

Daily Globe

Official Paper of the City and County.

Printed and Published Every Day in the Year.

ST. PAUL GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY
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THE DAILY GLOBE.

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

An eight-page paper published every Thursday, sent post paid at \$1.15 per year. Three months on trial for 25 cents.

ST. PAUL, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1883.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democrats of this state are hereby invited to meet in delegate convention at the Market hall in the city of St. Paul, on Thursday, the second day of August, 1883, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general and railroad commissioner, and such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The basis of representation is one delegate for each organized county, and one delegate for each 150 votes or major fraction thereof cast for Gen. R. W. Johnson for governor, viz:—

Anoka.....	4	Mill Lake.....	1
Becker.....	2	Morrison.....	5
Benton.....	3	Mower.....	5
Big Stone.....	2	Murray.....	2
Blue Earth.....	10	Nicollet.....	4
Brown.....	5	Nobles.....	1
Carlisle.....	3	Norman.....	3
Carver.....	6	Olustein.....	8
Chippewa.....	2	Otter Tail.....	4
Chisago.....	2	Pine.....	2
Clay.....	3	St. Louis.....	3
Cottonwood.....	1	St. Peter.....	2
Crow Wing.....	3	Stearns.....	16
Dakota.....	13	Steele.....	5
Dodge.....	4	Stevens.....	4
Douglas.....	2	Swift.....	3
Fillmore.....	3	Todd.....	3
Freeborn.....	2	Traverse.....	3
Goodhue.....	3	Wabasha.....	9
Grant.....	2	Wadena.....	2
Hennepin.....	11	Waseca.....	2
Houston.....	6	Washington.....	9
Isanti.....	1	Watson.....	2
Jackson.....	1	Wilkin.....	1
Kandiyohi.....	2	Winona.....	15
Kassauki.....	2	Yakima.....	1
Lake Quil Parle.....	1	Yel. Med.....	1
Lac Seul.....	1		
Le Sueur.....	1		
Lincoln.....	2		
Lyons.....	2		
MacLeod.....	6		
Marshall.....	1		
Martin.....	1		
Meeker.....	3		

By order of the committee.
MICHAEL DORAN, Chairman.

St. Paul, July 6, 1883.

It now seems to be a season of comparative political quiet all over the farm.

"So young and so wicked," is the Boston Herald's comment upon the observance of the first semi-centennial of Chicago, which is to occur upon the 10th of August, proximo.

The first person appointed to a government position at New Orleans, under the new civil service rules, was a lady. The new law does discriminate against the sex thus it doth appear.

During the week ending July 14, at Boston, Mass., 317 cases of measles, with forty-seven deaths were reported. There were also sixty-six fatal cases of cholera in fourteen days, the same week.

An agriculturist has learned how to get rid of the visitation of his neighbor's hens and the concomitant ill-feeling attendant on shooting or otherwise thinning out the flock. His plan is to capture the proud old rooster, who generally leads the invaders, and dress him up in thick brown paper leggings, which, besides astonishing him, causes his brood to flee from him in fright, and leads him to sit down in as woe-begone a manner as a base ball umpire, who has been hit by a foul ball and sworn at by both sides. It is needless to say that after Mr. Chanticleer has rid himself of his duds clothing he never visits the premises of that inventive tailor again or permits his "sisters or his cousins or his suns" to loiter around that shop.

In taking leave of his congregation for his summer vacation, Henry Ward Beecher told them a period of abstinence from church-going would probably be as beneficial to them as a period of rest from preaching would be to him. The frank remark of Mr. Beecher is capable of the application that people need to guard against too much dependence on their preacher, and an excess of spiritual ministrations. Mr. Beecher doubtless had in his mind's eye the class of people who cram themselves with religious truth or dogma, and so become mentally and spiritually narrowed and dwarfed and need the opportunity for a vacation for intellectual refreshment. Mr. Beecher's clear understanding of human nature is happily illustrated in this remark.

A SALARY GRAB BILL KILLED.

