of France, says: The situation in Northern Africa is very serious. There are points in the sultan's African domains to threaten which would compel England to enter the field. The interests of France and England would be best served by making that fact clearly understood on both sides of the channel.

INJURED AT A "RAISING."

PAILLIPS, Me., July 7.—An accident occurred at Rangeley, Wednesday, in raising a meeting house. A frame roof was being put on when the big timber rafters broke and fifteen men fell through to the ground floor. Ten of them were badly injured.

RESIGNED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7.—R. I. Melita, who made a speech on the 4th of July at Newport glorifying assassination, has resigned to avoid trouble.

ROBBED ON THE CARS.

The Story of the Misfortune of Myers, of Winnepeg.

Among the passengers who arrived in this city by the 10:20 train yesterday morning over the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road, were four horny-handed, grizzly-visaged and hard-working looking men. Strange to say, these apparently innocent individuals were in charge of a couple of policemen from Minneapolis, who were bringing the men here to answer to the charge of relieving a man by the name of Myers of the sum of $140. Myers' story was that he was a brick-maker at Winnipeg, He bought a ticket for St. Paul, and his seat in the car was near these four men. During the tedious journey of Wednesday night he fell asleep, and while thus unconscious some one relieved him of a pocket book containing $140 in United States national bank notes, which he carried in an inside breast pocket of his vest. On discovering his loss he jumped to the conclusion at once that the four who occupied seats near him were the parties who had touched him.

When the train arrived at Minneapolis he had made known his loss and also his suspicions to the wide-awake police officials of that smart city. Without hesitation the fly cops appealed to boarded the train and accompanied the party to this city. Arriving here the four men were placed in charge of the police and taken to headquarters. Here they gave their names as follows: McClellan, Murphy, Riley and Murphy, and they stated that they had been working on the Canadian Pacific road for the past two years, and a few days ago they were paid off and they started for this city. Their personal appearance gave unmistakable truth of their assertions. Upon being searched the sum of $719.90 was found upon their persons, divided up as follows: McClellan, $390.90; Murphy, $221.00; Riley, $142, and the other Murphy $37. The joke of the whole matter was, however, that Myers stated positively that his $140 was all in United States money, while every dollar found on the four men was Canada money. This fact, taken in connection with the straightforward story of the men and their general appearance, settled the matter, and the men were promptly released, and the Minneapolis men returned home by the first train.

Final Destiny of All Attorneys.

W. W. Erwin, of this city, recently visited Breckenridge to defend Conductor Galvin from the charge of recklessness in running his train. A local paper in the vicinity—the Wahpeton *Gazette*—gives this good one:

In the course of W. W. Erwin's argument in his defense of Galvin, he told the following circumstances with good effect: He said that "once upon a time he was at a railroad station waiting the arrival of a train, and while thus waiting, the train dispatcher ordered an engineer to go with his engine and tender to a station some forty-five miles away, and to go the distance in one hour. It was near night, the clouds were dark and threatening; the engineer suggested danger, but an arbitrary "go" was the order. Erwin solicited a ride on the engine, which solicitation was reluctantly granted. They started; the wind roared ominously, the storm was upon them in all its fury, the rain fell in torrents and around them was Egyptian darkness. The engine screeched as if it was in fear. Erwin, with mouth and eyes open and hair standing erect on his head, tremblingly asked the engineer if there was any danger, and was told by this man that there were nineteen bridges to cross, any or all of which might be washed out. "Think," said Erwin, "of my feelings, standing there breathless, expecting every moment the devil would have me." How well Erwin knows the final destiny of all attorneys. But he has an eye to business and is a good criminal lawyer.

THE GOLDEN GATES.

Another Grand Feast of Music and Good Cheer.

Messrs. Caldwell & Church are unsparing in their efforts to cater to the pleasure of the public, and to that end will give another of their grand open air concerts at their popular Three Golden Gates, Nos. 348, 350 and 352 Jackson street, by the Great Union band, supplemented by an elegant free lunch, to-morrow evening. If you want a good time, call and see these enterprising gentlemen and partake of their hospitality, on Saturday night, from 8 o'clock to midnight.

CONKLING AND "ME TOO."

Another Unsuccessful Ballot for Their Successors—Punishment of Bribery.

ALBANY, July 7.—The joint convention met at 12 M. and proceeded to vote to fill the vacancies for United States Senators. The vote for the short term resulted as follows:

Potter	1	Crowley	4
Conkling	31	Lapham	11
Wheeler	43	Rogers	5
Cornell	5		

No choice.

PUNISHMENT OF BRIBERY.

Senator Forester moved the penalty for bribery be made felony, and punishable by a fine of not less than $5,000 or imprisonment for not less than five years. Carried.

Long term ballot:

Kernan	51	Wheeler	2
Depew	51	Evarts	1
Cornell	18	Daniels	1
Chapman	4	North	1
Crowley	18	Tremaine	1
Fish	1	Lapham	1

No choice.