By an act passed in 1879 the pay of members of the Massachusetts legislature was fixed at \$500. It was not anticipated that the legislature would be in session more than three or four months of each year. The present legislature has now been in session seven months, and it seems probable that the sitting may be perpetual. In view of the length of the session the lower house passed a bill raising the salary to \$700. When the bill reached the senate it created a spirited discussion, principally among the Republican senators. The senators generally favored the bill, and all who spoke said they saw nothing wrong about it, and at one time, had the vote been pressed it would have passed. It was urged against the bill that it was a salary grab of the rankest sort and men who voted for it would be unable to explain such a vote to the satisfaction and approval of their constituents. The great length of the session was the plea urged in behalf of the "grab." Senator Baldwin of Essex rejoined that while it was true the session was long the legislature had been prolonged not in the service of the people, but to serve party ends. He had been kept a prisoner to hear a report on the Tewksbury matter and in regard to an institution whose entire management had been changed. Party men, he said, had wanted to make party speeches and for this reason the session that might have closed with March was going on after the middle of July. That speech killed the bill, and only four senators had the courage to go on record in its favor. Indirectly this is a triumph for Gov. Butler, and throughout the whole Tewksbury af-

fair the facts brought out and the conclusions arrived at have been in his favor and against the Republican party, who sought to cover up and defend the enormities exposed, which will stand as an everlasting shame to the Republicans of Massachusetts.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR-SHIP.

The selection of a senator by the New Hampshire legislature remains undecided, and last week cannot be said to have evolved any material progress toward a solution. The votes of all the candidates have fluctuated more or less forward and back. The retirement of Eollins and the withdrawal of Patterson did not advance matters perceptibly. The coming into their field of Mr. Chandler did not bring any symptoms of conclusion. There is a big gap between the vote he is receiving and the number required to elect. It looks as if the legislature are not in search of a boss, and Mr. Chandler's presence at Concord it is thought has not added anything to his prospects, and he is unable to name the coming man. Chandler's anxious efforts to induce Mr. Sappan to withdraw has cost the former votes. Mr. Sappan has known to be a man whom the secretary of navy cannot control and Chandler's hostility to him has made those who favor him all the more determined in his behalf. So far as judgment may be ventured at this distance Mr. Sappan appears to be the most desirable man in the race. Whenever it happens that one of the old barnacles are turned out, the people are anxious that his place shall not be taken by a man of the same class. And this desire, which is a hopeful one, has been gratified in all recent cases, and most notably in Minnesota and Michigan. However much time may be occupied by the New Hampshire contest, it will be profitably employed if the result is the choice of a man not identified with the old corrupt gang now rapidly disappearing from the United States Senate. "Turn the rascals out."

ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

The untidiness and foolishness of assisted emigration is completely shown by the recent labor trouble in New Hampshire. A company of manufacturers imported from Sweden a number of people, with a view to giving them employment, partly for the reason that it was estimated that the labor thus secured would cost less, and partly for the reason that there was a scarcity of the operatives in demand. The people selected for this purpose were very poor. Their passages were paid for them, and when they reached this country furniture and other supplies were bought for them, and thus they had a fair start in their new homes and new life. But the scheme was a total failure. The laborers turned out to be shiftless, thriftless, and dishonest. And furthermore, they turned out to be dangerous and insubordinate, and the state authority was invoked to quell a disturbance that arose.

Another case was that of a glass manufacturer in Ohio. An agent of the house visited Europe and selected a body of glass blowers from Bohemia. A contract was entered into in regard to wages, services and other matters, to cover a period of years. The passage of the men and their families to this country was paid, and in addition some advances granted. After a few months, when the operatives had begun to be of some use to their employers they suddenly quit work. An action was brought in the courts to compel the men to return to work and to carry out the contract. A counter action was instituted by the men, and after a vexatious delay the manufacturers were satisfied that their assisted emigrants were more cost than profit, and so they were abandoned to their own will. Among these people there is no material for citizenship, and in that respect it is a misfortune to the country that they have come into it.

Another case, differently managed, presents a different view. The present minister to Sweden has established a colony of emigrants in the pine woods of Maine. These people had the means to pay their own fare and surplus enough to buy or build and furnish such houses as they needed or desired. An inducement as regarded land was all the offer or assistance afforded them. The colony is prospering. The people are industrious, frugal and developing into good citizens. This importation is a success. The class of people who had some accumulation and means in the old country, will flourish here, where broader opportunities are within their grasp. The history of these cases is valuable. The deduction is that assisted emigration is a failure. The people who accept transplanting under such conditions become public hindrances and burdens. They add to the volume of consumption, but in the department of production they merely beg and steal. The lesson which this experience affords should not be lost.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

It seems that that estimable young man, Mr. Wharton Barker, is the author of the Pennsylvania protection scheme to distribute the surplus revenue among the states. The wonderful Mr. Barker went to President Arthur before the Pennsylvania Republican convention was held and asked his approval of the contrivance to tax the people so as to pay the surplus revenue back to them. It is said that Barker's resolution got in the Pennsylvania platform upon the story being told that the president was in favor of the idea and would recommend it in his next message. Now it is denied that Arthur gave any approval at all to Mr. Wharton Barker's scheme, and the denial has at least in its favor the probability of consistency, as in his last message the president advocated a different doctrine, to-wit: that the revenues of the government should be limited to the actual needs of the government economically and honestly administered. That is a sound position, and Arthur was too little a dreamer to have forgotten what he had said, and too crafty a politician to have given his endorsement to the dishonest project that would open the floodgates and turn on to this country a flow of corruption that has never been known, and it is hoped never will be.

Those who favor the idiotic notion of Mr. Wharton Barker say that it is impossible to determine beforehand exactly what the revenue will be in any one year. No government has ever done that. So they argue it is "pure folly" to say that the government ought not raise more money than it needs. Granted that the exact amount of revenue cannot be forecast, still the most stubborn surplus revenue protectionist will admit that it can be arrived at nearer than \$130,000,000. Suppose a surplus of \$5,000,000 or even \$10,000,000 occurs, the next year taxes can

be reduced by so much, and the burden of the taxpayers lessened. Mr. Gladstone in making up his budget is able to estimate within a margin like that, and it can be done under this government just as well. A surplus of such dimensions would be no embarrassment to business or impose a hateful burden on taxpayers.

The country will not tolerate Mr. Wharton Barker's plan for perpetuating high taxes in the interest of monopolists, even if the president is in favor of it, though the truth doubtless is, he is not. What the country intends to have is such an adjustment of taxes as may be limited to the necessities of the government economically administered. A system of taxation so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, and at the same time offer encouragement to the productive interests of the country, affording to labor a just compensation, but powerless to create or foster monopolies.

Any project that is hostile to the method just outlined cannot be engrafted upon the American system, the monopolists and protectionists of Pennsylvania to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Wharton Barker is just the kind of statesman to destroy his party, and President Garfield did a wise thing in giving that selfish schemer the cold shoulder. President Arthur can follow the same policy to his personal profit at the very least. All men, including Mr. Wharton Barker, may as well understand that this country will never see the day when its government will collect money by taxation to pay it back to the people. The surplus revenue robbers may as well shut up their shop.

MAHOMETE.

Sunday the Greatest Day of All at Mahtomete—Children's Day to-day.

A testimony and praise meeting at 9:30 a. m. inaugurated the successful meetings yesterday. Mr. Hammond led the morning devotions. At 10:30 Bishop Foss preached an excellent sermon to 600 souls. His text was: "He that spared not his own life but delivered it up for us all; shall he not freely give us all things?" His divisions were as follows:

1st—We see God delivering his son.

2d—Reasons why God should withhold his son.

3d—Arguments drawn from the fact of God's giving his son.

He went on the lowliness of Christ, his persecution, suffering, sorrow and God's feelings through all. The union that we sustain to him. The bishop was very eloquent at times and every one seemed pleased with the effort.

At 1:30 p. m. the brethren of the Swedish conference held a meeting in the amphitheater. Rev. Nelson, of Minneapolis, preached. Many were present from different parts of the state.

At 3 p. m. Rev. E. P. Hammond preached, using as a text these words: "For me to live is Christ to die again." All must prepare for eternity, he said, and gave many illustrations from biography showing the excellence of character which we should imitate. At the close a consecrating meeting helped some souls into a higher life.

EVENING MEETING.

Dr. Smith read a lesson from 1st John. Rev. T. McKinley, of Winona, preached the sermon. Text: But as many as receive him to them give he power to become the sons of God. He said we are transfigured from generation to generation. We may be born in religious ideas. We are naturally born the sons of man but not the sons of God. Vice and virtue run in families, not genealogies. The will of the flesh can not make man the son of God. We may not underestimate the will. There is a tendency to do this. Man has power to do much more for himself than he does do. The strength of will is increased by contact with other wills, hence the power of the organization. The effect can never transcend the cause so they will can never produce union with God of itself man may, with his will, begin a Christian life. God accepts these in every nature that accepts him. The sermon was a good one. An altar service at the close of the sermon was of great power.

To-day is children's day. An excursion from Stillwater has been arranged to bring several hundreds from that place. It is also expected that there will be a large attendance from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Quite a company of soldiers, including Col. Johnson, were present yesterday afternoon.

It has been arranged to continue Sunday services at Mahtomete during this month and August, so that those on the ground and at White Bear may be sure of attractive services each Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m.