The chair had read the resolutions adopted at the conference last night calling for another conference this evening.

A motion to adjourn was defeated and a second ballot taken, resulting as follows: For the short term' combined vote:

Potter	52	Conkling	30
Wheeler	43	Cornell	3
Crowley	4	Lapham	11
Rogers	5		

No choice.

LONG TERM.

Kernan	52	Depew	49
Cornell	17	Chapman	4
Crowley	18	Fish	1
Wheeler	2	Evarts	1
Daniels	1	North	1
Tremaine	1	Lapham	1

No choice. Adjourned.

BI-METALISM.

The American Idea Gaining Ground Among the Delegates of the European Conference.

LONDON, July 7.—The *Times*, in its financial article, says: It is reported that the variation from the proposal to coin silver freely was originally made by the United States to the effect that they would coin freely up to the limit of their own annual production, as they are now practically permitted to do by the Bland silver bill, which has been looked on with more favor by France and other countries of the Latin convention than previously, and that on this understanding, as regards American productions, coupled with undertakings by Germany, India and the Bank of England, France and other countries of the Latin convention, and probably Holland will undertake to be bimetallic. Such a proposal from the United States is, we believe, before the conference, or rather before the chief powers interested who are negotiating directly behind the conference. The *Times* adds the present suspense is becoming most injurious to exchange business with the East.

A Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: At the monetary conference yesterday, the Italian delegate stated that Italy was willing to enter into a league with the Latin Union and United States for a limited issue of silver coin for five years, on condition Germany suspends sales of silver for that period, substituting silver for small gold coins and small notes, and making silver an unlimited legal tender at rates of 15½ to 1 of gold, and on condition that England makes silver a legal tender to a higher amount. The annual quota of mintage of each state to be proportionate to her population, with the option of exceeding that mimimum on certain conditions.

A Dutch delegate, construing the offer of England to maintain free mintage of silver in India, as an admission that even a partial bi-metallic league could make the price of silver steady strongly appealed to England not to incur the responsibility of a perilous failure by holding aloof from the league, and exhorted her to crown her advance of free trade by perfecting instruments of exchange.

BOAT CLUB ENTERTAINMENT,

A Delightful Evening on the Island.

For several weeks past the social circles of St. Paul, and more especially those who take a lively interest in such matters, has been agitated over the Fete Champetre to be given by the members of the Minnesota Boat club. Three years ago the lady friends of the club gave a fete, at the club house on the island, and the memory of that delightful occasion will end only with the lives of those who were present. Since then there have been many less pretentious but equally as delightful gatherings beneath the shadow of the bridge, all of which are remembered with pleasure. It was reserved, however, until last evening for the crowning fete of all. For weeks past preparations have been in progress for the joyous event, and many a young heart has beat in happy anticipation of the occasion. The spring flood, almost amounting to a deluge so far as the island was concerned, damaged the grounds to such an extent that the club was subjected to quite large expense by way of repairs. The generous people of St. Paul, who are always ready and willing to assist in any enterprise which adds either to the good name of the city or the encouragement of merit, conceived the idea of aiding the members of the club by contributing toward the expenses of a grand fete champetre by subscribing for a number of tickets. The idea was no sooner conceived than the preparations were commenced. The matter was placed in the hands of Messrs. J. N. Granger, G. R. Monfort, J. N. Speel, C. H. Ranney, Stewart Rice, C. B. Getfort and F. J. Gilson as a committee of arrangements. In this they have been ably seconded by the lady members of the club, and all these preparations culminated in one of the most delightful social occasions ever witnessed in St. Paul. A GLOBE reporter visited the island about 8 o'clock last evening, before the crowd began to arrive, and a good opportunity was given to see just what had been done. All that portion of the island west of the club house had been transferred into a bower of beauty. A covered dancing room or pavilion, 60 by 32 feet, occupied the center, and this was gaily decorated with flags, Chinese lanterns, evergreens and flowers. Immediately adjoining the club house and forming a part of the pavilion was a raised platform used by the orchestra and the flower stands. Along the north side was situated the supper room, 70 by 20 feet, filled with small tables just large enough to accommodate a cozy party of two or four. All this space was covered with canvas, and, in addition to the Chinese lanterns, was lighted with four large headlights, which gave a splendor of noonday to the scene. The whole space was lighted up a little before 9 o'clock, and from any point of view was presented a fairy scene of rare beauty. Not only the bridge, but all along the bluffs, were thousands of spectators who gazed with delight upon the beautiful and enchanting spectacle.

So much by way of prelude. The gay and happy revellers began to arrive as early as 8 o'clock, and by 9 o'clock there was a perfect procession of "fair ladies and brave men" streaming down the long flights of stairs and through the Club house to the grounds below. At 10 o'clock nearly all had arrived, and the fete was at its height. It would be simply impossible to give a pen picture of the scene then that would do justice to this spectacle of surpassing beauty. The mellow light of the moon skimming across the placid water, the bright and varied lights from the lanter