The interest in the camp meeting will continue unabated this week.

WINTON, FORSYTH CO., N. C.

GENTS—I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Bitter. I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Bitter some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtues of your Bitters.

Very respectfully,
REV. H. F. FEEBEE.

CRIMES.

FATAL QUARREL OVER A GIRL.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Charles New was probably fatally stabbed by Charles Nelson during a quarrel at Bay Ridge about a girl. New was seriously injured by a kick.

A THIEF MUTILATED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN. ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 22.—George Kinner, a German baker, robbed a room mate, making his escape from the city last night and was run over by a train and horribly mangled.

A DEADLY FAMILY FEUD.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 22.—A special to the Chronicle to-night tells of the killing of Adrian Vanderwood by D. E. G. Scroggs, a family feud. Scroggs represented the county in the state legislature for a number of years.

FATAL SHOOTING.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 22.—John Castagnetti fatally shot John Riggs during a quarrel about a woman to whom Castagnetti is engaged. He also shot the officer endeavoring to arrest him and escaped. The officer is likely to die.

Fashions in Buttons.

The fashionable people are running to buttons. A New York correspondent describes a dress recently finished for a Fifth avenue lady which carries 1,800 buttons, and required the constant labor of a seamstress for ten days to sew them on. On each sleeve there are 100 buttons, on the body, basque and collar 350, and on the skirt 1,350. Those on the skirt are arranged in triangles, squares, crosses, stars and other curious shapes on a foundation of black satin. The dress has a satiny appearance, and is very weighty—so much so that it will require a lady of considerable strength to wear it.

LONDON, July 22.—The City of Paris from New York and Peruvian from Boston arrived out.

SUNDAY IN CAMP.

The Christian Soldier Considered by Rev. Carroll—The Choir—Capt. Reeves' Detail—Fall of a Pavilion With Fortunately No Loss of Life—Bait Play—The Reviews of the Week, etc.

The trains to White Bear yesterday carried out near 3,000 people from St. Paul and with the visitors from Stillwater and Minneapolis and from the farming towns around the lake the population of White Bear yesterday was increased near 10,000 souls—most of whom during the day and evening visited Camp Hubbard. Had it not been for the rush of visitors Sunday would have been a dull day in camp, for the usual morning drills were suspended. The religious services in the forenoon were attended by most of the men in camp, and by hundreds of regular and transient residents at the lake. Rev. Mr. Carroll's discourse was an apt and effective discussion of the new testament exposition of the duties of the soldier of the cross—the man who enlists for life as a Christian. The singing, led by forty members of the regiment, selected and detailed for form and company—was quite satisfactory. But in this connection it is to be noted that Capt. Reeves, of Minneapolis, found the singers of his company unwilling to volunteer, and accordingly made a detail in regular course, which he sent to the choir in charge of a corporal—a detail of four men who are not singers, and who did not try to sing, but held their place in the choir with commendable respect for order. In all over 1,000 persons attended the services.

The 10 a. m. train from St. Paul carried ten car loads of passengers. The 2 p. m. train included fifteen passenger coaches, and 4 p. m. train twenty-one, all crowded. The two heavy trains required three or four engines to draw them up the grade out of the city and two engines through to White Bear. The anxiety of people about returning led to considerable complaint because there was no train at 8 o'clock a. m., as many had understood the train would be. At dress parade in the evening the regiment turned out strong. Evidently the surgeons have few men under their care. In the forming of companies and moving them to the parade line there was more time taken than was necessary—that is the men were called for forming line and street inspection earlier than necessary. They are getting used to the business and need less time than they did a few days ago. Once more the parade line was not truly formed, the end of the left wing being not less than six paces behind the line of the color guard with the right wing. The rear rank was poorly aligned and the officers' line at the rear was badly out of line. All this should be corrected before the governor's review to-morrow evening. The parade line viewed from the front is admirable but the effect would be much improved by making a true line. At the close of the parade last evening the companies were reviewed for the first time, marched in review before the colonel commanding under command of their sergeants. The review march was excellent. Most of the companies wheeled in good line, and as they passed before the colonel, three or four of them presented about perfect lines. There was more evenness of step and but little of dragging behind the company guide. A little improvement only was apparent in the guard mount, except that the companies did not keep their line with less delay. The inspection of arms still drags, though not so much as first. The wheeling and marching of the guard showed the steady improvement of the regiment in camp, and would not have been subject to fair criticism if the second platoon at the center had not dropped to rear of the guide just as the platoon was passing the colonel.

THE REVIEW.

It is not yet known which day Col. Bradley and his associates on the lices court martial will review the regiment, which will remain in camp until Thursday morning; nor is it known yet whether Gen. Terry can take time enough away from his duties, accumulated by his late absence, to visit the camp. But the reviews will take the place of the daily drill, and the companies will wish to witness them, and so by taking the 6:15 p. m. train from the union depot and can return by the train leaving White Bear at 9:40 and arriving at the union depot at 10:15 p. m. Col. Bradley and his associates may review the regiment this evening and Gen. Terry may review it Wednesday evening. The governor's review will be on Tuesday evening. The governor will be formally received in camp with a salute of seven guns, and while present will occupy his position as commander-in-chief of the State Guard. The regiment was inspected yesterday morning by Col. Van Cleave, inspector general of the state, whose verbal report to the colonel commanding was almost wholly complimentary. Company D is said to have passed inspection perfect as to guns, quarters, etc.

DETAILS.

The officer of the day for the twelve hours beginning at 8 a. m. to-day is Capt. Merry, of E company. The senior officer of the guard is Lieut. Estes, of F company, and the junior officer is Lieut. Koern, of H company. For to-night the officer of the day is Capt. Clapp, of F company. The senior officer of the guard will be Lieut. Busch, of G company, and the junior officer will be Lieut. Burnham, of F company.

The noon hours were used yesterday by D and H companies for a burlesque parade. The line officers of the two companies were captured and compelled to act as field officers, while the non-commissioned officers formed and commanded the companies. Four company lines were formed. Lieut. Busch was made adjutant of the battalion. The company commanders were Sergeants Tenwood, Busche and Leavitt and Lieut. Morris. The fun of the parade was in the prompt and creditable execution of orders which were not given, as, for instance, an order to right shoulder arms would result in order arms. It was fun for the boys in it and rather an instructive exercise.

Corporal Metz is the man to be credited for the fitting up Company D's firing range. He had never seen anything of the kind before but has made a good, safe range.

A and E companies' men pitted against each other in a game of base ball Saturday. It was a regular muff game of only four innings, with "kicking" coming out ahead by a score of 12 to 2. A lot of graceless young civilians played base ball on the parade ground yesterday, but the lads in blue went it distinctly understood they don't play ball on Sundays.

It is stated in explanation of the St. Paul & Duluth company not putting on more trains between Minneapolis and White Bear during the encampment is its privilege of crossing the river bridge at Minneapolis is limited by its contract with the Manitoba company.

Musican Hussey is offended at the publication of the bogus dispatch his comrades concocted Saturday. He is willing to take a joke—even a practical one—but thinks the boys carried it too far in putting their joke into cold type, where it doesn't read like a joke.

One of the band men wouldn't get up

yesterday morning, and asked to be shown how to make him get up. The colonel when informed of his action sent a corporal and guard, and the obstinate fellow was soon convinced there were men who could make him get up.

The music for the sham drill and parade was composed of month organs and snare drums, both operated by amateurs. If the performers had been heard at headquarters they would all have been sent to the guard house.

People who were out from town yesterday complain that the boatmen charged them double the usual price. In the long run extravagant charges will be a damage to White Bear, but local men will preserve the traditions of the camp and village and pay little attention to current comment.

About 2:30 p. m. the large pavilion in front of the Williams house, having at the time about twenty-four people seated under its roof, suddenly broke down, the water sine piers having probably been undermined by the big storm of Monday. The floor fell to an incline down the bank, while the heavy roof settled down and then slid off into the water. It seemed to have caught a number of ladies and children, and a cry was raised that the floating roof carried several drowning persons. Capt. Burger, Mr. Moore, Capt. Jos. Fish, Capt. Burport and others promptly sprang into the water and worked for release of any who might be under the roof. Among the men in the water was Wade Hampton, formerly a sergeant in the Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, and Col. Lawson, his former company commander, called to him to dive and look under water to see if there was anybody in the pavilion roof. Hampton recognized the men, and only half tured and held before he went under water. The one-armed Capt. Burger and Capt. Fisk also went under, and the three quickly discovered there was no one else under the roof. Meantime it was ascertained on shore that all who were in the pavilion had escaped without being thrown into the water. One woman had her right arm badly bruised and a baby's hand was severely bruised, but all the rest of the party escaped without harm. Before the doubt was settled and while anxious relatives and friends were searching for those supposed to have been in the pavilion, the excitement of the crowd was intense.

The wind was not favorable for sailing but all the boats were out during the afternoon, and they, with all sail spread, made the view from the shore at all times a beautiful one.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, July 21.—In the trial of Jews at Nyregyhaza, Hungary, Jula Vamosi and the coachman Hatalowsky withdrew their evidence, which was favorable to the prisoners. They admitted that they had been threatened with death by the populace. They will be prosecuted for perjury.

Upon the conclusion of the match the crowd broke through the ropes. Earl Brownlow in a short speech thanked the Americans for coming to England. Col. Howard returned thanks on behalf of the American team. He said the Americans hoped to take their beating gracefully. They had backbone enough left to join in cheering the British team and nation. The crowd then dispersed many shaking hands warmly with the Americans.

Five more corpses of the victims of the steamer Daphne disaster at Glasgow have been recovered, making the number of bodies so far found 123. According to the corrected list of victims only one body is now missing.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—Members of the commission of inquiry have been sent to Germany, France and England, for the purpose of obtaining an exact report concerning the civil rights of the Jews in those countries.

MADRID, July 21.—The senate has ratified the treaty of commerce between Spain and Germany.

CAIRO, July 21.—The coffins in which the victims of the cholera are buried are covered with only a few inches of earth. The minister of the interior declines to interfere to compel a safer interment of the bodies.

ALEXANDRIA, July 21.—The European volunteer committee discovered that the canal which supplies the crowded quarter of the city with drinking water communicates in the native cemetery with a place used for washing corpses.

CAIRO, July 21.—Hicks pasha has again asked to be relieved from his post, owing to the systematic opposition of native officials.

Two majors and ten lieutenants in the Egyptian army were sentenced by court martial to seven years' penal servitude in Sudan for complicity in the massacres last year.

PARIS, July 22.—M. Alfred Naquet, Republican member of the chamber of deputies, has been elected senator for the Seine, and is elected senator for that department.

The Journal des Debats hopes the appointment of M. Waddington as French ambassador to Great Britain will dispel the present difference between the two nations. It says: "France will then be able to preserve her colonial policy and prove that it satisfies her ambitions, and all useless precautions against her will then fall to the ground. She loves peace at home and abroad."

CAIRO, July 22.—The sanitary commission composed of General Sir Evelyn Wood, Baker Pasha and Gen. Stephenson will be formed immediately. The inhabitants of the most infected portion of Bulah, Turah, ten miles up the Nile will burn their houses.

Officials of the department state that the Domains have been removed to Heliopolis, a few miles farther up the Nile than the city. The removal of the Domains is a great gain, for it is burned in Cairo every night.

ALEXANDRIA, July 22.—The sanitary commission have decided that all passengers must undergo a medical examination before leaving Egypt.

The commission are considering permanent sanitary measures, to be enforced against vessels arriving at Egyptian ports from Bombay.

The deaths from cholera on Saturday were 381; in Cairo and suburbs, thirty-three; at Mausrat, seventeen; at Saman, and twenty-six; at Mehalla, ninety-three, and at Chibin twenty-two.

There were also twenty-two deaths at Chabar, thirty-three at Ghish, four at Damietta, eleven at Ziftah, eight at Menzaleh, besides thirty-four in six villages.

ROME, July 22.—Orsini, the patriot of the Rome exhibition, has defeated Ricciotti Garibaldi for a seat in the chamber of deputies.

LONDON, July 21.—Queen Victoria has telegraphed to Cairo to-day for information in regard to the health of the British troops. She has received an answer that all are well. There are several cases of cholera in Ismailia.

Meeting of Cuban Patriots.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Cuban patriots met to-day. Addresses were made by Gen. Bonachea and others urging that Cuba must be taken to assist in freeing Cuba from the Spanish yoke. The Spanish promises, it was urged, should be disregarded, because they were never fulfilled.

Granted an Extension.

BOSTON, July 21.—Gunn, Curds & Co., reported suspended with \$120,000 liabilities, have been granted an extension by their creditors, and their labor works are running as usual.

DAKOTA & MONTANA

A Salutory Lesson.

[The Daily Globe has established a North-western Bureau devoted to the news and general interests of Dakota and Montana. The headquarters of the bureau will be located at Fargo, with an office on Broadway nearly opposite the Headquarters Hotel, and adjoining the Red River National Bank. Parties having mail correspondence relative to this section of the country should address DAILY GLOBE, Fargo, D. T.]

OUR NORTHWESTERN NEIGHBORS.